

the radix appears in *pállá to steal, purloin*, in Modoc also *pálna*, to which we may compare English terms like "to lift cattle," "shoplifter;" *pálak*, Modoc *pélak quickly, rapidly*, implying a rapid lifting of the feet, *palakmálank at a rapid gait*. The suffix *-pěll, -plí, -blí* is a form not derived from *p'laí*, but sprung from the pronominal *pí* directly, as a form *parallel* to *p'laí*, and from this came *pipělángshta on both sides*. *Píl, píla on him, on her* has to be distinguished from *píl, píla only, but, merely*, and from the former *p'lú fat, grease*, seems derived, together with *pílui to smell*, v. intr., *píluyé-ash emitting smell or stink*, *shíp'lkánka* (and *shípalkánka*) *to go about stinking*, *p'lin to become fat*, *p'lítko fat*, adj., *shnípělan to fatten*.

*Púí to cut into strips or fringes* forms a basis which has been quite fertile in all sorts of derivatives. The radix *pu-* points to a separation or cutting asunder so as to cause divergence below. We meet it in the noun: *pú'sh whorl*, as seen on the cat-tail, etc., and in its derivatives *pú'shak bunch* of pine-needles, *pú'shám twig* of coniferæ. *Pú'ish* is a *fringe, leather fringe* when loose; after being fastened to the garment it is called *puitlántchish*; *púash a flour-sack* made of cloth. *Pukéwish set of fringes, fringe* of a skin garment, *strap* and *leather* belongs to the same radix *pu-*, which refers as well to the diverging of the legs in the human and animal body, as may be gathered from terms like *pú'shaklish part of leg* between hip and knee, *spíya*, Mod., *to stretch the legs*, *pútchka to part the legs or feet* and *pútchta*, *hushpút'xa to touch with the feet*, *spútchta* and *hushpátchta to frighten, scare*, lit. "to make the legs part;" *pútchkanka to move the legs quickly and to hold them apart*. Very probably *pě'tch foot* (and *leg* with smaller animals) is of the same radix, though the change of the vowel is not quite plain; cf. *shepatchtfla to place the legs under oneself*, and *spíéga to help up another on his legs*. Another prefix occurs in *l'bú'ka* (for *lpú'ka*) *to lie on the ground*, said of round subjects, as roots, bulbs, etc.

*Tkáp stalk, stem* of plant, *maize-stalk* appears as *-kap* in its compounds and derivatives, *t-* being the prefix indicating upright position of one subject. *Tka-*, *tga-* also forms the radix in the verbs of standing when the subject is in the singular number. *Káp* as a base or stem in the sense of *stick* or *pole* is found in *yankápshtia* and *knakápshti to place into an opening* and *to bar an entrance* with some long object, as a stick. For *stalk* and