

Laghimā (I)—a devī.

Br. IV. 19. 4; 36. 51.

Laghimā (II)—one of the eight yogaiśvaryas; this second step of the yoga consists of *lambanam*, *plavanam*, and *śighragam*.

Vā. 13. 3, 12.

Laghu—one of the five sons of Yadu.

Br. III. 69. 2; M. 43. 7; Vā. 94. 2.

Laghuvakṣara—hṛsva letters such as A, I, U.

Vā. 100. 213.

Laghuśyāmā—a daughter of Mātanga and hence Mātangī.

Br. IV. 28. 40; 31. 103-4.

Laghvi—a sage.

M. 196. 28.

Lankā—an upadvīpa to Jambūdvīpa; a great city in Tri-kūṭa; was besieged by Rāma and his Vānara hosts and made desolate by Rāvaṇa's indiscretion; Vibhīṣaṇa as king of; Jāmbavatī alluded to this incident in praising Kṛṣṇa;¹ capital of Rāvaṇa;² conquered by Arjuna; one of the places for residence of Agastya.³

¹ Bhā. V. 19. 30; IX. 10. 16-33; X. 56. 28; Vā. 48. 28. ² Br. III. 7. 266; 69. 35; M. 43. 37. ³ Ib. 61. 51.

Lankākṣi—a Ṛtvik at Brahmā's *yajña*.

Vā. 106. 36.

Lanku—a son of Hetru and father of two sons.

Vā. 69. 128.