(*am*), n. = *lūma*, a tail. — *Lūna-yavam*, ind. after the barley has been cut, after barley-harvest. — *Lūna-visha, as, ā, am*, having poison in the tail.

Lūnaka, as, ā, am, cut, divided; (*as*), m. a cut, division, wound, anything cut or broken; sort, species, difference; an animal.

Lūni, is, f. the act of cutting, reaping, cutting off; rice (?).

Lūnī, see Vopa-deva III. 61.

Lūyamāna, as, ā, am, being cut, being plucked or gathered. — *Lūyamāna-yavam*, ind. when the barley is cut.

Loluva, as, ā, am (fr. the Intens.), cutting much or often.

Lolūyā, f. determination to cut. — *Lolūyā-vat, ān, ati, at*, resolved to cut or cut off.

लूक्ष *lūksha, as, ā, am*, = *rūksha* in *a-l°*, q.v.

लूता *lūtā*, f. a spider; an ant; a kind of cutaneous disease (said to be produced by moisture from a spider). — *Lūtā-tantu, us*, m. a spider's web, cobweb. — *Lūtā-markaṭaka, as*, m. an ape; Arabian jasmine; = *putrī*. — *Lūtāri* (*°tā-ari*), *is*, m. 'spider-enemy,' a kind of shrub (= *dugdha-phenī*).

Lūtikā, f. a spider.

लूम *lūma, am*, n. (connected with *lūna*, q.v.), a tail, a hairy tail (as a horse's or monkey's). — *Lūma-visha, as*, m. 'having poison in the tail,' any animal that stings with the tail (as a scorpion).

लूष् *lūsh* [cf. rts. *lush, rūsh*], cl. 1. P. *lūshati*, &c., to adorn, decorate; cl. 10. P. *lūshayati, -yitum*, Aor. *alūlushat*, to hurt, injure, kill; to rob, steal, (also cl. 1. P. *loshati*.)

Lūsha in *arka-l°*, q.v.

लूह *lūha, as, ā, am*, bad?; (*as*), m. a proper N.

Lūhasudatta, as, m. a proper N. (= *lūha*).

लृङ् *lṛiṅ*, a technical term or symbol for the terminations of the Conditional or for that Mood itself.

लृट् *lṛiṭ*, a technical term or symbol for the terminations of the Second Future or for that Tense itself.

लेक *leka, as*, m. (said to be) N. of an Āditya.

लेकुञ्चिक *lekuñćika, as*, m. a proper N.

लेख *lekha, lekhana, lekhin, lekhya*, &c. See p. 866, cols. 2, 3.

लेट् *leṭ*, a technical term for the terminations of the Vedic Mood or for this Mood itself, (this is a kind of Subjunctive Mood only found in the Vedas; its characteristic is the insertion of short *a*, often lengthened to *ā*, between the base and terminations.)

लेट *leṭa, as*, m., N. of a particular mixed caste.

लेट्य *leṭya* (= *loṭya*, q.v.), Nom. P. *leṭyati*, &c., to deceive, cheat; to be first; to sleep; to shine.

लेण्ड *leṇḍa, am*, n. excrement; [cf. *laṇḍa*.]

लेत *leta, as, am*, m. n. tears; [cf. *lota*.]

लेदरी *ledarī*, f., N. of a place.

लेप् *lep*, cl. 1. A. *lepate*, &c., to go; to worship, serve.

लेप *lepa, lepana, lepya*, &c. See p. 867, col. 3.

लेय *leya, as*, m. (fr. Gr. *λέων*), Ved. the sign of the zodiac Leo.

लेलया *lelayā*. See col. 2.

लेलाय *lelāya* (by some regarded as an Intens. fr. an unused rt. *lī*, as distinguished fr. rt. 1. *lī*), Nom. P. A. *lelāyati, -te, alelāyat, alelet, alelāyata, lelāyitum*, Ved. to move to and fro, quiver, flicker, tremble, quake, shake; [cf. *lelayā*.]

Lelayā, ind. (probably to be connected with *lelāya* above, though formed fr. the Intens. of rt. 1. *lī*), Ved. quivering, flickering, shaking about.

Lelāyat, an, antī, at, trembling.

