

मुधा *mudhā*, ind. (perhaps connected with rt. I. *muh* and *mūḍha*), in vain, uselessly, unprofitably, to no purpose, without any purpose or object.

मुनि *muni*, is, m. (said to be fr. rt. *man*, to think or perceive, Upādi-s. IV. 122; perhaps connected with *mūvas*, alone, whence the Eng. *monk* is said to be derived; cf. also *mū* fr. *ēis*), impulse (Ved. ?); an inspired saint, holy man endowed with divine inspiration or one who has attained more or less of a divine nature by mortification and abstraction; a sage, seer, ascetic, devotee, monk; (especially) a recluse who lives alone and has taken the vow of silence [cf. *mauna*]; epithet of Agastya; of Vyāsa; of Pāṇini, &c. [cf. *muni-traya*]; of a Buddha or Arhat [cf. *sākya-muni*]; of a son of Kuru; of a son of Dyuti-mat, &c.; the internal monitor or conscience, (according to Kullūka on Manu VIII. 91 = *paramātan*, the Supreme Spirit); N. of various plants, Agati Grandiflora (= *agasti*, *agastya*); Buchanania Latifolia; Butea Frondosa; Terminalia Catappa; the mango tree; Artemisia Indica; (*ayas*), m. pl. 'the celestial Munis, the seven Monis,' an epithet of the seven stars of Ursa Major; a symbolical expression for the number seven; (*is* or *muni*), f. a female Muni; (*is*), f., N. of a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Kaśyapa, mother of a class of Gandharvas and Apsarasas, (see *maṇvya*). — *Muni-keśa*, as, ā or ī, am, Ved. 'monk-baired,' wearing long hair like a Muni. — *Muni-kharjūrīkā*, f. a species of date. — *Muni-ĕta*, see Gaṇa Sutar-gamādi to Pāṇ. IV. 2, 80. — *Muni-ĕhadā*, as, m. 'seven-leaved,' N. of a plant (= *sapta-ĕhadā*). — *Muni-jūāna-jyanta*, as, m., N. of a scribe. — *Muni-taru*, us, m. Agati Grandiflora. — *Muni-tā*, f. or *Muni-tva*, am, n. the state or character of a Muni, saintship, monkhood. — *Muni-traya*, am, n. 'the Muni-triad,' i. e. Pāṇini, Kātyāyana, and Patañjali. — *Muni-deśa*, as, m., N. of a place. — *Muni-druma*, as, m. 'the sage Agastya's tree,' Agati Grandiflora; Calosanthus Indica. — *Muni-nirmīta*, as, m. a species of plant (= *ḍiṇḍisa*). — *Muni-pādī*, f., see Gaṇa Kumbhapadyādi to Pāṇ. V. 4, 139. — *Muni-paramparā*, f., Ved. a tradition handed down from one Muni to another in regular succession. — *Muni-pittala*, am, n. copper. — *Muni-pungava*, as, m. an eminent sage. — *Muni-putra*, as, m. Artemisia Indica. — *Muni-putraka*, as, m. a wagtail. — *Muni-pushpaka*, am, n. the blossom of Agati Grandiflora. — *Muni-pūga*, as, m. Arca Triandra. — *Muni-bheshajā*, am, n. 'sage's medicine,' fasting; the fruit of the yellow Myrobalan; Agati Grandiflora; Terminalia Chebula or Citrina. — *Muni-marāṇa*, am, n., N. of a district. — *Muni-vana*, am, n. a hermit's grove, a wood inhabited by ascetics. — *Muni-vara*, as, m. an excellent Muni, best of ascetics or holy sages. — *Muni-vākya*, am, n. the saying or sentence of a holy sage. — *Muni-vīrya*, as, m., N. of a divine being reckoned among the Viśve Devāḥ. — *Muni-vrata*, as, ā, am, observing the vow of a Muni, i. e. keeping perpetual silence. — *Muni-sreshṭha*, as, m. an excellent sage, eminent saint. — *Muni-sattra*, am, n., Ved., N. of an Ishtī, q. v. — *Muni-suvrata*, as, m., N. of the twelfth Arhat of the past U-sarpiṇī; of the twentieth of the present Ava-sarpiṇī, (also called simply *Muni*). — *Muni-sthala*, see Gaṇa Kumudādi to Pāṇ. IV. 2, 80. — *Muni-sthāna*, am, n. an abode of ascetics, the hermitage of a recluse or holy sage. — *Muni-hata*, as, m. an epithet of king Pushpa-mitra. — *Munīndra* ('*nī-in*'), as, m. 'chief of sages or ascetics,' a great sage or ascetic; epithet of a Buddha; of Sākya-muni; of Bharata; of Siva; of a Dānava. — *Munīndra-tā*, f. the rank of a great Muni. — *Muni-vatī*, f., see Gaṇa Sarādi to Pāṇ. VI. 3, 120. — *Muni-vaṇa*, see Scholiast on Pāṇ. VI. 3, 121. — *Muniśa* ('*nī-śa*'), as, m. 'chief of sages or ascetics,' a great sage or ascetic. — *Muniśvara* ('*nī-śa*'), as, m. 'chief of sages or ascetics,' a great sage or ascetic; an epithet of Viṣṇu; of Buddha; N. of a commentator on the Siddhānta-Siromāpi.

— *Muny-anna*, āni, n. pl. the food of ascetics (consisting mostly of roots and fruits). — *Muny-ayana*, am, n., N. of an Ishtī, q. v. — *Muny-ālaya-tīrtha*, am, n., N. of a Tīrtha.

Munika, as, m. a proper N.
Muniśa, as, ā, am, full of ascetics.

मुन्धहा *munthahā*, *munthā*, astrological terms.

