पांडर I a. (f. रा) Whitish. II n. 1 Red chalk; 2 the blossom of the jasmine.

पांडच m. (a son or descendant of Pándu) A term applied to the five sons of Pándu, viz., युनिहर, भीम, अर्जुन, नकुल and महरेन, Bg. 1. 1, 14, 20. Com: - आभीत m. an epithet of Krishna.

पांडवीय a. (f. या) Relating to the Pandavas.

पांडवेय m. The same as पांडव

पांडिस्य n. 1 Scholarship, learning, erudition, तदेव गम-कं पांडित्यवैदग्ध्ययो: M. M. 1.; 2 dexterity, cleverness, skill, नखान पांडित्यं प्रकटयनु कस्मिन् मृगपति: Bh. V.1. 2.

বার I a. Yellowish, white, pale. 11 m. 1 The yellowish white colour; 2 jaundice; 3 a white elephant 4 name of the father of the Pandavas; he was a son of Vyása by the wife of Vichitravirya, Comp. - आमय m. jaundice.-कंबल m. 1 a white blanket; 2 the housings of a royal elephant. -पुत्र m.a aon of Pándu, any of the five Pándavas.-मृतिका f. pale soil. - III m. whiteness pallor.—रोग m. jaundice.—ले-ख m. a sketch made with chalk, a draft. e. g. पांडुलेखेन फलक भुमा वा प्रथम लिखेन्। न्यू-नाधिकं तु संशोध्य प्रभात्पत्रे निवेश-येत्-शर्निला 🏸 an epithet of Draupadi.—सोपाक m. name of a mixed tribe, चांडालात्यांड-सोपाकस्टबस्सारव्यवहारवान् M. x. 37.

viet I a. (f. 77) Whitish, yellowish, white, pale, R. xiv. 26, K. S. III. 33. II n. The white leprosy. Comp.

— To m. a species of sugarcane.

पांडुरिमन् m. Paleness.

पांड्य I m. pl. Name of a country and its inhabitants. R. 1v. 49. II m. A king of that country, R. vi. 60. पात I a. (f. ता) Protected, preserved, II m. 1 Flying, flight; 2 alighting, descending; 3 falling, fall, down fall, K. S. 11. 41, R. x1 92; 4 a stroke (as in खद्भपात); 5 shedding, discharging, emitting, (as in असक्षात), M. v111. 44: 6 an attack, an inroad; 7 happening, coming to pass; 8 failing, defect: 9 an epithet of Rahu:10 destruction, dissolution, K. S. 111. 44. पातक m. n. Sin, crime, Bg. 1. 37; (according to lawgivers there are five great sins: -- अझहत्या मुरापानं स्तेयं गुर्वेगनागमः । महाति पातकान्याहः संसर्गभापि तैस्सह M. x1. 54.). पातंगि m. 1 An epithet of Saturn; 2 of Yama; 3 of

Karna; 4 of Sugriva. पार्तजल I a. (f. ली) Composed by Patanjali,पार्तजले महामान्द्रप कृतभूरिपरिभम: Nagojibhatta. II n. The Yoga system of philosophy taught by Patanjali. (It is an open question whether the author of the Mahabhashya was identical with this Patanjali.)

पातन n. 1 Causing to fall, bringing down; 2 lowering, humbling. (दंडस्य पातनम् 'causing the red to fall, i. e. beating';गर्भस्य पातनम् 'causing the feetus to fall, i. e. causing an abortion'.)

पाताल n. 1 The last of the seven regions under the earth tenanted by Na'gas; (the seven regions are:— अतल, वितल, स्तल, स्तल, स्तल, स्तालल, तलातल, महातल and पाताल.), R. 1. 80; 2 the lower world generally, R. xv. 84; 3 an

excavation, a hole; 4 submarine fire. Comp.—गंगा f. the Ganges of the lower world.—भोकस, निलय, निया-स, विस्ति m. 1 a demon; 2 a serpent-demon (नाग). प्रतिक m. The Gangetic porpoise.

पातित a. (f. ता) 1 Cast down, struck down, Bhartr. 11. 85; 2 overthrown, humbled.

पातित्य n. Loss of caste or position.

पातिन a. (f. नी ) 1 Going to, alighting on; 2 falling, sinking; 3 pouring forth, discharging.

पातिली f. 1 A snare; 2 a small earthen vessel.

पातुक I a. (f. की) Falling frequently. II m. 1 The declivity of a mountain; 2 the water-elephant:

पात्र n. 1 A drinking vessel, a cup, a jar; 2 a vessel in general, R.11. 21, Yaj. 1.183; 3 the channel of a river; 4 a receptacle of any kind; 5 a fit or worthy person; 6 a person worthy to receive gifts. गोभृतिलहिरण्यानि पाने दातव्यमाधितम् Yaj. 1. 201, Bg. xvit. 22; 7 a king's minister; 8 an actor, dramatis persona, तत्प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां य त्न: Sak 1. ; 9 fitness, propriety; 10 a reservoir. Сомр.— उपकरण n. decorations of an inferior sort .-पाल m. the rod of a balance. पात्रेबहल, पात्रेसमित a. constant at meals, parasitical. संस्कार m. 1 the cleaning of a vessel; 2 the current of a river.

पांजिक I a. (f. की) 1 Measured out with any vessel; 2 fit, adequate, appropriate. II n. A vessel, a cup, a dish.