

jūvenesco -venūi, 3. (juvenis), **1**, to grow up to youth; vitalus, Hor.; **2**, to become young again; juvenescit homo, Ov.

jūvenilis -e (juvenis), youthful, juvenile; licentia, Cic.; redundantia, Cic.

jūveniliter, adv. (juvenilis), youthfully, like a youth; Annibal juveniliter exultans, Cic.

jūvenis -is (juvo). **I**. Adj., young, youthful; anni, Ov.; compar., junior, Liv. **II**. Subst., **jūvenis** -is, c., a young man, young woman, one in the prime of life (generally from the twentieth to the fortieth year), Cic.

jūvenor, 1. dep. (juvenis), to act like a youth, with youthful indiscretion and impetuosity, Hor.

jūventa -ae, f. (juvenis), youth. **I**. 1, lit., the time of youth; flos juventae, Liv.; **2**, meton., (a) the youth = the young; imbellis, docilis, Hor.; (β) prima juvenia, the down on a young man's cheeks, Verg.; (γ) abstract, the force of youth; virtus et juvenia, Liv. **II**. Personif., the goddess of youth, Ov.

jūventus -ātis, f. (juvenis). **I**. youth, the time of youth; 1, lit., Verg.; **2**, meton., a, prima juvenas, the down on a young man's cheeks, Verg.; b, the vigour of youth, Hor. **II**. Person., the goddess of youth, Hebe, Cic.

jūventus -ūtis, f. (juvenis), youth, the period of life between the twentieth and the fortieth year. **A**. Lit., ea quae juventute geruntur et viribus, Cic. **B**. Meton., young men; juvenus Romana, Liv.; legendus est hic orator juventuti, Cic.; princeps juventutis, in republican times, the first among the knights, Cic.

jūvo, jūvi, jūtum, fut. partic., jūvātūrus, 1. **I**, to help, assist, aid, be of service; aliquem in aliqua re, Cic.; aliquem auxilio laboris, Cic.; hostes frumento, Caes.; juvante deo, diis juvantibus, with God's help, Cic. **II**, to delight, please, gratify; ut te jūvit coena? Hor.; ita se dicent jūvari, Cic.; often impers., jūvat, with infin., it delights, it pleases; jūvit me tibi tuas literas profuisse, Cic.; fors an haec olim meminisse jūvabit, Verg.

jūxta (connected with jungo). **I**. Adv., **A**. Of space, close to, by the side of, near, hard by; legio quae juxta constiterat, Caes.; sellam juxta ponere, Sall. **B**. Transf., in like manner, equally; vitam mortemque juxta aestimo, Sall.; aliaque castella juxta ignobilia, Liv.; juxta ac si hostes adessent, Liv.; juxta quam, Liv.; with dat., res parva ac juxta magnis difficilis, Liv.; with cum and the abl., juxta mecum omnes intelligitis, Sall. **II**. Prep. with acc. **A**. Of space, 1, lit., near to, hard by; juxta murum castra posuit, Caes.; **2**, transf., immediately after or upon, next to; juxta deos in tuā manu positum est, Tac. **B**. Of time, just before; juxta finem vitae, Tac.

juxtim, adv. (connected with jungo), near, close by, Lucr.

K.

K. The letter K, k, was originally a part of the Latin Alphabet, but afterwards almost entirely disappeared from it, and was replaced by C. K was only used in abbreviations, as K = Caesar, Kal = Kalendae.

Kalendae = Calendae (q.v.).

Karthago = Carthago (q.v.).

L.

L, 1, corresponds to the Greek lambda (Λ, λ). For its use as an abbreviation, v. Table of Abbreviations.

lābasco, 3. (labo), 1, to totter, threaten to fall, Lucr.; **2**, to give way, Ter.

lābea -ae, f., the lip = labia (q.v.).

lābēcūla -ae, f. (dim. of labes), a little spot or stain, a slight disgrace, Cic.

lābēfacio -feci -factum, 3., pass., lābēfio, -factus sum -fiēri (labo and facio). **I**, to make to totter, shake, loosen; partem muri, Caes.; charta sit a vinculis non labefacta suis, not opened, Ov. **II**. Transf., 1, a, to weaken; corpora aestus impatientia labefecit, Tac.; b, politically, to shake, impair; jura plebis, Liv.; **2**, to cause to shake or waver; quem nulla unquam vis, nullae minae, nulla invidia labefecit, Cic.

lābēfacto, 1. (intens. of labefacio), to cause to totter, shake violently. **I**. Lit., signum vestibus, Cic. **II**. Transf., 1, a, animam sedibus intus, Lucr.; b, to injure, weaken, destroy; alicuius fidem pretio, to corrupt, Cic.; amicitiam aut justitiam, Cic.; vitas hominum, to disturb, disquiet, Cic.

1. lābellum -i, n. (dim. of 1. labrum), a little lip, Cic.

2. lābellum i, n. (dim. of 2. labrum), a small bathing-vessel, Cic.

Lābērius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was D. Laberius, a knight and writer of mimes, contemporary of Jul. Caesar.

lābes -is, f. (1. labor), a falling in, sinking in. **I**. Lit., esp. of the earth, multis locis labes factae sint, Cic. **II**. Transf., **A**. prima labes mali, the first mischance, Verg. **B**. 1, ruin, destruction; innocentiae labes aut ruina, Cic.; applied to a person, labes atque perniciēs provinciae Siciliae, Cic.; **2**, a spot, stain, blemish; a, physical, sine labe toga, Ov.; victima labe carens, Ov.; b, moral, mark of disgrace, stain of infamy, disgrace, dishonour, ignominy; illa labes atque ignominia reipublicae, Cic.; alicui labem inferre, Cic.

lābia (lābēa) -ae, f. and **lābium** -ii, n. (lambo), a lip, Plaut.

Lābici (Lāvici) -ōrum, m. and **Lābicum** -i, n. an old Latin town, fifteen miles south-east of Rome. Hence, adj., **Lābicānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Labicum; subst., a, **Lābicānus** -i, n. the territory of Labicum; b, **Lābicāni** -orum, m. the inhabitants of Labicum.

Lābienus -i, m., T., a legate of Julius Caesar, who deserted to Pompeius at the breaking out of the Civil War.

lābiōsus -a -um (labium), with large lips, Lucr.

lābium -ii, n. = labia (q.v.).

lābo, 1. to totter, waver, be about to fall, begin to sink. **I**. Lit., signum labat, Cic.; labat ariete crebro janua, Verg.; labantem unā parte aciem, wavering, Liv. **II**. Transf., 1, to waver, totter; omnes reipublicae partes aegras et labantes sanare et confirmare, Cic.; memoria labat, is uncertain, Liv.; **2**, to waver in fidelity or opinion; scito labare meum consilium, Cic.; fides sociorum labare coepit, Liv.

1. lābor, lapsus sum, 3. dep. to glide, slide, fall down, slip. **I**. 1, lit., ex equo, Liv.; humor in genas furtim labitur, Hor.; stellas praecipites coecli labi, Verg.; lapsi de fontibus amnes, Ov.;

quia continenter laberentur et fluerent omnia, Cic.; **2**, transf., **a**, to glide, to run, to flow; sed labor longius, ad propositum revertar, I wander from the point, Cic.; oratio sedate placideque labitur, flows along, Cic.; of time, to pass away; labuntur tempora, Hor.; **b**, to incline to, fall into; labor eo ut assentiar Epicuro, I feel myself drawn into, etc., Cic.; civitatum mores lapsi ad mollietatem, Cic. **II. A**, to glide down, glide off, deviate from; ne adjectae voces laberentur atque errarent, Cic.; hac spe lapsus, deceived, Cic. **B**, to slip, to stumble; **1**, lit., agaso pede lapsus, Hor.; **2**, transf., **a**, to make a slip, to make a mistake; erravit, lapsus est, non putavit, Cic.; in aliqua re, Cic.; per errorem, Cic.; propter imprudentiam, Cic.; in officio, Cic.; **b**, to be on the point of falling; labentem et prope cadentem rempublicam, Cic. **C**, to glide out, to fall out; viscera lapsa, Ov.; of persons, to slip away; custodia, Tac. **D**, to fall to the ground; calor ossa reliquit, labitur, Verg.; labentes deorum aedes, Hor.; transf., to fall, be destroyed; lapsus genus, Verg.

2. labor -ōris, m. work, labour, toil, effort. **I. Lit.**, **a**, gen., res est magni laboris, is difficult, Cic.; capere tantum laborem, Cic.; impenditur labor ad incertum casum, Cic.; laborem hominum periculis sublevandis impertire, Cic.; laborem interponere pro aliquo, Cic.; labor est, with infin., it is a work of difficulty, Liv.; **b**, activity, industry, capacity for work; homo magni laboris, Cic.; **2**, meton., **a**, work, result of labour; multorum mensium labor interit, Caes.; **b**, deed, undertaking; belli, Verg. **II. a**, hardship, fatigue, need, distress, difficulty; cuius erga me benevolentiam vel in labore meo vel in honore persepsi, Cic.; poet., labores solis, eclipse of the sun, Verg.; Lucinae, pains of labour, Verg.; **b**, sickness, Plaut.

lāborifer -fēra -fērum (labor and fero), bearing toil and hardship; Hercules, Ov.

lāboriōse, adv. (laboriosus), laboriously, with toil and fatigue; quo quisque est ingeniosior, hoc docet iracundios et laboriosius, Cic.; diligentissime laboriosissimeque accusare, Cic.

lāboriōsus -a -um (2. labor). **I.** full of toil, hardship, trouble, laborious; **a**, vitae genus laboriosum sequi, Cic.; **b**, of persons, industrious, Cic. **II.** troubled, harassed, undergoing trouble and hardship; laboriosa cohors Ulixei, Hor.; quid nobis duobus laboriosius, Cic.

lāboro, 1. (2. labor). **I.** Intransit., **A. a**, to work, toil, labour, strive; sibi et populo Romano, non Verri laborare, Cic.; in aliqua re, Cic.; de aliqua re, Cic.; de aliquo, Cic.; in aliquid, Liv.; with ut or ne and the subj., Cic.; non laboro, with infin., Cic.; **b**, to be troubled about, to be distressed, to care; quorsum recidat responsum tuum, non magno opere laboro, Cic. **B.** to suffer, labour under anything, be oppressed with, afflicted with; morbo, to be ill, Cic.; ex intestinis, pedibus, renibus, to suffer pain in, Cic.; ex invidia, Cic.; a re frumentaria, Caes.; in re familiari, Cic.; absol., to be in danger; illi laboranti subvenire, Caes.; of things, quod vehementer eius artus laborarent, as he suffered from gout, Cic.; digitorum contractio nullo in motu laborat, finds no difficulty in, Cic.; quum luna laboret, is eclipsed, Cic. **II.** Transit., to work out, to elaborate, prepare, form; arte laboratae vestes, Verg.; dona laboratae Cereris, corn made into bread, Verg.

lābos -ōris, m. = 2. labor (q.v.).

lābrōs -i, m. (Λάβρος), name of a dog, Ov.

1. lābrum -i, n. (Iambo), a lip; superius, the upper lip, Caes.; prov., primis labris gustasse physiologiam, to have only a superficial

knowledge of, Cic.; meton., the edge, rim, lip, fossae, Caes.

2. lābrum -i, n. (Λαυο), **a**, a basin, vessel, tub, Verg.; **b**, especially, a bathing-vessel, Cic.; meton., labra Dianae, bath, Ov.

lābrusca -ae, f. the wild vine, Verg.

lābruscum -i, n. the fruit of the wild vine, Verg.

lāburnum -i, n. the laburnum tree (Cytisus Laburnum, Linn.), Plin.

lābyrīnthēus -a -um (labyrinthus), labyrinthine, Cat.

lābyrinthus -i, m. (Λαβύρινθος), a labyrinth, esp. the labyrinth in Crete constructed by Daedalus, Verg.

lac, lactis, n. (akin to γάλα, γάλακτος), milk.

I. Lit., Cic. **II.** Transf., the milky sap of plants, Ov.

Lācaena -ae, f. (Λάκαινα), Spartan, Lacedaemonian; virgo, Verg.; subst., a Spartan woman; esp., Helen, Verg.; Leda, Mart.

Lācōdaemon -ōnis, f. (Λακεδαίμων), the city Lacedaemon or Sparta; hence, adj., **Lācō-daemoniūs** -a -um, Lacedaemonian; Tarentum, built by a colony from Sparta, Hor.

lācer -cēra -cērum. **I.** Pass., torn, maimed, dismembered, torn to pieces; corpus, Sall.; vestis, Tac. **II.** Act., tearing to pieces; morsus, Ov.

lācerātiō -ōnis, f. (lacerō), a tearing to pieces, maiming, mangling, laceration; corporis, Cic.

lācerna -ae, f. a mantle worn over the toga on a journey or in bad weather, Cic.

lācernātus -a -um (lacerna), clad in the lacerna, Juv.

lācero, 1. (lacer), to tear to pieces, maim, mangle, lacerate. **I. Lit.**, allicuius corpus lacerare atque vexare, Cic.; lacerare aliquem omni cruciati, Cic.; pontes, to destroy, Liv. **II.** Transf., **1**, to wound deeply, ruin, destroy; lacerare rempublicam, Cic.; patriam scelere, Cic.; esp., **a**, to squander; pecuniam, Cic.; **b**, to distress, torture; meus me moeror quotidianus lacerat, Cic.; **2**, to wound with words, rail at, asperse, attack, rend; haec te lacerat, haec eructant oratio, Cic.; aliquem probris, Liv.

lācerta -ae, f. **I.** a lizard, Hor. **II.** a sea-fish, Cic.

lācertōsus -e -um (lacertus), muscular, powerful; centurion's Cic.

1. lācertus -i, m. gen. plur. = the muscles. **I.** Gen., **1**, lit., lacertos exercitatio expressit, Quint.; **2**, fig., of oratorical vigour, in Lysia sunt lacerti, Cic. **II. 1**, the muscles of the upper part of the arm (from the shoulder to the elbow), Milo Crotoniates nobilitatus ex lateribus et lacertis suis, Cic.; **2**, fig., of oratorical vigour, a quo quum amentatas hastas acceperit, ipse eas oratoris lacertis viribusque torquet, Cic.

2. lācertus -i, m. = lacerta (q.v.).

lācesso -ivi and -ii -itum, 3. (intens. of *lacio), to provoke, stimulate, excite, exasperate, irritate; **a**, virum ferro, Cic.; aliquem proelio, bello, Caes.; aliquem ad pugnam, Liv.; me scripto, provoke me to write again, Cic.; so ad scribendum, Cic.; aliquem injuriā, Cic.; deos precibus, Hor.; pelagus carinā, to sail over, Hor.; **b**, with acc. of thing, to begin, occasion; pugnam, Liv.; sermones, Cic.

Lacētāni -ōrum, m. (Λακετανοί), a people in Hispania Tarraconensis. Hence, **Lacētānia** -ae, f. the country of the Lacetani.

Lāchēs -ētis, m. (Λάχης), son of Melampus, general of the Athenians, slain at Mantinea (418 B.C.).

Lachesis -is, f. (Λάχεσις), the one of the three Fatae that spin the thread of life.

lachryma (lāchrýma), v. lacrima.

lachrimo (lāchrímo) and -or, v. lacrimo.

Laciadēs -ae, m. (Λακιάδης), belonging to the Lactian deme (in Attica), Cic.

lacinia -ae, f. (λάκισ), a lapet or flap of a garment; prov., aliqui obtinere lacinia, to hold by the extreme end, to have but an insecure hold, Cic.; in lacinia servare ex mensa secunda semina, ap. Cic.

Laciniūm -ī, n. (Λακίνιον ἄκρον), a promontory in Bruttium, near Crotona, where Juno Lacinia had a famous temple. Hence, adj., **Lacinius** -a -um, Lacinian; diva Lacinia, the Lacinian goddess (Juno); meton. = the temple of Juno Lacinia, Verg.

Lāco (Lācōn) -ōnis, m. (Λάκων), a Spartan, Lacedaemonian; fulvus Laco, a Spartan hound, Hor.; plur., **Lācones** -um, m. the Lacedaemonians. Hence, 1, adj., **Lāconicus** -a -um, Laconian. Subst., a, **Lāconica** -ae, f. or **Lāconice** -es, f. (Λακωνική), the country of Laconia, Nep.; b, **Lāconicum** -i, n. (sc. balneum), a sweating-room in a bath, Cic.; 2, **Lāconis** -idis, f. Spartan; mater, Ov.

lachryma (lācrūma, lāchrīma, or lāchrýma) -ae, f. (δάκρυ, δάκρυμα). 1. a tear; multis eum lacrimis, with a flood of tears, Cic.; lacrimas profundere, to shed tears, Cic.; prae lacrimis (for tears) loqui non possum, Cic.; debilitor lacrimis, unmanned by, Cic.; lacrimis gaudio effusus, Liv. 2. the exudation from certain plants; turis, Ov.; Heliadum, amber, Ov.

lachrimabilis (lācrūmābilis) -e (lacrimo), deplorable, lamentable, woeful; tempus, Ov.; bellum, Verg.

lachrimābundus -a -um (lacrimo), breaking into tears, Verg. Liv.

lacrīmo (lāchrýmo, lācrūmo), 1. to weep, shed tears. 1. Lit., equis fuit quin lacrimaret? Cic. 2. Of plants, to exude, to drip, drop down; partic. pass., lacrimatae cortice myrrhae, dripping from, Ov.

lacrīmosus (lācrūmōsus) -a -um (lacrima). 1. tearful, shedding tears; lumina vino lacrimosa, Ov.; voces, Verg. 2. a, causing tears; fumus, Hor.; b, mournful, piteous; bellum, Hor.

lacrīmūla -ae, f. (dim. of lacrima), a little tear, Cic.

lacrūma, etc., v. lacrima, etc.

lactēo, 2. (lac). 1. to suck; lactens Romulus, Cic.; lactens hostia, Cic. Subst., **lactentes** -ium, f. (sc. hostiae), unweaned animals, as victims for a sacrifice; lactentibus rem divinam facere, Liv. 2. to be milky, juicy, contain milk, to be full of sap; frumenta, Verg.

lactēolus -a -um, adj. (dim. of lacteus), milk-white, Cat.

lactes -ium, f. (lac), the small intestines, guts, Plant.

lactesco, 3. (lacteo), to become milk, be changed into milk; omnis fere cibus matrum lactescere incipit, Cic.

lactēus -a -um (lac). 1. Lit., 1. milky; humor, Ov.; 2. full of milk; ubera, Verg. 2. Meton., milk-white; cervix, Verg.; via lactea, Ov., or orbis lacteus, Cic., the Milky Way.

1. **lacto**, 1. (lac), to give milk, to be full of milk, Ov.

2. **lacto**, 1. (intens. of *lacio, to entice), to allure, wheedle, dupe, deceive, cajole, Plant.

lactūca -ae, f. (lac), a lettuce, Hor.

lācūna -ae, f. (for lacina, from lacus). 1. a cavity, hollow, cavern; 1, a, lacunae salsae, the salt depths of the sea, Lucr.; b, in the body of animals, sint modici vultus parvaeque utrimque lacunae, dimples, Ov.; 2, a pool, pond, ditch; vastae lacunae Orci, Lucr.; cavae lacunae, Verg. 2. Transf., a gap, defect, loss; ut illam lacunam rei familiaris explant, Cic.

lācūnar -āris, n. (lacuna), a panelled ceiling, Cic.; prov., spectare lacunar, to gaze at the ceiling, i.e., to pretend not to see what is going on, Juv.

lācūno, 1. (lacuna), to work in panels, to panel, Ov.

lācūnōsus -a -um (lacuna), full of hollows or gaps; nihil lacunosum, defective, Cic.

lācus -ūs, m. (root LAC, whence also λάκκος, lacuna). 1. a lake, Cic.; used poet. for any large body of water, Verg., Ov. 2. a water-trough or basin, Hor.; a blacksmith's trough, Verg. 3. any large tank, vat, tub, especially that into which the wine flows when pressed from the grapes; transf., nova ista quasi de musto ac lacu fervida oratio, Cic.

Lācýdēs -is, m. (Λακύδης), an academic philosopher, founder of the New Academy.

Lādās -ae, m. (Λάδας), a Laconian athlete, whose speed in running was proverbial in antiquity, Juv.

Lādōn -ōnis, m. (Λάδων), a river in Arcadia.

laedo, laesi, laesum, 3. to hurt, injure, damage. 1. Lit., cursu aristas, Verg.; frondes, Ov.; zonā laedere collum, to strangle, Hor. 2. Transf., to trouble, offend, annoy, vex, calumniate, attack; aliquem perjurio suo, Cic.; famam alicuius gravi opprobrio, Cic.

Laelius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most prominent members of which were: C. Laelius, the friend of Scipio, and D. Laelius, a supporter of Pompeius. Hence, adj., **Laelianus** -a -um, Laelian.

laena -ae, f. (χλαῖνα), an upper garment of thick cloth, Cic.

Laērtēs -ae, m. (Λαέρτης), the father of Ulysses; hence, 1, adj., **Laērtius** -a -um, Laertian; regna, Ithaca, Verg.; heros, Ulysses, Ov.; 2, **Laērtiades** -ae, m. the son of Laertes, i.e., Ulysses, Hor.

laesio -ōnis, f. (laedo), rhet. t.t., an oratorical attack, Cic.

