— *Līlā-vajra, am,* n. an implement or instrument shaped like a thunderbolt. — *Līlā-vat, ān, atī, at,* possessed of grace or beauty, graceful, beautiful, charming; (*atī*), f. a beautiful and charming woman, a wanton woman; N. of Durgā; of the wife of the Asura Maya; of a merchant's daughter (in the Hitopadeśa); a kind of metre; N. of a section of the Siddhānta-śiromaṇi; of a well known treatise on arithmetic, algebra, and geometry by Bhāskara Ācārya; of an elementary treatise on the Vaiśeshika philosophy (=*nyāya-l°*, q. v.); of a work on medicine. — *Līlāvatāra* (°*lā-av°*), *as,* m. the descent (of Vishṇu on the earth) for his own amusement. — *Līlāvadhūta* (°*lā-av°*), *as, ā, am,* gracefully waved about. — *Līlā-vāpī,* f. a pleasure-tank or lake. — *Līlā-veśman, a,* n. a pleasure-house; [cf. *līlāgāra.*] — *Līlā-śuka, as,* m. 'pleasure-parrot,' N. of the poet Vilva-maṅgala. — *Līlā-sādhya, as, ā, am,* to be effected with ease. — *Līlā-svātma-priya, as,* m., N. of an author held in esteem by the Tāntrikas or worshippers of Durgā. — *Līlodyāna* (°*lā-ud°*), *am,* n. a pleasure-garden, pleasure-grounds.

Līlāya, Nom. P. A. *līlāyati, -yate, -yitum,* to play, sport, amuse one's self.

Līlāyat, an, antī, at, or *līlāyamāna, as, ā, am,* playing, sporting, dallying, sporting wantonly.

Līlāyita, as, ā, am, done playfully or sportively, written sportively; (*am*), n. play, sport, amusement.

Līlopavatī (?), f. a kind of metre, four times – – – –, – – – – – – – – – –.

लुक् 1. *luk,* an artificial root probably meaning 'to meet together,' and apparently only invented to explain *lukeśvara;* the forms *lukishyasi* and *lukitasya* being also given.

Lukeśvara (°*ka-īś°*), *am,* n., N. of a Tīrtha.

लुक 2. *luk* (probably fr. Pass. of rt. *luṅć;* cf. *luć* below; the loc. c. however is *luki,* not *lući*), a technical term or symbol in grammar to express 'the dropping out' or 'disappearance' of Pratyayas or affixes; (it is properly regarded as a substitute for an affix, preventing the appearance of any other affix in its place, and neutralizing the effect which this affix would have had on the base; the symbols *luk, lup,* and *ślu* are distinguished from *lopa,* q. v., and are called *lu-mat,* as containing the syllable *lu.*)

लुङ् *luṅ,* a technical term or symbol in grammar for the termination of the Aorist or Third Preterite or for that Tense itself.

लुङ्ग *luṅga* = *mātuluṅga,* a citron.

लुञ्च् *luñć,* cl. 1. P. *luñćati, luluñća,* &c., to pluck, pull, tug, tear, pare, peel; to pull or pluck out, pull off, tear off: Pass. *lućyate,* to be plucked or pulled out, &c.; [cf. probably Lat. *runcare;* Old Germ. *liuhhan;* Angl. Sax. *lyccan;* (according to some) Slav. *luc-i-ti;* Goth. *raupja;* Mod. Germ. *raufe.*]

Luć, k, f. plucking out or off, cutting off; dropping out; [cf. 2. *luk.*]

Lućitvā, ind. having plucked or pulled out; having torn off.

Luñća, as, ā, am, pulling or tearing out, one who plucks or pulls.

Luñćaka, as, ikā, am, one who plucks or pulls out, a tearer, &c. [cf. *keśa-l°*]; (*as*), m. (perhaps) a kind of grain.

Luñćana, am, n. the act of plucking, tearing, pulling out, &c.

Luñćita, as, ā, am, plucked, pulled, plucked out, &c.; peeled. — *Luñćita-keśa, as,* m. 'having the hair torn out,' N. of a Jaina ascetic (so called as pulling out the hair of the head and body by way of mortification).

Luñćitvā, ind. having plucked or pulled out, &c.; [cf. *lućitvā.*]

लुञ्ज् *luñj* = rt. 2. *lañj,* q. v.

लुट् 1. *luṭ* [cf. rts. *ruṭ,* 1. *luṭh*], cl. 1. A. *loṭate,* &c., to repel, resist, oppose; to suffer pain, be affected with grief; to shine; cl. 10. P. *loṭayati,* to speak; to shine.

