

लिबि libi, libi. See *livi*, p. 902, col. 3.

लिवुजा *libujā*, f. a creeping plant, creeper, RV.; AV.; PañcavBr.

लिम्प *limpa*, °pi. See p. 902, col. 3.

लिम्बट्ट *limba-bhaṭṭa*, m. N. of a man, Cat.

लिलक्षयिषित *lilakshayishita*, mfn. (fr. Desid. of *√laksh*, *lakshayati*) wished or intended to be indicated, had in view, meant, Śaṃk.

लिश 1. *liš* (later form of *√riś*, in *ā-√liš*, *vi-√liš*); cl. 4. *Ā. liśyate* (pf. *lilīṣe* &c.); to be or become small, lessen, Dhātup. xxvi, 70; cl. 6. P. *lišati* (pf. *lilīṣa* &c.), to go, move, ib. xxviii, 127; Caus. *lišayati* (aor. *alīṣat*), Gr.: Desid. *līlikshate*, ib.: Intens. *leliśyate*, *leleśhtī*.

2. *Liś*, mfn. (nom. *liṣ*), Pāṇ. viii, 2, 36, Sch.

*Liśa*. See *ku-liśa*.

*Liśhta*, mfn. lessened, wasted, decayed, L. (cf. *vi-liśhta*).

*Leśa*, m. a small part or portion, particle, atom, little bit or slight trace of (gen. or comp.; -*tas* and *ena*, ind. = very slightly or briefly; *leśa-śas*, in small pieces, R.), Prāt.; ChUp.; MBh. &c.; smallness, littleness, W.; a partic. division or short space of time (= 2 or 12 *Kalās*), L.; a kind of song, L.; (in rhet.) a figure of speech in which a statement is made indirectly (e.g. *Veṇīs*. ii, 4), Sāh.; a figure of speech in which what is usually considered as an advantage is represented as a disadvantage and vice versa), Kuval.; N. of a prince (a son of *Su-hotra*), VP. *Leśōkta*, mfn. briefly said, only hinted or insinuated, Suśr.

*Leśika*, m. a grass-cutter, Hcar.

*Leśin*, mfn. (ifc.) containing small portions or particles of, ib.

*Leśya*, m. or n., °*śyā*, f. light, Sūryapr.

*Leśṭavya*, mfn. (prob.) to be torn off or injured, Pāṇ. viii, 2, 36, Sch.

*Leśṭu*, m. a clod, lump of earth, MBh.; Hariv.; Hcat. (cf. *lośhta*, *lośṭu*). -*ghna* or -*bhedana*, m. a clod-breaker, a harrow or other agricultural implement used for breaking clods, L.

*Leśṭukā*, f. (in Prakṛit) = *leśṭu*, Mṛicch.

लिष्व *lishva*, m. = *lashva*, a dancer, actor, L.

लिह 1. *lih* (later form of *√rih*), cl. 2. P. *Ā.* (Dhātup. xxiv, 6) *leḍhi*, *līḍhe* (ep. *lihati*); pf. *līleha*, *līlīhe*, Gr.; fut. *leḍhā*, *lekshyati*, °*te*, ib.; aor. *alīkshat*, *alīkshata* and *alīḍha*, ib.; inf. *leḍhum*, ib.; ind. p. *līḍhvā*, ib.), to lick, lap, lick at (loc.), taste, sip, take any food by licking or lapping, Br. &c. &c.; to lick up = destroy (said of an arrow), Daś.: Caus. *leḍhayati* (aor. *alīlihat*), to cause to lick, Br.; Suśr.; to apply as an electuary, Car.: Desid. *līlikshati*, °*te*, Gr.: Intens. *lelihyati*, *leleḍhi* (p. *lelihat*, °*hyat*, °*hyamāna* or °*hāna*, q.v.), to lick frequently or constantly, play with the tongue, MBh.; R. &c. [Cf. Gk. *λείχω*; Lat. *lingo*; Slav. *lizati*; Lith. *lėsti*; Germ. *lēcchōn*, *lecken*; Angl. Sax. *liccian*; Eng. *lick*.]

2. *Lih* (ifc.) licking (cf. *madhu-l*); perceiving (*nayanayoh*, 'in the eyes'), Sāh.; m. mild wind, L.

*Liha* (ifc.) 'licking' or 'being licked' (see *abh-ram-l* and *go-l*).