Laestrygōnes -um, m. (Λαιστργόνες), myth., a race of cannibals in Sicily; sing., **Laestrygōn** -ōnis, m. a Laestrygonian; urbs Lami Laestrygonis (i.e., Formiae), Ov. Hence; adj., **Laestrygonius** -a -um, Laestrygonian; domus, Formiae, Ov.

laetābilis -e (laetor), joyful, gladsome, joyous, Cic.

laetātio -ōnis, f. (laetor), a rejoicing, joy, Caes.

laetē, adv. (laetus), joyfully, gladly; aliquid laete atque insolenter ferre, Cic.

laetifico, 1. (laetificus). 1. to cheer, gladden, delight, make joyful; sol terram laetificat, Cic. 2. to fertilise; agros aqua, Cic.

laetificus -a -um (laetus and facio), causing joy, gladdening, cheering, joyous, Lucr.

laetitīa -ae, f. (laetus). 1. joy, expressed and unrestrained gladness, delight; laetitiam capere, percipere ex aliqua re, Cic.; dare alicui laetitiam, Cic.; laetitiam alicui afferre, Cic.; laetitīa frui maximae praeclarissimaeque pugnare, Cic. 2. a pleasing appearance, beauty, grace; orationis, Tac.

laetor, 1. dep. (laetus), to rejoice, be joyful, take delight, be glad; a, with abl., bonis rebus

Cic.; **b**, with in and the abl., in omnium genitu, Cic.; **c**, with de and the abl., de communi salute, Cic.; **d**, with ex and the abl., Sall.; **e**, with acc. of the neut. pron., utrumque laetor, Cic.; **f**, with acc. and infin., filiā tā tuā te delectari laetor, Cic.; **g**, with quod, se laetari, quod effugissem duas maximas vituperationes, Cic.; absol., laetanti animo, Cic.

Laetorius -a -um, name of a Roman plebeian gens.

laetus -a -um, joyful, glad. **I.** a, lit., of persons, hi vagantur laeti atque erecti passim toto foro, Cic.; with abl., minime laetus origine novae urbis, Liv.; with genit., laetus laborum, Verg.; **b**, transf., of things, oratio, Liv.; vultus, Cic. **II.** a, making joyful, pleasing, agreeable; omnia erant facta laetiora, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, favouring, fortunate, propitious; augurium, Tac.; 2, a, fruitful; pascua, Liv.; laetae segetes, rich, Cic.; **b**, of animals, fat, Verg.; **c**, of orators, copious, fluent, delightful; nitidum quoddam genus est verborum et laetum, Cic.

laevō, adv. (laevus), on the left hand, hence awkwardly, Hor.

laevus -a -um (λαῖός), left. **I.** Lit., a, adj., manus, Cic.; annis, the left bank, Tac.; **b**, subst., (a) **laeva** -ae, f. (sc. manus), the left hand, the left; ad laevam, to the left, Cic.; (β) **laevum** -i, n. the left side; in laevum flectere cursus, Ov.; plur., **laeva** -ōrum, places lying to the left, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, left-handed, foolish, silly; mens, Verg.; et ego laevus i what a fool I am! Hor.; 2, unsuitable; tempus, Hor.; 3, unlucky, unpropitious; pius, Hor.; 4, in augury, favourable, as the Roman augurs, looking south, had the east or lucky side on their left hand; laevum intonuit, on the left, Verg.

lāgānum -i, n. (λαγανόν), a cake made of flour and oil, Hor.

lāgēna = lagoena (q.v.).

lāgēos -ēi, f. (λαγείος), a Greek kind of vine, Verg.

lāgoena -ae, f. (λαγῆνος), a large earthen jar or bottle with handles and a narrow neck, Cic.

lāgōis -idis, f. (λαγῶις), a bird, perhaps a heathcock or grouse, Hor.

lāguncūla -ae, f. (dim. of lagoena), a little bottle or flask, Plin.

Lāgus -i, m. the father of Ptolemy, king of Egypt. Hence, adj., **Lāgēus** -a -um, poet. = Egyptian, Mart.

Lāis -idis and -idos, f. (Λαῖς), a celebrated Corinthian beauty.

Lāius, or **Lājus** -i, m. (Δαῖος), son of Labdacus, father of Oedipus. Hence, **Laiādes** -ae, m. son of Laïus, i.e. Oedipus, Ov.

lāma -ae, f. (perhaps connected with lacuna, lacus), a bog, slough, ditch, Hor.

lambo, lambi, lambitum, 3. to lick; **a**, of animals, tribunal meum, Cic.; **b**, poet., transf., of things, quae loca fabulosus lambit Hydaspes, bathes, washes, Hor.; of fire, flamma summum propebat lambere tectum, Hor.

lāmentābilis -e (lamentor), **I.** lamentable, deplorable; regnum, Verg. **II.** doleful, mournful; vox, Cic.; mulierum comploratio, Liv.

lāmentātio -ōnis, f. (lamentor), a lamenting, weeping, wailing, lamentation; plangore et lamentatione complere forum, Cic.

lāmentor, 1, dep. **I.** Intransit., to weep, wail, lament; fēbiler in vulnere, Cic. **II.** Transit., to bewail, weep over, lament; caecitatem, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Hor.

lamentum -i, n. a wailing, weeping, lament-

ation; gen. in plur., se lamentis muliebriter lacrimisque dedere, Cic.

1. **Lāmīa** -ae, f. (λαμία), gen. plur., lamiae, witches believed to suck children's blood, vampires, Hor.

2. **Lāmīa** -ae, m. a cognomen of the Aelian gens.

3. **Lāmīa** -ae, f. (Λαμία), a town in Thessaly (now Zeitum or Zeituni).

lāmīna and **lamna** -ae, f. (perhaps connected with latus, broad), a plate or thin piece of metal or marble, etc. **I.** Lit., 1, aenea, Liv.; 2, a, uncoined gold and silver; inimicus lamnae, Hor.; **b**, a plate of iron, heated and used for torture; laminae ardentes, Cic.; **c**, the blade of a sword, Ov.; **d**, the blade of a saw, Verg. **II.** a nutshell, Ov.

lampas -pādis, acc. -pāda, acc. plur. -pādes and -pādas, f. (λαμπάς), a torch. **I.** Lit., Verg.; a wedding-torch, Ter.; also used to the torch-race when one runner delivered his torch to another; hence, quasi cursores vitae lampada tradunt, end the course of their life, Lucr. **II.** Meton., brightness, brilliance; Phoebea, the light of the sun, Verg.

Lampsācum -i, n. and **Lampsācus** (-os) -i, f. (Λάμψακος), a town of Mysia on the north-east part of the Hellespont. Hence, adj., **Lampsācenus** -a -um, of or belonging to Lampsacus.

Lāmus -i, m. (Λάμος), king of the Laestrygonians, founder of the town Formiae; urbs Lani Formiae, Ov.

lāmýrus -i, m. (λάμυρος), an unknown sea-fish, Ov.

lāna -ae, f. (λῆνος, Doric λᾱνος), wool. **I.** Of animals, 1, a, lit., lanam ducere, Ov., trahere, to spin, Juv.; lanam sufficere medicamentis quibusdam, Cic.; **b**, meton., wool-spinning; lanae dedita, Liv.; 2, woolly hair; prov., rixari de lana caprina, to quarrel about nothing, Hor. **II.** the down on leaves, fruit, etc., Verg.

lānārius -a -um (lana), of or relating to wool, woollen, Plin.

lanātus -a -um (lana), wool-bearing, woolly; 1, lit., capras lanatas quibusdam factas (esse), Liv.; subst., **lanātae** -ārum, f. sheep, Juv.; 2, downy, covered with down, Plin.

lancēa -ae, f. a light spear or lance, with a leathern thong attached to it, Lucr.

lancīno, 1, to tear to pieces, mangle, rend in pieces; 1, lit., Plin.; 2, transf., paterna bona, to squander, Cat.

lānēus -a -um (lana), made of wool, woollen; 1, lit., pallium, Cic.; 2, soft as wool, Cat.

Langōbardi -ōrum, m. a people in north Germany, on the west side of the Elbe.

languēfācio, 3. (languere and facio), to make languid or faint, Cic.

languēo -gūi, 2. to be faint, weak, languid. **I.** Physically, quum de via languerem, weary with the journey, Cic.; partic., languens, weak, faint, languid; vox, Cic. **II.** Transf., to be languid, inert, inactive; otio, in otio, Cic.; languent vires, Cic.; partic., languens, inactive, inert; languens labensque populus, Cic.

languesco, langūi, 3. (languere), to become faint, weak, languid, to languish. **I.** Lit., 1, corpore, Cic.; senectute, Cic.; Bacchus languescit in amphora, becomes milder, Hor.; 2, to become weak through illness; nec mea consuetudo languescens corpora lecto, Ov. **II.** to become languid, inactive, listless, Cic.

languidē, adv. (languidus), faintly, languidly, feebly; negant ab ullo philosopho quidquam dictum esse languidus, Cic.

languidulus -a -um, (dim. of languidus), somewhat faint, languid, limp, Cic.

languidus -a -um (languēo), faint, weak, languid, dull. **I.** Physically, **1**, gen., **a**, of persons, vino vigilisque languidus, Cic.; **b**, of things, ventus, gentle, Ov.; aqua, with gentle current, Liv.; **2**, esp., of wine stored up, mild, mellow, Hor. **II.** Of activity, sluggish, inactive; **a**, pass., senectus non modo languida et iners non est, Cic.; studium, Cic.; **b**, act., languidae voluptates, enervating, Cic.

languor -ōris, m. (languēo), faintness, languor, weariness, feebleness. **I.** Physical, **1**, corporis, Cic.; **2**, languor, weakness arising from ill-health, ill-health; aquosus, dropsy, Hor. **II.** listlessness, inactivity, idleness, sluggishness; se languori dedere, Cic.; languorem alicui afferre, Cic.

laniatus -ūs, m. (lanio), a mangling, tearing in pieces; with subj. genit., ferarum, Cic.; fig., si recludantur tyrannorum mentes posse aspicilaniatus et ictus, Tac.

lanicium, v. lanitium.

laniena -ae, f. (lanius), a butcher's shop, shambles, Liv.

lanificus -a -um (lana and facio), working in wool, spinning or weaving wool; ars, Ov.; sorores, the Parcae, Mart.

laniger -gēra -gērum (lana and gero), wool-bearing. **I.** Adj., bidens, Verg.; poet., apices, woollen, Verg. **II.** Subst., laniger -gēri, m. a ram, Ov.

lānio, **1**, to tear or cut to pieces, mangle, lacerate; hominem, Cic.; aliquem bestiis, Liv.; criminem manibus, Ov.; transf., et tua sacrilegae laniantur carmina linguae, Ov.

lanista -ae, m., **1**, a trainer of gladiators, Cic.; **2**, an instigator, inciter, Cic., Liv.

lanitium -ii, n. (lana), wool, Verg.

lanius -ii, m. (lanio), a butcher, Liv.; transf., a hangman, executioner, Plaut.

lanterna (lāterna) -ae, f. (conn. with λάντρον, λαμπάς), a lantern, lamp, Cic.

lanternarius -ii, m. (lanterna), a lantern-bearer; Catullinae, Cic.

lanugo -inis, f. (lana), the down of plants, Plin.; the first soft down of the beard; flaventem primā lanugine malas, Verg.

Lānūvium -ii, n. a town in Latium, forty-eight miles south-east of Rome. Hence, adj.,

Lānūvinus -a -um, belonging to Lanuvium; subst., **Lānūvinum** -i, n. an estate near Lanuvium, Cic.

lanx, lancis, f., **1**, a plate, platter, a large flat dish, Cic.; **2**, the scale of a balance, Cic.

Lāocōon -ontis, m. (Λαοκόων), a priest of Neptune in Troy, who with his two sons was devoured by serpents.

Lāōdāmia -ae, f. (Λαοδάμεια), daughter of Acastus and wife of Proteus, on whose death she slew herself.

Lāōdicēa -ae, f. (Λαοδικεία), name of several towns: **1**, a town in Phrygia Major, now Eskihissar; **2**, a town in Seleucia in Syria, now Lādikieh. Hence, adj., **Lāōdicensis** -e, Laodicean.

Lāomēdon -ontis, m. (Λαομέδων), a king of Troy, father of Priam; hence, **1**, adj., **Lāomēdontēs** -a -um, Laomedontean, poet. = Trojan, Verg.; **2**, **Lāomēdontius** -a -um, Laomedontian; **3**, subst., **Lāomēdoniādēs** -ae, m. a male descendant of Laomedon (Priam), Verg.; plur., Laomedontiadae, the Trojans, Verg.

lāpāthum -i, n. and **lāpāthus** -i, f. (Λάπαθον), sorrel, Hor.

lāpicidinae -arum, f. (lapis and caedo), the stone quarries as a place of punishment, Cic.

lāpidārius -a -um (lapis), of or relating to stone, Plaut.

lāpidatio -ōnis, f. (lapis), a throwing of stones; facta est lapidatio, Cic.

lāpidator -ōris, m. (lapido), a thrower of stones, Cic.

lāpideus -a -um (lapis), made of stone, stone; murus, Liv.; imber, a shower of stones, Cic.

lāpido, **1**, (lapis), **1**, to throw stones at, Suet.; **2**, impers., lapidat, it rains stones; Veis de caelo lapidaverat, Liv.

lāpidōsus -a -um (lapis), **1**, full of stones, stony; montes, Ov.; **2**, as hard as stone; panis, Hor.

lāpillus -i, m. (dim. of lapis), a little stone, pebble. **I.** lapilli crepitantes, Ov.; white stones were used to mark lucky, and black stones unlucky days, hence, dies signanda melioribus lapillis, Mart. **II.** **1**, a precious stone, gem; nivei viridesque lapilli, pearls and emeralds, Hor.; **2**, a pebble used at trials (a white one for acquittal, a black one for condemnation); lapilli nivei atrique, Ov.

lāpis -idis, m. (lāas), a stone. **I.** Gen., often collective, bibulus, pumice-stone, Verg.; ardens, a meteoric stone, Liv.; aliquem lapidibus prosequi, Cic.; lapidibus aliquem cooperire, or obruere, Cic.; lapidibus pluit, it rains stones from the sky, Liv.; lapide candidiore diem notare, to mark a day as lucky (cf. lapillus I.), Cat. **II.** Esp. **1**, a boundary-stone, Liv.; **2**, a grave-stone, Prop.; **3**, a precious stone, jewel, esp., a pearl, Hor.; **4**, marble; Parius, Verg.; albus, a table of white marble, Hor.; **5**, a piece of mosaic, Hor.; **6**, a mile-stone; intra vicesimum lapidem, Liv.; **7**, the stone, or platform of stone on which the praeco stood at the slave-auctions; duos de lapide emptos tribunos, Cic.; **8**, Jupiter lapis, a stone held in the hand as a symbol of Jupiter, and sworn by; Jovem lapidem jurare, Cic.

Lāpithēs -ae, m., plur., Lapithae (Λαπιθαί), the Lapithae, myth., a savage mountain race, living near Olympus and Pelion in Thessaly, famous for their fight with the Centaurs at the wedding of Pirithous. Hence, adj., **1**, **Lāpithaeus** -a -um; **2**, **Lāpithēus** -a -um, of or belonging to the Lapithae.

lappa -ae, f. a bur, Verg.

lapsio -ōnis, f. (l. labor), a gliding, an inclination, tendency towards, Cic.

lapsus, -us (intens. of l. labor), to totter; Priamus lapsans, Verg.

lapsus -ūs, m. (l. labor). **I.** a gradual motion, gliding, sliding, Verg.; the flowing of water; si lacus emissus lapsu et cursu suo in mare profuisset, Cic.; the flight of birds; volucrum lapsus atque cantus, Cic.; the gliding of a snake, Verg. **II.** a falling, fall; **1**, lapsus terrae, Cic.; **2**, a moral fall, fault, error; quum sint populares multi varique lapsus, Cic.

laquear -āris and **laqueare** -is, n. (laqueus), n. a panel in a ceiling, panelled ceiling; gen. plur., laquearia tecti, Verg.

laqueo, **1**, (laqueus), to adorn with a panelled ceiling; only in partic. perf., laqueatus, laqueata tecta, Cic.

laqueus -i, m. a noose, snare, trap; **1**, lit., collum inserere in laqueum, Cic.; laqueo gulum frangere, Sall., or premere, Hor.; **2**, transf., a snare, noose; alicui laqueos ponere, to lay snares for, Ov.; in laqueos cadere, Ov.; laquei legum, interrogationum, Cic.

1. Lar or **Lars**, Lartis, m. an Etruscan title

signifying lord, found as a praenomen; Lars Tolumnius, Cic.; Lars Porsena, Liv.

2. **Lār**, Lāris, m., usually plur., **Lāres** -um and (more rarely) -ium, tutelary deities among the Romans; Lares praestites, Ov.; Lares domestici, familiares, privati, patrii, domestic deities, the gods of the hearth, Ov.; permarini, deities of the sea, Liv.; rurales, agri custodes, guardians of agriculture, Cic.; meton., hearth, dwelling, home; ad larem suum reverti, home, Cic.

Lāra and **Lārunda** -ae, f. a nymph whom Jupiter deprived of her tongue because of her loquacity.

Larcius -a -um, name of a celebrated Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was the first dictator, T. Larcius Flavius, Cic.

lardum (lārīdum) -i, n. (connected with λαρύνος), the fat of bacon, lar, Ov.

Lārentālia -ium, n. a feast in honour of Acca Larentia.

Lārentia, v. Acca.

1. **Lāres**, v. 2. Lar.

2. **Lāres**, acc. Lares, abl. Laribus, f. a town in Numidia, now Larbus or Lorbis.

large, adv. (largus), largely, plentifully, abundantly; dare, Cic.; large atque honorifice aliquid promittere, Cic.; senatus consultum large factum, with sweeping provisions, Tac.

largificus -a -um (largus and facio), bountiful, liberal, Lucr.

largifluus -a -um (large and fluo), flowing with full stream, Lucr.

largiloquus -a -um (large and loquor), talkative, loquacious, Plaut.

largior, 4. dep. (largus). **I.** to give abundantly, bestow liberally, impart; qui eripiunt aliis quod aliis largiantur, Cic.; absol., to give liberal presents, esp. for the purpose of bribing; ex alieno largiendo aliquid parare, by means of bribery, Cic. **II.** Transf., to give, bestow, grant; populo libertatem, Cic.; alicui civitatem, Cic.; patriae suum sanguinem, Cic.

largitas -ātis, f. (largus), liberality, bountifulness; terra cum maxima largitate fruges fundit, Cic.

largiter, adv. (largus), abundantly, plentifully, largely; posse, to be powerful, Caes.; de iudicio largiter esse remissum, Cic.

largitio -ōnis, f. (largior), a giving freely, liberality, spending freely, lavishing; **1.** lit., **2.** in cives, Cic.; largitione benevolentiam alicuius consecrari, Cic.; prov., largitio non habet fundum, giving has no limits, Cic.; **b.** giving or spending in order to gain the favour of others, bribery; largitionis suspensum recipere, Cic.; **2.** granting, bestowing; civitatibus, Cic.; acquiritas, Cic.

largitor -ōris, m. (largior), a liberal giver, spender; praedae erat largitor, Liv.; absol., as attrib. = generous, Liv.; in a bad sense, a briber, Cic.

largus -a -um. **I.** abundant, plentiful, numerous, copious; quum sol terras largā luce compleverit, Cic.; imbres, Verg.; with genit., rich in, abounding in; opum, Verg. **II.** liberal in giving and spending, bountiful, profuse; qui si largissimus esse vellet, Cic.; plur. subst., largi, generous persons, Cic.; with abl., largus animo, of a generous disposition, Tac.; promissis, liberal in promises, Tac.; with infin., spes donare novas, Hor.

lārīdum -i, n. = lardum (q.v.).

Lārīnum -i, n. town in Lower Italy, now Larino. Hence, adj., **Lārīnās** -ātis, of or belonging to Larinum.

Lārīsa (Lārīssa) -ae, f. (Λάρισσα, Λάρισσα). **I.** town in Pelasgiotis, in Thessaly, now Larisse. Hence, **a.** **Lārīsaecus** (Lārīssaecus) -a -um, Larissean = Thessalian, Cic., Verg.; **b.** **Lārīssenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Larisa. **II.** Larisa Cremaste, town in Phthiotis, in Thessaly. **III.** a fortress of Argos.

Lārīus -ii m. name of a lake in north Italy, now Lago di Como. Hence, adj., **Lārīus** -a -um, of or belonging to Larius.

lārīx -īcis, f. (Λάρξ), the larch, Plin.

Lars, v. 1. Lar.

Lārunda, v. Lara.

larva -ae, f. (2. Lar), **1.** a ghost, spectre, Plaut.; **2.** a mask, Hor.

