

or Vaiśvāmītra; N. of a Sāman (*Nakulasya Vāma-devasya prenkhas*); N. of a son of Pāṇdu or rather of the Āśvins by Pāṇdu's wife Mādrī, he was twin-brother of Saha-deva, and fourth of the five Pāṇdu princes; N. of a physician mentioned in the *Brahma-vaivarta-Purāṇa*, author of a work on horses; an epithet of Siva; (ī), f. a female ichneumon; several plants, *Salmalia Malabarica*, = *kukkūṭi*; *Nardostachys Jatamansi*, = *jaṭamāṇṣī*; saffron, = *śankhīni*; a mystical N. of the letter *h* [cf. *nakulīśa*]; (ā), f. an epithet of the wife of Siva; (also read *a-kulā*, q.v.) = *Nakula-tva*, am, n. the state or condition of an ichneumon. = *Nakulāḍhyā* ('*la-āḍh*'), f. a plant (= *gandha-nakulī*). = *Nakulāṇḍha-tā* ('*la-an*'), f. or *nakulāṇḍhya*, am, n. a kind of disease of the eye in which the eye becomes like that of an ichneumon and all objects have a variegated appearance; [cf. *nakulāṇḍhya*]. = *Nakulīśa* ('*li-īśa*'), as, or (according to others) *nakuleśa* ('*la-īśa*'), as, m. a form of Bhairava regarded as an attendant on or emanation from Siva; the letter *h* used mystically in the Tantras; [cf. *nakulī*]. = *Nakulīśa-yoga-pārāyaṇa*, am, n., N. of a Yoga work. = *Nakuleshṭhā* or *nakuleshṭakā* ('*la-īsh*'), f. 'likened by the ichneumon,' a plant, = *nakulī*, *gandha-nakulī*, (the mungoose if wounded in a conflict with a poisonous snake is supposed to prevent the effects of the venom by the use of this plant.)

Nakulaka, as or am, m. or n. (?), an ornament shaped like an ichneumon.

नक्क *nakk*, cl. 10. P. *nakkayati*, &c., to destroy, kill, annihilate.

नक्क 2. *nakla* or *nakla* (?), am, n. (for 1. *nakta* see p. 463, col. 3), = *نَكْ*, N. of the fifth Yoga (in astronomy).

नक्कक *naktaka*, as, m. dirty or ragged cloth; a rag, wiper, handkerchief, &c.; (a various reading for *laktaka*.)

नक्कमाल *naktamāla* or *naktamālaka*, as, m. the tree Pongamia Glabra or Dalbergia Arborea or Galeduba Arborea.

नक्क *nakra*, as, m. (derived in Pāṇ. VI. 3, 75, fr. *na-kra*), a crocodile, an alligator [cf. *nākra*]; the sign of the zodiac Scorpio; (am, ā), n. f. the nose; (according to others) a peculiar disease of the nose (= *nāśa-jvara*, *dhaka-jvara*); (am), n. the upper timber of a door-frame; (ā), f. a swarm of bees or wasps. = *Nakra-rāj*, ī, or *nakra-rāja*, as, or *nakra-hāraka*, as, m. 'king of the Nakras, seizer of the Nakras,' a shark or any other large sea animal.

नक्ख *naksh* (connected with rt. 1. *naś*, cf. *īnaksh*), cl. 1. P. A. *nakshati*, -te, &c., Ved. to come near, come to, approach, visit, meet with, attain, gain, obtain; [cf. Lat. *nanciscor*, *nactum*.]

Nakshat, an, anti, at, approaching. = *Nakshad-dābha*, as, ā, am, Ved. striking down any one that approaches; (as), m. an epithet of Indra.