Lelāyamānā, f. one of the seven tongues of fire.

लेलिह *leliha, lelihāna*, &c. See p. 868.

लेल्य *lelya*. See p. 868, col. 3.

लेवार *levāra, as*, m., N. of an Agra-hāra.

लेश *leśa*. See p. 868, col. 1.

Leshṭavya, leshṭu, &c. See p. 868, col. 1.

लेसिक *lesika, as*, m. a rider on an elephant.

लेह *leha, lehana, lehya*. See p. 868, col. 2.

लैख *laikha, as*, m. (fr. *lekha*), a patronymic.

Laikhābhreya, as, m. a patronymic from Lekhābhra; a metronymic from Lekhā-bhrū.

लैगवायन *laigavāyana, as*, m. a patronymic from Ligu.

Laigavya, as, m. a patronymic from Ligu.

लैङ्ग *laiṅga, am*, n. (fr. *liṅga*), N. of a Purāṇa; of an Upa-Purāṇa; (*ī*), f. a kind of creeper (= *liṅginī*).

Laiṅgika, as, ī, am, relating to or depending on a mark or token; (*as*), m. a maker of images or statues, statuary.

लैण *laiṇ*, cl. 1. P. *laiṇati*, &c., to go, approach; to send; to embrace, &c. (= rt. *paiṇ*, q.v.).

लो *lo, laus*, m. a noun of agency said to be derived fr. *lavaya*, q.v.; a proper N.

लोक् *lok* (more properly to be regarded as a Nom. fr. *loka* below, or, according to some, as a secondary rt. developed out of *ruć, roka*, q.v.), cl. 1. A. *lokate, luloke, lokitum*, to see, perceive; cl. 10. P. or Caus. *lokayati, -yitum*, Aor. *alulokat*, to look, look at, view, contemplate; to see, perceive, be aware of, know; to shine; to speak, (*bhāshārtha* being a various reading for *bhāsārtha*); [cf. Gr. *λεύσσ-ω*; Old Germ. *luoge-m*; Eng. *look*; Lith. *lauk-i-u*; Lett. *lûkô-t*, 'to see.']