Lās, acc. Lān, f. (Λᾶς), a town in Laconia, south-west of Gytheum.

lāsānum -i, n. (Λάσανον), a cooking-utensil, Hor.

lascivē, adv. (lascivus), lasciviously, wantonly, Mart.

lascivīa -ae, f. (lascivus), **1.** in a good sense, playfulness, sportiveness, frolicsomeness; hilaritas et lascivīa, Cic.; **2.** in a bad sense, wantonness, licentiousness, lasciviousness, insolence; quos soluto imperio licentia atque lascivīa corrumperet, Sall.; lasciviam a vobis prohibetote, Liv.

lascivibundus -a -um (lascivio), wanton, sportive, Plaut.

lascivīo -ii -itum, 4. (lascivus), to sport, play, be sportive, wanton, to be insolent; agnus lascivit fugā, Ov.; plebs lascivit, Liv.

lascivus -a -um, **1.** in a good sense, playful, sportive, frolicsome; puella, Verg.; actas, Hor.; **2.** in a bad sense, wanton, licentious, lascivious, insolent, overbearing; Epicrates, Cic.; puella, Ov.

lāserpicifer -fēra -fērum, producing the plant laserpitium, Cat.

lāserpicium (lāserpitium) -ii, n. a plant called silphium, used in medicine and in cooking, Plin.

lassitudo -inis, f. (lassus), weariness, lassitude, Cic.; lassitudine exanimari, confici, Caes.

lasso, 1. (lassus), to make weary, tire, exhaust; corpus, Ov.

lassūlus -a -um (dim. of lassus), somewhat weary, rather tired, Cat.

lassus -a -um, weary, tired, exhausted, faint, languid; **a.** of persons, itinere atque opere castrorum et proelio fessi lassique erant, Sall.; ab equo domito, Hor.; with genit., maris et viarum, Hor.; **b.** applied to inanimate things, fructibus assiduis lassā humus, Ov.; lasso papavera collo, drooping, Verg.

lātē, adv. (latus). **I.** broadly, widely; longe lateque, far and wide, Cic.; vagari, to wander far and wide, Caes.; populus late rex, Verg. **II.** Transf., **1.** ars late patet, Cic.; fidei bonum nomen latissime manat, Cic.; **2.** at length, amply, copiously; fuse lateque dicere de aliqua re, Cic.

lātēbra -ae, f. (lateo). **I.** a concealment, hiding; in quibus non invenio quae latebra togatis hominibus esse possit, Cic.; lunae, an eclipse of the moon, Lucr. **II.** Concr. **A.** Lit., hiding-place, lurking-place, covert; latebrae ferarum, Cic.; latebra teli, the place where the arrow is embedded in the body, Verg. **B.** Transf., **1.** hidden place, secret retreat; quum in animis hominum tantae latebrae sint, Cic.; **2.** a subterfuge, pretence, shift; latebra mendacii, Cic.

lātēbriciōla -ae, c. (latebra and colo), one who dwells in concealment, Plaut.

lātēbrōsē, adv. (latebrosus), *secretly, in a corner*, Plaut.

lātēbrōsus -a -um (latebra), *full of hiding places, secret, retired*; via, Cic.; pumex, porous, Verg.

lātēns -entis, p. adj. (from lateo), *concealed, hidden*; res, Cic.; causa, Verg.

lātēntēr, adv. (lateo), *secretly*, Cic.

lātēo -tūi, 2. (connected with λατῶν). **I.** *to be hid, be concealed*; **1**, gen., in occulto, Cic.; addite, Cic.; latet anguis in herba, Verg.; navis latet portu, Hor.; latet sub classibus aequor, *is concealed, covered*, Verg.; portus latet, *is screened from the winds*, Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, *to keep out of sight, in order not to appear in a court of justice*, Cic.; **b**, *to live in obscurity*; bene qui latuit, bene vixit, Ov. **II.** Transf. **1**, *to be concealed*; scelus latere inter tot flagitia, Cic.; **2**, *to be concealed or safe from misfortune*; sub umbra amicitiae Romanae, Liv.; in tutela ac praesidio bellicae virtutis, Cic.; **3**, *to be unknown*; **a**, aliae (causae) sunt perspicuae, aliae latent, Cic.; **b**, res latet aliquem, *it is concealed from, unknown to, a secret to*, Verg.; so res latet alieui, Cic.

lāter -tēris, m. *a brick, tile*, Cic.; Caes.

lāterāmen -inis, n. (later), *an earthen vessel*, Lucr.

Lāterānus -a -um, *family name in the gentes Claudia, Scitia, and Plautia*.

lātercūlus -i, m. (dim. of later), *a brick, tile*, Caes.

lātericius -a -um (later), *brick, built of brick*; turris, Caes.

Lāterium -ii, n. *an estate of Qu. Cicero at Arpinum*, Cic.

lāterna, v. lanterna.

lāternārius, v. lanternarius.

lātesco, 3. (lateo), *to hide oneself, be concealed*, Cic.

lātex -tīcis, m. *a fluid, liquid*; used of water, oculi latīces, Liv.; securi latīces, Verg.; frugum laticumque cupidō, *hunger and thirst*, Lucr.; also of wine, meri, Ov.; Lyaeus or Lenaeus, or simply latex, Verg.; latex absinthii, *wormwood juice*, Lucr.

Lātialis -e, v. Latium.

Lātiāris -e, v. Latium.

lātībūlum -i, n. (lateo), *a hiding-place, a lurking-place*. **I.** Lit., **a**, of animals, quum etiam ferae latibulis se tegant, Cic.; **b**, of men, latibula locorum occultorum, Cic. **II.** Transf., latibulum aut perfigium doloris mei, Cic.

lātīclāvius -a -um, *having a broad purple stripe* (the distinguishing peculiarity of senators, equestrian military tribunes, and sons of noble families); tribunus, Suet.

lātīfundium -ii, n. (latus and fundus), *a large landed estate*, Plin.

Lātīnē, v. Latium.

Lātīniensis, v. Latium.

Lātīnitas -ātis, f. (Latinus), **1**, *a pure Latin style, Latinity*, Cic.; **2**, = jus Latii, *Latin right, a condition intermediate between Roman citizenship and the condition of aliens*, Cic.

1. Lātīnus -a -um, v. Latium.

2. Lātīnus -i, m., *a king of the Laurentians, who received Aeneas hospitably, and gave him his daughter in marriage*.

lātio -ōnis, f. (fero), *a bringing*. **I.** auxilii, *rendering assistance*, Liv. **II.** **a**, legis, *a proposing, bringing forward*, Cic.; **b**, suffragii, *voting*, Liv.

lātīto, 1. (intens. of lateo), *to lie hid, be concealed*; **a**, extrahitur domo latitans Oppianicus a Manlio, Cic.; invisae atque latitantes res, Caes.; **b**, esp., *to conceal oneself, so as not to appear in court*, Cic.

lātītudo -inis, f. (latus). **I.** *breadth*; **a**, fossae, Caes.; **b**, extent, *great size*; possessionum, Cic. **II.** *a broad pronunciation*; verborum, Cic.

Lātium -ii, n. **I.** *a district of Italy, in which Rome was situated*. **II.** Meton., **1**, the Latins; jus Latii (v. Latinitas), Tac.; **2**, = jus Latii or Latinitas, Tac. Hence, **a**, **Lātius** -a -um, *belonging to Latium*; Latini, poet. = Roman; forum, Ov.; **b**, **Lātīnus** -a -um, Latin; convertere in Latium, *to translate into Latin*, Cic.; feriae Latinae, or simply Latinae, the Latin games, Liv.; **c**, adv., **Lātīne**, in Latin; Latine loqui, Cic.; **d**, **Lātīniensis** -e, Latin; **e**, **Lātīalis** -e, Latin; **f**, **Lātīaris** -e, Latin; Juppiter, *as patron of the Latin league*. Hence, **Lātīar** -āris, n. *a feast of Jupiter Latiaris*.

Latmus -i, m. (Λάτμος), *a mountain in Caria, where Selene laid Endymion to sleep*. Hence, adj., **Latmius** -a -um, *Latmian*.

Lātō -ūs, f. and **Lātōna** -ae, f. (Λατώ), the mother of Apollo and Diana, whom she bore to Jupiter in the Island of Delos; hence, **a**, **Lātōnius** -a -um, *Latonian*, Latonia virgo or simply Latonia, Diana, Verg.; **b**, **Lātōnīgēna** -ae, c. (Latona and gigno), *offspring of Latona*, Ov.; **c**, **Lātōius** and **Lētōius** -a -um, *Latonian*; proles, Apollo and Diana, Ov. Subst., **Lātōius** -ii, m. *Apollo*, and **Lātōia** -ae, f. *Diana*, Ov.; **d**, **Lātōis** or **Lētōis** -īdis, f., *Latonian, Calauria, sacred to Latona*, Ov.; subst., *Diana*, Ov.; **e**, **Lātōus** -a -um, *Latonian*.

Latobrigi -ōrum, m. *a Gallic people, neighbours of the Helvetii*.

Lātōna, etc., v. Lato.

lātor -ōris, m. (fero), *the proposer of a law*; legis Semproniae, Cic.

Lātōus, v. Lato.

lātrātor -ōris, m. (1. latro), *a barker*; poet. = dog, Verg.

lātrātus -ūs, m. (1. latro), *a barking*, Verg.

1. lātro, 1. *to bark, bay*. **I.** Intransit., **1**, lit., quod si luce quoque canes latrent, Cic.; partic. subst., latrans, *a barker, i.e., a dog*, Ov.; **2**, transf., **a**, of men, *to bark, brawl, rant*; latrare ad clepsydram, Cic.; **b**, of inanimate objects, *to roar*; undae latrantes, Verg.; stomachus, *rumbling*, Hor. **II.** Transit., **1**, *to bark at*; senem, Hor.; **2**, transf., of men, *to shout out*; canina verba in foro, Ov.

2. lātro -ōnis, m. (Λάτρος). **I.** *a hired servant, a mercenary soldier*, Plaut. **II.** Transf., **a**, *a robber, freebooter, bandit, brigand*; insidiosus et plenus latronum locus, Cic.; **b**, *a hunter*, Verg.; **c**, *a piece on a draught-board*, Ov.

lātrōcinium -ii, n. (latrocinior). **I.** *military service*, Plaut. **II.** **1**, *robbery, highway robbery, piracy*; **a**, lit., incursiones hostium et latrocinia, Cic.; transf., *villany, roguery*; quid futurum sit latrocinio tribunorum, Cic.; **b**, meton., *a band of robbers*; unus ex tanto latrocinio, Cic.; **2**, *a game of draughts*, Ov.

lātrōcinior, 1. dep. (2. latro). **I.** *to serve as a mercenary soldier*, Plaut. **II.** *to practise robbery, piracy, brigandage*, Cic.

lātruncūlus -i, m. (dim. of 2. latro), *a highwayman, freebooter, bandit*, Cic.

1. lātus -a -um, partic. of fero.

2. lātus -a -um (orig. status = broadened out, extended), *broad, wide* (opp. angustus). **I.** Lit.,

a, fossa XV. pedes lata, Caes.; vic, Cic.; in latum crescere, to grow broad, Ov.; **b**, extensive, wide, large; locus, Cic.; latissimae solitudines, Caes.; **c**, of persons, proud, haughty; latus ut in circo spatiere, Hor. **II**. Transf., **a**, of pronouncement, broad; cuius tu illa lata non numquam imitaris, Cic.; **b**, diffuse, copious, full, rich; oratio, disputatio, Cic.

3. lātus -ōris, n. the side, flank. **I**. Of a body; **1**, **a**, of men, lateris dolor, Cic.; in the action of an orator, virili laterum inflexione, Cic.; latus dare, to expose the side to (in boxing), Tib.; malo latus obdere apertum, Hor.; ab alicuius latere numquam discedere, Cic.; artifices lateris, dancers who make pantomimic gestures, Ov.; **b**, of animals, cuius (equi aenei) in lateribus fores essent, Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, the side, as the seat of the bodily strength, neque enim ex te nobilitatus es sed ex lateribus et lacertis tuis, Cic.; **b**, meton. = the body; latus fessum longa militiā, Hor. **II**. Of an object, side, flank (opp. frons, tergum); **1**, latus castrorum, Caes.; insula, cuius unum latus est contra Galliam, Caes.; prora avertit et undis dat latus, Verg.; **2**, milit. t.t., the flank of an army; nostros latere aperto aggressi, Caes.; a latere, a lateribus, on the flank, Caes.

lātuscūlum -i, n. (dim. of 2. latus), a little side, Cat.

laudābilis -e (laudo), **1**, praiseworthy, laudable; vita, Cic.; orator, Cic.; **2**, good in its kind, excellent; vinum, Plin.

laudābiliter, adv. (laudabilis), laudably, in a praiseworthy manner; vivere, Cic.

laudandus -a -um, p. adj. (from laudo), deserving praise, laudable, Ov.

laudatio -ōnis, f. (laudo), praise. **I**. commendation; laudatio tua, Cic. **II**. **1**, in a court of justice, a testimony to character; gravissima atque ornatissima, Cic.; **2**, a funeral oration or panegyric; nonnullae mortuorum laudationes, Cic.; **3**, a vote of thanks to a provincial governor sent to the Roman senate, Cic.

laudatīvus -a -um (laudo), laudatory, Quint.

laudātor -ōris, m. (laudo). **I**. a praiser; temporis acti, Hor.; pacis semper laudator, Cic. **II**. **1**, a witness who bears favourable testimony to character, Cic.; **2**, one who delivers a funeral panegyric, Liv.

laudātrix -icis, f. (laudator), a praiser; vitiūrum laudatrix fama popularis, Cic.

laudātus -a -um, p. adj. (from laudo), praiseworthy, esteemed, excellent; vir, Cic.; vultus, Ov.

laudo, 1. (laus), to praise, laud, extol, commend. **I**. Lit., **A**, aliquem, Cic.; laudare laudibus, Cic.; foll. by infin., exstinxisse nefas laudabor, Verg. **B**. Esp., **a**, to bear favourable testimony to any one's character, Cic.; **b**, to deliver a funeral panegyric over some one; aliquem, Cic.; **c**, to call happy, consider fortunate; agricolam laudat juris peritus, Hor. **II**. Transf., to name, mention, cite, quote; aliquem auctorem, Cic.

laureā -ae, f., v. laureus.

laurēātus -a -um (laurea), crowned with laurel, laurelled (esp. as a sign of victory), imago, Cic.; fasces, hictores, Cic.; literae, bringing tidings of victory, Liv.

Laurentum -i, n. town in Latium, between Ostia and Lavinium. Hence, adj., **a**, **Laurens** -entis, Laurentine; **b**, **Laurentius** -a -um, Laurentine.

laurēōla -ae, f. (dim. of laurea), a laurel branch, laurel crown, and meton., triumph, Cic.; prov., laureolam in mustaceo quaerere, to seek fame in trifles, Cic.

Laurētum -i, n. (laurus), a grove of laurels, the name of a spot on the Aventine Hill, Suet.

laurēus -a -um (laurus), of or relating to the laurel. **I**. Adj., corona, Cic. **II**. Subst., **laurea** -ae, f. **1**, the laurel tree, Liv.; **2**, **a**, the laurel crown or laurel branch, as a sign of victory; decemviri laureā coronati, Liv.; **b**, meton., triumph, victory; quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem, Cic.

lauricōmus -a -um (laurus and coma), covered with laurel-trees, Lucr.

lauriger -gēra -gērum (laurus and gero), crowned with laurels, wearing laurels, Ov.

laurus -i, f. the laurel or bay-tree, sacred to Apollo, with which poets, triumphant generals, and, on certain occasions, flammens and ancestral busts were crowned, Cic.; hence, meton., triumph, victory, Cic. (abl., lauru, Hor.; nom. and acc. plur., laurus, Verg.).

laus, laudis, f. praise, fame, glory, commendation. **A**. Lit., adipisci laudem, Cic.; canere ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes, Cic.; capere (to earn) ex hac una re maximam laudem, Cic.; celebrare alicuius laudes, Cic.; cumulare aliquem omni laude, Cic.; efferre aliquem laudibus ad caelum, Cic.; in laude vivere, Cic.; alicuius laudes dicere, Verg.; hoc in tua laude pono, I consider this praiseworthy in thee, Cic.; non laudem habet de me, he has nothing to boast of as far as I am concerned, Ov. **B**. Meton., **a**, a praiseworthy action; hae tantae summis in rebus laudes, Cic.; **b**, plur., laudes = praiseworthy qualities; quorum laudum gloriam adamaris, Cic.

laute, adv. (lautus), **1**, splendidly, brilliantly, magnificently; lautius res domesticae tueri, Cic.; **2**, admirably, excellently, thoroughly; hodie me emunxeris lautissime, ap. Cic.

lautia -ōrum, n. (connected with lavo), the entertainment given to foreign ambassadors at Rome, Liv.

lautitia -ae, f. (lautus), splendour, elegance, magnificence in one's manner of living; mea nova lautitia, Cic.

Lautūlae (Lautōlae) -ārum, f. a place of the Volscians between Anxur and Fundi.

lautūmiae (lātōmiae) -ārum, f. (λατομια), a stone-quarry, Plaut.; a prison or dungeon cut out of rock at Syracuse and Rome, Cic., Liv.

lautus -a -um, p. adj. (from lavo), lit., washed, bathed; and hence, **1**, splendid, brilliant, elegant, sumptuous; supellex, Cic.; **2**, illustrious, distinguished, grand; homines lauti et urbani, Cic.; lauta liberalitas, Cic.

lāvābrum -i, n. (lavo), a bath, Lucr.

lāvātio -ōnis, f. (lavo). **I**. a washing, bathing, Cic. **II**. Meton., **1**, bathing apparatus, Phaedr.; **2**, water for bathing, Cic.

Lāverna -ae, f. the goddess of gain (just or unjust); hence, protectress of thieves and cheats; hence, adj., **Lāvernālis** -e, belonging to Laverna.

Lavernium -ii, n. a place in Latium, near Formiae.

Lāvici, etc., v. Labici.

Lāvinia -ae, f. daughter of Latinus, wife of Aeneas.

Lāvinium -ii, n. a town in Latium, built by Aeneas, and named after his wife Lavinia (now Pratica). Hence, adj., **Lāvinius** -a -um, and **Lāvinus** -a -um, Lavinian.

lāvo, lāvi, lautum, partic. lautus and lōtus, lavēre, and lāvātum and lāvāturus, lāvāre (λῴω), to wash, bathe. **I**. Gen., **1**, **a**, transit., manus, Cic.; **b**, intransit. lavare and pass. lavari, to wash oneself, bathe; eur to lautum

volut, cenatum noluit occidere, Cic.; **2**, to moisten, wet, bathe; vultum lacrimis, Ov. **II**, to wash away; mala vino, to drive away, Hor.

laxamentum -i, n. (laxo), a widening, extending; **1**, lit., gen.; **2**, trans., a relaxing, mitigation, alleviation, respite; si quid laxamenti a bello Samnitium esset, Liv.; laxamentum dare legi, to release, Cic.

laxō, adv. (laxus). **I**, widely, spaciouly, at wide intervals; **1**, lit., habitare, Cic.; **2**, trans., of time, laxius proferre diem, to put farther off, Cic. **II**, loosely; **1**, lit., aliquem vincere, Liv.; **2**, trans., loosely, without restraint; vivere, Liv.

laxitas -itatis, f. (laxus), wideness, roominess; in domo clari hominis adhibenda cura est laxitatis, Cic.

laxo, **1**, (laxus). **I**, to widen, extend, enlarge; forum, Cic.; manipulos, to extend, leave a space between, Caes. **II**, to unloose, unfasten, slacken, relax; **1**, vincula epistolae, Nep.; claustra, Verg.; **2**, to set free from; elatum pedem ab stricto nodo, Liv.; **3**, a, to unbend, relax, refresh, amuse; animos curamque, Cic.; quum laxati curis sumus, free from, Cic.; **b**, to mitigate, relax, remit; aliquid laboris, Liv.; anonam, to lower the price of, Liv.; intransit, anonam haud multum laxaverat, fallen in price, Liv.; ubi laxatam pugnam vidit, Liv.

laxus -a -um. **I**, wide, spacious; **1**, lit., annulus, Ov.; spatium, Liv.; **2**, trans., of time, diem statuto satis laxum, sufficiently distant, Cic. **II**, loose, lax, relaxed; **1**, lit., arcus, Verg.; habenae, Verg.; funis, Hor.; male laxus in pede calculeus haeret, Hor.; janua, open, Ov.; fig., laxissimas habenas habere amicitiae, Cic.; **2**, trans., anonna laxior, a lower price of provisions, Liv.; milites laxiore imperio habere, Sall.

lēa -ae, f. (leo), a lioness, Ov.

lēaena -ae, f. (λέαινα), a lioness, Cic.

lēander and **lēandrus** -i, m. (Λεάνδρος), a youth of Abydos who swam nightly across the Hellespont to visit Hero at Sestos, till he was drowned in a storm.

lēarchus -i, m. (Λεάρχος), the son of Athamas and Ino, killed by his father in a fit of madness. Hence, **lēarcheus** -a -um, of or belonging to Learchus.

lēbādia -ae, f. (Λεβᾶδεια), a town in Boeotia, famous for the Oracle and Grotto of Trophonius (now Lebadeia), Cic.

lēbēdōs (-us) -i, f. (Λεβεδός), a town in Ionia.

lēbēs -ētis, m. (λέβης), **1**, a bronze kettle or cauldron, often given as a prize in games, Verg.; **2**, a metal vessel used for washing the hands, Ov.

lēchaenum -i, n. (Λέχαον), the port of Corinth on the Corinthian Gulf.

lectica -ae, f. (lectus), a palanquin or litter; lectica octophoro ferri, a litter borne by eight slaves, Cic.; cubare in lectica, Cic.

lecticārius -ii, m. (lectica), a litter-bearer, porter, chairman, Cic.

lecticūla -ae, f. (dim. of lectica), a small litter; **1**, gen., lecticulā in curiam deferri, Cic.; **2**, a bier, Nep.

lectio -ōnis, f. (2. lego). **I**, a picking out, selecting; iudicium, Cic. **II**, **A**, a reading, perusal; librorum, Cic.; lectio sine ulla delectatione, Cic. **B**, lectio senatus, a reading out or calling over of the names of the senators (by the censor, who at the same time struck from the list the names of those he considered unworthy), Liv.

lectisterium -ii, n. (lectus and sterno), a

feast offered to the gods, in which their images were placed on couches in the streets, and food put before them, Liv.

lectito, **1**, (intens. of 2. lego), to read often, to read with eagerness and attention; Platonem studioso, Cic.

lectiuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of lectio), a short reading, Cic.

Lecton and **Lectum** -i, n. (Λεκτόν), a promontory in Mysia.

lector -ōris, m. (2. lego), **1**, a reader of a book; aptus ad delectionem lectoris, Cic.; **2**, a person who reads aloud, Cic.

lectulus -i, m. (dim. of lectus), a small bed, a bed, couch. **I**, For sleeping, in lectulis suis mori, Cic. **II**, a couch for resting on; a, for reading, Cic.; b, for dining, stravit pelliculis haedinis lectulos Punicanos, Cic.; c, a funeral bed, bed of state, Tac.

1. lectus -a -um, p. adj. (from 2. lego), **1**, chosen, selected; verba, Cic.; **2**, trans., choice, excellent; adulescens, Cic.; femina lector, Cic.; femina lectissima, Cic.

2. lectus -i, m. (2. lego), a bed, couch. **I**, For sleeping, a bed; **1**, gen., cubicularis, Cic.; lecto teneri, to keep one's bed, Cic.; **2**, the marriage-bed; genialis, Cic. **II**, a couch for resting on; **1**, a dining-couch, Cic.; **2**, a funeral couch, Tib.

