

Lavana in the Nirukta (ii. 2) denotes the 'mowing' or 'reaping' of corn.

Lākṣā occurs once in the Atharvaveda¹ as the name of a plant.

¹ v. 5, 7. Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 229; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 387, 421.

Lāṅgala is the regular word for 'plough' in the Rigveda¹ and later.² It is described in a series of passages³ as 'lance-pointed' (*pavīravat* or *pavīravam*), 'well-lying' (*susīmam*),⁴ and 'having a well-smoothed handle' (see Tsaru). See also Sīra.

¹ iv. 57, 4.

² Av. ii. 8, 4; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 6, 7, 4; Nirukta, vi. 26, etc.; *lāṅga-leṇā*, Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra, xxii. 4, 7.

³ Av. iii. 17, 3 = Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 2, 5, 6 = Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xvi. 11 = Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 7, 12 =

Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xii. 71 = Vāsiṣṭha Dharma Sūtra, ii. 34, 35.

⁴ The texts have *susēvam*; Roth conjectures *susīmam*. See Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 116.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 236.

Lāṅgalāyana, 'descendant of Lāṅgala,' is the patronymic of Brahman Maudgalya ('descendant of Mudgala') in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (v. 3, 8).

Lāja, masc. plur., in the later Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas² denotes 'fried or parched grain.'

¹ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 11, 2, etc.; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 13, 81; xxi. 42, etc.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 8, 2, 7.

10; 9, 1, 2; xiii. 2, 1, 5; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 4.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 269.

Lāji in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā (xxiii. 8) and the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa (iii. 9, 4, 8) is a word of uncertain meaning; according to Sāyaṇa, it is a vocative of Lājīn, 'having parched grain'; according to Mahīdhara, it denotes a 'quantity of parched grain.'