Yellow or tawny, reddish-yellow, Mrichehh. 48, 11. II. n. Gold.—Comp. \hat{A} -, adj., f. $r\hat{a}$, reddish, Ragh. 16, 51. Pari-, adj. brown-red, Kâm. Nîtis, 13, 14.

पिञ्जल pińja + la adj. Disturbed.

पिञ्चलक pińjala+ka in utpińjalaka, i.e. ud-, adj. Full of disturbance, MBh. 7, 1048.

† प्रिट् PIT, i. 1, Par. 1. To sound.
2. To heap together.

प्रिंह pita, I. m. A basket. II. n. A roof.

पिटक piṭa+ka, m., f. kâ, and n. 1.
A basket, Hariv. 14578. 2. A boil.
3. An ornament on Indra's banner,
MBh. 1, 2354.

† पिठ् *PIȚH*, i. 1, Par. 1. To hurt. 2. To feel pain.

पिठर piṭhara I. m. and f. rî, and n. A pot, Böhtl. Ind. Spr. 1782; a pan. II. m. 1. A kind of fire, Hariv. 10467.
2. The name of a Dânava.

पिठर्क *piṭhara+ka*, A pot, Böhtl. Ind. Spr. 729.

पिडक pidaka, m. (n.?). A small boil, a pimple.

Tus PIND, probably akin to pish, i. 1, Âtm., and i. 10, Par. 1. To accumulate. 2. To assemble. pindita, 1. Gathered, Kathâs. 26, 283; collected, MBh. 10, 622; massy, solid, close. 2. Multiplied, MBh. 7, 4746. 3. Thick.—With HH sam, To heap together, MBh. 10, 8310. sampindita, Clenched, united.

I. m., f. dî, and n. 1. A lump, Pańch. 136, 2; a heap, a cluster, a quantity, Kathâs. 4, 81. 2. A ball, a globe, a

little button, Bhag. P. 5, 26, 19. II, m. n. 1. A mouthful, or roundish lump of food, Man. 11, 216. 2. Food. 3. Livelihood, means of living, MBh. 1, 4148. 4. Alms, Daçak. in Chr. 191, 15. The body. 6. An object, Bhâshâp. 123. 7. An oblation to deceased ancestors, as a ball or lump of meat, or rice mixed up with milk, curds, flowers, etc., and offered to the manes at the several Crâddhas by the nearest surviving relations; the funeral cake, Man. 3, 215. III. f. dî, A plant, Jonesia açoka, Daçak, in Chr. 185, 10; ef. 184, 7.-Comp. Prithak-, m. a relation who offers the oblations to the Manes separately, Man. 5, 78 (Kull.). Saha- (Man. 3, 248), and sa-, m. a kinsman, especially one connected by the offering of the funeral cake to either or all of the manes of the father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, and their wives respectively, as sprung from them in directly collateral lines; the relationship stops with every fourth person. The following are enumerated as Sapindas: the son, son's son, and son's grandson; widow, daughter, and daughter's son; the father, the mother, the brother, brother's son, and brother's grandson; father's daughter's son; paternal grandfather; paternal grandmother; paternal grandfather's brother, brother's son, and grandson; and lastly, the great-grandfather's daughter's son. Other enumerations extend the connection of Sapindas to seven persons, both in an ascending or descending line; cf. Man. 2, 247; 3, 247. A-sapinda, adj., f. dâ, Not descended from a relation within the sixth degree, Man. 3, 5.

પાउक piṇḍa+ka, I. m. and n. 1. A lump, Utt. Râmach. 114, 11. 2. A lump of food, Hariv. 14740. 3. The frontal globes of an elephant in rut, MBh. 1, 5471. II. f. ḍikâ, A fleshy part of the body, Yâjú. 3, 97; as the