

Padap(āṭha).	Rāghav(apāṇḍavīya).	Sāmkhyapr(avaçana).	Śrāddhak(alpa-bhāshya).	Vait(āna-sūtra).
PadmaP(urāṇa).	Ragh(uvaṇṣa).	S(amkshepa)Śamkar(a-vija-	Śr(auta)Sūtra.	V(ājaneyi)S(amhitā).
Padyas(amgraha).	Rājat(aramgiṇi).	ya).	Śrikanṭh(a-carita).	V(ājaneyi-Samhitā)Prāt-
Pañcad(aṇḍacchattra-praban-	Rāmag(itā).	Saṃskārak(austubha).	Śrim(āla)Māh(ātmya).	(isākhyā).
dha).	Rāmapūjās(arāṇi).	Śāṅkh(āyana)Br(āhmaṇa).	Śringār(a-tilaka).	Vajracch(edikā).
Pañcad. <sup>2</sup> (metrical recension).	Rāmat(āpanīya)Up(anishad).	Śāṅkh(āyana)Gr(ihya-sūtra).	Śrutab(odha).	Vajras(ūci).
Pañcadaśī, see Bh(aratitirtha's)	Rām(a)Up(anishad).	Śāṅkh(āyana)Śr(auta-sūtra).	Subh(āshitāvali).	Vām(ana)P(urāṇa).
pañcad(āśi).	R(āmāyaṇa).	Śāntik(alpa).	Śukas(aptati).	Vām(ana's Kāvya-lamkāra-
Pañcar(ātra).	Rāsal(ilā).	Śāntiś(ataka).	Sukh(āvatī-vyūha).	vṛitti).
Pañcat(antra).	Rasar(atnākara).	Śārad(ā-tilaka).	Śulbas(ūtra).	V(aṇṣa)Br(āhmaṇa).
Pāṇ(ini).	Rasat(aramgiṇi).	Sārad(ā-tilaka).	Suparṇ(ādhyāya).	Var(āha-mihira's)Br(ihajjā-
Pāṇ(iniya)Ś(ikshā).	Rasendrac(intāmaṇi).	Sarasv(atī-kaṇṭhābharaṇa, by	Sūryad(eva-yajvan).	taka).
Pāpabuddhidharm(abuddhi-	Rasik(aramaṇa).	Bhoja).	Sūryapr(ajñapti).	Var(āha-mihira's)Br(ihat
kathānaka).	Ratir(ahasya).	Sarasv. <sup>2</sup> (by Kshemendra).	Sūryas(iddhānta).	S(amhitā).
Param(ārtha-sāra).	Ratnā(vali).	Śārng(adhara)P(addhati).	Suś(uta).	Var(āha-mihira's)Yogay-
Parāś(ara-smṛiti).	R(eligious) T(hought and	Śārng(adhara)S(amhitā).	Suvarṇapr(abhāsa).	(ātrā).
Pār(askara's)Gr(ihya-sūtra).	L(ife in India, also called	Sārvad(arsana-samgraha).	Svapnac(intāmaṇi).	Var(āha)P(urāṇa).
Parāsur(āma-prakāśa).	'Brāhmanism and Hindū-	Sārva(a)Up(anishat-sāra).	Śvet(āsvatara)Up(anishad).	Vārāhī(antra).
Paribh(āshēndu-sekhara).	ism,' by Sir M. Monier-	Ś(atapatha)Br(āhmaṇa).	T(aittirīya)Ar(anyaka).	Vasantar(āja's Śākuna).
Pārśvan(ātha-caritra).	Williams).	Śatar(udriya)Up(anishad).	T(aittirīya)Br(āhmaṇa).	Vāsant(ikā).
Pārvat(i-pariṇaya).	RevāKh(aṇḍa).	Śatr(uṃjaya-māhātmya).	T(aittirīya)Prāt(isākhyā).	Vās(avadattā).
Pat(añjali).	R(ig-)V(eda, referred to as	SauraP(urāṇa).	T(aittirīya)S(amhitā).	Vas(ishṭha).
Phetk(āriṇi-tantra).	RV.).	Setub(andha).	T(aittirīya)Up(anishad).	Vāstuv(idyā).
PhitS(ūtra).	Ritus(amhāra).	Shadgurus(ishya).	Tāj(aka).	Vātsyāy(ana).
Pinḍ(a)Up(anishad).	Romakas(iddhānta).	Shadv(ipṣa)Br(āhmaṇa).	TāṇḍyaBr(āhmaṇa).	Vāyup(urāṇa).
Pinḅ(ala)Sch(oliast, i.e. Halā-	Rudray(āmala).	Siddh(ānta-kaumudī).	Tantras(āra).	Vedāntap(aribhāshā).
yudha).	R(V.)Anukr(amaṇikā).	Siddhāntaś(īromaṇi).	T(ārānātha Tarkavācaspati's	Vedāntas(āra).
Prab(odha-candrōdaya).	R(V.)Prāt(isākhyā).	Śiksh(ā).	Dictionary).	Vet(āla-pañcaviṇṣatikā).
Pracaṇḍ(a-pāṇḍava).	Śabdak(alpa-druma).	Śikshāp(attri).	Tarkas(amgraha).	Viddh(aśālabhañjikā).
Pradyumn(a-vijaya).	Saddh(arma)P(uṇḍarīkā).	Śil(āṅka).	Tattvas(amāsa).	V(ikramāṅkadeva)car(ita, by
Prah(āsana Nāṭaka).	Sadukt(i-karṇāmṛita).	Sinhās(ana-dvātrīṅśikā or Vi-	Tejob(indu)Up(anishad).	Bilhaṇa).
