— *Lakshmaṇa-deva, as*, m. a proper N. — *Lakshmaṇa-prasū, ūs*, f. the mother of Lakshmaṇa, i. e. Su-mitrā, one of the three wives of Daśa-ratha, (she was also the mother of Śatru-ghna.) — *Lakshmaṇa-bhaṭṭa, as*, m., N. of the author of the Gīta-govinda-ṭīkā. — *Lakshmaṇa-rāja-deva, as*, m., N. of a king. — *Lakshmaṇa-sena, as*, m. a proper N. — *Lakshmaṇa-svāmin*, ī, m., N. of a statue of Lakshmaṇa. — *Lakshmaṇā-kanda* = *putra-kandā*. — *Lakshmaṇācārya* (°*ṇa-ā°*), *as*, m. a proper N. — *Lakshmaṇānucara* (°*ṇa-an°*), *as, ā, am*, accompanied by Lakshmaṇa. — *Lakshmaṇoru* (°*ṇa-ūru*), *us, ūs, u*, see *lakshaṇoru* (Vopa-deva IV. 30).

Lakshmaṇya, as, m. a proper N., (according to Sāy.) a son of Lakshmaṇa.

Lakshman, a, n. (according to some fr. rt. *lag*), a mark, spot, sign, token, characteristic; definition; = *pradhāna*, the chief, principal, most excellent.

Lakshmī = *lakshmī*, (shortened on account of the metre.) — *Lakshmī-vardhana, as, ī, am*, increasing good fortune. — *Lakshmī-sampanna, as, ā, am*, possessed of good fortune.