*Līḍha*, mfn. licked, tasted, eaten, devoured, consumed, destroyed, MBh.; Kāv. &c. - *mukta*, mfn. rejected after being tasted, W.

*Leḍhri*, m. 'licker,' a mild wind, L.

*Leliha*, mfn. (fr. Intens.) 'constantly licking,' a kind of parasitical worm, Car.; ŚārngS.; a serpent, snake, MBh.; BhP.; (*ā*), f. a partic. *Mudrā* or position of the fingers, L.

*Lelihāna*, mfn. frequently licking or darting out the tongue, MBh.; m. N. of *Śiva*, ib.; (*ā*), f. a partic. *Mudrā* or position of the fingers, L.

*Leha*, m. one who licks, a licker, sipper (*madhuno lehaḥ*, 'sipper of honey,' a bee), Bhaṭṭ.; anything to be taken by licking or sipping or sucking, an electuary, syrup, Suśr.; food, L.; N. of one of the 10 ways in which an eclipse can take place, VarBṛS.; (*ī*), f. a partic. disease of the tips of the ears, ŚārngS.; (*am*), ind., see *kshīra-leham*. - *cintāmaṇi*, m. N. of a medical wk.

*Lehaka*, m. one who licks or tastes, MW.

*Lehana*, n. the act of licking, tasting or lapping with the tongue, Sarvad.

*Lehaniya*, mfn. = *lehya*, MW.

*Lehin*, mfn. licking, a licker (see *madhu-l*).

*Lehina*, m. borax, L.

*Lehya*, mfn. to be licked, lickable, to be lapped or licked up or eaten by licking, MBh.; R. &c.; n. nectar, sipped food, any food, L.; a syrup, electuary, W.

ली 1. *lī* (cf. *√rī*), cl. 9. P. (Dhātup. xxxi, 31) *lināti*, to adhere, obtain (not usually found); cl. 1. P. *layati* (xxxiv, 6), to melt, liquefy, dissolve (not usually found); cl. 4. *Ā.* (xxvi, 30) *līyate* (Ved. also *lāyate*; pf. *līlye*, *līlyuh*, Br. &c.; *līlāya*, *lālau*, Gr.; aor. *aleshta*, ŚBr.; *alāishit*, *alāsīt*, *alāsta*, Gr.; fut. *letā*, *lātā*; *leshayati* or *lāsyati*, °*te*, ib.; inf. *letum* or *lātum*, ib.; ind. p. -*lāyam*, AV.; Br.; -*līya*, MBh.; Kāv. &c.), to cling or press closely, stick or adhere to (loc.), MBh.; R. &c.; to remain sticking, Suśr.; to lie, recline, alight or settle on, hide or cower down in (loc.), disappear, vanish, MBh.; Kāv. &c.: Caus. P. *lāpayati* or *lāyayati*, to cause to cling &c., Br. &c.; *Ā.* *lāpayate*, to deceive; to obtain honour; to humble, Pāṇ. i, 3, 70; Desid. *līlīshati*, °*te*, Gr.: Intens. *leliyate*, *lelayīti*, *leleti*, ib. (cf. *lelāya*).

*Laya*, m. the act of sticking or clinging to (loc.), Śiś. (*layam* *√gā* with loc., 'to become attached to any one,' Kuval.); lying down, cowering, MBh.; melting, dissolution, disappearance or absorption in (loc. or comp.), Up.; Kap. &c. (*layam* *√gam* or *yā*, 'to disappear, be dissolved or absorbed'; *layam* *sam-√gam*, 'to hide or conceal one's self'); extinction, destruction, death, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*layam* *√yā*, 'to be destroyed, perish'); rest, repose, Śiś.; BhP. (cf. *a-laya*); place of rest, residence, house, dwelling, W.; mental inactivity, spiritual indifference, Kap.; Vedāntas.; sport, diversion, merriness, Vās.; delight in anything, Harav.; an embrace, L.; (in music) time (regarded as of 3 kinds, viz. *druta*, 'quick,' *madhya*, 'mean or moderate,' and *vilambita*, 'slow'), Kālid.; Daśar.; Pañcat. &c.; a kind of measure, Saṃgīt.; the union of song, dance and instrumental music, L.; a pause, MW.; a partic. agricultural implement (perhaps a sort of harrow or hoe), VS.; a swoon, L.; the quick (downward) movement of an arrow, L.; (*ā*), f. N. of a Yoginī, Hcat. (v.l. *jayā*); n. the root of *Andropogon Muricatus*, Bhpr.; mfn. making the mind inactive or indifferent, BhP. - *kāla*, m. time of dissolution or destruction, MW. - *gata*, mfn. gone to dissolution, dissolved, melted, ib. - *nālika*, m. a Buddhist or Jain temple, L. - *putrī*, f. 'daughter of (musical) time,' a female dancer, actress, L. - *madhya*, mfn. to be performed in mean or moderate time (as a piece of music), Mālav. - *yoga*, m. N. of wk. - *śuddha*, mfn. to be performed in clear or right time (cf. *laya* above), Śak. - *sthāna*, n. place of dissolution, Vedāntas. *Layārambha* or *layālamba*, m. 'moving according to time,' a dancer, actor, L. *Layārka*, m. the sun at the dissolution of the world, BhP. *Layālaya*, m. du. destruction and non-destruction, R.