Leda -ae, f. and **Lēdē** -ēs, f. (Λήδη), the wife of Tyndarus, who bore to Zeus Pollux and Helena, Castor and Clytemnestra. Hence, adj., **Lēdaeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Leda; dei, Castor and Pollux, Ov.; poet. = Spartan; Helena, Verg.

lēgātārius -ii, m. (legatus), a legate, Suet.

lēgatio -ōnis, f. (1. lego). **I**, the sending of an embassy; **1**, the office of an ambassador, embassy, legation; legationem suscipere, to undertake, Caes.; obire, Cic.; libera legatio, permission given to a senator to travel with the privileges, yet without the duties, of an ambassador, Cic.; votiva, a libera legatio, which had for its object the fulfilment of a vow, Cic.; **2**, meton., a, the message or answer of an ambassador; legationem renuntiare, Cic.; or referre, Liv.; b, the persons attached to an embassy; legatio Roman venit, Cic. **II**, the office of legatus (with a general or provincial governor); legationem obire, Cic.

lēgātor -ōris, m. (1. lego), a testator, one who leaves something by will, Suet.

lēgātōrius -a -um (legatus), relating to an ambassador or legatus; provincia, Cic.

lēgātum -i, n. (1. lego), a legacy, bequest; solutio legati, Cic.

lēgātus -i, m. (1. lego). **I**, an ambassador; legatos mittere, Cic. **II**, a legate; a, a lieutenant, adjutant, second in command to a general, Caes.; b, the chief officer of the governor of a province; legatum sibi legare, Cic.; c, in imperial times, the general or governor sent by the emperor to take command of a province, Tac.

lēgifer -fēra -fērum (lex and fero), law-giving; Minos, Ov.

lēgio -ōnis, f. (2. lego), a legion, a division of the Roman army, consisting of ten cohorts of infantry, with an auxiliary force of 300 cavalry, altogether between 4,200 and 6,000 men, Cic.; duas legiones ibi conscribere, Caes.; trans., a, of the troops of other nations, Liv.; b, an army, Verg.

lēgiōnārius -a -um (legio), belonging or relating to a legion; milites, Caes.; plur. subst., **lēgiōnarii** -ōrum, m. legionary troops, Liv.

lēgitimē, adv. (legitimus), **1**, lawfully, legally, Cic.; **2**, rightly, properly, Tac.

lĕgitĭmus -a -um (lex). **I.** lawful, legal, legitimate; dies comitilis habendis, Cic.; controversiae, legal, decided by law, Cic. Subst., **lĕgitĭma** -ŕum, n. legal usages, Nep. **II.** Transf., right, fit, proper, just, appropriate; numerus, Cic.; poema, Hor.

lĕgiuncŭla -ae, f. (dim. of legio), a small legion, Liv.

1. lĕgo, **1.** (lex). **I. A.** to send an ambassador; aliquem, Cic. **B.** to appoint as legate or second in command; aliquem Caesari, Cic.; aliquem sibi, Cic. **II.** to bequeath, leave as a legacy; aliquid alicui ab aliquo, to leave a legacy to be paid to the legatee by the heir, Cic.; alicui pecuniam, Cic.

2. lĕgo, lĕgi, lectum, **3.** (λέγω), to collect, gather together, to pick. **I.** Lit., **1.** nuces, Cic.; spolia caesorum, Liv.; mala ex arbore, Verg.; legere ossa, to collect the bones after a body has been burned, Cic.; **2.** a, fila, of the Parcae, to wind up, spin, Verg.; vela, to furl the sails, Verg.; **b**, to steal; sacra divum, Hor.; **3.** a, to pass or wander through a place; saltus legit, Ov.; vestigia alicuius, to follow or trace the footsteps of any one, Verg.; tortos orbes, to wander through, Verg.; of ships, to coast along; oram Italiae, Liv.; **b**, to choose, select, pick out; iudices, Cic.; viros ad bella, Ov.; aliquem in senatum, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** to catch sight of, look at, regard; omnes adversos, Verg.; **2.** a, to read, peruse; eos libros, Cic.; apud Clitomachum, in the works of Clitomachus, Cic.; partic. subst., **lĕgens** -entis, m. a reader, Ov.; **b**, to read aloud, recite; volumen suum, Cic.; hence, senatum legere, to call over the senate, to go over the list of senators with a view to erase the names of the unworthy, Liv.

lĕgŭlĕjus -i, m. (lex), a pettyfogging lawyer, Cic.

lĕgŭmen -inis, n. (lego), pulse, or any leguminous plant, Cic.; esp., the bean, Verg.

Lĕlēges -um, m. (Λελεγες), a people, scattered in different places over Greece and Asia Minor. Hence, a, **Lĕlēgeis** -idis, f. Lelegean; **b**, **Lĕlēgeius** -a -um, Lelegean; litorea, coasts of Megara, Ov.; moenia, Megara, Ov.

Lĕmannus (Lĕmānus) -i, m. (with or without lacus), a lake in the country of the Helvetii, now the Lake of Geneva.

lĕmbus -i, m. (λέμβος), a small, swift vessel, cutter, felucca, Liv.

Lemnicŏla -ae, c. (Lemnus and colo), an inhabitant of Lemnos (of Vulcan); Lemnicolae stirps, i.e., Erichthonius, Ov.

lĕmniscātus -a -um (lemniscus), adorned with ribbons; palma, a palm-branch ornamented with ribbons, the reward of a victor, Cic.

lemniscus -i, m. (Ληνίσκος), a fillet, or ribbon given in token of honour, usually affixed to a crown, palm-branch, etc., Liv.

Lemnŏs (-us) -i, f. (Λήμνος), the island of Lemnos in the Aegean Sea, the abode of Vulcan. Hence, a, adj., **Lemnĭus** -a -um, Lemnian; Lemnius pater, Verg., and subst., Lemnius, Vulcan, Ov.; furtum, that of Prometheus, who stole fire from Vulcan at Lemnos, Cic.; **b**, **Lemnĭas** -idis, f. a Lemnian woman, Ov.; Greek dat. plur., Lemniasi, Ov.

Lemonĭa tribus, a Roman country tribe on the *via Latina*.

Lĕmŏvices -um, m. a Celtic people in the modern Limousin.

lĕmŭres -um, m. the shades or spirits of the dead, ghosts, spectres, Hor. Hence, **Lĕmŭria** -ŕum, n. a festival held, to appease departed spirits, on the ninth of May, Ov.

lĕna -ae, f. (leno), **1.** a procuress, bawd, Ov.; **2.** she that entices; natura quasi sui lena, enticing persons to her, Cic.

Lĕnaeus -a -um (Ληναῖος), Bacchic; latices, wine, Verg.; Lenaeus pater, or simply Lenaeus, Bacchus, Verg.

lĕnĕ, adv. (lenis) = leniter, gently, softly; lenes sountas aquae, Ov.

lĕnimen -inis, n. (lenio), a means of alleviation, mitigation, assuaging; testudo laborum dulce lenimen, Hor.

lĕnimentum -i, n. (lenio), a mitigation, alleviation, Tac.

lĕnio -ivi and -ii, -itum, **4.** (lenis), to make mild, alleviate, mitigate, assuage, soothe, relieve. **I.** Lit., stomachum latrantem, Hor.; vulnera, Prop. **II.** Transf., se consolatione, Cic.; aliquem iratum, Cic.; desiderium crebris epistolis, Cic. (impert., lenibat, lenibant, Verg.).

lĕnis -e, smooth, soft, mild, gentle. **I.** Lit., sensus judicat lenes asperum, Cic.; venenum, slight, Cic.; vinum, mellow, Hor.; ventus lenissimus, Cic.; clivus, rising gradually, Liv.; stagnum, flowing gently, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** Populus Romanus in hostes lenissimus, Cic.; leniorem sententiam dicere, Caes. **B.** Of discourse, mild, calm; oratio placida, submissa, lenis, Cic.

lĕnĭtas -ātis, f. (lenis), gentleness, softness, mildness. **I.** Lit., vocis, Cic.; Arar in Rhodanum influit incredibili lenitate, slowness, gentleness, Caes. **II.** Transf., **A.** gentleness, lenity; animi, Cic.; legum, Cic. **B.** Of discourse, mildness, calmness; verborum, Cic.

lĕnitĕr, adv. (lenis), softly, gently, gradually, mildly, quietly. **I.** Lit., arridere, Cic.; iter facere, slowly, Caes.; collis leniter editus, or acclivis, rising gradually, Caes. **II.** Transf., **A.** gently, mildly; alioqui, in a friendly manner, Liv. **B.** Of discourse, dicere, Cic.

lĕnitŭdo -inis, f. (lenis), gentleness, mildness; in alieum, Cic.

lĕno -onis, m. (lenio), a procurer, pander, al-turer, seducer, Cic.

lĕnŏcĭnĭum -ii, n. (leno). **I.** the trade of a procurer or bawd, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** an enticement, allurements, Cic.; **2.** finery in dress; Cic.; **3.** of discourse, meretricious ornament, Tac.

lĕnŏcĭnor, **1.** dep. (leno), to pursue the trade of a procurer; hence, transf., **1.** to flatter basely, be meanly subservient to; alicui, Cic.; **2.** to advance, promote, increase; feritati arte, Tac.

lĕnŏnĭus -a -um (leno), relating or belonging to a procurer, Plaut.

lens, lentis, f. a lentil, Verg.

lĕntĕ, adv. (lentus), **1.** slowly; proceditur, Caes.; curritur, Ov.; **2.** transf., a, without animation, calmly, coolly, patiently; aliquid ferre, Cic.; respondere, quietly, phlegmatically, Cic.; **b**, deliberately; lente ac fastidiose probare, Cic.

lentesco, **3.** (lenteo), **1.** to become pliant, soft, sticky; tellus picis in morem ad digitos lentescit habendo, Verg.; **2.** to slacken, relax, flag; lentescunt tempore curae, Ov.

lĕntiscifer -fĕra -fĕrum (lentiscus and fero), producing the mastich-tree, Ov.

lentiscus -i, f., and **lentiscum** -i, n. the mastich-tree (Pistacia lentiscus, Linn.), Cic.

lĕntitudo -inis, f. (lentus), **1.** slowness, sluggishness, Tac.; **2.** insensibility, apathy, Cic.

lĕnto, **1.** (lentus), to make flexible, to bend; lentandus remus in unda, must be plied, Verg.

Lĕntŭlitas -ātis, f., v. Lentulus.

1. **lentulus** -a -um (dim. of *lentus*), somewhat slow (in paying), Cic.

2. **Lentulus** -i, m. the name of one of the families of the patrician gens Cornelia, the most famous of the members of which were: 1, P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura, a fellow-conspirator with Catiline; 2, P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, who proposed the recall of Cicero from exile. Hence, **Lentulitas** -ātis, f. the family pride of the *Lentuli* (a word coined in jest by Cic.).

lentus -a -um, tough. I. 1, gen., radix, Verg.; 2, a, plant, flexible; brachia, Hor.; lentior salicis ramis, Ov.; b, sticky, clammy, tenacious; gluten pice lentius, Cic.; 3, fig., lentus abesto, remain long away, Ov. II. Transf., 1, slow, motionless, inactive; marmor (of the sea), unruffled, Verg.; lento igne, Ov.; pugna lenta, Liv.; lentiorem facere speim, Ov.; 2, a, drawing; in dicendo, Cic.; b, lingering; initiator, a bad payer, Cic.; c, of character, sluggish, apathetic, phlegmatic, insensible; iudex, Cic.; nihil illo lentius, Cic.; lentissima pectora, Ov.

lénunculus -i, m. (for lembunculus, dim. of *lembus*), a small boat, or skiff, Caes.

1. **leo** -ōnis, m. (Λέων), a lion: 1, lit., vis leonis, Cic.; 2, transf., the constellation Leo, Hor.

2. ***leo** -ēre, to blot out; the root of *deleo*, *letum*, etc.

Leōcōrion -ii, n. (Λεωκόριον), temple at Athens to the three daughters of Leos, who sacrificed their lives for their country.

Leōn -ontis, m. (Λέων), a place in Sicily not far from Syracuse.

Leōnidās -ae, m. (Λεωνίδας), king of Sparta, killed at the defence of the pass of Thermopylae.

leōninus -a -um (leo), of or relating to a lion, leonine, Plaut.

Leonnātus -i, m. (Λεωννάτος), a general of Alexander the Great.

Leōntini -ōrum, m. (Λεοντίνοι), a town on the east coast of Sicily. Hence, adj., **Leōntinus** -a -um, Leontine.

Leōntium -ii, f. (Λεοντίων), an Athenian hetaira, friend of Epicurus.

lepidē, adv. (lepidus). I. pleasantly, agreeably, charmingly, capitably, prettily; lepidissime, excellently, Plaut. II. Of style, smartly, wittily, Cic.

1. **lepidus** -a -um, 1, pleasant, charming, agreeable, elegant, neat, pretty, Ter., Plaut.; in a bad sense, nice, effeminate; hi pueri tam lepidi ac delicati, Cic.; 2, esp. of discourse, witty, humorous; dictum, Hor.

2. **Lepidus** -i, m. the name of a family of the patrician gens Aemilia, the most famous members of which were: 1, M. Aemilius Lepidus, praetor in Sicily, consul B.C. 79, the bitter enemy of Sulla, whose measures he proposed to annul, and thereby brought about a civil war; 2, M. Aemilius Lepidus, Triumvir with Antonius and Octavianus, B.C. 43.

Léponti -ōrum, m. an Alpine people in Cisalpine Gaul (in modern Val Leventina).

lepor and **lēpos** -ōris, m. 1, pleasantness, agreeableness, charm, Cic.; 2, of discourse, pleasantry, wit, humour; scurrilis, Cic.

lēpos -ōris = lepor (q.v.).

Leptis -ptis, f. (Λέπτις), Leptis, the name of two cities on the coast of Africa: 1, Magna, now *Libia*; 2, Minor, between Hadrumetum and Thapsus. Hence, **Leptitāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Leptis.

lēpus -ōris, m. and c. (akin to λαγός), 1, a hare, Verg.; prov., aliis leporem agitare, to

labour for another's advantage, Ov.; 2, the constellation Lepus, Cic.

lepusculus -i, m. (dim. of *lepus*), a little hare, Cic.

Lerna -ae, f. and **Lernē** -ēs, f. (Λέρνη), a marsh in Argolis, inhabited by the Lernaean Hydra slain by Hercules; belua Lernaee, Verg.; hence, adj., **Lernaean** -a -um, Lernaean.

Lesbos -i, f. (Λέσβος), an island in the Aegean Sea, birthplace of Pittacus, Alcaeus, Theophrastus, Arion, and Sappho, famous for its wine. Hence, adj., a, **Lesbiacus** -a -um, Lesbian; libri (dialogues of Diogenarchus), Cic.; b, **Lesbias** -adis, f. Lesbian; subst., a Lesbian woman, Ov.; c, **Lesbis** -idis, f. Lesbian; lyra, of Arion, Ov.; Lesbis puella, or simply **Lesbis**, Sappho, Ov.; d, **Lesbius** -a -um, Lesbian; civis, Alcaeus, Hor.; plectrum, lyric, Hor.; pes, lyric poetry, Hor.; vates, Sappho, Ov.; subst., **Lesbium** -ii, n. Lesbian wine, Hor.; e, **Lesbous** -a -um, Lesbian.

lessus, acc. -um (found only in acc. sing.), m. a mournful cry, lamentation for the dead, ap. Cic.

lētālis -e (letum), deadly, mortal, fatal; arundo, Verg.

lēthargicus -a -um (ληθαργικός), drowsy, lethargic. Subst., **lēthargicus** -i, m. a drowsy, lethargic person, Hor.

lēthargus -i, m. (λήθαργος), drowsiness, lethargy, Hor.

Lēthē -ēs, f. (Λήθη), a river in the infernal regions, the drinking of the waters of which produced complete forgetfulness of the past. Hence, adj., **Lethaeus** -a -um, 1, relating to Lethe or the infernal regions generally; Lethaea vincula abrumperet alicui, to restore to life, Hor.; 2, causing forgetfulness; somnus, Verg.; succus, Ov.

letum, v. letum.

letifer -fēra -fērum (letum and fero), death-bringing, deadly, fatal, mortal; arcus, Verg.; locus, a place on the body where a wound is fatal, Ov.

lēto, 1. (letum), to kill, slay, Ov.

Lētois, **Lētōius** = Latois, Latoius (v. under Lato).

letum -i, n. (*leo, whence *deleo*), 1, death; turpi leto perire, Cic.; letum sibi parere manu, to commit suicide, Verg.; leto adimere alicui, to save from death, Hor.; 2, transf., of things, poet., ruin, annihilation; Teucritum res eripe leto, Verg.

Leucādia -ae, f. (Λευκαδία), and **Lencās** -adis, f. (Λευκάς), an island of the Ionian Sea, with a temple to Apollo (now S. Mavra). Hence, adj., **Leucadius** -a -um, Leucadian; deus, Apollo, Ov.; more Leucadio (in allusion to the Leucadian custom of throwing a man every year from a rock into the sea), Ov.; subst., **Leucādia** -ae, f. name of a play of Turpillius, Cic.; **Leucādii** -ōrum, m. the Leucadians, Liv.

Lencās -adis, f. (Λευκάς), 1, the island of Leucadia or its capital; 2, = Leucas.

leucaspis -idis, f. (Λευκάσπις), having white shields; phalanx, Liv.

Lencātās -ae, m. and **Lencātēs** -ae, m. (Λευκάτας), and **Lencās** -eādis, f. a promontory of the island Leucadia, now Capo Ducato.

Lencē -ēs, f. (Λευκή), a town in Laconia.

Leuci -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Belgica.

Leucippus -i, m. (Λευκιππος). I. Myth., father of Phoebe and Hilaria, who were carried off by Castor and Pollux. Hence, **Leucippis**

-idis, f. a daughter of Leucippus. **II.** Hist., a Greek philosopher, disciple of Zeno the Eleatic.

Leucopetra -ae, f. a promontory in Bruttium, now Cap dell'Armi.

Leuco-phryna -ae, f. (λευκοφρύνη, i.e. with white eyebrows), a surname of Diana among the Magnesians.

Leucosia -ae, f. (Λευκωσία), an island near Paestum, now Licosia.

Leucothēa -ae, f. and **Leucothēē** -ēs, f. (Λευκοθέα, i.e. the white goddess), name of Ino, daughter of Cadmus, after she had been turned into a sea-deity, afterwards identified with the old Italian goddess, Matuta.

Leucothōē -ēs, f. daughter of the eastern king Orchamus and Eurynome, beloved by Apollo.

Leuctra -ōrum, n. (Λεύκτρα), a small town in Boeotia, where Epaminondas defeated the Spartans. Hence, **Leuctricus** -a -um, *Leuctrian*.

levāmen -inis, n. (1. levo), a mitigation, alleviation, consolation, solace; quod si esset aliquid levamen, id esset in te uno, Cic.

levāmentum -i, n. (1. levo), alleviation, mitigation, solace; miseriarum, Cic.

levātio -ōnis, f. (1. levo), 1, an alleviation, mitigation; invenire levationem molestiis, Cic.; 2, a diminution; vitiorum, Cic.

1. **levātus** -a -um, v. 1. levo.

2. **levātus** (laevatus) -a -um, v. 2. levo.

leviculus -a -um (dim. of 1. levis), somewhat vain, light-minded; leviculus noster Demosthenes, Cic.

levīdēnsis -e (1. levis), lightly made, of thin texture; transf., slight, poor; munusculum, Cic.

levīpes -pēdis (1. levis and pes), light-footed; lepus, Cic.

1. **lēvis** -e, light, not heavy (opp. gravis). **I.** Lit., 1, as regards weight; pondus, Ov.; levis armatura, light armour, Caes., and concr. = light-armed soldiery, Cic.; 2, light or quick in movement, rapid, swift; cervus, Verg.; hora, transitory, Ov.; 3, gentle, soft, mild; somnus, Hor. **II.** Transf., 1, light, trifling, unimportant, insignificant, of small value; a, dolor, Cic.; periculum levis, Caes.; auditio, a trifling, unfounded report, Caes.; subst., in levi habere, to regard as a trifle, Tac.; b, of poetry, light, unambitious (of love songs, etc.); Musa, Ov.; c, trivial, slight, insufficient; levis causa belli, Liv.; pecunia levissima, Cic.; of persons, levis pauper, whose credit is gone, Hor.; 2, light, mild, gentle; reprehensio levior, Cic.; 3, light, fickle, light-minded, unstable, unsteady; homo, Cic.; amicitia, Cic.

2. **lēvis** (laevis) -e (laeōs), smooth (opp. asper). **I.** Lit., 1, corpulent, Cic.; 2, a, polished; pocula, Verg.; b, poet., smooth, beardless; juvenas, Hor.; senex, bald, Ov.; hence = youthful; pectus, Verg.; vir, decked out, spruce, Ov.; c, slippery; sanguis, Verg. **II.** Of style, flowing, smooth, polished, oratio, Cic.

levīsomnus -a -um (1. levis and somnus), lightly sleeping, Lucr.

1. **levītas** -ātis, f. (1. levis), lightness. **I.** Lit., 1, lightness of weight; armorum, Caes.; 2, lightness in movement, Lucr. **II.** Transf., 1, lightness, levity, fickleness, changeableness, inconstancy; levitatem alicuius experiri, Cic.; levitatem insectari, Cic.; 2, groundlessness; opinionis, Cic.

2. **levītas** -ātis, f. (2. levis), 1, smoothness; speculorum, Cic.; 2, smoothness, polish (of style); Aeschini, Cic.

levītēr, adv. (1. levis). **I.** lightly, not

heavily, softly; levis casura pila sperabat, Caes.

II. Transf., 1, slightly, not much, somewhat; saucius, Cic.; aegrotare, Cic.; ut levissime dicam, to speak in the mildest way, Cic.; 2, lightly, with equanimity; ferre, Cic.

1. **lēvo**, 1. (1. levis), to raise, lift up, elevate.

