piṇḍa-pāta (EI 25), food [for the Buddhist monks]. piśāca-caturdaśi (EI 1), name of a tithi.

Piṣāraḍi (IA 24), Malayālam; the manager of a temple. Piṣūnavetrika (EI 33; HD), probably, an officer who drives away undesirable persons with a cane; or, one engaged in a court for caning culprits. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XI, p. 94. See Vetrika, Yāṣṭika, Veṭakila.

piṭaka (CII 4), a measure of capacity.

Cf. Traipiţaka.

Pitalahāra (EI 20, 32), a brazier.

Pitāmaha (EI 24, 33), epithet of the Buddha.

(IE 7-1-2), 'one'; but cf. Brahman used to indicate 'nine'. piṭha (Chamba), a grain measure; also spelt piḍā, peḍā, pyoḍā.

pīṭha (CII 4; IA 12), receptacle of a Śiva-liṅga; the ablution trough of a Śiva-liṅga; also called Yoni-paṭṭa.

(SITI), pedestal for the image of a deity.

pīṭhī (Ep. Ind., Vol. III, p. 16), a pedestal or seat; same as pīṭha and pīṭhikā.

pīṭhika (ASLV), Sanskrit pīṭhikā; a throne; same as rājya. pīṭhikā (EI 2), a platform.

Pīthikāvitta (IE 8-3; EI 12; HD), probably, 'those who have acquired [special] seats'; same as Utthitāsanika. The word occurs in such records as the Belava plate of Bhojavarmadeva (Ep. Ind., Vol. XII, p. 40). Cf. Velāvitta. Pīṭhikāvitta is sometimes explained as the collector of state dues from pilgrims or religious institutions (Sen, Hist. Asp. Ins. Beng., p. 552).

Pīṭhīpati (BL), explained as 'the lord of Magadha' in the commentary of Sandhyākaranandin's Rāmacarita; title of the head of the Buddhist religious institution at Bodhgayā, who was the precursor of the later Mahant Mahārājas of Bodhgayā. The word pīṭhī in this title is the same as pīṭha or pīṭhikā meaning the vajrāsana at Bodhgayā.

pitṛ-parvan (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 37), probably, srāddha or dāna on each amāvāsyā day.

pitṛ-yajña (CII 4), offerings to the manes; one of the pañca-mahāyajña.

pla (IE 8-1), contraction of pala; often found in the records of the Orissa region.

pocila-bhūmi (LP), soft land.