*Layana*, n. the act of clinging, adhering, lying &c., rest, repose, Śiś., Sch.; a place of rest, house, cell &c., Śiś.; Prab.; Kāraṇḍ.

*Lāyaka*, mfn. clinging, sticking, adhering &c., Aprāt., Sch.

2. *Lī*, f. clinging to, adhering &c., L.; = *capala*, L.

*Līna*, mfn. clung or pressed closely together, attached or devoted to, merged in (loc. or comp.), R.; Sarvad.; sticking, Mahīdh.; lying or resting on, staying in, lurking, hiding, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; dissolved, absorbed in (loc. or comp.), disappeared, vanished, SvetUp.; MBh. &c.; n. the clinging to, being dissolved or absorbed in, disappearance, Pañcar. - *tā*, f. = prec. n.; (ifc.) concealment in, Śak.; complete retirement or seclusion, HYog. - *tva*, n. (ifc.) sticking or concealment in, Suśr. *Līnāli*, mfn. having bees adhering (to anything), embraced or clung to by bees, MW.

*Līnaya*, Nom. P. °*yati*, to dissolve, melt (trans.), Pāṇ. vii, 3, 39, Sch.

*Lelya*, n. (fr. Intens.) clinging or adhering very closely, Vop.

लीका *likā*, f. pl. N. of partic. evil spirits, MārKP.

लीका *likkā* or *likshā*, f. = *likshā*, L.

लीला *līlā*, f. (derivation doubtful) play, sport, diversion, amusement, pastime, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; mere sport or play, child's play, ease or facility in doing anything, ib.; mere appearance, semblance,

pretence, disguise, sham, Kāv.; Kathās.; Pur. (ibc. sportively, easily, in sport, as a mere joke; also = *līlayā*, ind. for mere diversion, feignedly); grace, charm, beauty, elegance, loveliness, Kālid.; Kathās.; Rājat.; (in rhet.) a maiden's playful imitation of her lover, Daśar.; Sāh.; Pratāp.; a kind of metre (4 times - - - - -), Col.; N. of a Yoginī, HParīś.