Loka, as, m. (cf. *roka*; in the oldest texts of the Ṛig-veda *loka* is generally preceded by *u*, which according to the Pada-pāṭha = the particle 3. *u*, and according to some may be an abbreviation of *uru*, wide, or derived from the prep. *ava*, cf. *uru-loka, ava-kāśa*), open space (Ved.), space, room, intermediate space (Ved.; in Ṛig-veda VIII. 100, 12, *dehi tokam = avakāśam pra-yaććha*, make room), the vast space, the wide world, sky, heaven; any division of the universe, (three Lokas are commonly given, viz. heaven, earth, and the lower world, but the fuller classification enumerates fourteen, seven descending one below the other and constituting together the lower world, sometimes called hell [see *pātāla*], and seven higher regions rising one above the other, as follow, 1. *Bhūr-loka*, the earth; 2. *Bhuvar-l°*, the space between the earth and the sun, the region of the Munis, Siddhas, &c.; 3. *Svar-l°*, the heaven of Indra above the sun or between the sun and the polar star; 4. *Mahar-l°*, said to be one krore of Yojanas above the polar star and to be the abode of Bhṛigu and other saints who survive the destruction of the three worlds situated below; during the conflagration of these lower worlds the saints ascend to 5. *Janar-l°*, which is described as the abode of Brahmā's sons Sanat-kumāra, &c.; 6. *Tapar-l°*, where the deified Vairāgins reside; 7. *Satya-l°* or *Brahma-l°* or the abode of Brahmā, translation to which world exempts beings from further birth: the first three worlds are destroyed at the end of each Kalpa or day of Brahmā, the last three at the end of his life or of 100 of his years; the fourth Loka is equally permanent, but is uninhabitable from heat at the time that the first three are burning: another enumeration calls these seven worlds, earth, sky, heaven, middle region, place of births, mansion of the blest, and abode of truth, placing the sons of Brahmā in the sixth division and affirming the fifth or *Janar-l°* to be that where animals destroyed in the general conflagration are born again); a symbolical expression for the number seven; the world, earth, (*iha loke*, in this world, on the earth, opposed to *paratra, paraloke*, &c.); any place, region, tract, district, province; the inhabitants of the world, the human race, mankind, folk, man, men (in this sense also *ās*, m. pl.), people, subjects (as contrasted with the king); a company, community; common life, ordinary practice, (especially) common usage (as contrasted with ancient usage or idiom of the Veda; *loke*, 'in ordinary usage, in the language of the people,' as opposed to *vede, ćhandasi*); seeing, looking, sight, regard; [cf. Lat. *locus*; Lith. *laukas*, 'a plain.'] — *Loka-kaṇṭaka, as*, m. 'thorn of men,' a wicked or injurious man, criminal; epithet of Rāvaṇa. — *Loka-kathā*, f. a popular legend or fable. — *Loka-kartṛi, tā*, m. the creator of the world (applied to Brahmā, Vishṇu, and Śiva). — *Loka-kalpa, as, ā, am*, resembling or appearing like the world, becoming manifested in the form of the world; regarded by the world; (*as*), m. a period or age of the world. — *Loka-kānta, as, ā, am*, world-loved, liked by every one, pleasing to all, popular; (*ā*), f. a kind of medicinal herb. — *Loka-kāra, as*, m. = *loka-kartṛi*. — *Loka-kāraṇa-karaṇa, am*, n. cause of the causes of the world (a name applied to Śiva). — *Loka-kṛit, t, t, t*, making or creating free space, setting free (Ved.); (*t*), m. = *loka-kartṛi*, the creator of the world. — *Loka-kṛitnu, us, us, u*, Ved. = *loka-kṛit*, creating space. — *Loka-kshit, t, t, t*, Ved. dwelling in the sky, inhabiting heaven. — *Loka-gati, is*, f. 'the way of the world,' actions of men. — *Loka-gāthā*, f. a verse or song (handed down orally) among men. — *Loka-guru, us*, m. a teacher of the world, instructor of the people. — *Loka-ćakshus, us*, n. 'eye of the world,' the sun, (according to some *us*, m.); (*ūṇshi*), n. pl. the eyes of men. — *Loka-ćara, as, ā* or *ī, am*, wandering through the world. — *Loka-ćāritra, am*, n. the way or proceedings of the world. — *Loka-ćārin, ī, iṇī, i*, = *loka-ćara*. — *Loka-jananī*, f. 'the mother of the world,' epithet of Lakshmī. — *Loka-jit, t, t, t*, winning or conquering a region (Ved.); conquering Heaven; (*t*), m. a conquerer of the world; a sage; N. of a Buddha. — *Loka-jña, as, ā, am*, knowing the world, understanding men. — *Lokajña-tā*, f. knowledge of the world, knowledge of mankind. — *Loka-jyeshṭha, as*, m. 'the most distinguished or excellent among men,' epithet of Buddha. — *Loka-tattva, am*, n. 'world-truth,' knowledge of the world, knowledge of mankind. — *Loka-tantra, am*, n. the system or course of the world. — *Loka-tas*, ind. from the world, according to ordinary life, popularly, as is usual or customary. — *Loka-tushāra, as*, m. 'earth's-dew,' camphor. — *Loka-traya, am, ī*, n. f. 'world-triad,' the three worlds (heaven, earth, and the lower regions). — *Loka-dambhaka, as, ikā, am*, deceiving the world, cheating or deluding mankind. — *Loka-dvāra, am*, n. the door or gate of heaven. — *Lokadvārīya, am*, n. (fr. the preceding), N. of a Sāman. — *Loka-dhātu, us*, m. epithet of a particular division of the world (with Buddhists). — *Loka-dhātṛi, tā*, m. 'the creator or supporter of the world,' epithet of Śiva. — *Loka-nātha, as*, m. 'lord of worlds,' epithet of Brahmā; of Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa; of Śiva; a governor or ruler of the people, a king, sovereign; a Buddha; N. of a Buddha; of the author of the Pada-mañjarī. — *Lokanātha-rasa, as*, m., N. of a particular medicinal preparation. — *Loka-nindita, as, ā, am*, blamed by the world, generally censured, found fault with by men. — *Loka-netṛi, tā*, m. guide or