I. Lit., se attollere ac levare, Liv.; de caespite virgo se levat, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, to lighten, make light, relieve from a weight; ego te lasce levabo, Verg.; aliquem metu, Cic.; se aere alieno, to free, Cic.; 2, to relieve, support, console, alleviate, mitigate; curam et angorem animi mei, Cic.; 3, to refresh, strengthen; fessos corporis artus, Hor.; 4, to diminish, weaken, impair; fidem, Hor.; auctoritatem, Cic.

2. **lēvo**, 1. (2. levis), to make smooth, polish; corpus, Cic.; transf., of discourse, aspera, Hor.

levōr -ōris, m. (2. levis), smoothness, Lucr.

lex, lēgis, f. (2. lego), a set form of words. **I.** a proposition made by a magistrate to the people, bill. **A.** Lit., legem ferre, rogare, to propose a bill to the people, Cic.; sciscere, jūbere (of the people), to accept or pass a bill, Cic.; repudiare, antiquare, to reject, throw out a bill, Cic.; promulgare, to publish, Cic. **B.** a law, legal enactment; 1, a, legem ferre, to pass a law, enact, Liv.; abrogare, to repeal, Cic.; leges duodecim tabularum, the laws of the Twelve Tables, drawn up by the Decemvirs, Cic.; lege, legibus, used adv. = legally, according to law, Nep.; lege agere, (a) of the licitor, to execute a sentence, Liv.; (b) to bring an action, Cic.; lex est Laedaeomoniis or apud Rhodios (fol. by ut. and the subj.), Cic.; b, meton., (a) law as written (opp. mores, consuetudo), Cic.; (b) law generally, including positive and natural law, Cic.; 2, a law set by a man to himself; legem sibi statuere, Cic.; 3, a, a rule, principle, precept; leges philosophiae, historiae, Cic.; versibus est certa lex, Cic.; b, manner, way, nature, kind; ex lege loci, Ov.; c, order; sine lege, without order, irregularly; equi sine lege ruunt, Ov. **II. A.** a formula; Manilianas venalium vendendorum leges ediscere, Cic. **B.** a contract, covenant, agreement; lex operi faciundo, a building contract, Cic.; legem alicui scribere, Cic.; leges pacis, conditions of peace, Liv.; homines e lege natos, on these terms, in this condition, Cic.

Lexovii -ōrum, m. a people of Gallia Lugdunensis on the Sequana (Seine), whence the modern Lisieux.

libāmen -inis, n. (libo), 1, a libation, offering of wine made to the gods at a sacrifice, Verg.; 2, transf., what is first taken, a sample, specimen; tu nova servatae carpes libamina fanae, Ov.

libāmentum -i, n. (libo), a libation, Cic.

libātio -ōnis, f. (libo), a libation, Cic.

libella -ae, f. (dim. of libra). **I. 1.** a small coin, 1-10th of a denarius, equal in value to the as; prov., a very small sum of money, a farthing, a mite; hence, ad libellam, exactly, Cic.; 2, transf., heres ex libella, heir to the whole property (cp. ex asse), Cic. **II.** a carpenter's level, Plin.

libellus -i, m. (dim. of liber), a little book. **I.** scripsi etiam illud quodam in libello, Cic.; pl. meton., = a bookseller's shop, Cat. **II.** Esp., a, a note-book, memorandum-book, diary; retulit in libellum, Cic.; b, a memorial, a petition; libellum composuit, Cic.; c, a note of invitation, programme; gladiatorum libelli, Cic.; d, a placard, hand-bill, e.g., announcing the sale of goods, dejicere libellos, to put off the sale, Cic.; e, a letter, Cic.; f, a satire, a libel, Suet.

libens and **libēns** -entis, p. adj. (libet), 1, willing, with good-will, with pleasure; libenti

animo, willingly, Cic.; me libente, with my goodwill, Cic.; 2, joyful, pleased, glad, Plaut., Ter.

libentēr (lūbentēr), adv. (libens, lubens), willingly, with pleasure; libenter uti verbo Catonis, Cic.; nusquam libentius cenare, with better appetite, Cic.; libentissime dare, Cic.

libentia (lūbentia) -ae, f. (libens, lubens), cheerfulness, gladness, Plaut.; personif., **Libentia** -ae, f. the goddess of mirth, Plaut.

Libentina (Lūbentina) -ae, f. (libens, lubens), a name of Venus, as the goddess of sensual pleasure.

1. **liber** -era -erum, free. **I. A.** of free birth (opp. servus), aliquem non liberum putare, Cic.; of states, free, independent; civitas, Caes.; subst., **liber** -eri, m. a freedman, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, free from tax or tribute; agri, Cic.; 2, of houses and places, free from inhabitants; aedes, uninhabited, Liv.; 3, unencumbered with debt; ut rei familiaris liberum quidquam sit, Cic. **II.** free from fetters. **A.** Lit., Plaut. **B.** Transf., 1, free from anything, without; a delictis, Cic.; cura, Cic.; 2, free from restraint, unbridled; a, adolescentia, Cic.; toga, vestis, the toga virilis, Ov.; custodia, surveillance, confinement to a single house or town, Cic.; fenus, unlimited by law, Liv.; liberum habere aliquid, to have in complete possession, Liv.; liberum est mihi, foll. by infin., I am free to do, Cic.; b, free in thought or expression; animus, Cic.; liberiores litterae, Cic.; 3, morally free; a, in the philosophical sense, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, = profligate, unbridled, unrestrained; turba temulentorum, Cic.

2. **liber** -bri, m. **I.** the inner bark of a tree, Verg. **II.** And, as this was used by the ancients as a material upon which to write, a book, writing, treatise; a, librum inchoare, conficere, Cic.; libri Sibyllini, Cic.; nos autem in libris (account books) habemus, Cic.; b, a book, a division into which a work is divided; tres libri de Natura Deorum, Cic.; c, a register, catalogue, Cic.; d, a letter, Nep.

3. **Libēr** -eri, m. 1, an old Italian deity, presiding over agriculture, and in later times identified with the Greek Bacchus; 2, meton., wine, Hor.

4. **liber** -eri, v. liberi -erum.

Libēra -ae, f. (3. Liber), 1, Proserpina, daughter of Ceres, sister of Liber; 2, Ariadne, wife of Bacchus.

Libērālia -ium, n. (3. Liber), the festival of Liber on the 17th of March, at which youths received the toga virilis, Cic.

libērālis -e (1. liber). **I.** relating to freedom; causa, a lawsuit in which the freedom of some person is the matter in dispute, Cic. **II.** becoming or suitable to a freedman, noble; 1, mens, Cic.; artes liberales, liberal arts, such as a freedman ought to be versed in, Cic.; sumptus, expenses to keep up station and appearances (opp. necessarii), Cic.; 2, a, kind; responsum, Cic.; b, liberal, generous, giving freely, Cic.; laudis avidi, pecuniae liberales erant, Sall.

libērālitās -atis, f. (liberalis), 1, a noble disposition or character, kind, friendly disposition, Cic.; 2, liberality, generosity, Cic.

libērālīter, adv. (liberalis), in a manner becoming a freedman. **I.** nobly, becomingly; vivere, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, in a friendly manner, kindly, liberally; liberalissime erat pollicitus omnibus, Cic.; b, richly, bountifully, Cic.

libērātiō -ōnis, f. (libero), 1, a setting free, releasing from; culpae, Cic.; 2, a legal acquittal, Cic.

libērātor -ōris, m. (libero), one who sets free, a liberator; patriae, Cic.; attrib., liberator populus, Liv.

libērō, adv. (1. liber). **I.** like a freeman, liberally, Ter. **II.** 1, freely, without restraint, without hindrance; vivere, Cic.; respirare, Cic.; 2, a, spontaneously; tellus omnia liberius ferebat, Verg.; b, frankly, openly, boldly; loqui, Cic.

libēri -ērōrum and -erum, m. (1. liber), 1, children; liberos procreare, liberis operam dare, to beget children, Cic.; 2, the young of animals, Plaut.

libērō, 1. (1. liber), to set free, liberate. **I.** From slavery, to manumit; aliquem, Cic. **II.** to set free from something that fetters. **A.** to set free, liberate, deliver, release; te ab eo vindico ac libero, Cic.; divinus animus liberatus a corpore, Cic.; aliquem culpā, Cic.; aliquem periculo, Caes.; obsidionem urbis, to raise, Liv. **B.** 1, to set free from a debt or engagement; aliquem, Cic.; aliquem eodem illo crimine, Cic.; with genit. of the debt or fault, aliquem culpae, Liv.; 2, templa liberata, having a free prospect, free from buildings which obstruct the view, Cic.

liberta -ae, f., v. libertus.

libertās -ātis, f. (1. liber). **I.** freedom, liberty (opp. slavery). **A.** Lit., 1, se in libertatem vindicare, Cic.; 2, a, civil liberty, as containing certain rights; ad usurpandam libertatem vocare, to summon to the voting, Cic.; libertatem eripere, to take away political privileges, Liv.; b, national freedom, independence; libertatem capessere, Cic.; perdere, Cic.; recipere, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, freedom, liberty of action, freedom from restraint; a, vivendi, loquendi, Cic.; dat populo libertatem ut quod velit faciant, Cic.; b, licence, Cic.; 2, freedom of speech, frankness, candour; multa cum libertate dicere, Cic. **II.** Libertas, personified as the goddess of Freedom, having a temple on the Aventine Hill, Cic.

libertinus -a -um (libertus), of or relating to the class of freedmen, Cic.; hence, subst., **libertinus** -i, m. a freedman, Cic.; **libertina** -ae, f. a freedwoman, Hor.

libertus -a -um (for liberatus), placed in freedom; subst., a, **libertus** -i, m. a freedman, Cic.; b, **liberta** -ae, f. a freedwoman, Cic.

libet (lūbet) -būt or -bitum est, 3. impers., it pleases, is agreeable; mihi, tibi, etc., or absol., facite quod libet, Cic.; non libet plura scribere, Cic.

Libēthra (Λειβήθρα) -ōrum, n. and **Libēthrus** -i, m. (Λειβήθρος), a Thessalian spring, sacred to the Muses; hence, adv., **Libēthris** -idis, f. nymphae Libethrides, the Muses, Verg.

libidinōsē, adv. (libidinosis), lustfully, wantonly, Cic.

libidinōsus -a -um (libido), full of desire, wilful, wanton, lustful; homo, Cic.; caper, Hor.; applied to abstract things, libidinosisimae liberationes, Cic.; sententia, Cic.

libido (lūbido) -inis, f. (libet), violent desire, appetite, longing. **I.** ad libidinem, according to inclination, Cic.; ex libidine, Sall.; libidine, wantonly, out of mere caprice, Cic.; libidinem habere in amnis, to take pleasure in, Sall. **II.** 1, immoderate or unrestrained desire, self-will, wilfulness, wantonness; alienius libidini adversari, obsistere, Cic.; libidines refrenare, Cic.; 2, sensual desire, lust, lewdness; meton., libidines, obscenities in painting and sculpture, Cic.

Libitina -ae, f. **I.** the goddess of corpses, in whose temple the requisites for a funeral were kept for hire, and the register of deaths was preserved. **II.** Meton., 1, the requisites for a funeral; pesti-

leuita tanta erat, ut Libitina vix sufficeret, Liv.; 2, *death*; multaque pars mei vitabit Libitinam, Hor.

libo, 1. (λεῖβω). **I.** to take away from. **A.** a natura deorum libatos animos habemus, Cic. **B.** 1, to taste; jecur, Liv.; hence **a**, to touch; cibos digitis, Ov.; **b**, oscula natae, to kiss, Verg.; 2, to pour a libation in honour of a god; in mensam, Verg.; 3, to sacrifice, offer, consecrate; diis dapes, Liv.; frugem Cereri, Ov. **II.** to diminish or injure by taking away; vires, Liv.

libra -ae, f. (λίτρα). **I.** a balance, pair of scales; 1, **a**, lit., librae lanx, Cic.; per aes et libram, aere et librā, a fictitious form of sale used in making wills, adopting sons, etc.; mercari aliquid aere et librā, in due form, Hor.; **b**, meton., the Roman pound of 12 oz.; 2, the constellation called the Balance, Verg. **II.** a level, a plummet level; ad libram fecisse turres, Caes.

libramen -inis, n. (libro), balance, poise, Liv.

librāmentum -i, n. (libro). **I.** that which gives a thing a downward motion; **a**, weight, Liv.; **b**, that which gives a missile its impetus; tormentum, the thong, Tac. **II.** Transf., a horizontal plane, flat superficies, Cic.

librāria -ae, f. (libra), a female who weighed out the wool to the slaves, Juv.

librāriolus -i, m. (dim. of librarius), 1, a transcriber, copyist, secretary, Cic.; 2, a bookseller, Cic.

librārium -ii, n., v. librarius.

librārius -a -um (2. liber), of or relating to books. **I.** Adj., taberna, a bookshop, Cic. **II.** Subst., 1, librārius -ii, m. a transcriber of books, a copyist, Cic.; 2, librārium -ii, n. a place to keep books in, a bookcase, Cic.

librātor -ōris, m. (libro) 1, a leveller or surveyor, Plin.; 2, one who hurls missiles by means of a machine, Tac.

librātus -a -um, p. adj. (from libro), well-poised, swung, hurled with force; glans, Liv.; ictus, Liv.

librilis -e (libra), of a pound weight; fundae libriles, slings, the stones of which weighed a pound, Caes.

libro, 1. (libra), **a**, to poise, keep in equilibrium; terra librata ponderibus, Cic.; **b**, to swing, hurt, launch, brandish; glandem, Liv.; se, to poise oneself in the air (of bees), Verg.; poet., corpus in herba, to stretch out, Ov.; **c**, to keep suspended, keep in its place; vela librantur ab aura, Ov.

libs, libis, m. (λύβη), a west-south-west wind, Plin.

libum -i, n. a cake offered to the gods, especially on a birthday, Ov., Verg.

Liburni -ōrum, m. the Liburnians, a people inhabiting the modern Croatia; sing., Liburnus, a Liburnian slave, Juv. Hence, adj., **a**, Liburnus -a -um, Liburnian; subst., Liburna -ae, f. a light vessel of war, schooner, brigantine, Caes.; **b**, Liburnicus -a -um, Liburnian.

Libya -ae, f. and Libyē -ēs, f. (Λιβύη), Libya, the Northern part of Africa. Hence, 1, Libyus -a -um, Libyan; fera, lioness, Ov.; 2, Libys -os, Libyan; subst., Libys, a Libyan, Ov.; 3, Libyssa -ae, f. Libyan; arenae, Cat.; 4, Libystis -idis, f. Libyan; ursae, Verg.; 5, Libyus -a -um, Libyan; 6, Libystinus -a -um, Libyan.

Libyphoenices -um, m. (Λιβυφοίνικες), a Libyan people, descended from the Phoenicians, in Byzantium.

licens -centis. **I.** Partic. of liceor (q.v.). **II.** P. adj. (licet), free, unrestrained, unbridled; Luperus, Prop., of things, licentior dithyrambus, Cic.

licentē, adv. (licens), freely, according to one's own pleasure; and in a bad sense, boldly, impudently, unrestrainedly, Cic.; of discourse, errare, to wander on without rule or order, Cic.

licentia -ae, f. (licet), freedom or permission to do what one pleases, leave, licence, liberty. **I.** pueris non omnem ludendi damus licentiam, Cic.; tantum licentiae dabat gloria, Cic. **II.** Esp., **a**, freedom from restraint, licence; poetarum, Cic.; verborum, Ov.; **b**, dissoluteness, licentiousness; comprimere hominum licentiam, Cic.; personif., Licentia, as a goddess, Licence, Cic.

licēo -iī -itum, 2. to be on sale, to be valued at, to be estimated at a price; quanti licuisse tu scribis hortos, at what sum they were valued, Cic.

licēor -ctus sum, 2. (licēo) to bid for, offer a price for; liciti sunt usque eo, Cic.; followed by acc., hortos, Cic.

licet -cūt or -ctum est, 2., impers. and intransit. **I.** it is allowed, allowable, one can or may, one is at liberty; with dat. of pers. or absol., **a**, with infin., as subject, licet rogare? may I ask? Cic.; licet intelligi, one can understand, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nos fuit liceret, Cic.; with dat. of predicate, Themistocli licet esse otioso, Cic.; with acc. of predicate, civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, Cic.; **b**, with a neuter pronoun or adj. as subject, quid deceat vos, non quantum liceat vobis, spectare debetis, Cic.; **c**, with subj., fremant omnes licet, Cic.; sequatur licebit, he may follow, Cic.; with per and the acc., per me licet, as far as I am concerned, Cic. **II.** Transf., granted that, allowed that; foll. by the subj., omnia licet concurrent, Cic.

Lichās -ae, m. (Λίχας), a servant of Hercules.

lichēn -ēnis, m. (Λειχήν), moss or lichen, Plin.

Licinius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, C. Licinius Crassus, tribune of the people; 2, L. Licinius Crassus, a celebrated orator; 3, M. Licinius Crassus, the triumvir.

licitatio -ōnis, f. (licitor), a bidding, bid, at a sale or auction, Cic.

licitor, 1. dep. (intens. of liceor), to bid for, Plaut.

licitus -a -um (licet), allowed, permitted; sermo, Verg.; neut. plur. subst., things permitted, Tac.

licium -ii, n. the thrum, or remnant of old web to which the weaver attaches the new fabric; telae licia addere, Verg.; in general, a thread, Ov.

licitor -ōris, m. a licitor, plur. licitores, the licitors, the public attendants of the principal Roman magistrates, who bore before them the fasces as emblem of their criminal jurisdiction, and executed the sentences which they pronounced. Of these licitors, the dictator was attended by twenty-four, a consul by twelve, and a praetor by six; licitor proximus, the one nearest to the consul, Cic.

lien -ēnis, m. or liēnis -is, m. the milt, or spleen, Plaut.

liēnōsus -a -um (lien), splenetic, Plaut.

ligāmen -inis, n. (l. ligo), a string, tie, bandage, Ov.

ligāmentum -i, n. (l. ligo), a bandage, Tac.

Ligarius -a -um, the name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was Q. Ligarius, a member of the Pompeian party, taken prisoner after the battle of Thapsus, and banished by Caesar,

afterwards pardoned, defended by Cicero. Hence, adj., **Ligārianus** -a -um, relating to *Ligarius*; oratio, Cic.; and subst., **Ligāriāna** -ae, f. Cicero's speech on behalf of *Ligarius*, Cic.

Līgā -ae, f. (Λίγεια, the clear-voiced), name of a wood-nymph.

Līgēr -gēris, m. a river on the borders of *Aquitania* and *Gallia Lugdunensis*, now the *Loire* (acc. *Ligerem* and *Ligerim*; abl. *Ligere* and *Ligeri*, Caes.).

lignārius -ii, m. (lignum), a carpenter; inter lignarios, in the wood-market, Liv.

lignatio -ōnis, f. (lignor), a felling of timber, wood-cutting, Caes.

lignator -ōris, m. (lignor), a wood-cutter, Caes.

lignēolus -a -um (dim. of *ligneus*), wooden, Cic.

lignēus -a -um (lignum), 1, made of wood, wooden; ponticulus, Cic.; 2, transf., like wood, dry; conjux, Cat.

lignor, 1. dep. (lignum), to fetch wood; lignari pabularique, Caes.

lignum -i, n. **I.** wood, esp., firewood (opp. materia; wood used for building); ignem ex lignis viridibus in loco angusto fieri jubere, Cic.; prov., in silvam ligna ferre, to carry coals to Newcastle, Hor. **II.** Meton., 1, a writing-table of wood, Juv.; 2, = a tree, Verg.

1. **ligo**, 1. **I.** to bind, tie; aliquem vinculo, Tac.; manus post terga, Ov.; pisces in glacie ligati, frozen fast, Ov.; to bind up, bandage; vulnera veste, Ov. **II.** 1, a, to harness; mulam, Hor.; b, laqueo guttura, to tie up, to bind around, Ov.; 2, transf., to bind together, connect, unite; dissociata locis concordia pace ligavit, Ov.

2. **ligo** -ōnis, m. 1, a hoe, Hor.; 2, meton., tillage, Juv.

lingūla (lingūla) -ae, f. (dim. of *lingua*). 1, a little tongue, and hence, a tongue of land, promontory, Caes. **II.** a shoe-strap, Juv.

Līgures -um, m. the *Ligurians*, a people in modern Piedmont; sing., **Līgūs** (**Līgūr**) -gūris, c. a *Ligurian*; adj. = *Ligurian*. Hence, 1,

Līgūria -a, f. the country of the *Ligures*; 2, **Līgusticus** -a -um, *Ligurian*; 3, **Līgustinus** -a -um, *Ligurian*.

līgūrio (**līgurrīo**), 4. (lingo), 1, to lick, lick up; jus, Hor.; furta, to feed upon, gloat over stealthily, Hor.; 2, to lust after, long for; luera, Cic.

līgurrītio -ōnis, f. (līgurrīo), daintiness, Cic.

Līgus -gūris, m., v. *Ligures*.

Līgusticus -stinus, v. *Ligures*.

līgustrum -i, n. privet, Verg.

līlīum -ii, n. (Λείλον), a lily; 1, lit., Verg.; 2, transf., milit. t. t., a kind of fortification consisting of low palisades, Caes.