लुट 2. *luṭ* [cf. rt. 2. *luṭh*], cl. 1. 4. P. *loṭati, luṭyati, luloṭa, aloṭīt* or *aluṭat, loṭitum,* to roll, roll about, roll on the ground, wallow; to be connected or in contact with (?); cl. 1. A. *loṭate,* &c., to go (according to Naigh. II. 14): Caus. *loṭayati, -yitum,* Aor. *alūluṭat* or *aluloṭat.*

Loṭana, am, n. rolling, wallowing, tumbling.

लुट् 3. *luṭ,* a technical term or symbol in grammar for the terminations of the First Future or for that Tense itself.

लुठ् 1. *luṭh,* cl. 1. P. *loṭhati, luloṭha, aluṭhat, loṭhitum,* to strike, knock down; cl. 1. A. *loṭhate, luluṭhe, aloṭhishṭa,* to resist, oppose, repel; to suffer pain; to go (according to Naigh. II. 14); cl. 10. P. *loṭhayati* [cf. rt. *luṇṭh*], to rob, plunder, steal, pillage, sack.

लुठ् 2. *luṭh,* cl. 6. P. *luṭhati, luloṭha, aluṭhat,* &c., *luṭhitum,* to roll, roll about, move about, move to and fro, roll on the ground, wallow, welter; to roll down; to agitate, move, stir, (in this sense = rt. *luḍ*): Caus. *loṭhayati, -yitum,* Aor. *alāluṭhat* or *aluloṭhat,* to cause to roll, make to move to and fro: Desid. *luluṭhishate,* to wish to roll, intend to roll, to be on the point of rolling; [cf. Hib. *liuṭh,* 'I move, hasten.']

Luṭhat, an, atī or *antī, at,* rolling, rolling on the ground, falling down; flowing, trickling (?).

Luṭhana, am, n. the act of rolling, rolling or wallowing on the earth, rolling on the ground with sorrow. — *Luṭhaneśvara-tīrtha* (°*na-īś°*), *am,* n., N. of a Tīrtha.

Luṭhamāna, as, ā, am, rolling, moving to and fro.

Luṭhita, as, ā, am, rolled, rolled down, rolling on the ground (as a horse &c.); fallen; (*am*), n. the rolling on the ground (of a horse).

Luṭheśvara (°*ṭha-īś°*), *am,* n., N. of a Tīrtha.

Loṭha, as, m. rolling, rolling on the ground.

Loṭhana, as, m. a proper N.

लुड् *luḍ* (=rt. *lul,* cf. rts. 2. *luṭ,* 2. *luṭh*), cl. 1. P. *loḍati,* &c., to agitate, move about, stir, churn, disturb; cl. 6. P. *luḍati,* &c., to adhere, be attached; to cover: Caus. *loḍayati,* &c., to set in motion, agitate, disturb.

Loḍana, am, n. the act of agitating or disturbing.

Loḍayat, an, antī, at, agitating, disturbing.

Loḍita, as, ā, am [cf. *lolita*], agitated, troubled.

Loḍyamāna, as, ā, am, being agitated, being stirred.

लुण्ट् *luṇṭ* [cf. rts. *ruṇṭ, ruṇṭh,* 1. *luṭh, luṇḍ*], cl. 1. P. *luṇṭati,* &c., to rob, plunder; cl. 10. P. *luṇṭayati,* &c., to rob, plunder; to peel, (for rt. *luṅć*); to disregard, despise.

Luṇṭaka, as, m. a kind of vegetable; a proper N.

Luṇṭā, f. robbing; rolling, (for *luṭhana,* q. v.)

Luṇṭāka, as, m. a robber, thief; a crow.

Luṇṭita, as, ā, am, robbed, plundered; peeled, (for *luñćita.*)

लुण्ठ् *luṇṭh* (=rt. *ruṇṭh*), cl. 1. P. *luṇṭhati,* &c., to go; to stir up, agitate, excite, set in motion (=rts. 2. *luṭh, luḍ*); to be idle; to be lame; to repel, resist; to steal, rob, plunder, pillage [cf. rts. *ruṇṭ, luṇṭ,* 1. *luṭh*]: Caus. *luṇṭhayati,* to rob, steal, plunder, sack; to peel, (for rt. *luṅć.*)

Luṇṭhaka, as, m. a robber, plunderer.

Luṇṭhat, an, antī, at, stirring up, exciting, agitating; rolling, (for *luṭhat.*)

Luṇṭhana, am, n. the act of plundering, pillaging.

Luṇṭha-nadī, f., N. of a river.

Luṇṭhayat, an, antī, at, plundering, pillaging.

Luṇṭhā, f. robbing, pillaging, &c.; rolling, &c., (for *luṭhana,* q. v.)

Luṇṭhāka, as, m. a robber; a crow.