- *kamala*, n. a woman's toy-lotus, a lotus-flower held in the hands as a plaything, Kāv. - *kara*, m. a partic. metre, VarBṛS., Sch. - *kalaha*, m. a quarrel or dispute in play, sham-fight, Śṛīngār. - *khela*, mfn. moving or sporting playfully, Ragh.; n. a kind of metre, Col. - °*gāra* (°*lāg*); Ragh. or -*griha* (Kathās.; Naish.) or -*geha* (Kathās.), n. a pleasure-house, place of amusement or sport. - °*nga* (°*lānga*), mfn. (accord. to Nilak.) = *vilasitānga*, having playful limbs (said of a bull; but prob.) w.r. for *nīlānga*, q.v., MBh. - *catura*, mfn. sportively charming, Kum. - *candra*, m. N. of a poet, Subh. - °*cala* (°*lāc*), m. N. of a district, Cat. - *tannu*, f. a form assumed for mere sport or pleasure, BhP. - *tāṇḍava-pāṇḍita*, mfn. skilled in sportive dances (said of Śiva), MW. - *tāmarasa*, n. = *kamala* above, Kāv. - *tāla*, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Saṃgīt. - *dagdha*, mfn. burnt or consumed without effort, Bhartṛ. - *devī*, f. N. of a princess, Inscr. - °*dri* (°*lādri*), m. = *līlācala* above, Cat. - *dharma-bhaṭṭa*, m. N. of an author, Cat. - *naṭana*, n. a sportive dance, MW.; a sham or pretended dance, Pañcat. - *nṛitya*, n. id., Kāvyaḍ. - *padma*, n. = *kamala* above, Sāh.; Kāvyaḍ. - *parvata*, m. N. of a mountain, Kathās. - *pura*, n. N. of a town, Inscr. - °*bja* (°*lābja*), n. = *kamala* above, Kuval. - °*bharana* (°*lābh*), n. an ornament worn for mere pleasure (of no intrinsic value, as a bracelet of lotuses), Śak. - *madhu-kara*, m. N. of a drama (IW. 471). - *manushya*, m. a sham man, one not really a man, BhP. - *mandira*, n. a pleasure-house, Daś. - *maya*, mfn. consisting of or relating to play or amusement (comp.), Cat. - *mātrena*, ind. out of mere sport, in mere play, without the least effort, Pañcar. - *mānusha-vigraha*, mfn. having or taking a human form merely for amusement or in mere semblance (said of *Kṛishna*), ib. - °*mbuja* (°*lām*), n. = *kamala* above, Kathās. - °*yudha* (°*lāy*), m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. (v.l. *nīlāy*). - *rati*, f. sportive amusement, am° with (loc.), Kāv. - °*ravinda* (°*lār*), n. = *kamala* above, Ragh.; Kathās. - *rasa-krama-stotra*, n. N. of wk. - *vajra*, n. an implement or instrument shaped like a thunderbolt, Kathās. - *vat*, mfn. possessed of grace or beauty, graceful, charming, Hcat. (only f.); Col.; (*atī*), f. a beautiful and charming woman, Bhartṛ.; Hit. &c.; N. of *Durgā*, Cat.; of the wife of the *Asura Maya*, Kathās.; of a *Surāṅganā*, Sīghās.; of a wife of *Avīkshita*, MārKP.; of a merchant's daughter, Hit.; a kind of metre, Col.; N. of various wks. (esp. of a well-known treatise on arithmetic, algebra, and geometry by *Bhāskarācārya*, Col.; IW. 176, 183; also abbreviated for *nyāya-l*); °*tī-prakāśa*, m., °*tī-rahasya*, n., °*tī-vyākhyā*, f., °*tī-sāra*, N. of wks. - °*vatāra* (°*lāv*), m. the descent (of *Vishṇu* on the earth) for his own amusement, BhP. - °*va-dhūta* (°*lāv*), mfn. gracefully waved about, Megh. - *vāpī*, f. a pleasure-tank or lake, Kathās. - *vesman*, n. a pleasure-house, Rājat. - *śuka*, m. 'pleasure-parrot,' a parrot kept for pl°, A.; N. of the poet *Bilva-maṅgala*, Cat. - *sampādana-krama*, m. N. of wk. - *sādhya*, mfn. to be effected with ease, Kathās. - *svātma-priya*, m. N. of an author held in esteem by the *Tāntrikas*, Cat. *Līlēsvara-deva*, m. N. of a sanctuary, Inscr. *Līlōdyāna*, n. a pleasure-garden, Kathās.; the garden of gods, *Indra's* paradise, A.

*Līlāya*, Nom. P. *Ā.* °*yati*, °*te*, to play, sport, dally, amuse one's self, R.; Hariv. &c.

*Līlāyita*, mfn. sporting, dallying, rejoicing, Bālar.; (ifc.) pretending to be, representing, resembling, Bhojapr.; n. sport, amusement, Sīghās.; an exploit easily accomplished, Bālar.

*Līlopavati* (?), f. a kind of metre, Col.

लीसुष *lisusha*, m. a partic. taste (bitter, sweet, sour and pungent); mfn. so tasting, L.

लुक 1. *luk* (only *lukishyasi* and *lukita*), prob. invented to explain the following word.

*Lukēsvara*, n. N. of a *Tīrtha*, Cat.

लुक 2. *luk* (prob. fr. *√luñc*), a gram. term to express 'the dropping out' or 'disappearance' of