Lakshmī, īs (rarely *ī*), f. (according to some fr. rt. *lag*; according to others connected with rt. *lañj*, to shine), a mark, sign, indication, token (Ved.; sometimes even 'a bad sign' in Ved., but in this sense usually with *pāpī*); a good sign, (in Ved. usually with *puṇyā*); good fortune, good luck, fortune, prosperity, wealth, success, happiness; beauty, grace, loveliness, charm, splendor; N. of the goddess of fortune and beauty, (frequently in the later mythology identified with Śrī and regarded as the wife of Vishṇu or Nārāyaṇa; according to the legend narrated in Rāmāyaṇa I. 45, 40–43, she sprang with other precious things from the froth of the ocean when churned by the gods and demons for the recovery of the Amṛita [see *mandara*]; she appeared with a lotus in her hand, whence she is also called Padmā; she is, moreover, connected in other ways with the lotus, and according to another legend is said to have appeared at the creation floating over the water on the expanded petals of a lotus-flower; Lakshmī is also variously regarded as a wife of Sūrya, as a wife of Prajā-pati, as a wife of Dharma and mother of Kāma, as sister [or mother] of Dhātṛi and Vidhātṛi, as wife of Dattātreya); the Good Genius or Fortune of a king personified; royal power, dominion; superhuman power; N. of Dākshāyaṇī in Bharatāśrama; of Sītā the wife of Rāma, and of other women; the wife of a hero; N. of turmeric and various other auspicious plants (= *ṛiddhi, vṛiddhi, priyaṅgu, phalinī, sthala-padminī, śamī*); N. of the eleventh Kalā of the moon; of a metre, four times – ∪ – ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ – ∪ – ; of another, four times – – – ∪ ∪ – – – ∪ – ∪ ∪ – – ; = *dravya*; = *muktā*, a pearl; [cf. Lith. *Laime*, 'the goddess of happiness.'] — *Lakshmī-kānta, as*, m. 'the beloved of Lakshmī,' epithet of Vishṇu; *Kallāleśo Lakshmī-kāntaḥ*, N. of a deity. — *Lakshmī-kula-tantra, am*, n., N. of a work. — *Lakshmī-kulārṇava* (°*la-ar°*), *as*, m., N. of a work. — *Lakshmī-gṛiha, am*, n. 'abode of Lakshmī,' epithet of the red lotus-flower. — *Lakshmī-caritra, am*, n., N. of a work. — *Lakshmī-janārdana, am*, n. Lakshmī and Janārdana. — *Lakshmī-tāla, as*, m. a kind of palm (= *śrī-tāla*); epithet of a particular time in music. — *Lakshmī-tva, am*, n. the being Lakshmī. — *Lakshmī-dāsa, as*, m., N. of a commentator on Bhāskara's astronomy. — *Lakshmī-devī*, f., N. of the authoress of a commentary on the Mitākharā-vyākhyāna. — *Lakshmī-dhara, as*, m., N. of a poet; of various other persons; (probably *am*), n. a particular metre, four times ∪ – – ∪ – – ∪ – ∪ – . — *Lakshmī-nātha, as*, m. 'lord of Lakshmī,' N. of Vishṇu. — *Lakshmī-nārāyaṇa, au*, m. du., *am*, n. sing. Lakshmī and Nārāyaṇa. — *Lakshmī-nārāyaṇa-yati, is*, m., N. of a preceptor. — *Lakshmī-nivāsa, as*, m. the abode of the goddess of fortune. — *Lakshmī-nivāsābhidhāna* (°*sa-abh°*), N. of a work. — *Lakshmī-nṛisiṃha, am*, n. Lakshmī and 'the man-lion;' (*as*), m., N. of a king. — *Lakshmī-pati, is*, m. the husband or lord of Lakshmī or Fortune: N. of Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa; a king or prince (as husband of Lakshmī, who is often regarded as the consort of a king); the betel-nut tree; the clove tree. — *Lakshmī-putra, as*, m. the son of Lakshmī; N. of Kāma; a horse; epithet of Kuśa and Lava (the sons of Rāma and Sītā). — *Lakshmī-pura, am*, n., N. of a town. — *Lakshmī-pushpa, as*, m. 'Lakshmī's flower,' a ruby. — *Lakshmī-pūjana, am*, n. the ceremony of worshipping Lakshmī performed by a bridegroom in company with his bride (at the conclusion of the marriage after the bride has been brought to her husband's house). — *Lakshmī-pūjā*, f. 'the worship of Lakshmī,' N. of a festival on the fifteenth day in the dark half of the month Āśvina (said to be celebrated in modern times by bankers and traders to propitiate Fortune). — *Lakshmī-praṇayin, ī, inī, i*, dear to Lakshmī, a favourite of fortune. — *Lakshmī-phala, as*, m. Ægle Marmelos. — *Lakshmī-yajus, us*, n., N. of a particular sacred text. — *Lakshmī-ramaṇa, as*, m. the husband of Lakshmī, i. e. Vishṇu. — *Lakshmī-vat, ān, atī, at*, possessed of fortune or good luck, lucky, prosperous, fortunate, wealthy, rich, thriving; handsome, beautiful; the bread-fruit tree, Artocarpus Integrifolia; another tree (= *śveta-rohita*). — *Lakshmī-varma-deva, as*, m., N. of a king. — *Lakshmī-vallabha, as*, m. 'favourite of Lakshmī,' N. of an author. — *Lakshmī-vasati, is*, f. 'abode of Lakshmī,' epithet of the lotus-flower (Nelumbium Speciosum). — *Lakshmī-vahishkṛita, as, ā, am*, excluded from fortune, destitute of wealth. — *Lakshmī-vāra, as*, m. 'Lakshmī's day,' Thursday. — *Lakshmī-veshṭa, as*, m. turpentine (= *śrī-veshṭa*, q.v.). — *Lakshmīśa* (°*mī-īśa*), *as*, m. the lord of Lakshmī, i. e. Vishṇu; a prosperous man; the mango tree. — *Lakshmī-sakha, as*, m. a friend of the goddess of fortune, a favourite of Lakshmī. — *Lakshmī-sanātha, as, ā, am*, endowed with beauty or fortune. — *Lakshmī-samāhvayā*, f. 'having the name of Lakshmī,' N. of Sītā. — *Lakshmī-saha-ja, as*, m. 'produced together with Lakshmī,' the moon (supposed to have arisen together with Lakshmī from the ocean when churned by the gods and Asuras, see *lakshmī*, col. 1). — *Lakshmī-sūkta, am*, n. a particular hymn addressed to Lakshmī. — *Lakshmī-sena, as*, m. a proper N. — *Lakshmī-stotra, am*, n. 'praise of Lakshmī,' N. of a particular hymn ascribed to Agastya. — *Lakshmy-ārāma, as*, m. the garden of Lakshmī; N. of a forest.

Lakshmīka = *lakshmī* at the end of an adj. comp. (e. g. *putra-saṅkrānta-lakshmīka*, one whose fortune has been transferred to a son; *alakshmīka-tama*, most unfortunate).

