or Vaiśvāmitra; N. of a Sāman (*Nakulasya Vāmadevasya prenkhas*); N. of a son of Pāṇḍu or rather of the Aśvins by Pāṇḍu's wife Mādrī, he was twin-brother of Saha-deva, and fourth of the five Pāṇḍu princes; N. of a physician mentioned in the Brahma-vaivarta-Purāṇa, author of a work on horses; an epithet of Śiva; (ī), f. a female ichneumon; several plants, Salmalia Malabarica, = *kukkuṭī*; Nardostachys Jatamansi, = *jaṭāmāṃsī*; saffron, = *śaṅkhinī*; a mystical N. of the letter *h* [cf. *nakulīśa*]; (*ā*), f. an epithet of the wife of Śiva; (also read *a-kulā*, q. v.) — *Nakula-tva*, *am*, n. the state or condition of an ichneumon. — *Nakulādhyā* (°*la-ādh*°), f. a plant (= *gandha-nākulī*). — *Nakulāndha-tā* (°*la-an*°), f. or *nakulāndhya*, *am*, n. a kind of disease of the eye in which the eye becomes like that of an ichneumon and all objects have a variegated appearance; [cf. *nākulāndhya*.] — *Nakulīśa* (°*lī-īśa*), *as*, or (according to others) *nakuleśa* (°*la-īśa*), *as*, m. a form of Bhairava regarded as an attendant on or emanation from Śiva; the letter *h* used mystically in the Tantras; [cf. *nakulī*.] — *Nakulīśa-yoga-pārāyaṇa*, *am*, n., N. of a Yoga work. — *Nakuleshṭā* or *nakuleshṭakā* (°*la-ish*°), f. 'liked by the ichneumon,' a plant, = *nākulī*, *gandha-nākulī*, (the mungoose if wounded in a conflict with a poisonous snake is supposed to prevent the effects of the venom by the use of this plant.)

Nakulaka, *as* or *am*, m. or n. (?), an ornament shaped like an ichneumon.

नक्क *nakk*, cl. 10. P. *nakkayati*, &c., to destroy, kill, annihilate.

नक्त 2. *nakta* or *nakla* (?), *am*, n. (for 1. *nakta* see p. 463, col. 3), = نقل, N. of the fifth Yoga (in astronomy).

नक्तक *naktaka*, *as*, m. dirty or ragged cloth; a rag, wiper, handkerchief, &c.; (a various reading for *laktaka*.)

नक्तमाल *naktamāla* or *naktamālaka*, *as*, m. the tree Pongamla Glabra or Dalbergia Arborea or Galeduba Arborea.

नक्र *nakra*, *as*, m. (derived in Pāṇ. VI. 3, 75, fr. *na-kra*), a crocodile, an alligator [cf. *nākra*]; the sign of the zodiac Scorpio; (*am*, *ā*), n. f. the nose; (according to others) a peculiar disease of the nose (= *nāsā-jvara*, *ālaka-jvara*); (*am*), n. the upper timber of a door-frame; (*ā*), f. a swarm of bees or wasps. — *Nakra-rāj*, *ṭ*, or *nakra-rāja*, *as*, or *nakra-hāraka*, *as*, m. 'king of the Nakras, seizer of the Nakras,' a shark or any other large sea animal.

नक्ष *naksh* (connected with rt. 1. *naś*, cf. *inaksh*), cl. 1. P. A. *nakshati*, *-te*, &c., Ved. to come near, come to, approach, visit, meet with, attain, gain, obtain; [cf. Lat. *nanciscor*, *nactum*.]

Nakshat, *an*, *antī*, *at*, approaching. — *Nakshad-dābha*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. striking down any one that approaches; (*as*), m. an epithet of Indra.