Nakshatra, am, n. (fr. the above rt. in the sense of 'coming or ascending'; derived by some fr. *naksha* = *nakta* + *tra*, i.e. guarding the night, but this would not apply to the sun; also by some fr. *na* + *kshatra*, decaying?), a star in general (also applied to the sun), a constellation, an asterism in the moon's path, a lunar mansion, of which, according to the earlier reckoning, twenty-seven are enumerated, but in the later astrology more usually twenty-eight, distinct in name, figure, and number of stars, (the usual names are as follow: 1. *Sravisṭhā* or *Dhanishṭhā*; 2. *Sata-bhishaj*; 3. *Pūrva-Bhādrapadā*; 4. *Uttara-Bhādrapadā*; 5. *Revatī*; 6. *Āśvinī*; 7. *Bharanī*; 8. *Kṛttikā*; 9. *Rohiṇī* or *Brāhmī*; 10. *Mṛiga-śiras* or *Āgrahayāṇī*; 11. *Ārdra*; 12. *Punarvasū* or *Yāmakau*; 13. *Pushya* or *Sidhya*;

14. *Āśleshā*; 15. *Maghā*; 16. *Pūrva-Phalgunī*; 17. *Uttara-Phalgunī*; 18. *Hasta*; 19. *Citrā*; 20. *Svātī*; 21. *Viśākhā* or *Rādhā*; 22. *Anurādhā*; 23. *Jyeshṭhā*; 24. *Mūla*; 25. *Pūrva-Āshādhā*; 26. *Uttara-Āshādhā*; 27. *Abhijit*; 28. *Sravana*. In the *Taittirīya-Brāhmaṇa*, *Sravisṭhā* is given for 1; *Pūrve Proshṭha-padās* for 3; *Uttare Proshṭha-padās* for 4; *Āśva-yujau* for 6; *Apabharaṇs* or *Bharanīs* for 7; *Kṛttikās* for 8; *Invakās* or *Mṛiga-śirsham* for 10; *Bāhū* and *Ārdra* for 11; *Tishyas* for 13; *Āśleshās* or *Āśreshās* for 14; *Maghās* for 15; *Pūrve Phalgunī* or *Phalgunīs* for 16; *Uttare Phalgunī* for 17; *Nishṭyā* or in the *Taittirīya-Saṃhitā* also *Svātī* for 20; *Viśākhē* for 21; *Anurādhās* for 22; *Rohiṇī* or *Jyeshṭha-gṇī* or *Jyeshṭhā* for 23; *Mūla-barhaṇī* or in the *Taittirīya-Saṃhitā* also *Viśritau* for 24; *Pūrva-Āshādhās* for 25; *Uttara-Āshādhās* or *Abhijit* for 26; *Sroṇā* for 27: the names of the months *Magha*, *Phalgunā*, *Caitra*, *Vaiśākhā*, *Jyeshṭhā*, *Āshādhā*, *Sravana*, *Bhādra*, *Āśvina*, *Kārttika*, *Mārgaśīrsha*, and *Pausha* were derived from the names of the corresponding twelve lunar mansions; according to some, certain Nakshatras are called *dhruvāṇī*, fixed, viz. *Rohiṇī* and the three double asterisms *Uttara-Phalgunī*, *Uttara-Āshādhā*, and *Uttara-Bhādrapadā*. In the Vedas the asterisms are considered to be the abodes of the gods or the visible forms of pious persons after death, see *Sāyaṇa* on *Rig-veda* I. 50, 2; in the later mythology the lunar mansions are regarded as the wives of the moon and daughters of Dakṣha; according to the Jāinas, the sun, moon, Grahas or planets, Nakshatras, and Tārās or stars form the *Jyotiṣkas*; a pearl; [cf. *deva-n*° and *yama-n*°]. = *Nakshatra-kalpa*, as, m., N. of a *Pari-śiṣṭa* belonging to the *Atharva-veda* and treating of the lunar mansions. = *Nakshatra-kānti-vistāra*, as, m. 'spreading brilliance (like that) of the Nakshatras or constellations,' the white *Yāvanāla* flower. = *Nakshatra-kūrma-dāra*, as, m., N. of a chapter of Bhaṭṭotpāl's commentary to *Varāha-mihira's* *Bṛihat-Saṃhitā*. = *Nakshatrakūrma-vibhāga*, as, m. distribution of countries supposed to be under the dominion of the different lunar mansions. = *Nakshatra-graha-yuty-adhikāra*, as, m. 'the chapter of the conjunction of asterisms and planets,' N. of a chapter of the *Sūrya-siddhānta*. = *Nakshatra-lakra*, am, n. a particular diagram for astrological calculations; the sphere of the fixed stars; the lunar asterisms collectively. = *Nakshatra-cintāmaṇi*, īs, m. 'Nakshatra gem' (see *cintāmaṇi*), N. of a work on lunar mansions. = *Nakshatra-jā*, ās, m., Ved. 'star-born,' son of the stars. = *Nakshatra-tārā-rājāditya* ('*ja-ādī*'), as, m. the sun as king of the stars and lunar asterisms; (with Buddhists) N. of a particular kind of religious meditation. = *Nakshatra-darśa*, as, m., Ved. 'star-gazer,' one who looks at the stars. = *Nakshatra-dāna-vidhi*, īs, m. 'rules about the Nakshatra offering,' N. of the 153rd chapter of the *Bhaviṣṭyottara-Purāṇa*. = *Nakshatra-dohada-sāntika*, am, n., N. of a chapter of the *Purāṇa-sarva-sva*. = *Nakshatra-nātha*, as, m. 'lord of the lunar mansions,' the moon. = *Nakshatra-nirṇaya*, as, m. 'determination of the Nakshatras,' N. of a chapter of the *Tantra-sūtra*; N. of a chapter of the *Purāṇa-sarva-sva*. = *Nakshatra-nemi*, īs, m. the pole star; the moon; an epithet of Viṣṇu; (īś), f. the last of the asterisms, *Revatī*, containing thirty-two stars. = *Nakshatra-nyāsa*, as, m., N. of a chapter of the *Purāṇa-sarva-sva*. = *Nakshatra-pa*, as, m. 'protector or lord of the lunar asterisms,' the moon. = *Nakshatra-patha*, as, m. 'the path of the Nakshatras or stars,' the starry sky. = *Nakshatra-pāṭha*, as, m. 'reader of the stars,' an astrologer. = *Nakshatra-purusha*, as, m. (In astrology) the figure of a man's body on the limbs of which the various lunar asterisms are distributed (e.g. *Mūla* on the feet, *Jyeshṭhā* on the neck, &c., cf. *kāla-purusha*); in this sense also written *nakshatra-purushaka*; a ceremony in which such a figure is worshipped; N. of the eightieth chapter of the *Vāmana-Purāṇa*. = *Naksha-*