Prajāp(ati's Dharma-sūtra).	Sāh(itya-darpaṇa).	kramāditya-caritra, Jaina	Tīrtha-yātrā(see Smṛititattva).	Vikr(amōrvaś).
Prāṇ(āgnihotra)Up(anishad).	Sahy(ādri)Kh(aṇḍa, from the	recension).	Tithyād(itya).	Virac(arita).
Prasaṅg(ābharāṇa).	SkandaP.).	Sinhās. <sup>2</sup> (metrical recension of	Toḍar(ānanda).	V(ishṇu)P(urāṇa).
Prasannar(āghava).	Śakaṭ(āyana).	the Ind. Off., E. I. H. 2897).	Uṇ(ādi)k(alpa).	Vishṇ(u's Institutes).
Prasṅ(a)Up(anishad).	Śaktān(anda-taramgiṇi).	Sinhās. <sup>3</sup> (recension of E. I. H.	Uṇ(ādi), Sch.(i.e. Ujjvaladatta).	Viśvan(ātha, astronomer).
Pratāp(arudriya).	Śaktir(atnākara).	2523).	Uṇ(ādi-sūtra).	Vop(adeva).
PratijñāS(ūtra).	Śak(untalā).	ŚiraUp(anishad).	Uṇ(ādi)vṛ(itti).	Vṛishabhān(ujā-nāṭikā, by Ma-
Prāt(isākhyā).	S(āma)V(eda).	Śis(upāla-vadha).	Up(anishad).	thurā-dāsa).
Pravar(a texts).	S(āma)V(eda)Ar(anyaka).	Śivag(itā, ascribed to the	Upap(urāṇa).	Vyavahārat(attva).
Prāyaśc(itta-tattva).	Sāmav(idhāna)Br(āhmaṇa).	PadmaP.).	UtkalaKh(aṇḍa).	W(ilson).
Prayog(āmṛita).	Sāmbh(alagrāma)Māh(āt-	ŚivaP(urāṇa).	Uttamac(aritra-kathānaka,	Yājñ(avaikyā).
Prayogar(atna).	mya).	SkandaP(urāṇa).	prose version).	Yājñ., Sch.(i.e. Mitāksharā).
Priy(adarsikā).	Saṃgīt(a-sārasamgraha).	Smṛitik(aumudī).	Uttamac <sup>2</sup> (aritra in about 700	Yogaś(ikhā)Up(anishad).
Pur(āṇas).	Saṃh(itā)Up(anishad-brāh-	Smṛitit(attva; the numbers	verses).	Yogas(ūtra).
P(urāṇa)Sarv(asva).	maṇa).	xxix & xxx mark the ad-	Uttarar(āma-caritra).	Yogat(attva)Up(anishad).
Purushōrt(ama-tattva).	Śaṃkar(a-vijaya).	ditiōnal texts Graha-yajña	Vāgbh(atālamkāra).	Yogavās(ishṭha-sāra).
Pushpas(ūtra).	Sāmkhyak(ārikā).	& Tīrtha-yātrā).	VahniP(urāṇa).	

## SYMBOLS.

- = denotes 'equivalent to,' 'equal,' 'the same as,' 'explained by,' &c.
- ( ) Between these parentheses stand all remarks upon meanings, and all descriptive and explanatory statements.
- [ ] Between these brackets stand all remarks within remarks, and comparisons with other languages.
- denotes that the leading word in a group of compounds is to be repeated. It is generally, but not always, equivalent to a hyphen. A shortened line occurs in cases like -sūd, followed by -sūda and -sūdāna, which are for **Havya-sūd, havya-sūda, havya-sūdāna.**
- ° denotes that the rest of a word is to be supplied, e. g. °ri-in° after karīndra is for kari-indra.
- ✓ denotes a root.
- denotes that a vowel or syllable is long.
- ◡ denotes that a vowel or syllable is to be specially noted as short.
- ≅ denotes that a vowel or syllable is either long or short.
- + is for plus.
- &c. is for et cetera.
- ^ denotes the blending of two short vowels (as of a + a into ā).
- ^ denotes the blending of a short with a long vowel (as of a + ā into ā).
- ^ denotes the blending of a long with a short vowel (as of ā + a into ā).
- ^ denotes the blending of two long vowels (as of ā + ā into ā).