Nakshatra, *am*, n. (fr. the above rt. in the sense of 'coming or ascending;' derived by some fr. *naksha* = *nakta* + *tra*, i. e. guarding the night, but this would not apply to the sun; also by some fr. *na* + *kshatra*, decaying?), a star in general (also applied to the sun), a constellation, an asterism in the moon's path, a lunar mansion, of which, according to the earlier reckoning, twenty-seven are enumerated, but in the later astrology more usually twenty-eight, distinct in name, figure, and number of stars, (the usual names are as follow: 1. Śravishṭhā or Dhanishṭhā; 2. Śata-bhishaj; 3. Pūrva-Bhādrapadā; 4. Uttara-Bhādrapadā; 5. Revatī; 6. Aśvinī; 7. Bharaṇī; 8. Kṛittikā; 9. Rohiṇī or Brāhmī; 10. Mṛiga-śiras or Āgrahāyaṇī; 11. Ārdrā; 12. Punar-vasū or Yāmakau; 13. Pushya or Sidhya; 14. Āśleshā; 15. Maghā; 16. Pūrva-Phalgunī; 17. Uttara-Phalgunī; 18. Hasta; 19. Citrā; 20. Svātī; 21. Viśākhā or Rādhā; 22. Anurādhā; 23. Jyeshṭhā; 24. Mūla; 25. Pūrvā Ashāḍhā; 26. Uttarā Ashāḍhā; 27. Abhijit; 28. Śravaṇa. In the Taittirīya-Brāhmaṇa, Śravishṭhās is given for 1; Pūrve Proshṭha-padās for 3; Uttare Proshṭha-padās for 4; Aśva-yujau for 6; Apabharaṇīs or Bharaṇīs for 7; Kṛittikās for 8; Invakās or Mṛiga-śīrsham for 10; Bāhū and Ārdrā for 11; Tishyas for 13; Āśleshās or Āśreshās for 14; Maghās for 15; Pūrve Phalgunī or Phalgunīs for 16; Uttare Phalgunī for 17; Nishṭyā or in the Taittirīya-Saṃhitā also Svātī for 20; Viśākhe for 21; Anurādhās for 22; Rohiṇī or Jyeshṭha-ghnī or Jyeshṭhā for 23; Mūla-barhaṇī or in the Taittirīya-Saṃhitā also Vicṛitau for 24; Pūrvā Ashāḍhās for 25; Uttarā Ashāḍhās or Abhijit for 26; Śroṇā for 27: the names of the months Māgha, Phālguna, Caitra, Vaiśākha, Jyeshṭha, Āshāḍha, Śrāvaṇa, Bhādra, Āśvina, Kārttika, Mārgaśīrsha, and Pausha were derived from the names of the corresponding twelve lunar mansions; according to some, certain Nakshatras are called *dhruvāṇi*, fixed, viz. Rohiṇī and the three double asterisms Uttara-Phalgunī, Uttarā Ashāḍhā, and Uttara-Bhādrapadā. In the Vedas the asterisms are considered to be the abodes of the gods or the visible forms of pious persons after death, see Sāyaṇa on Ṛig-veda I. 50, 2; in the later mythology the lunar mansions are regarded as the wives of the moon and daughters of Daksha; according to the Jainas, the sun, moon, Grahas or planets, Nakshatras, and Tārās or stars form the Jyotishkas); a pearl; [cf. *deva-n*° and *yama-n*°.] — *Nakshatra-kalpa*, *as*, m., N. of a Pari-śishṭa belonging to the Atharva-veda and treating of the lunar mansions. — *Nakshatra-kānti-vistāra*, *as*, m. 'spreading brilliance (like that) of the Nakshatras or constellations,' the white Yāvanāla flower. — *Nakshatra-kūrma-ćāra*, *as*, m., N. of a chapter of Bhaṭṭotpala's commentary to Varāha-mihira's Bṛihat-Saṃhitā. — *Nakshatrakūrma-vibhāga*, *as*, m. distribution of countries supposed to be under the dominion of the different lunar mansions. — *Nakshatra-graha-yuty-adhikāra*, *as*, m. 'the chapter of the conjunction of asterisms and planets,' N. of a chapter of the Sūrya-siddhānta. — *Nakshatra-ćakra*, *am*, n. a particular diagram for astrological calculations; the sphere of the fixed stars; the lunar asterisms collectively. — *Nakshatra-ćintāmaṇi*, *is*, m. 'Nakshatra gem' (see *ćintāmaṇi*), N. of a work on lunar mansions. — *Nakshatra-jā*, *ās*, m., Ved. 'star-born,' son of the stars. — *Nakshatra-tārā-rājāditya* (°*ja-ād*°), *as*, m. the sun as king of the stars and lunar asterisms; (with Buddhists) N. of a particular kind of religious meditation. — *Nakshatra-darśa*, *as*, m., Ved. 'star-gazer,' one who looks at the stars. — *Nakshatra-dāna-vidhi*, *is*, m. 