trapurusha-vrata, am, n. 'the vow Nakshatra-purusha,' N. of the fifty-third chapter of the *Matsya-Purāṇa*. = *Nakshatra-pūjita*, as, ā, am, 'star-honoured,' favoured by the constellations. = *Nakshatra-prakarāṇa*, am, n. 'the Nakshatra chapter,' N. of the second chapter of the *Cintāmaṇi Śāraṇikā* by *Daśa-bala*. = *Nakshatra-phala*, am, n. 'the result obtained from the observation or influence of the lunar mansions,' N. of a work on the lunar mansions. = *Nakshatra-bhakti*, īs, f. 'distribution of the Nakshatras or explanation of the relation in which they stand to each other,' N. of the fifteenth *Adhyāya* of *Varāha-mihira's* *Bṛihat-Saṃhitā*; [cf. *nakshatra-ryūha*]. = *Nakshatra-mārga*, as, m. the path of the Nakshatras. = *Nakshatra-mālā*, f. a ring or group of stars; the table of the asterisms in the moon's path, the asterisms collectively; a necklace containing twenty-seven pearls; a kind of dance. = *Nakshatra-yājaka*, as, ā, am, offering oblations to the lunar mansions; [cf. *graha-yājaka*]. = *Nakshatra-yoga*, as, m. the conjunction of the moon with the lunar mansions. = *Nakshatra-yogin*, ī, īnī, ī, connected with the lunar mansions; (*inyas*), f. pl. the chief stars in the lunar asterisms. = *Nakshatra-rāja*, as, m. 'the king of the asterisms,' the moon; N. of a *Bodhi-sattva*. = *Nakshatrarāja-vikṛiṣṭa*, am, n. 'moon-sport,' N. of a particular kind of abstract contemplation. = *Nakshatra-loka*, as, m. the starry region, the firmament; (*ās*), m. pl. the world of the Nakshatras. = *Nakshatra-vartman*, a, n. 'the path of the Nakshatras,' the sky. = *Nakshatra-vidyā*, f. 'star-knowledge,' astronomy. = *Nakshatra-vithi*, f. the path of the Nakshatras. = *Nakshatra-vrīṣṭi*, īs, f. 'star-shower,' falling or shooting stars. = *Nakshatra-ryūha*, as, m. = *nakshatra-bhakti*, q.v. = *Nakshatra-sarvas*, ās, ās, Ved. equal to the Nakshatras in number; (Sāy.) going to the gods. = *Nakshatra-sūldhi-prakarāṇa*, am, n., N. of the first chapter of the *Vivāha-vṛindāvana* by *Keśa-vārka*, a work on the different lunar mansions regarded as favourable or unfavourable to marriage. = *Nakshatra-samuccaya*, as, m. 'the assemblage of the Nakshatras,' N. of an astrological work by *Lalla-varāha-sūta*. = *Nakshatra-sūchaka*, as, m. 'star-indicator,' an astrologer. = *Nakshatresū* ('*ra-īśa*'), as, m. 'lord of the Nakshatras,' the moon. = *Nakshatreshṭakā* ('*ra-īsh*'), f., Ved., N. of certain sacrificial bricks. = *Nakshatreshṭī* ('*ra-īsh*'), īs, f. a sacrifice or oblation to the asterisms.