Lakshya, as, ā, am, to be marked, to be defined or described; having marks or attributes, to be expressed indirectly; to be aimed at; to be regarded as, deserving to be regarded; to be looked at or observed, observable, perceptible, visible; to be recognised or known, recognisable by (with inst. or at the end of a comp.); (*as*), m. epithet of a magical formula or charm recited over weapons; (*am*), n. an aim, object, mark to be aimed at, butt, target, prize; a lac or one hundred thousand; mere appearance, sham, pretence [cf. *lakshya-supta*]; a sign, token (for *lakshman*); an example, illustration (?). — *Lakshya-krama, as, ā, am*, having an indirectly perceptible method (said of that which is suggested by poetry but not expressed). — *Lakshya-jña-tva, am*, n. knowledge of a mark or aim; knowledge of examples. — *Lakshya-tā*, f. or *lakshya-tva, am*, n. the being indirectly expressed; the being an aim or object, (*lakshyatāṃ yā*, to become an aim or object); perceptibility, visibility, (*lakshyatāṃ nī*, to make visible.) — *Lakshya-bheda, as*, m. the cleaving of a mark. — *Lakshya-vīthī*, f. the visible or universally recognisable road, (according to a commentator = *brahma-loka-mārga*.) — *Lakshya-vedhin, ī, inī, i*, piercing or hitting a mark. — *Lakshya-supta, as, ā, am*, pretending to be asleep, shamming sleep. — *Lakshya-han, hā, ghnī, ha*, hitting the mark; (*hā*), m. an arrow. — *Lakshyābhiharaṇa* (°*ya-abh°*), *am*, n. the carrying off of a prize. — *Lakshyī-kṛi, lakshyī-kṛita*, = *lakshī-kṛi, lakshī-kṛita*, see under *laksha*. — *Lakshyī-bhū* = *lakshī-bhū*.

लख् *lakh* or *lankh* (= rt. *linkh*), cl. 1. P. *lakhati, lankhati*, &c., to go, move, approach.

लखिमादेवी *lakhimā-devī*, f., N. of a princess, (a corruption fr. *lakshmī-devī*.)

लग् *lag* (this rt. is most extensively and variously applied in spoken languages allied to Sanskṛit), cl. 1. P. *lagati, lalāga, alagīt*, &c., to adhere, stick; to attach or fasten one's self to, cling to, clasp; to touch, join, become united; to meet, come in contact, intersect, cut (as lines); to approach near, follow closely (on any event), ensue or happen immediately; cl. 10. P. *lāgayati*, &c., to taste; to obtain, (in these senses = rts. *lak, rak*): Caus. *lagayati*, &c., to cause to adhere, &c.; [cf. perhaps Gr. λήγω and, according to some, possibly Lat. *ligare*.]

Laganīya, as, ā, am, to be attached, to be clung to.

Lagita, as, ā, am, attached to, adhered, connected with; obtained, got; entered.

Lagitvā, ind. having adhered, having clasped, having closely approached so as to touch or join, (*tasya pādayor lagitvā*, having clung to his feet.)

1. *lagna, as, ā, am* (for 2. see p. 860, col. 2), attached, adhered, stuck, held fast; attached to, joined to, connected with; coming in contact, meeting, intersecting, cutting (said of lines); adhering or clinging to, sticking to or upon, remaining on, impressed upon, fastened in, sticking in; fastened on, directed towards; followed or following closely, immediately ensuing; intent on, closely occupied about; auspicious; (*as*), m. a bard or minstrel (who awakes the king in the morning); a furious elephant or one in rut; (*am*), n. the point of contact or intersection (of two lines), the point where the horizon and the ecliptic or path of the planets meet; the point or arc of the equator which corresponds to a given point or arc of the ecliptic; the division of the equator which rises in succession with each sign in an oblique sphere; the point of the ecliptic which at a given time is upon the meridian or at the horizon, (*kshitije lagnam*, horizon Lagna; *madhya-lagna*, meridian Lagna); the moment of the sun's entrance into a zodiacal sign; the rising of the sun or of the planets; (in astrology) a scheme or figure of the twelve houses or zodiacal signs (used as a horoscope); the whole of the first astrological house; an auspicious moment, a particular time fixed upon as lucky for the performance of anything, (rarely *as*, m.); the decisive moment, time for action, decisive measure, (also *as*, m.) — *Lagna-kāla, as*, m. the moment or time pointed out by astrologers as favourable for any undertaking, an auspicious moment or time. — *Lagna-graha, as, ā, am*, insisting firmly on anything, persisting steadfastly in, important, obtrusive. — *Lagna-candrikā*, f., N. of an astronomical work. — *Lagna-dina, am*, n. or *lagna-divasa, as*, m. an auspicious day, a day fixed upon or chosen as favourable for any undertaking. — *Lagna-devī*, f., N. of a fabulous cow of stone. — *Lagna-nakshatra, am*, n. any auspicious constellation of the moon's path. — *Lagna-pattrikā*, f. a paper on which the auspicious moment for a marriage &c. is noted down. — *Lagna-bhuja, as*, m. (in astronomy) ascensional difference. — *Lagna-maṇḍala, am*, n. the circle of signs, the zodiac. — *Lagna-māsa, as*, m. an auspicious month. — *Lagna-muhūrta, am*, n. the auspicious moment or period for a marriage, &c. — *Lagna-velā*, f. or *lagna-samaya, as*, m. = *lagna-kāla*. — *Lagna-śuddhi, is*, f. auspiciousness of the signs &c. for the commencement of any contemplated work. — *Lagnāsu* (°*na-asu*), *avas*, m. pl. (in astro-

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