'rules about the Nakshatra offering,' N. of the 153rd chapter of the Bhavishyottara-Purāṇa. — *Nakshatra-dohada-śāntika*, *am*, n., N. of a chapter of the Purāṇa-sarva-sva. — *Nakshatra-nātha*, *as*, m. 'lord of the lunar mansions,' the moon. — *Nakshatra-niṛṇaya*, *as*, m. 'determination of the Nakshatras,' N. of a chapter of the Tantra-sāra; N. of a chapter of the Purāṇa-sarva-sva. — *Nakshatra-nemi*, *is*, m. the pole star; the moon; an epithet of Vishṇu; (*is*), f. the last of the asterisms, Revatī, containing thirty-two stars. — *Nakshatra-nyāsa*, *as*, m., N. of a chapter of the Purāṇa-sarva-sva. — *Nakshatra-pa*, *as*, m. 'protector or lord of the lunar asterisms,' the moon. — *Nakshatra-patha*, *as*, m. 'the path of the Nakshatras or stars,' the starry sky. — *Nakshatra-pāṭhaka*, *as*, m. 'reader of the stars,' an astrologer. — *Nakshatra-purusha*, *as*, m. (In astrology) the figure of a man's body on the limbs of which the various lunar asterisms are distributed (e. g. Mūla on the feet, Jyeshṭhā on the neck, &c., cf. *kāla-purusha*; in this sense also written *nakshatra-purushaka*); a ceremony in which such a figure is worshipped; N. of the eightieth chapter of the Vāmana-Purāṇa. — *Nakshatrapurusha-vrata*, *am*, n. 'the vow Nakshatra-purusha,' N. of the fifty-third chapter of the Matsya-Purāṇa. — *Nakshatra-pūjita*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, 'star-honoured,' favoured by the constellations. — *Nakshatra-prakaraṇa*, *am*, n. 'the Nakshatra chapter,' N. of the second chapter of the Cintā-maṇi Śāraṇikā by Daśa-bala. — *Nakshatra-phala*, *am*, n. 'the result obtained from the observation or influence of the lunar mansions,' N. of a work on the lunar mansions. — *Nakshatra-bhakti*, *is*, f. 'distribution of the Nakshatras or explanation of the relation in which they stand to each other,' N. of the fifteenth Adhyāya of Varāha-mihira's Bṛihat-Saṃhitā; [cf. *nakshatra-vyūha*.] — *Nakshatra-mārga*, *as*, m. the path of the Nakshatras. — *Nakshatra-mālā*, f. a ring or group of stars; the table of the asterisms in the moon's path, the asterisms collectively; a necklace containing twenty-seven pearls; a kind of dance. — *Nakshatra-yājaka*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, offering oblations to the lunar mansions; [cf. *graha-yajña*.] — *Nakshatra-yoga*, *as*, m. the conjunction of the moon with the lunar mansions. — *Nakshatra-yogin*, *ī*, *inī*, *i*, connected with the lunar mansions; (*inyas*), f. pl. the chief stars in the lunar asterisms. — *Nakshatra-rāja*, *as*, m. 'the king of the asterisms,' the moon; N. of a Bodhi-sattva. — *Nakshatrarāja-vikrīḍita*, *am*, n. 'moon-sport,' N. of a particular kind of abstract contemplation. — *Nakshatra-loka*, *as*, m. the starry region, the firmament; (*ās*), m. pl. the world of the Nakshatras. — *Nakshatra-vartman*, *a*, n. 'the path of the Nakshatras,' the sky. — *Nakshatra-vidyā*, f. 'star-knowledge,' astronomy. — *Nakshatra-vithī*, f. the path of the Nakshatras. — *Nakshatra-vṛishṭi*, *is*, f. 'star-shower,' falling or shooting stars. — *Nakshatra-vyūha*, *as*, m. = *nakshatra-bhakti*, q. v. — *Nakshatra-śavas*, *ās*, *ās*, *as*, Ved. equal to the Nakshatras in number?; (Sāy.) going to the gods. — *Nakshatra-śuddhi-prakaraṇa*, *am*, n., N. of the first chapter of the Vivāha-vṛindāvana by Keśavārka, a work on the different lunar mansions regarded as favourable or unfavourable to marriage. — *Nakshatra-samuććaya*, *as*, m. 'the assemblage of the Nakshatras,' N. of an astrological work by Lallavārāha-suta. — *Nakshatra-sūćaka*, *as*, m. 'star-indicator,' an astrologer. — *Nakshatreśa* (°*ra-īśa*), *as*, m. 'lord of the Nakshatras,' the moon. — *Nakshatreshṭakā* (°*ra-ish*°), f., Ved., N. of certain sacrificial bricks. — *Nakshatreshṭi* (°*ra-ish*°), *is*, f. a sacrifice or oblation to the asterisms.

