

A flower.

17 (स्त्रियः) सुमनसः पुष्पं प्रसूनं कुसुमं (समम्) * - नस्.

Its nectar or honey.

मकरंदः पुष्परसः

Its dust or farina.

परागः सुमनोरजः † - जस्.

18 (द्विहीनं प्रसवे सर्वं हरीतक्यादयः स्त्रियाम्)

Fruits of certain plants.

आश्वत्थं वैणवं प्लाक्षं नैयग्रोधैर्जुदं (फले) ‡ ऐ -

Fruit of the Eugenia.

19 वार्हतं (च)

(फले जंब्वाः) जंबूः (स्त्री) जंबुं जांबवम्

(पुष्पे जातीप्रभृतयः खलिंगा व्रीहयः फले

20 विदार्याद्यास्तु मूले ऽपि)

Blossom of the Bignonia.

(पुष्पे लीवे ऽपि) पाटला

1 Plural with the sense of the singular, though some make it admit the singular number, and even the neuter gender. Ex. सुमनसः and सुमनः. 2 Likewise सूतं. 3 According to another reading सुमं a flower. 4 Names of plants generally become neuter, to signify the produce of the plant; viz. its blossom and fruit: some add the root, and even the leaf. 5 Except *Haritaci* and certain others, which are feminine denoting the fruit, &c. As *Drācshā*, *Cōshātaci*, &c. 6 In these instances, derivatives are employed to signify the fruit: and, in some other instances likewise; as *बेल्लं*, &c. 7 Here the neuter, the derivative, and the irregular feminine, are all three employed. 8 *Jātī* and certain others (as *Yut'hicā*, *Mallicā*, &c.) irregularly retain the original genders, to signify the flower of the plant; so do the names of corn and pulse, to signify the seed. And so do *Vidārī*, and others (as *Gambhārī*, &c.), to denote the root, or the blossom: some add the fruit. 9 Here the neuter, and the original feminine gender, are both admissible; and even the masculine.