Līlybaeōn (-baeum) -i, n. (Λιλυβαίων), a promontory in the west of Sicily, now *Capo di Boco*, with a town of the same name. Adj., a, **Līlybaeus** -a -um, b, **Līlybēus** -a -um, and c, **Līlybaetānus** -a -um, *Lilybaean*.

lima -ae, f. (limo), a file, Plaut.; fig., of style, polishing, revision, correction; defuit et scriptis ultima lima meis, Ov.

limatō, adv. (limatus), elaborately, elegantly, Cic.

limātūlus -a -um (dim. of *limatus*), polished, refined; opus est huc limatulo et polito tuo iudicio, Cic.

limātus -a -um, p. adj. (limo), polished, refined, elegant; genus librorum limatus, Cic.

limbus -i, m. a border, hem, selvaie, fringe round the edge of a robe, Verg.

limen -inis, n. (connected with 1. *limus* and ob-liquus), the threshold. **I.** A. Lit., intrare limen, Cic. **B.** Meton., 1 = house, dwelling; limine contineri, Liv.; limine pelli, Verg.; 2, entrance; in limine portus, Verg.; 3, a, the starting-point of a chariot-race in the circus; limen relinquunt, Verg.; b, border, boundary; extra limen Apuliae, Hor. **II.** Fig., a beginning; belli, Tac.

limes -itis, m. (1. *limus*), a cross path or by-way. **I.** A. Lit., the boundary between two fields indicated by a path or stone, Verg. **B.** Meton., 1, a boundary-line; partiri limite campum, Verg.; fig., a distinction, difference; iudicium brevi limite falle tuum, Ov.; 2, a fortified boundary-line, Tac. **II.** a pathway, road; Appiae, Liv.; aecclivis, Ov.; transversus, Liv.; solitus limes fluminis, river-bed, Ov.; sectus, the zodiac, Ov.; quasi limes ad caeli aditum patet, Ov.

Limnaeus -i, n. (Λιμναία), a town in *Acarnania*.

Limnātis -tidis, f. (Λιμνᾶτις), a surname of *Diana*, as the patroness of fishermen.

limo, 1. (lima), **I.** to file; 1, lit., gemmas, Plin.; 2, to whet, sharpen, Plaut.; 3, fig., a, to polish, finish; quaedam institui, quae limantur a me politiis, Cic.; b, to investigate accurately; veritatem, Cic. **II.** to file off; fig., to take away from, to diminish; alteri affluxit, de altero limavit, Cic.

limōsus -a -um (2. *limus*), slimy, miry, muddy; lacus, Verg.; planities, Sall.

limpidus -a -um (connected with *liquidus*), clear, limpid, pellucid; lacus, Cat.

1. **limus** -a -um (connected with *limen* and obliquus), of the eyes, sidelong, looking sideways; ocelli, Ov.

2. **limus** -i, m. (limo), 1, slime, mud, mire, Cic.; fig., malorum, Ov.; 2, dirt, filth, Hor.

3. **limus** -i, m. (1. *ligo*), an apron trimmed with purple, worn by a priest when offering sacrifice, Verg.

Limyra -ōrum, n. (Λίμυρα, ῥά), and **Limyra** -ae, f. or **Limyrē** -ēs, f. (Λίμυρα, ῆ), a town in the south of *Lycia* on the river *Limyrus* or *Limyra*.

1. **linctus**, partic. of *lingo*.

2. **linctus** -ū, m. (lingo), a licking, taste, Lucr.

Lindōs and **-dus** -i, f. (Λίνδος), a town in *Rhodes*.

linea -ae, f. (linum), a linen thread. **I.** Lit., A. Plin.; linea dives, a string of pearls, Mart. **B.** a carpenter's plumb-line, Cic.; linea discere uti, Cic.; ad lineam, exactly straight or perpendicular, Cic. **II.** Transf., a line made with a pen or pencil, geometrical line. A. Gen., lineam scribere, Cic. **B.** 1, a boundary-line in the circus, a starting-point or goal; fig., si quidem esset peccare tanquam transilire lineas, Cic.; mors ultima linea rerum est, the final goal, Hor.; 2, the line in the theatre by which the seats were separated; cogit nos linea jungi, Ov.

lineamentum -i, n. (linea), a line drawn with pen or pencil, a geometrical line. **I.** Lit., in geometria lineamenta, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, pl., a drawing, delineation, sketch, outline; tu operum lineamenta solertissime perspicis, Cic.; 2, a feature, lineament; corporis, Cic.

linēus -a -um (linum), made of linen, linen; vineula, Verg.; lanterna, Cic.

lingo, linxi, linctum, 3. (λεγω), to lick, Cat.

Lingōnes -um, m. a people in *Gaul*, whence the modern *Langres*.

lingua -ae, f. a tongue. **I. A.** Lit., linguam ab irrisu exserere, Liv.; linguam ejicere, Cic. **B.** Meton., 1, speech, language; linguam diligentissime continere, to restrain, Cic.; Aetolorum linguas retundere, to silence, Liv.; transf., of the sounds of animals, linguae volucrum, Verg.; **2, a, a language, tongue;** Latina, Cic.; Gallica, Caes.; utraque lingua, Greek and Latin; **b, a dialect;** disciplinis linguaque divisa, Cic.; **3, readiness of speech, eloquence;** est animus tibi, sunt mores et lingua hñdesque, Hor.; in a bad sense, loquacity; poenam lingua commeruisse, Ov.; or boasting, Ov.; or bold talk, Ov. **II.** Transf., of tongue-shaped objects, a tongue of land, promontory, Liv.; tribus haec (Sicilia) excurrit in aequora linguis, Ov.

linia, v. linea.

liniamentum, v. lineamentum.

liniger -gēra gērūm (linum and gero), clothed in linen, applied to Isis and her priests, Ov.

lino, livi and lēvi, litum, 3. **I.** to smear upon, spread over; medicamenta per corpora, Ov. **II.** to besmear, anoint; 1, spiramenta cerā, Verg.; **2, a, to cover;** labra alicui, to cheeks, Caes., Mart.; tecta auro, Ov.; **b, to rub over with the blunt end of the stylus what has been written on waxen tablets;** digna lini, worthy of being erased, Ov.; **c, to besmear, dirty;** ora luto, Ov.; fig., splendida facta carmine foedo, Hor.

linquo, liqui, 3. (λείνω), to leave. **I.** Gen., A. Lit., socios ignotae terrae, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to leave, give up, abandon; haec, Cic.; severa, Hor.; **2, with double acc., nil intentatum,** Hor. **II.** to leave, depart from; urbem, Cic.; linqui, to faint, Ov.; linquere dulces animas, to die, Verg.

linteatus -a -um (linteum), clothed in linen; legio, a Samnite legion, so called from the canvas covering of the place where they took the military oath, Liv.

linteolum -i, n. (dim. of linteum), a small linen cloth, Plaut.

linter -tris, f. **I.** a boat, skiff, wherry; prov., loqui e linter (of an orator who sways his body up and down in speaking), ap. Cic. **II.** Transf., a trough, tray, tub, vat, used in the vintage, Verg.

linteus -a -um (linum), linen, made of linen; vestis, Cic.; libri, written on linen, Liv. Subst.,

linteum -i, n. linen cloth, linen; merces linteis delatae, Cic.; esp., a sail; dare linteā ventis, Ov.

lintriculus -i, m. (dim. of linter), a small boat, Cic.

linum -i, n. (λίον), flax, linen. **I.** Lit., linum tenuissimum, Cic. **II.** Meton., 1, a thread, line; **a, the thread with which letters were tied up;** nos linum incidimus, legimus, Cic.; **b, a fishing-line,** Ov.; **2, a linen-cloth or garment,** Hor.; **3, a rope, cable,** Ov.; **4, a net for hunting or fishing,** Ov., Verg.

Linus (-ός) -i, m. (Λίνος), Linus. **I.** son of Apollo and Psamathe, daughter of the Argive king, Crotopus, torn in pieces by dogs. **II.** son of Apollo and the Muse Terpsichore, celebrated singer and poet, the teacher of Orpheus and Hercules, the latter of whom killed him with a blow of the lyre.

Lipara -ae, f. and **Liparō** -ēs, f. (Λιπάρα), the largest of the Aeolian islands, north of Sicily, now Lipari; plur., Liparæ, the Aeolian islands. Adj., a, **Liparæus** -a -um; b, **Lipārensis** -e, Liparæan.

lippio, 4. to have sore eyes, be bleary-eyed; quum leviter lippirent, Cic.

lippitudo -inis, f. (lippus), inflammation in the eyes, Cic.

lippus -a -um, having inflamed or watery eyes, bleary-eyed, Hor.; sand-blind, half-blind, Juv.

liquefacio -feci -factum, 3., pass., liquefio -factus sum -fieri (liqueo and facio), to melt, dissolve, make liquid. **I.** Lit., 1, glacies liquefacta, Cic.; **2, to putrefy;** viscera liquefacta, Verg. **II.** Transf., to make weak, enervate; aliquem languidis voluptatibus, Cic.

liqueo, liqui or licui, 2. (λείβω). **I.** to be fluid, liquid; concresecendi, liqueendi, Cic.; hence partic., liquens, fluid, liquid; vina, Verg.; campī, the sea, Verg. **II.** Transf., to be clear, to be evident, apparent; **a, dixit sibi liquere,** Cic.; with accus. and infin., cui neutrum licuerit, ne esse deos nec non esse, Cic.; **b, legal t. t., non liquet,** a phrase used by the jury when they declined to pronounce the accused person either innocent or guilty, Cic.

liquesco, licui, 3. (inchoat. of liqueo), to become fluid, to melt. **I.** Lit., 1, cera liquescit, Verg.; **2, to putrefy;** liquescunt corpora, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, to become effeminate; voluptate, Cic.; **2, to melt or waste away;** liquescit fortuna, Ov.

liquidē, adv., with compar. and superl. (liquidus), clearly, plainly, positively; liquidius negare, Cic.

liquido, v. liquidus.

liquidus -a -um (liqueo), fluid, flowing, liquid. **I.** A. Lit., odores, Hor.; Nymphae, nymphs of springs, Ov. **B.** Transf., genus sermonis, Cic. **II.** clear, bright, A. Lit., fontes, Verg.; aer, Verg.; vox, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, pure, clear; liquida voluptas et libera, Cic.; **2, calm;** mens, Cat.; **3, clear, certain,** Plaut. Subst., **liquidum** -i, n. certainty, Liv.; adv., liquido, clearly, plainly; dicere, Cic.

liquo, 1. to make liquid, melt, liquefy. **I.** Lit., Cic., poet. **II.** to strain, percolate, clarify; vinum, Hor.

1. **liquor**, 3. dep. to be fluid, be liquid, flow, melt; toto corpore sudor liquitur, Verg.; transf., to melt away, pass away; in partem pejorem liquitur aetas, Lucr.

2. **liquor** -ōris, m. (liqueo), liquidity, fluidity. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Meton., a liquid, fluid, liquor; per lucidi annium liquores, Cic.; absol., the sea, Hor.

Liriōpē -ēs, f. (Λειριόπη), a sea-nymph, mother of Narcissus.

Liris -is, acc. -em and -im, abl. -i, m. (Λερίς), a river of Latium, flowing into the Sinus Cajetanus, now the Garigliano.

lis (old form, stlis), litis, f. a contention, strife, controversy, quarrel. **I.** Gen., aetatem in litibus contere, Cic.; lites eorum sedare, Cic., componere, to settle, Verg.; discernere, to decide, Verg. **II.** a legal contention or controversy, an action, suit; 1, lit., item alicui intendere, in alitem inferre, to bring an action against, Cic.; liquem habere cum aliquo, Cic.; item suam facere, said of an advocate who neglects his client's business to defend himself, Cic.; **2, meton., the subject or cause of a suit;** item in rem suam vertere, Liv.; item lite resolve, to illustrate one obscure point by another, Hor.

Lissus -i, f. town in the south of Dalmatia, now Alessio, or Lesch.

Litāna silva -ae, f. a forest in Cisalpine Gaul, where the Romans were defeated by the Gauls, 216 A.C.

litatio -ōnis, f. (lito), an auspicious offering, successful sacrifice; hostiae majores sine litatione caesae, Liv.

litēra (**littēra**) -ae, f. (l. lino), a letter of the alphabet. **I.** Lit., litterarum notae, Cic.; homo trium litterarum = fur, a thief, Plaut.; litterae grandes, *ancient characters*, Cic.; tristis (C), which stood upon the balloting tickets for Condemno, salutarius (A), for Absolvo, Cic.; litteras discere, to learn to read, Cic.; ad me litteram nunquam misit, not a line, Cic.; litteris parere, to be sparing with paper, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** Sing., littera; **1.** handwriting, ad similitudinem litterae tuae, Cic.; **2.** poet. for plur. litterae, **a.** a letter, Ov.; **b.** an epitaph, Ov.; **c.** a bond, Ov. **B.** Plur. litterae, that which is written; **1.** written records; quod parvae et rariae per eadem tempora litterae fuere, Liv.; **2.** a, writing, document, deed, contract; litteras conquirere, Cic.; **b.** a letter, private or official despatch, edict, decree, epistle; dare alicui litteras ad aliquem, to give to a messenger a letter for a third person, Cic.; liber litterarum missarum et allatarum, a book of letters despatched and received, Cic.; **c.** literature, letters, science, culture; litteris omnibus a pueritia deditus, Cic.; litteris tinctus, Cic.

litrārius -a -um (littera), relating to reading and writing; ludus, an elementary school, Tac.

litrātē, adv. (litteratus). **I.** distinctly, clearly, legibly; litterate et scite perscriptae rationes, Cic. **II.** **1.** literally, word for word; respondere, Cic.; **2.** learnedly, scientifically; dicta, Cic.

litrātor -ōris, m. (littera), a philologist, grammarian, critic.

litrātūra -ae, f. (litterae). **I.** a writing composed of letters; **a.** that which is written, Cic.; **b.** the alphabet, Tac. **II.** culture, learning, scholarship, Sen.

litrātus -a -um (litterae). **I.** lettered, inscribed with letters; servus, branded, Plaut. **II.** learned, liberally educated; Canius nec infacetus et satis literatus, Cic.; transf., otium, learned leisure, Cic.

Liternum -i, n. a town in Campania, north of the mouth of the river Lirivnus, now Patria. Adj., **a.** Liternus -a -um; **b.** Literninus -a -um, Liternian. Subst., **Literninum** -i, n. an estate near Liternum.

litrūla -ae, f. (dim. of littera). **I.** a little letter (of the alphabet), litterulae minutae, Cic. **II.** Plur., litterulae, **1.** a little letter, note, Cic.; **2.** letters, literature, literary and scientific culture, Cic.

litūcen -cenis, m. (lituus and cano), a trumpeter, clarion-blower, Cic.

litigātor -ōris, m. (litigo), a party in a lawsuit, litigant, Cic.

litigiosus -a -um (litigium), full of strife, contentious. **I.** With comp. and superl., fond of dispute, litigious; homo minime litigiosus, Cic. **II.** Of things, **a.** full of dispute, quarrelsome; disputatio, Cic.; **b.** contested at law; praedictum, Cic.

litigium -ii, n. (litigo), a quarrel, contention, Plaut.

litigo, 1. (for littem ago), to quarrel, dispute, brawl. **I.** Gen., accire cum aliquo pro aliquo, Cic. **II.** Esp., to go to law; noli pati fratres litigare, Cic.

lito, 1. **I.** Intransit., **A.** to bring an acceptable offering, to make an auspicious or accepted sacrifice, to obtain favourable omens; alicui deo, Cic.; litemus Lentulo, to appease, make an atonement to, Cic.; with abl. of the sacrifice, proximā hostiā litatur saepe pulcherrime, Cic.; litato (abl. absol.), non auspicato nec litato sciem instrunt, without having offered an auspicious sacrifice, Liv. **B.** Of the victim, to give

a favourable omen, promise success; victima nulla litat, Ov. **II.** Trans., to sacrifice successfully; sacris litatis, Verg.

litōrālis -e (litus), of or relating to the shore; dii, gods of the shore, Cat.

litōreus -a -um (litus), of or belonging to the shore; arena, Ov.; aves, Verg.

littēra, etc., v. littera, etc.

litūra -ae, f. (lino). **1.** the drawing of the blunt end of the stylus over the waxen tablet to erase what has been written, an erasure, correction; flagitiosa litura tabularum, Cic.; **2.** meton., the passage erased; nomen esse in litura, Cic.; poet. transf., a blot, Ov.

littus, etc., v. litus, etc.

litus (**littus**) -tōris, m. (lino). **I.** **1.** the sea-shore, beach, strand, coast; litus insulae, Cic.; naves agere in litus, Liv.; prov., litus arare, to plough the shore, to labour in vain, Ov.; in litus arenas fundere, to carry coals to Newcastle, Cic.; **2.** the sea-coast, territory near the coast; cui litus arandum dedimus, Verg. **II.** Transf., the shore of a lake, Ov.; of a river, Cic.

litūs -i, m. (lito). **I.** the curved staff or wand of an augur, Cic. **II.** Transf., a curved trumpet, clarion, Cic.

livēns -entis, p. adj. (from liveo), **1.** lead-coloured, bluish-grey; plumbum, Verg.; crura compedibus, livid, black and blue, Ov.; **2.** envious, Mart.

liveo, **2.** **1.** to be of a bluish colour, Ov.; **2.** transf., to be envious, to envy; alicui, Tac.

livesco, **3.** (liveo), to become bluish, grow livid, Lucr.

lividulus -a -um (dim. of lividus) somewhat envious, Juv.

lividus -a -um (liveo), bluish, blue. **I.** Lit., racemi, Hor.; vada (of the Styx), Verg.; esp. from blows, livid, black and blue; brachia, Hor. **II.** Transf., envious, malicious, spiteful; diffier opus, livida lingua, tuum, Ov.; oblitio, Hor.

Livius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: **1.** C. or M. Livius, surnamed Salinator, because of the salt-tax which he introduced when censor; **2.** Livius Andronicus, of Tarentum, slave of Livius Salinator, Roman tragic and comic poet; **3.** T. Livius Patavinus, of Padua, the great Roman historian, born 59 A.C., died 16 A.D.; **4.** Livia Drusilla, the second wife of the Emperor Augustus; **5.** Livia Orestilla, wife of the Emperor Caligula. Adj., *Livian*; lex, Cic.; hence, **Livianus** -a -um, *Livian*; fabulae, of Livius Andronicus, Cic.; exercitus, of the consul M. Livius, Liv.

livor -ōris, m. (liveo), **1.** a bluish colour, livid spot on the body; niger livor in pectore, Ov.; **2.** envy, spite, malice; ap. Cic.

lixa -ae, m. a suttler, Liv.; plur., **lixae** -arum, m. camp-followers of every kind, Sall.

locatio -ōnis, f. (loco), a letting out to hire, leasing; **a.** lit., Cic.; **b.** meton., a contract of letting and hiring, a lease, Cic.

locellus -i, m. (dim. of oculus), a compartment in a chest, Caes.

locito, 1. (intens. of loco), to let out to hire, Ter. **loco**, 1. (locus), to place, lay, put, set. **I.** Gen., 1. lit., castra, Cic.; milites super vallum, Sall.; fundamenta urbis, Verg.; **2.** transf., to place; homines in amplissimo gradu dignitatis, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** to give in marriage, bestow in marriage; virginem in matrimonium, Plaut. **B.** a, to let out to hire, to farm out taxes; vectigalia, portorium, fundum, Cic.; agrum campanum fruentum, Liv.; with abl. of the price, agrum frumento, for a tenth part of the produce, Liv.; subst.,

locatum -i, n. *that which is let out to hire*, Cic.; **b**, hence, *to give out on contract*; statuum faciendam, Cic.; **c**, *to hire out, let one's services on hire*; se, Plaut. **C**, *to lend money at interest*, Plaut.; *se locare*, *to yield an interest, profit*; disciplina quae erat ab hoc tradita locabat se non minus, etc., *produced no less than*, etc., Cic.; **fig.**, *beneficia apud gratos*, Liv. (*locassint for locaverint*, Cic.).

Lōcri -ōrum, m. (Λοκροί), **1**, *the inhabitants of Locris in Greece*. Hence, **a**, **Lōcresnes** -ium, m. *the Locrians*; **b**, **Lōcris** -idis and -idos, f. *a Locrian woman*, Cat.; *the country Locris*, Liv.; **2**, *the name of a town in Lower Italy, in Bruttium, with the name Epizephyrii, and also of its inhabitants, the Locrians*.

locūlus -i, m. (dim. of locus), *a little place*. Esp., **1**, *a coffin*, Plin.; **2**, plur., *loculi, a box or chest containing many divisions, a coffer, casket*; nummum in loculos demittere, Hor.

locūples -plētis (locus and *pleo). **I**, *possessing large landed property*, Cic. **II**, *rich, wealthy, opulent*; **1**, lit., *a*, of persons, mulier copiosa plane et locuples, Cic.; *with abl. copias rei familiaris locupletes et pecuniosi*, Cic.; **b**, of things, villa tota locuples est, Cic.; *annus locuples frugibus*, Hor.; *aquila, the lucrative post of centurion*, Juv.; **2**, *transf.*, **a**, *rich, abounding in*; Lysias oratione locuples, *of copious eloquence*, Cic.; **b**, *credible, trustworthy, satisfactory*; auctor, Cic.; testis, Cic.; tabellarius, Cic. (*abl. sing. locuplete and gen. (in Cic. always) locupleti, genit. plur. locupletium, Cic.; locupletum, Caes.*).

locūplēto, 1. (locuples), *to enrich*; homines fortunis, Cic.; templum picturis, Cic.; *transf.*, sapientem locupletat ipsa natura, Cic.

locus -i, m. (plur. loci, *single places*; *loca, places connected with one another, neighbourhood, region*). **I**, *a place*. **A** gen., 1, lit., omnes copias in unum locum convenire, Cic.; *ex loco superiore agere, of a speaker from the rostra or of a judge who gives judgment from the bench*; *ex aequo loco, of a speaker in the senate*, Cic.; *ex inferiore loco, of a pleader in a court of justice*, Cic.; **2**, *fig.*, *locum dare, to give occasion*; consilio, suspitioni, Cic.; *often with partic. genit., quo loci, Cic.; eo loci, Cic.; so, a, the right or proper place or occasion*; nec vero hic locus est, ut multa dicantur, Cic.; *dulce est desipere in loco, in the right place*, Hor.; **b**, *place in the order of succession*; secundo loco, secondly, Cic.; *loco dicere, in his turn*, Cic.; **c**, *position, degree, rank*; esse ex equestri loco, Cic.; *infimo loco natus*, Cic.; *loco, with the genit., in the place of*; alicui parentis loco esse, Cic. **B** esp., 1, t. t., of military or pugilistic language, *place, ground, post*; locum tenere, relinquere, Cic.; *fig.*, *loco movere, drive from one's position*, Cic.; **2**, *place, part of a book*; aliquot locis significavit, Cic.; **3**, *loci, means of proof*; locos nosse, Cic.; **4**, *a piece of ground, an estate*, Cic.; **5**, **a**, *a dwelling, house*; loca et lauria, Liv.; **b**, *place = town*; opportunitas loci, Cic.; **c**, *neighbourhood*; ea loca incolere, Caes. **II** Transf., 1, *time*; **a**, *ad id locorum, up to that time*, Sall.; **b**, *opportunity, occasion*; si est ullus gaudendi locus, Cic.; **2**, *condition, situation*; meliore loco erant res nostrae, Cic.

