लोपापत्ति lopāpatti.

cable to affixes; when lopa of an affix takes place, a blank is substituted, which exerts the same influence on the base as the affix itself, but when either luk or lup or slu of an affix is enjoined, then the affix is not only dropped but it is also inoperative on the base; thus in the 1st pl. of kati, where jas is said to be elided by luk, the change of the final of the base to Guna does not take place, i. e. both the affix and its effect on the base are abolished; moreover, lopa may refer only to the last letter of an affix, whereas by luk &c. the dropping of the whole affix is implied); (\bar{a}), f. = lopāmudrā. – Lopāpatti (°pa-āp°), is, f. the being cut off or elided, the being dropped. - Lopāmudrā (°pa-am°), f., N. of the reputed wife of Agastya (regarded as the authoress of Rig-veda I. 179, 4). - Lopāmudrā-pati, is, m. 'husband of Lopāmudrā,' N. of the sage Agastya.

Lopaka, as, ikā, am, interrupting, annihilating, (dhāra-lopaka, am, n. [probably] epithet of a particular ceremony); (as), m. violation.

Lopana, am, n. the act of omitting or violating, violation; [cf. vrata-l⁰.]

Lopāka, as, m. a kind of jackal.

Lopāpaka, as, m. a kind of jackal; (ikā), f. the female of this jackal.

Lopāsa, as, m. a jackal, fox, or a similar animal; [cf., according to some, Gr. alwang.]

Lopāśaka, as, m. a jackal; a proper N.; (ikā), f. the female of a jackal, a female fox.

Lopin, ī, inī, i, causing loss, doing an injury or wrong, injuring; liable or subject to elision, suffering elision.

Loptri, tā, trī, tri, one who interrupts or violates, a violator, injurer.

Loptra, am, i, n. f. stolen property, plunder, booty. Lopya, as, ā, am, to be broken or destroyed; to be rejected or elided, to be omitted or passed over; (perhaps) being among thickets or inaccessible places (Ved.; cf. ulupa).

लूय lubdha, lubdhaka, &c. See below.

लुभ् lubh, cl. 4. P. lubhyati, lulobha (A. lulubhe), lobhishyati, alubhat, lobhitum, lobdhum, to desire greatly or eagerly, covet, long for anything (dat. or loc.); to be interested in; to allure, (mām lulubhe, he allured me); to be perplexed or disturbed, become disordered, go astray; cl. 6. P. lubhati, &c., Aor. alobhit, to bewilder, confound, perplex, disturb : Cans. lobhayati, &c., to cause to desire or long for, make greedy ; excite greediness or covetousness, excite lnst; to allure, entice, entice away, seduce, attract; to disturb, de-range: Desid. lulubhishati, lulobhishati: Intens. lolubhyate, lolobdhi; [cf. Gr. λίψ, λιψ-ουρία, λίπ-τ-ομαι, ἐλευθερόs: Lat. lub-et, lib-et, lib-ī-do, lib-er, Libentina: Goth. linb-s, 'dear;' brothralub-o, us-laubjan : Old Germ. liub-an, mot-luba, lob, lob-6-n : Angl. Sax. leof, lyfan, lufan, lof, leaf, left : Slav. ljub-i-ti, 'to love;' liub-y, ljub-imi, liub-y-ti, liub-jaus : Lith. lubju.]

Lubdha, as, ā, am, desiring, covetons, greedy, avaricious; desirous of, longing for, (sometimes with loc., e.g. yasasi lubdhah, desirous of fame); (as), ni. a hunter; a lustful man, libertine. - Lubdhajana, as, ā, am, having covetous followers. - Lubdha-tā, f. or lubdha-tva, am, n. greediness, avaricionsness, covetousness, eager desire for.

Lubdhaka, as, m. a covetous or greedy man; a lustful man, libertine; a hunter; the star Sirins (so called according to a legend which narrates that Siva transformed himself into a hunter in order to shoot an arrow [represented by the three stars in the belt of Orion lying in a direct line with Sirius] at Brahma transformed into a deer and pursning his own daughter metamorphosed into a doe for the purpose of committing incest with her; cf. mriga-vyādha); epithet of the hinder parts.

Lubdhvā, ind. having desired or longed for, having coveted.