Nakshatrin, ī, m. 'bearing the stars (?),' an epithet of Viṣṇu.

Nakshatriya, as, ā, am, belonging or relating to the Nakshatras or to the stars in general, containing a number equal to that of the Nakshatras, i.e. twenty-seven.

Nakshya, as, ā, am, to be approached or attained.

नख *nakh* or *nankh*, cl. 4. and 1. P. *nakhyati*, *nakhati* and *nankhati*, &c., Ved. to move, go.

नख *nakha*, as, am, m. n. (said to be fr. rt. 1. *nah*, perhaps fr. *nagh* for rt. *angh* = *ank*, to move in a curve; in Pāṇ. VI. 3, 75, derived fr. *na* + *kha*), a nail of a finger or of a toe, a claw, talon, the spur of a cock; an expression for the number twenty; (as), m. a part, portion; (am, ī), n. f. a particular perfume, a dried substance of a brown colour and of the shape of a nail, apparently a dried shell-fish (= *sukti*) used as a perfume, see *dhūpya*; (ī), f. a vegetable perfume different from the above though known by the same name, *nakhī*; [cf. Lith. *naga-s*, 'nail'; Slav. *nogŭ-tŭ* = Russ. *nogotŭ*; Gr. *ἐνυξ*; Lat. *unguis*, *ungula*; Old Germ. *nagal*; Angl. Sax. *naegel*; Hib. *ionga*, perhaps for *nionga*.] = *Nakha-kutpa*, as, m. 'a nail-cutter,' a barber. = *Nakha-khāḍn*, ī, īnī, ī, 'eating the nails,' biting the nails. = *Nakha-guḍḍha-phalā*, f. = *nakha-nishpāra*. = *Nakha-cheda*, as, m. nail-paring, nail-cutting. = *Nakha-jāha*, am, n. the root of a nail. = *Nakha-dāraṇa*, as, m. 'tearing with the nails,' a falcon, a hawk. = *Nakha-nikṛintana*, as or am,