1. locusta (lūcusta) -ae, f. **1**, *a locust*; lucustarum examina, Liv.; **2**, *a kind of lobster or crab*, Plin.

2. Lōcusta -ae, f. *a woman in Rome, notorious for her skill in poisoning the contemporary and accomplice of Nero*.

lōcūtio (lōquūtio) -ōnis, f. (loquor), **1**, *a speaking, speech*, Cic.; **2**, *pronunciation*, Cic.

lōdix -dīcis, f. *a rough blanket, rug, counterpane*, Juv.

lōgēum -ēi, n. and **lōgŷum** -īi, n. (λογεῖον and λόγιον), *archives*, Cic.

lōgica -ae, f. and **lōgicē** -ēs, f. (λογική, sc. τέχνη), *logic*, Cic.

lōgicus -a -um (λογικός), *logical*; subst., **lōgica** -ōrum, n. *logic*, Cic.

lōgos (-us) -i, m. (λόγος), **1**, *a word*, Plaut.; **2**, *a joke, jest, bon mot*, Cic.

lōligo, v. lolligo.

lōlium -īi, n. *darnel, cockle, tares*, Verg.

lolligo -ginis, f. *a cuttle-fish*, Cic.

Lollius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*; hence, **Lollianus** -a -um, *Lollian*.

lōmentum -i, n. (lavo), *an unguent for the purpose of smoothing the skin, made of bean-meal and rice*, Mart.; *a means of cleansing*, ap. Cic.

Londinium (Lundinium) -īi, n. *London*.

longaeuus -a -um (longus and aevum), *aged*, old; parens, Verg.; manus, Ov.

longē, adv. (longus), *long*. **I** In space. **A**, *a long way off, far off, at a distance*; **1**, lit., *longe absum*, Cic.; *longo videre*, Cic.; *discedere*, Cic.; *longe lateque, far and wide*, Cic.; **2**, *fig.*, **a**, *far off*; *longissime abesse a vero*, Cic.; *ab aliquo longe abesse, not to help*, Caes.; **b**, *far*; *longe dissimilis contentio*, Cic.; *longe dissentire, with compar. and superl., by far*; *longe melior*, Verg.; *longe maximus*, Cic. **B**, *from afar*; *agnoscere regem*, Verg.; *fig.*, *tam longe repetita principia, far-fetched*, Cic. **II** Transf., of time, *long, for a long time, far*; *aetate longius protractus*, Cic.

longinquitas -ātis, f. (longinquus). **I** Lit., *length*; **1**, *itineris*, Tac.; **2**, *distance, remoteness*, Cic. **II** Transf., of time, *length, duration*; temporum, Cic.; morbi, Cic.; bellorum, Liv.

longinquus -a -um (longus), *long*. **I** Lit., 1, *amnes*, Tac.; **2**, **a**, *distant, far, remote*; *hostis*, Cic.; *Lacedaemon*, Cic.; *e (ex) loginquo, from a distance*, Tac.; **b**, *living at a distance, foreign*; *homo alienigena et longinquus*, Cic.; **c**, *standing at a distance*, Cic. **II** Transf., of time; **1**, *long in duration, long; observatio*, Cic.; *morbus*, Cic.; **2**, *distant*; *in longinquum tempus aliquid differre*, Cic.

Longinus -i, m. *the name of a family of the gens Cassia*, v. Cassius.

longitē, adv. (longus), *far*; *ab leto errare*, Lucr.

longitūdō -īnis, f. (longus), *length*. **I** Lit., *itineris*, Cic. **II** Transf., *length of time*; *noctis*, Cic.; *orationis*, Cic.

longiuscūlus -a -um (dim. of compar. longior), *somewhat long*; *versus*, Cic.

Longula -ae, f. *a Volscian town not far from Corioli*.

longūle, adv. (longulus), *somewhat far off, at a little distance*; *ex hoc loco*, Plaut.

longūlus -a -um (dim. of longus), *somewhat long*; *iter*, Cic.

longūrius -īi, m. (longus), *a long pole, rod, rail*, Caes.

longus -a -um, *long*. **I** Lit., 1, gen., **a**, of things, *epistola*, Cic.; *spatium*, Caes.; *navis, a man-of-war*, Liv.; *versus, the hexameter*, ap. Cic.; *with acc. of length, ratis longa pedes centum*, Liv.; **b**, of persons, Cic.; *longus homo est*, Cat.; **2**, esp. poet., *vast, spacious*; *freta*, Ov.; *pontus*, Hor. **II** Transf., of time; **1**, gen., *long, of long duration, tedious*; *horae quibus expectabam longae videbantur*, Cic.; *longa mora*, Cic.;

with acc., mensis XLV dies longus, Cic.; longum est dicere, it is tedious to relate, Cic.; ne longum sit, ne longum faciam, to make a long story short, in brief, Cic.; nihil est mihi longius, I can hardly wait, Cic.; in longum, for a long time, Verg.; ex longo, for a long time back, Verg.; as applied to persons, *prolix, tedious*; nolo esse longus, Cic.; 2, esp., a, of syllables, long; syllaba, Cic.; b, *far-seeing, looking far into the future*; spes, Hor.; poet. transf., of persons, longus spe, *hoping to live long*, Hor.

loquācitas -ātis, f. (loquax), talkativeness, loquacity; mea, Cic.

loquāciter, adv. (loquax), loquaciously, talkatively; respondere, Cic.

loquācūlus -a -um (dim. of loquax), somewhat talkative, Lucr.

loquax -quācis (loquor), talkative, garrulous, loquacious; 1, of persons, homo omnium loquacissimus, Cic.; 2, of animals, ranæ, croaking, Verg.; 3, transf., of things, nidus, full of nestlings, Verg.; stagna, full of frogs, Verg.; lymphæ, babbling, Hor.; epistola, gossiping, Cic.; vultus, expressive, Ov.

loquēla (loquella) -ae, f. (loquor). 1. a speaking, speech, discourse, Plaut. II. Transf., 1, a word; fundit has ore loquelas, Verg.; 2, a speech, language; Graja, Ov.

loquitor, 1. dep. (intens. of loquor), to speak, Plaut.

loquor, locūtus (loquūtus) sum, 3. dep. (connected with λέγω), to speak. I. Intransit., to speak of conversation; dicere, of an orator; 1, lit., bene loqui de aliqua re, de aliquo, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.; pro aliquo (either = in defence of or in the name of some one), Cic.; apud (before) aliquem, Cic.; 2, transf., ut consuetudo loquitur, Cic. II. Transi., 1, to say; quid loquar de militari ratione, Cic.; loquuntur, they say, with acc. and infin., Cic.; 2, to talk of speak of constantly; classes, Cic.; proelia, Hor.; 3, to tell, mention; pugnantia, Cic. (archaic locuntur = loquuntur, Cic.).

lorātus -a -um (lorum), bound with thongs, Verg.

lorēus -a -um (lorum), made of thongs, Plaut.

lorica -ae, f. (lorum). I. a leather cuirass, corselet, Cic.; transf., libros mutare loricas, to exchange study for war, Hor. II. Milit. t.t., a breastwork, parapet, Caes.

lorico, 1. (lorica), to arm with a corselet or cuirass; gen. partic., **loricatus** -a -um, armed with a cuirass, Liv.

lōrum -i, n. a strap or thong of leather. I. Lit., esp. for binding, quum apparitor Postumum laxè vinciret, 'Quin tu,' inquit, 'adducis lorum,' Liv. II. Meton., 1, the girdle of Venus, Mart.; 2, a rein; loris ducere equos, Liv.; lora dare, to relax the reins, Verg.; 3, a scourge, whip; loris urī, Hor.; loris cadere aliquem, Cic.; 4, a leathern bulla (v. bulla), Juv.

Lōtōphāgi, genit. -phāgōn, m. (Λωτοφάγοι), myth., the Lotus-eaters, a people in Africa.

lōtōs (-us) -i, f. (Λωτός). I. the Egyptian lotus, Plin. II. a tree growing in North Africa, said to have been the food of the Lotus-eaters; transf., the fruit of the lotus, Ov.; meton., a flute made of the lotus-tree wood, Ov. III. m. and f. an Italian plant (Diospyros Lotos, Linn.), Cic.

IV. a plant used for fodder, Verg.

1. **lōtus** -a -um, v. lavo.

2. **lōtus** -i, t., v. lotos.

Lūa -ae, f. a goddess to whom arms captured in war were dedicated.

lūbet, lubido, etc. = libet, libido, etc. (q.v.).

lūbrico, 1. (lubricus), to make smooth or slippery, Juv.

lūbricus -a -um, slippery. I. Gen., A. Lit., glacies, Liv.; neut. subst., **lūbricium** -i, n. a slippery place, Tac. B. Transf., slippery, uncertain, insecure, tottering, perilous; aetas puerilis maxime lubrica atque incerta, Cic.; lubrica defensionis ratio, Cic.; poet. with infin., vultus nimium lubricus aspicit, dangerous to look upon, Hor.; in lubrico versari, Cic. II. Transf., A. smooth, slimy; anguis, Verg. B. quickly moving, fleeting; 1, lit., amnis, Hor.; 2, transf., annus, quickly passing, Ov.

1. **Lūca** -ae, f. town in Etruria (now Lucca). Hence, adj., **Lūcensis** -e, of Luca.

2. **Lūca**, v. Lucani.

Lūcāni -ōrum, m. (Λευκανοί), an Italian people in Lower Italy, and meton. = the country of the Lucani, Caes.; sing., Lucanus, collective, Liv. Hence, 1, adj., **Lūcānus** -a -um, Lucanian; 2, **Lūcānia** -ae, f. the country of the Lucani; 3, **Lūcānicus** -a -um, Lucanian; subst., **Lūcānica** -ae, f. a kind of sausage, Cic.; 4, **Lūca** -ae, m. Lucanian; Luca bos, a Lucanian ox, i.e., an elephant, because the Romans first saw elephants in Lucania with the army of Pyrrhus.

1. **Lūcānus** -a -um, v. Lucani.

2. **Lūcānus** -i, m., M. Annaeus, a poet, native of Corduba in Spain, contemporary of the Emperor Nero, author of the still extant Pharsalia.

lūcar -āris, n. (lucus), the money paid to actors from the treasury, stipend, salary, Tac.

lūcellum -i, n. (dim. of lucrum), a little profit, a small gain; Apronio aliquid lucelli jussi sunt dare, Cic.

Lūcensis, v. Luca.

lūcēo, luxi, 2. (lux), to be bright, shine, glitter. I. stella lucet, Cic.; lucent oculi, Ov.; impers., lucet, it is light, it is daylight, it is day; nondum lucebat, it was not yet light, Cic. II. to shine forth, be plain, evident; nunc imperii nostri splendor illis gentibus lucet, Cic.; quum res ipsa tot, tam claris argumentis luceat, Cic.

Lūcēres -um, m. one of the three tribes into which the Romans of the age of Romulus are said to have been divided.

Lūcēria -ae, f. a town in Apulia (now Lucera). Hence, **Lūcērinus** -a -um, of Luceria.

lūcerna -ae, f. (luceo), a lamp, oil-lamp; lumen lucernæ, Cic.

lūcesco (lūcisco), luxi, 3. (inchoat. of luceo), to begin to shine; a, pers., novus sol lūcescit, Verg.; cras lūcescere Nonas, appear, Ov.; b, impers., lūcescit, it grows light, day is breaking, Cic.

lūci = luce, v. lux.

lūcidē, adv. (lucidus), clearly, plainly, lucidly; definire verbum, Cic.

lūcidus -a -um (lux), full of light, clear, bright, lucid. I. Lit., 1, amnis, Ov.; sidera, Hor.; adv., lucidum fulgentes oculi, Hor.; 2, bright, shining white; ovis, Tib. II. Transf., clear, plain, lucid; ordo, Hor.

lūcifer -fēra -fērūm (lux and fero), light-bearing, light-bringing. I. Adj., 1, gen., equi, the horses of the moon, Ov.; 2, bringing to light; manus (of Iacina), Ov. II. Subst., **Lūcifer** -fēri, m. Lucifer, the morning star, the planet Venus, Cic.; myth., the son of Aurora, and father of Ceyx; hence, Lucifero genitus (= Ceyx), Ov.; meton., the day; tot Luciferi, Ov.

lūcifugus -a -um (lux and fugio), shunning the light; Blatta, Verg.; transf., homines, Cic.

Lūcilius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: **1.** Qu. Lucilius Balbus, a Stoic philosopher; **2.** C. Lucilius, born at Suessa Aurunca, B.C. 148, died B.C. 103, a Roman knight, founder of Roman satiric poetry.

Lūcina -ae, f. (lux), "she that brings to light," the goddess of births, a surname of Juno or of Diana; meton., a bearing of children, birth; Lucinam pati (of the cow), to calve, Verg.

lūcisco = luceo (q.v.).

Lūcius -ii, m. a common Roman praenomen (gen. abbreviated to L.).

lūcrātīvus -a -um (lucror), attended with gain, profitable; sol, Cic.

Lūcrētīlis -is, m. a mountain in the Sabine country, part of the modern Monte Gennaro.

Lūcrētius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: **1.** Sp. Lucretius Tricipitinus, successor of L. Junius Brutus in the consulate; **2.** his daughter Lucretia, who, being ravished by Sextus, the son of Tarquinius Superbus, stabbed herself, and thereby led to the expulsion of the kings from Rome; **3.** T. Lucretius Carus, a Roman poet, contemporary of Cicero, author of the still extant poem De rerum natura.

lūcrifācio -feci -factum, 3. (sometimes written separately lucrifacio), to gain, receive as profit; pecuniam, Cic.; tritici modios centum, Cic.

lūcrificābilis -e, gainful, profitable, lucrative, Plaut.

lūcrificus -a -um (lucrum and facio), gainful, profitable, Plaut.

lūcrifūga -ae, c. (lucrum and fugio), one who gains gain, Plaut.

Lūcrinus -i, m. (with or without lacus), a lake on the coast of Campania, near Baiae. Hence, adj., **a.** **Lūcrinus** -a -um, Lucrine; conchyliā, Hor., and subst., **Lūcrina** -ōrum, n. Mart., Lucrine oysters, celebrated for their flavour; **b.** **Lūcrinensis** -e, Lucrine; res, oysters, Cic.

lūcor, 1. dep. (lucrum), to get gain, to gain, profit (opp. perdere). **I.** Lit., auri pondo decem, Cic.; stipendium, Cic. **II.** Transf., nomen ab Africa, to win, Hor.; lucretur indicia veteris infamiae, I will make him a present of, i.e., I will say nothing about, Cic.

lūcrōsus -a -um (lucrum), full of gain, profitable, lucrative, Ov.

lūcrum -i, n. (cf. λαός), gain, profit, advantage (opp. damnum). **I.** Lit., lucrī causā, Cic.; ad praedam lucrumque revocare, to turn to one's profit, Cic.; ponere in lucro or in lucris, to reckon a gain, Cic.; lucra facere ex vectigalibus, Cic.; lucrī with dare, facere, addere, conferre, numerare, auferre, as gain, Cic.; de lucro vivere, to have to thank some one else for being alive, Cic. **II.** Meton., **1.** the love of gain, avarice, Hor.; **2.** lucre, riches, Ov.

lūctāmen -inis, n. (luctor), effort, exertion, struggling, toil, Verg.

lūctātiō -ōnis, f. (luctor). **I.** a wrestling, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** a struggle, contest, Liv. **B.** a contention in words, dispute, contest; magna cum aliquo, Cic.

lūctātor -ōris, m. (luctor), a wrestler, Ov.

lūctificus -a -um (luctus and facio), causing grief, mournful, baleful; Alecto, Verg.

lūctisōsus -a -um (luctus and sono), sorrowfully sounding; mugitus, Ov.

luctor, 1. dep. to wrestle. **I.** Lit., fulvā arenā, Verg.; luctabitur Olympiis Milo, Cic. **II.** **A.** Physically, to struggle, strive, contend

with; in arido solo, Liv.; in turba, Hor.; with abl., Africus luctatur fluctibus, Hor.; foll. by infin., telum eripere, Verg. **B.** Intellectually, to strive, struggle; cum aliquo, Cic.

lūctūōsē, adv. (luctuosus), mournfully, sorrowfully, Liv.

lūctūōsus -a -um (luctus), mournful, sorrowful, lamentable, doleful, baleful; o diem illum reipublicae luctuosum, Cic.; luctuosissimum bellum, Cic.; misera tempora et luctuosa, Cic.

luctus -ūs, m. (lugeo). **I.** mourning, lamentation, especially for a bereavement; **1.** lit., **a.** luctus domesticus, Cic.; luctus publicus, privatus, Liv.; luctum minuire or levare, Cic.; luctum ex aliqua re percipere or haurire, Cic.; plur., expressions of sorrow; in maximis luctus incidere, Cic.; **b.** mourning apparel, mourning; erat in luctu senatus, Cic.; **2.** meton., the cause of sorrow; tu . . . luctus eras levior, Ov. **II.** personif., Luctus, the god of mourning, Verg.

lūcubrātiō -ōnis, f. (lucubro), **1.** working by night or lamp-light, nocturnal study; vix digna lucubratione anicularum, to be told by old wives while spinning at night, Cic.; plur., lucubrationes detraxi et meritationes addidi, Cic.; **2.** meton., that which is produced by lamp-light, a lucubration; lucubrationem neam perire, Cic.

lūcūbro, 1. (lux). **I.** Intransit., to work by night; inter lucubrantēs ancillas sedere, Liv. **II.** Transit., to produce by night, to compose at night; parvum opusculum, Cic.

lūcūlentō, adv. (luculentus), excellently, admirably, splendidly; **a.** opus texere, Cic.; ironic., calefacere, Cic.; **b.** of style, excellently; scribere, dicere, Cic.

lūcūlentēr, adv. (luculentus), excellently, well; Graece luculenter scire, Cic.

lūcūlentus -a -um (lux). **I.** full of light, bright; caminus, Cic. **II.** Transf., distinguished, splendid, excellent; **a.** of outward appearance, forma, Ter.; **b.** of importance, extent, plaga, Cic.; patrimonium, Cic.; **c.** of reputation, auctor, Cic.; **d.** of style, oratio, Sall.; verbis luculentioribus, Cic.

Lūcullus -i, m. the name of a family of the gens Licinia. The most distinguished of the Luculli was L. Licinius Lucullus, general against Mithridates, notorious for his riches and lavish expenditure. Adj., **1.** **Lūcullānus** -a -um; **2.** **Lūcullēus** -a -um; **3.** **Lūcullianus** -a -um, Lucullan.

lūcūlus -i, m. (dim. of lucus), a little grove, Suet.

Lūcūmo and syncop. **Lucmō** or **Lucmōn** -ōnis, m. (Etruscan Lauchme); plur., **Lūcūmōnes**, the magnates of Etruria, who were also priests, an Etrurian prince and priest; galeritus Lucumon = an Etrurian, Prop.

1. **lūcus** -i, m. a sacred grove, consecrated wood, Cic.; poet., a wood, Verg.

2. **lūcus** -ū, m. (= lux), light, Ter.

lūdia -ae, f. (ludius), **1.** an actress or female dancer, Mart.; **2.** a gladiator's wife, Juv.

lūdbriūm -ii, n. (ludo), derision, mockery, sport, jest. **I.** Lit., aliqui esse ludibrio, Cic.; per ludibrium auditi dimissique, heard and dismissed with scorn, Hor. **II.** a laughing-stock, plaything; is ludibrium verius quam comes, Liv.; fortunae, Cic.; ludibria ventis, Verg.

lūdbundus -a -um (ludo), **1.** playful, sportive, Liv.; **2.** transf., playing, i.e., with ease, without difficulty or danger; coelo sereno in Italianum ludibundi pervenimus, Cic.

lūdicēr and **lūdicrus** -era -erum (ludus), done for sport or recreation, serving as sport of

recreation, playful, sportive. **I.** Adj., 1, gen., sermo, Cic.; ars ludicra armorum, Cic.; 2, esp., relating to the stage; ars, acting, Cic. **II.** Subst., **lūdiorum** -i, n. 1, gen., a plaything, Cat.; 2, esp., a theatrical performance, public spectacle, Liv.

lūdicatio -ōnis, f. (ludifico), a making game of, deriding, deceiving; quum omni morā, ludificatione, calumniā, senatus auctoritas impeditur, Cic.

lūdificator -ōris, m. (ludifico), one who makes game of another, a derider, Plaut.

lūdifico, 1. (ludus and facio), to make game of, make a mock of, deride, cheat, cozen; aliquem, Sall.; absol., Cic.

lūdificor, 1. dep. (ludus and facio). **I.** to make game of, make a mock of, deride, delude, cheat; aliquem, Liv.; absol., Cic. **II.** Transf., to make vain, frustrate by cunning; ea quae hostes agerent, Liv.

lūdimāgister -tri, m. a schoolmaster, Cic.

lūdīo -ōnis, m. a pantomimic actor, Liv.

lūdīus -ii, m. 1. a pantomimic actor or dancer, Cic.; 2, a gladiator, Juv.

lūdo, lūsi, lūsum, 3. to play. **I.** Intransit., **A.** Lit., alēā, Cic.; trocho, Hor. **B.** Transf., 1, to play, sport, toy; exempla honesta ludendi, Cic.; in numerum, to dance, Verg.; 2, to sport, amuse oneself; lusiisti satis, Hor. **II.** Transf., to play. **A.** Gen., proelia latronum, chess, Ov.; ludum insolentem ludere, Hor. **B.** 1, to do for amusement, amuse oneself with doing, to play with; opus, Hor.; causam illam disputationemque, Cic.; 2, a, to rally, banter; aliquem, Cic.; b, to deceive, delude, Cic.

lūdus -i, m. a game, sport, pastime. **I.** Lit., 1, ludus campestris, Cic.; novum sibi aliquem excogitant in otio ludum, Cic.; dare ludum alicui, Cic.; 2, esp., a, ludi, public games or spectacles celebrated in honour of the gods; ludos facere, to give, celebrate, Cic.; ludis, at the time of the games, Cic.; ludos committere, to begin the games, Cic.; b, a satire; in Naevii ludo, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** a game, a child's game, a trifle; illa perdiscere ludus esset, Cic. **B.** a sport, jest, joke; per ludum et jocum, Cic. **C.** a place where the body or mind is exercised, a school; gladiatorius, for training gladiators; esp., a school for learning the elements of knowledge, Cic.; ludus literarum, Liv.; ludum habere, to keep a school, Cic. (archaic form loedus, Cic.).

lūela (lūella) -ae, f. (luo), punishment, expiation, Lucr.

lūēs -is, f. (luo), a plague, pestilence, contagious disease, Verg.; transf., a, a word of reproach for criminals, pest, plague, Cic.; b, any wide-spreading or universal calamity, destruction, war, Tac.; earthquake, tempest, Tac.