Lubhita, as, ā, am, perplexed, disturbed, deluded, fascinated.

Lubhitva, ind. having perplexed or disturbed, &c. Lubhyat, an, anti, at, desiring greatly, coveting, longing for.

Lobha, as, m. eager desire or wish, covetousness, cupidity, avarice, greediness, greed; Avarice perso-nified (as a son of Pushți or of Dambha aud Māyā); desire for or after (with gen. or at the end of a comp.) .- Lobha-manjari, f. the pearl of covetousness. - Lobha-mohita, as, ä, am, beguiled by covetousness, infatnated through avarice. - Lobha-viraha, as, m. absence of avarice; (as, ā, am), free from cupidity .- Lobhākrishta (°bha-āk°), as, ā, am, attracted by greediness, tempted by covetonsness. - Lobhānvitā (°bha-an°), as, ā, am, possessed of covetonsness, avaricions, greedy. - Lobhābhipātin (°bha-abh°), ī, inī, i, hastening through eager desire, rushing greedily. - Lobhotkarsha (°bha-ut'), as, m. excess of avarice, excessive greed or avarice.

Lobhana, as, i, am (fr. the Caus.), alluring, enticing, attracting, charming; (am), p. the act of alluring, allurement, enticement, temptation ; gold. Lobhaniya, as, ā, am, to be desired or longed for, alluning, enticing, seductive, attractive. - Lobhanīya-tama, as, ā, am, most worthy of being desired, most attractive. - Lobhaniyatamākriti (maāk°), is, is, i, having a most attractive figure.

Lobhayana, as, ā, am, allnring, enticing, seducing. Lobhayitvā, ind. having allured or enticed.

Lobhayana, as, m. a patronymic.

Lobhita, as, ā, am, allured, enticed, seduced. - Lobhita-vat, an, atī, at, one who has allured, &cc.

Lobhitvā, ind. See lubhitvā, lubdhvā.

Lobhin, i, ini, i, desirous, greedy, covetons, avaricious, longing for, eager after, desirous of (often at the end of comps., c.g. dhana-lobhin, desirons of wealth); alluring, enticing, attracting. Lobhya, as, ā, am, to be eagerly desired, desir-

able, alluring, enticing, attractive ; (as), m. Phaseolus Mungo.

Lobhyamāna, as, ā, am, being allured or enticed. लुमत lu-mat. See under 2. luk, p. 869.

gra lumb, cl. I. P. lumbati, &c., to torment, harass; cl. 10. P. lumbayati, &c., to torment; to be invisible.

लुम्निका lumbikā, f. a particular musical instrument.

लुम्निनी lumbini, f., N. of a princess; of grove named after this princess. Lumbiniya, as, ā, am, relating to the above.

abont, move hither and thither, roll abont; to stir, agitate, disturb, make tremulous; cl. 6. P. lulati, &cc. (for ludati, see rt. lud), to adhere, be attached : Caus. lolayati, &cc., to set in motion, agitate, disturb, confound, put in confusion.

Lulita, as, ā, am, shaken, agitated, tossed about, moved to and fro, moving hither and thither, shaking about, fluttering, tremnlous, heaving, waving, curling, disturbed, confused, bewildered; disarranged, injured, destroyed; adhering, coming in contact, touching; agreeable, elegant (for lalita ?). - Lulita-mandana, as, ā, am, having ornaments tossed about in confusion.

Lola, as, ā, am, moving hither and thither, shaking, rolling, tossing, swinging about, dangling, pendent, tremnlous, trembling, quivering, agitated, alarmed, unsteady, restless, uneasy; changeable, inconstant, fickle; desiring, desirons, coveting, long-ing for, eager or anxious for, greedy, lnstful; (as), m. a proper N.; (\bar{a}) , f. the tongue; lightning; the goddess of fortune or Lakshmi (as 'the fickle or changeable one'); N. of Dākshāyaņī in Utpalāvartaka; of the mother of the Daitya Madhu; of a female personification in Hindū music; of a metre, four times twenty-four instants [cf. rola]; of another, kundala, as, ā, am, having dangling or pendent ear-rings. - Lola-ghata (?), the wind. - Lola-jihva, as, ā, am, having a rolling or restless tongue, insatiable, greedy. - Lola-tā, f. or lola-tva, am, n. movableness, tremulousness, fickleness, unsteadiness, restlessness; eager desire for, enpidity, lustfulness, lust. - Lola-lola, as, ā, am, being in constant motion, continually moving, ever restless. - Lolākshi (°la-ak°), is, is, i, having a rolling eye. - Lolā-kshikā, f. (a woman) with a rolling eye. - Lolāpānga (°la-ap°), as, ā, am, having tremulous or quivering onter corners (said of the eyes). - Lolarka (°la-ar°), as, m. a form of the sun.