Luṇṭhi, is, f. plundering, pillaging, sacking.

Luṇṭhita, as, ā, am, plundered, pillaged, robbed, stolen; peeled, (for *luñćita.*)

Luṇṭhī, f. = *luṭhana,* q. v.

लुण्ड् *luṇḍ* (= rts. *ruṇṭ, luṇṭ,* 1. *luṭh*), cl. 1. 10. P. *luṇḍati, luṇḍayati,* &c., to rob, plunder.

लुण्डिका *luṇḍikā,* f. a ball, round mass (of anything); proper behaviour, fitting conduct.

Luṇḍī, f. proper behaviour, becoming conduct, acting and judging rightly.

Luṇḍī-kri, cl. 8. P. *-karoti,* &c., to roll into a ball, roll up, roll together. — *Luṇḍī-krita, as, ā, am,* made into a ball, rolled up together.

लुन्थ् *lunth* [cf. rts. 1. *luṭh,* 1. *luṭ*], cl. 1. P. *lunthati,* &c., to strike, hurt, kill; to afflict; to suffer pain.

लुप् 1. *lup* (a later form of rt. 1. *rup*), cl. 6. P. A. *lumpati, -te, lulopa, lulupe, lopsyati, -te, alupat, alupta, loptum,* to break, fracture, violate, break in pieces, cut, cut off, mutilate, destroy, injure, spoil; to seize, pounce upon; to rob, plunder, take away, deprive of; to suppress, elide, erase, cause to disappear; cl. 4. P. *lupyati, lulopa, lopishyati, lopitum,* to be suppressed or destroyed [cf. *lupyate* below]; to disturb, bewilder, perplex, confound [cf. rt. *labh,* with which *lup* appears to be connected; see *lolupa*]: Pass. *lupyate,* Aor. *alopi,* to be broken or violated; to be suppressed or lost, be elided, suffer elision, disappear (in grammar): Caus. *lopayati, -yitum,* Aor. *alūlupat* or *alulopat,* to cause to break or violate; to break, infringe, violate, offend against, thwart, injure; to omit, neglect, miss; to cause to swerve from (with abl.): Desid. *lulupsati, -te, lulopishati,* &c.: Intens. *lolupyate, lolopti,* to confound, disturb, bewilder, perplex; [cf. Gr. λυπ-ρό-s, λυπ-ή, λυπ-έ-ω, λυπη-ρό-s, perhaps also Ὄλυμπος: Lat. *rump-o:* Old Germ. *raubon:* (probably) Goth. *raupjan,* 'to pull out:' Angl. Sax. *reaf, reafian:* Old Norse *rŷf:* Lith. *rup-e-ti, rup-u-s:* Slav. *lom-i-ti:* Hib. *reubaim,* 'I tear, lacerate;' *reuban,* 'plundering, robbery;' *lomaim,* 'I sheer, shave, make bare.']

2. *lup,* falling or dropping out, suppression, elision, cutting off, rejection, (*lup* is one of the three technical terms for grammatical elision classed with *luk,* q. v.; it is especially applicable to a Taddhita affix, implying its disappearance and preventing the appearance of any other affix in its place.)

Lupta, as, ā, am, broken, violated, injured, destroyed; robbed, plundered, deprived of; omitted, left off, neglected; suppressed, cut off, elided (in grammar), rejected, fallen or dropped out, disappeared, lost, obsolete, disused; (*am*), n. stolen property, plunder, booty. — *Lupta-tā,* f. the state of being cut off or elided, disappearance, suppression, non-existence. — *Lupta-dharma-kriya, as, ā, am,* excluded from or deprived of religious ordinances. — *Lupta-pada, as, ā, am,* wanting (whole) words. — *Lupta-piṇḍodaka-kriya* (°*ḍa-ud°*), *as, ā, am,* deprived of funeral rites. — *Lupta-pratibha, as, ā, am,* deprived of reason. — *Lupta-visarga-tā,* f. the dropping of Visarga. — *Luptopama* (°*ta-up°*), *as, ā, am,* wanting or failing in the particle of comparison; (*ā*), f. (in rhetoric) a mutilated or elliptical simile (the conjunction expressing comparison being omitted), a metaphor.

Lupyamāna, as, ā, am, being broken, being cut off, being perplexed or confused.

Lopa, as, m. breaking, violation, fracture, mutilation, cutting off, destruction; robbing, plundering, stealing, deprivation, want, deficiency, loss, interruption, intermission, omission, separation, disappearance, dropping or falling out, rejection, annulling, cancelling, erasure, grammatical elision, (*lopa* is the technical term for elision generally as distinguished from the terms *lup, ślu, luk,* which are only appli-