Lugdūnum -i, n. town on the north border of Gallia Narbonensis and Gallia Lugdunensis (now Lyons). Adj., **Lugdūnensis** -e.

lūgeo, luxi, luctum, 2. **I.** Intransit., to mourn, be in mourning (as shown by cries and outward signs, while maerore = to be dejected); luget senatus, Cic.; lugere pro aliquo, Cic.; campi lugentes, places of mourning (of the lower world), Verg. **II.** Transf., to bewail, lament, deplore, to wear mourning for; matronae annum, ut parentem, eum luxerunt, Liv.; aliquem, Cic.; mortem alicuius, Cic.

lūgūbrē, adv. (lugubris), mournfully, plaintively, Verg.

lūgūbris -e (lugeo), relating to mourning, mournful. **I.** Lit., lamentatio, for the dead, Cic.; domus, a house of mourning, Liv. Subst., **lūgūbria** -ium, n. mourning attire, Ov. **II.** 1,

causing mourning; bellum, Hor.; 2, doleful, plaintive; verba, Ov.

lumbus -i, m. the loin, Cic.

lūmen -inis, n. (for lucmen, from luceo), light. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., tabulas collocare in bono lumine, in a good light, Cic.; lumen solis, Cic.; **B.** Esp. 1, a light, lamp, taper; lumini oleum instillare, Cic.; sub lumina prima, at twilight, Cic.; 2, the light of day, day; lumine quarto, Verg.; 3, the light of life, life; relinquere, Verg.; 4, the light of the eye, the eye; luminibus amissis, being blind, Cic.; caecitas luminis, Cic.; lumina defixa tenere in aliqua re, Ov.; 5, light in a house; luminibus obstruere, to block up light by building, Cic. **C.** Meton., an opening through which light can enter; 1, duo lumina ab animo ad oculos perforata nos habere, Cic.; 2, a window, Cic. **II.** Fig., 1, light, clearness, insight; ordo maxime est, qui memoriae lumen affert, Cic.; 2, a light, a remarkable excellence, glory, ornament; Corinthus totius Graeciae lumen, Cic.; lumina civitatis, Cic.

lūmināre -āris, n. (lumen), a window-shutter, window; plur. Cic.

lūminōsus -a -um (lumen), full of light; of discourse, bright, luminous, Cic.

1. **lūna** -ae, f. (for luna, from luceo). **I.** the moon. **A.** Lit., plena, full moon, Caes.; ortus aut obitus lunae, Cic.; lunae defectus, Cic.; laborans, the moon in eclipse, Juv.; quarta luna, the fourth day after new moon, Cic.; luna crescit, Cic. **B.** Meton., 1, the night; roscida, Verg.; 2, a half-moon, an ivory ornament in the shape of a half-moon, worn by Roman senators on their shoes, Juv. **II.** Personif., Luna, the goddess of the Moon, afterwards identified with Diana.

2. **Lūna** -ae, f. town on the borders of Liguria and Etruria. Hence, adj., **Lūnensis** -e, of Luna.

lūnaris -e (luna), 1, relating to the moon, lunar; cursus, Cic.; 2, like the moon; cornua, Ov.

lūno, 1. (luna), to bend into a crescent or half-moon; arcum, Ov. Partic., **lūnatus** -a -um, bent into a crescent, half-moon or sickle-shaped; peltae Amazonidum, Verg.

1. **lūo**, lūi, 3. (λούω), to wash.

2. **lūo**, lūi, lūitūrus, 3. (λύω), to loose; transf., 1, to expiate, atone for; stuprum voluntaria morte, Cic.; 2, to pay; luere poenam or poenas, to suffer punishment, pay a penalty for; itaque mei peccati luo poenas, Cic.; poenam pro caede, Ov.

lūpa -ae, f. (lupus), 1, a she-wolf, Liv.; 2, a prostitute, Cic.

lūpānar -āris, n. (lupa), a brothel, Juv.

lūpātus -a -um (lupa), provided with wolf's teeth—i.e., iron spikes; frena, Hor. Hence, **lūpāti** -ōrum, m. and **lūpata** -ōrum, n. a curb with jagged spikes, Verg.

Lūpercal -calis, n. (Lupercus). **I.** a grotto on the Palatine Hill, sacred to Pan or Lupercus, Verg. **II.** Plur., **Lūpercālia** -ium, the festival of Pan or Lupercus, celebrated in February.

Lūpercus -i, m. (lupus and arceo), "the keeper off of wolves," 1, an old Italian deity, protector of flocks against wolves, sometimes identified with the Arcadian Pan; 2, a priest of Lupercus, Cic.

Lūpia -ae, m. a river in North-west Germany, now the Lippe.

lūpinus -a -um (lupus), of or relating to a wolf, wolfish. **I.** Adj., ubera, Cic. **II.** Subst., **lūpinum** -i, n. and **lūpinus** -i, m. the lupine (Lupinus albus, Linn.), used on the stage instead of coin; nec tamen ignorat quid distent aera lupinis, Hor.

lūpus -i, m. (λύκος), *a wolf*. **I.** Lit., genus acre luporum atque canum, Verg.; prov., lupus in fabula, talk of the devil, and he'll appear, Cic.; hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, to be between two fires, Hor. **II.** Transf., **1**, a voracious fish, the pike, Hor.; **2**, a, a horse's bit with jagged points, Ov.; **b**, a hook; ferrei, Liv.

lurco -ōnis, m. a glutton, gormandiser, Plaut.

luridus -a -um, pale yellow, livid, lurid, ghastly, deadly pale. **I.** Lit., pallor, Ov.; dentes, Hor.; sulfur, Ov. **II.** Transf., producing paleness; horror, Ov.; aconita, Ov.

lūror -ōris, m. ghastliness, deathly paleness, Lacer.

lusciniā -ae, f. the nightingale, Hor.

lusciniōla -ae, f. (dim. of lusciniā), a little nightingale, Plaut.

1. luscīnus -a -um (luscus), one-eyed, Plin.

2. Luscīnus, C. Fabricii, v. Fabricius.

luscīosus and **luscitiōsus**, -a -um (luscus), purblind, dim-sighted, Plaut.

luscus -a -um, **1**, hollow-eyed, blind; statua, Juv.; **2**, one-eyed, Cic.; dux, Hannibal, Juv.

lūsio -ōnis, f. (ludo), a playing, sport; lusio pilae, Cic.

Lūsitanīa -ae, f. the country of the Lusitani, between the Durvus and the Tagus; the modern Portugal, with a part of the modern Spain. Hence, adj., **Lūsitanus** -a -um, Lusitanian.

lūsito, **1**. (intens. of ludo), to play, sport, Plaut.

Lūsīus -īi, m. a river of Arcadia.

lūsor -ōris, m. (ludo). **I.** one that plays, a player, Ov. **II.** a, a playful or wanton writer; tenerorum lusor amorum, Ov.; **b**, a mocker, Plaut.

lūsōrius -a -um (lusor), relating to play, Plin.

lustrālis -e (**2**. lustrum). **I.** relating to expiation or atonement, expiatory, atoning; sacrificium, Liv.; exta, Verg. **II.** relating to a period of five years (because of the quinquennial expiatory sacrifice at Rome), Tac.

lustratio -ōnis, f. (lustrō), **1**, a purification by sacrifice, expiation; lustrationis sacro peracto, Liv.; **2**, a going round, going over, traversing, wandering; municipiorum, Cic.; solis, Cic.

lustrō, **1**. (connected with lueo). **I.** to make bright, illumine. **A.** sol cuncta sua luce lustrat et complet, Cic. **B.** **1**, to look at, regard, observe, examine; quae sit me circum copia, lustrō, Verg.; alicuius vestigia, Verg.; **2**, to wander over, traverse, pass through; Aegyptum, Cic.; aequor navibus, Verg. **II.** to purify, cleanse by sacrifices. **A.** Lit., populum, exercitum, Cic. **B.** Meton., **1**, to review, muster an army (when a sacrifice was offered); exercitum, Cic.; **2**, to go round, dance round, encircle; aliquem choreis, Verg.

1. lustrum -i, n. (luo or lavo). **I.** a bog, morass, Varr. **II.** Transf., **1**, the den or lair of a wild beast; ferarum, Verg.; **2**, a wood, forest, Verg.; **3**, a brothel, Cic.

2. lustrum -i, n. (connected with **2**. luo). **I.** an expiatory sacrifice, offered every five years by the censors at the close of the census on behalf of the Roman people, at which an ox, sheep, and sow were sacrificed; lustrum condere, to offer the expiatory sacrifice, Cic.; sub lustrum censerī, to be enrolled near the end of the census, Cic. **II.** Meton., a period of five years, a lustre; octavum claudere lustrum, Hor.

lūsus -ūi, m. (ludo). **I.** a playing, game, sport; trigon, Hor. **II.** Transf., sport, amusement, trifling; **1**, per lusum atque lasciviam, Liv.; **2**, dalliance, Ov.

Lūtātius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, v. Catulus.

lūtēolus -a -um (dim. of luteus), yellowish; caltha, Verg.

Lūtētia (Pārisiōrum) -ae, f. town in Gallia Lugdunensis (now Paris).

1. lūtēus -a -um (lūtum), **a**, of the colour of the plant lutum, yellow, saffron-yellow; Aurora, Verg.; **b**, rose-coloured; soccus, Cat.

2. lūtēus -a -um (lūtum), **1**, of mud or clay, Ov.; transf., worthless; negotium, a trifle, Cic.; **2**, dirty, covered with dirt; Vulcanus, Juv.

lūto, **1**. (lūtum), to besmear with mud or dirt, Mart.

lūtulentus -a -um (lūtum), **1**, muddy, dirty; sus, Hor.; humus erat lutulenta vino, Cic.; amnis, Ov.; **2**, fig., filthy, dirty; homo, Cic.; vitia, Cic.; esp., of style, turbid, impure, Hor.

1. lūtum -i, n. **1**. **I.** a plant used for dyeing yellow, dyers' weed, weld, Verg. **II.** Meton., yellow colour, Verg.

2. lūtum -i, n. (λύω). **I.** mud, mire, dirt; volutari in luto, Cic.; crates luto contegere, Caes.; prov., in luto esse, haerere, to stick in the mud, be in great perplexity, Plaut., Ter.; used as a term of reproach, filthy fellow, scum of the earth, Cic. **II.** loam, clay; caementa interlita luto, Liv.

lux, lūcis, f. light (root LUC, Gk. λύκ-). **I.** **A.** Lit., **1**, gen., solis, Cic.; lunae, Verg.; Iychonorum, Cic.; **2**, esp., daylight, day; cum prima luce, prima luce, as soon as it was day, Cic.; ante lucem, Cic.; ad lucem, in the morning, Cic.; luce or luci, by day, by daylight, Cic.; meton., a day; centesima lux ab interitu P. Clodii, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, a heavenly body, Cic.; **2**, the light (of life); **a**, in lucem edi, Cic.; **b**, meton., life; corpora luce carentum, Verg.; **3**, the eye, eyesight, Ov. **II.** Transf., the light; **1**, publicity, the public view, the sight of men; res occultas in lucem proferre, Cic.; Isocrates luce forensi caruit, Cic.; **2**, light, illustration, elucidation; historia testis temporum, lux veritatis, Cic.; **3**, light, help, succour; lucem afferre reipublicae, Cic.; **4**, light, ornament; haec urbs, lux orbis terrarum, Cic.

luxor, **1**. dep. (luxus), to riot, revel, Plaut.

luxūria -ae, f. and **luxūriēs** -ēi, f. (luxus). **I.** Lit., of plants, rankness, exuberant or luxuriant growth; segetum, Verg.; fig., Cic. **II.** Transf., excess, prodigality, dissipation, riotous living, luxury; **a**, odit populus Romanus privatam luxuriam, publicam magnificentiam diligit, Cic.; **b**, unbridled insolence, Liv.

luxūrio, **1**. and **luxūriōr**, **1**. dep. **I.** to be luxuriant, rank, abundant in growth; humus, seges, Ov.; transf., **a**, of animals, to be playful, sportive, wanton; ludit et in pratis luxuriatque pecus, Ov.; **b**, to be exuberant, abound in; faciem decet deliciis luxuriare novis, Ov.; to swell, increase; membra, Ov. **II.** Transf., to be luxurious, run riot, be dissolute; ne luxuriarent otio animi, Liv.; Capua luxurians felicitate, Cic.

luxūriōse, adv. (luxuriosus), luxuriously, voluptuously; vivere, Cic.

luxūriōsus -a -um (luxuria). **I.** luxuriant in growth; frumenta, Cic. **II.** Fig., **a**, immoderate, excessive; laetitia, Liv.; amor, Ov.; **b**, luxurious, dissolute, prodigal; nihil luxuriosius (homine illo), Cic.

1. luxus -a -um (λοξός), dislocated; pes, Sall.

2. luxus -ūs, m. **1**, luxury, debauchery, sensual excess, revelling, Cic.; **2**, splendour, Verg.

Lyaēus -i, m. (Λυαῖος), the releaser from care, surname of Bacchus; pater Lyaeus, Verg.; meton-

wine; uda Lyaei tempora, Hor.; attrib., latex Lyaeus, Verg.

Lýcaeus -i, m. (Λύκαιον), a mountain in Arcadia, sacred to Jupiter and Pan. Adj., **Lýcaeus** -a -um, Lycaean.

Lýcambes -ae, m. (Λυκάμης), a Theban who, for refusing his daughter in marriage to Archilochus, was attacked by the poet in such sarcastic verses that he and his daughter hanged themselves. Hence, adj., **Lýcambeus** -a -um, Lycaean.

Lýcaon -ónis, m. (Λυκάων), king of Arcadia, transformed by Jupiter into a wolf, father of Callisto. Hence, a, adj., **Lýcaónius** -a -um; Aretos, Callisto, as a constellation, Ov.; whence axis, the northern sky, Ov.; b, **Lýcaónis** -idis, f. Callisto, daughter of Lycaon, Ov.

Lýcaōnes -um, m. (Λυκαῶνες), the Lycaonians, a people in Asia Minor between Cappadocia, Cilicia, and Pisidia. Hence, adj., **Lýcaōnius** -a -um, Lycaonian. Subst., **Lýcaōnia** -ae, f. the country of the Lycaones.

Lýceum -i, n. and **Lýcium** -ii, n. (Λύκειον), 1, a gymnasium at Athens, at which Aristotle taught; 2, a gymnasium with a library in Cicero's Tusculan villa.

lychnūcus -i, m. (λυχνούχος), a lamp-stand, candelabrum, Cic.

lychnus -i, m. (λύχνος), a lamp, Cic.

Lýcia -ae, f. (Λυκία), a country of Asia Minor between Caria and Pamphylia; hence, adj., **Lýcius** -a -um, Lycian; deus, Apollo, Prop.; sortes, the oracle of Apollo at Putara, Verg.; hasta, of the Lycian king Sarpedon, Ov.; subst., **Lýci** -ōrum, m. the Lycians.

Lýcium = Lyceum (q.v.).

Lýcomēdes -is, m. (Λυκομήδης), king of the island of Scyros, where Achilles hid himself in female attire.

Lýcophrōn -phrōnis, m. (Λυκόφρων), a Greek tragic poet of Chalcis in Euboea.

Lýcoriās -ādis, f. (Λυκοριάς), daughter of Nereus and Doris, a sea-nymph.

Lýcoris -idis, f. a freedwoman of Volturnus Eutrapelus, the mistress of the triumvir Antonius and of the poet L. Cornelius Gallus.

Lýcormās -ae, m. (Λυκορμάς), a river in Aetolia.

Lycetus (-ōs) -i, f. (Λύκτος), a town in Crete. Adj., **Lycetius** -a -um = Cretan, Verg.

Lýcurgus -i, m. (Λυκοῦργος). I. Myth., son of Dryas, king of the Edoni in Thrace, who prohibited the worship of Bacchus among his subjects. II. Myth., son of Aeneas and Neaera, father of Ancaeus, king in Arcadia; hence, **Lýcurgides** -ae, m. = Ancaeus, Ov. III. Hist., an Athenian orator, famed for his severity; hence **Lýcurgēi** -ōrum, m. (Λυκοῦργεῖοι) = strict, inflexible citizens. IV. Hist., the celebrated Spartan legislator.

Lýcus (-ōs) -i, m. (Λύκος), name of several rivers; 1, a river in Paphlagonia, flowing into the Pontus Euxinus, near Heraclea (now Trak); 2, a river in Phrygia, flowing into the Macedonia.

Lýdia -ae, f. (Λυδία), a country of Asia Minor, from which according to the legend the Etruscans originally came; hence, adj., **A. Lýdus** -a -um, a, Lydian; aurifer amnis, **Pactolus**, Tib.; b, Etruscan; fluvius, the Tiber, Verg. **B. Lýdus** -a -um; a, Lydian; puella, **Omphale**, Verg.; b, Etruscan; plur., **Lýdi**, the Etruscans, Cic.

lympa (**limpha**) -ae, f. clear spring or

river water, Verg.; personif., **Lymphæ** = *Nymphs of the springs*, Hor.

lymphaticus -a -um (lympa), raving, raging, insane, mad, frantic; pavor, a panic terror, Liv.

lympho, 1. (lympa), to make mad, strike with frenzy, Plin.; partic., **lymphātus** -a -um, mad, frantic, insane; lymphata mens, Hor.; lymphati, struck with panic, Liv.

Lyncestae -ārum, m. (Λυνκεσται), a people in the south-west of Macedonia near whom was a fountain, the waters of which caused drunkenness. Adj., **Lyncestius** -a -um, Lyncestian.

Lynceus -ēi, m. (Λυνκεύς). I. a Messenian hero, one of the Argonauts, renowned for the sharpness of his sight; hence, 1, adj., **Lynceus** -a -um, a, belonging to Lynceus, Ov.; b, sharp-sighted, Cic.; 2, **Lynceides** -ae, m. a descendant of Lynceus. II. a companion of Aeneas.

Lyncus -i (Λύγκος). I. m. a king in Scythia, changed into a lynx. II. f. the capital of the Lyncestae.

lynx -cis, c. (λύγξ), a lynx, Verg.

lýra -ae, f. (λύρα). I. the lyre, a stringed instrument; quum (Themistocles) in epulis recusaret lyram, Cic. II. Transf., 1, lyric poetry, song; Aetoliae lyrae amica, Ov.; 2, the constellation *Lyra*, Ov.

Lyrcēus (**Lyrceus**) -a -um, belonging to the mountain Lyrcum between Arcadia and Argolis.

lýricus -a -um (λυρικός), of or relating to the lyre, lyric; vates, a lyric poet, Hor.

Lyrnēsos -i, f. (Λυρνησός), town in the Troad, birthplace of Briseis. Hence, 1, **Lyrnēsis** -idis, subst., f. Briseis; 2, **Lyrnēsius** -a -um, Lyrnesian.

Lýsander -dri, m. (Λύσανδρος), 1, a celebrated Spartan general, conqueror of the Athenians; 2, an ephor of Sparta, friend of the king Agis.

Lýsias -ae, m. (Λυσίας), a celebrated Athenian orator, contemporary with Socrates.

Lýsimāchia -ae, f. (Λυσιμάχεια), a town in Thrace, founded by Lysimachus. Hence, **Lýsimāchienses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Lysimachia.

Lýsimāchus -i, m. (Λυσίμαχος), one of the generals of Alexander the Great, ruling after A.'s death in Thrace and Pontus.

Lýsippus -i, m. (Λύσιππος), a celebrated worker in metal of Sicyon.

Lýsis -idis, m. (Λύσις), 1, a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, teacher of Epaminondas; 2, a river in Asia.

Lýsithōē -ēs, f. (Λυσιθήη), daughter of Oceanus.

M.

M, the twelfth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding in form and sound with the Greek Μ, μ. For M. as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Mācāreūs -ēi and -ēos, m. (Μακάρεϋς), son of Aeolus, brother of Canace. Hence, **Mācārēis** -idis, f. (Μακαρήϊς), the daughter of Macareus (Ise).

Mācēdō (-ōn) -ādnis, m. (Μακεδών), a Macedonian; plur., **Mācēdōnes** -um, m. the Macedonians. Hence, 1, **Mācēdōnia** -ae, f. (Μακεδονία), a country between Thessaly and Thrace;

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