Lolat, an, anti, at, moving to and fro, rolling, tossing about. - Lolud-bhuja, as, ā, am, having swinging arms.

Lolana, ās, m. pl., N. of a people.

Lolamana, as, a, am, rolling, tossing, rolling on the ground.

Lolita, as, ā, am, moved hither and thither, waved to and fro, shaken, agitated, tremnlons, trembling; [cf. lodita.]

लुलाप lulopa, as, m. (said to be connected with rt. lul), a buffalo. - Lulapa-kanda, as, m. a kind of plant with a tuberous root (= mahishakanda). - Lulāpa-kāntā, f. a buffalo cow.

Lulāya, as, m. a buffalo.

लुश lusa, as, m., N. of a Rishi with the patronymic Dhānāka (author of the bymns Rig-veda X. 35, 36).

ल्गाकपि luśākapi, is, m. a proper N.

लुष् lush [cf. rt. lush], cl. 1. P. loshati, &c., to rob, phunder.

ल्यम lushabha, as, m. (according to Unadi-s. III. 124. fr. rt. 1. rush), an elephant in rut; [cf. Gr. λύσσα.]

लुह् luh (connected with rt. lubh), cl. r. P. lohati, &cc., to covet.

R. l. lū, cl. 9. P. A. lunāti (Ved. also cl. 5. lunoti), lunīte, lulāva (2nd sing. lulavitha, 3rd dn. luluvatus), lulave (2nd pl. luluvidhve or laluvidhve), lavishyati, -te, alāvīt, alavishta (20d pl. alavidhvam or alavidhvam), lavitum, to cut, sever, divide, clip, reap, pluck, gather; to cut off, cut up, cut to pieces, destroy: Pass. lūyate, Aor. alāri: Cans. lāvayati, -yitum, Aor. alilavat, alilavata, to cause to cut: Desid. of Caus. lilāvayishati: Desid. lulūshati, -te: Intens. lolūyate, loloti, to cut completely off : Desid. of Intens. lolūyishate; [cf. Gr. λύ-ω, λύ-a, λύ-σι-s, λυ-τήρ, λύ-τρο-ν, ἀπο-λαύω; Lat. re-lu-o, so-lv-o (for se-lu-o), so-lu-tu-s, lu-o, lucrum; Goth. lau-s-j-a, laus, us-laus-ein-s, fra-lius-an; Angl. Sax. leosan, lysan, leas, los; Lith. lauju; Slav. ru-a-ti, runo, rus-i-ti.]

Lava, lavaka, luvaniya, &c. See p. 863, col. 3. Lavitvā, ind. having cut, having cut off or gathered. See lātvā below.

Lāva, as, i, am, cutting, severing, dividing, reaping; plucking, gathering, (kusuma-lāvī, a temale gatherer of flowers); cutting off; cutting to pieces, destroying, killing [cf. satru-lo];=laba, a quail,

Lāvaka, as, ni. a cutter, divider, reaper;=lā-

baka, a quail, q. v. Lāvin, i, inī, i, cutting, reaping; gathering, plucking; [cf. pushpa-lo.]

Larya, as, a, am, to be cut, to be reaped, to be cut through.

Lunat, an, ati, at, or lunāna, as, ā, am, cutting, severing, dividing, reaping, cutting off, &c.

2. lū, ūs, ūs, u, cutting, dividing, cutting off, plucking.

Lātvā, ind. having cut or divided, &c.

Lūna, as. ā, am, cut, severed, clipped; reaped; plucked, gathered (said of flowers); cut off, cut down, wounded; nibbled at, bitten; destroyed;