Nakshatrin, *ī*, m. 'bearing the stars (?),' an epithet of Vishṇu.

Nakshatriya, *as*, *ā*, *am*, belonging or relating to the Nakshatras or to the stars in general, containing a number equal to that of the Nakshatras, i. e. twenty-seven.

Nakshya, *as*, *ā*, *am*, to be approached or attained.

नख *nakh* or *nankh*, cl. 4. and 1. P. *nakhyati*, *nakhati* and *nankhati*, &c., Ved. to move, go.

नख *nakha*, *as*, *am*, m. n. (said to be fr. rt. 1. *nah*, perhaps fr. *nagh* for rt. *angh* = *ank*, to move in a curve; in Pāṇ. VI. 3, 75, derived fr. *na* + *kha*), a nail of a finger or of a toe, a claw, talon, the spur of a cock; an expression for the number twenty; (*as*), m. a part, portion; (*am*, *ī*), n. f. a particular perfume, a dried substance of a brown colour and of the shape of a nail, apparently a dried shell-fish (= *śuktī*) used as a perfume, see *dhūpya*; (ī), f. a vegetable perfume different from the above though known by the same name, *nakhī*; [cf. Lith. *naga-s*, 'nail;' Slav. *nogŭ-tĭ* = Russ. *nogotĭ*; Gr. *ὀ-νυξ*; Lat. *unguis*, *ungula*; Old Germ. *nagal*; Angl. Sax. *naegel*; Hib. *ionga*, perhaps for *nionga*.] — *Nakha-kuṭṭa*, *as*, m. 'a nail-cutter,' a barber. — *Nakha-khādin*, *ī*, *inī*, *i*, 'eating the nails,' biting the nails. — *Nakha-gućća-phalā*, f. = *nakha-nishpāva*. — *Nakha-ćheda*, *as*, m. nail-paring, nail-cutting. — *Nakha-jāha*, *am*, n. the root of a nail. — *Nakha-dāraṇa*, *as*, m. 'tearing with the nails,' a falcon, a hawk. — *Nakha-nikṛintana*, *as* or *am*,