मुन्धभट्ट *mumabhaṭṭa*, as, m. a proper N.

मुमुक्षा *mumukshā*, *mumukshu*. See p. 783, col. 2.

मुमुचान *mumucāna*, *mumucu*. See p. 783, col. 2.

मुमुरत् *mumurat*. See under rt. *mṛi*.

मुमुषिपु *mumushishu*. See p. 786, col. 2.

मुमूर्षी *mumūrshā*, *mumūrshu*. See rt. *mṛi*.

मुमोक्षयिषु *mumokshayishu*. See under rt. *moksh*, p. 797, col. 2.

मुमोचयिषु *mumocayishu*. See p. 783, col. 2.

मुम्मदिदेव *mummaḍi-deva*, as, m. a proper N.

मुम्मनि *mummunī*, is, m. a proper N.

मुर 1. *mur*, *ūr*, Ved. (fr. rt. *mṛi*), a mortal, (Sāy. = *marāṇa-svabhāva*, *marāṇa-sīla*.)

मुर 2. *mur*, *ūr*, f. (fr. rt. *mūrċh*), fainting; see Scholiast on Pāṇ. VI. 4, 21.

मुर 3. *mur*, *ūr* (fr. rt. *muro*), binding, tying.

मुर 4. *mur*, cl. 6. P. *murati*, &c., to encompass, surround, encircle, entwine, bind together; [cf. perhaps Lat. *murus*.]

5. *mur*, *ūr*, Ved. a wall (?).
Mura, as, m., N. of a Daitya slain by Kṛishṇa; (*ā*), f. a species of fragrant plant (named after the Daitya); said to be the N. of the wife of Nanda and mother of Candra-gupta; (*am*), n. encompassing, surrounding. — *Mura-jit*, t, m. 'conqueror of Mura,' epithet of Kṛishṇa or Viṣṇu. — *Mura-da*, as, m. 'Mura-cutting,' the discus of Viṣṇu. — *Mura-dvish*, t, m. 'foe of Mura,' epithet of Kṛishṇa or Viṣṇu. — *Mura-bhid*, t, m. 'cleaver of Mura,' epithet of Kṛishṇa or Viṣṇu. — *Mura-mardana*, as, m. 'crusher of Mura,' epithet of Kṛishṇa or Viṣṇu. — *Mura-ripu*, us, m. 'enemy of Mura,' epithet of Kṛishṇa or Viṣṇu. — *Mura-vairin*, ī, m. 'enemy of Mura,' epithet of Kṛishṇa or Viṣṇu. — *Mura-lan*, hā, m. 'slayer of Mura,' epithet of Kṛishṇa or Viṣṇu. — *Murāri* ('*ra-ari*'), is, m. 'enemy of Mura,' epithet of Kṛishṇa or Viṣṇu; N. of the author of the Murāri-nāṭaka or Anargha-rāghava; N. of a commentary on the Kātantra grammar. — *Murāri-gupta*, as, m., N. of a pupil of Caitanya. — *Murāri-nāṭaka*, am, n., N. of a drama by Murāri, = Anargha-rāghava. — *Murāri-bhaṭṭa*, as, m., N. of a teacher. — *Murāri-mīśra*, as, m., N. of a scholar, = Murāri (author of the Murāri-nāṭaka). — *Murāri-vijaya*, as, m., N. of a drama.

मुरगाड *muragaḍa*, as, m. an eruption on the face (= *varaṇḍa*).

मुरङ्गी *murangī*. See *murungī*, col. 3.

मुरचीपत्तन *muraḍi-pattana*, N. of a town in the Dekhan, (also read *marīci-pattana*.)

मुरज *muroja*, as, m. (thought by some to be a comp. of *mura* + *ja*), a kind of drum, tambourine; a Sloka artificially arranged in the form of a drum; (*ā*), f. a great drum; N. of Kuvera's wife. — *Muraja-phala*, as, m. the jack fruit tree, *Artocarpus Integrifolia*.

Murajaka, as, m., N. of one of Siva's attendants.

मुराड *murāḍa*, as, m. a country to the

north-west of Hindūstān (called also Lampāka, and now Lamghan in Cabul); (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people; [cf. *murūḍa*.]

मुरदला *murandalā*, f., N. of a river (= *murālā*); thought by some to be Narma-dā).

मुरमाड *muramaḍa* (probably incorrect) for *muragaḍa*, q. v.

मुरल *murala*, as, m. (probably fr. rt. 4. *mur*), a species of fresh-water fish; a king of the Muralas; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people; (*ā*), f., N. of a river in the country of the Keralas, = *murandalā*, q. v.; (*ī*), f. a flute, pipe. — *Murali-dhara*, as, m. 'flute-bearer,' an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

Muralikā, f., N. of a woman.

मुरवार *muravāra*, as, m., N. of a king of the Turushkas.

मुरसिदाबाद *murasiḍabāda*, N. of a city (= مرشد آباد).

मुराद *murāda*, as, m. a proper N.

मुरु *murū*, us, m., N. of a country; N. of a Daitya slain by Kṛishṇa [cf. *Mura*]; (said to be) a species of plant (in explanation of *maurvi*); a kind of iron. — *Muru-deśa*, as, m., N. of a country; [cf. *maru-deśa*.]

मुरुङ्गी *murungī*, f. Moringa Pterygosperma, (also spelt *murangī*.)

मुरुड *murūḍa*, as, m., N. of a king; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, [cf. *Μαροῦνδαι*, a people mentioned by Ptolemy.]

Muruḍaka, as, m., N. of a mountain in Udyāna.

मुरुताणदेश *murutāṇa-deśa*, as, m., N. of a country.

मूर्छ *mūrċh*, cl. I. P. *mūrċhati*, *mumūrċha*, *mūrċishyati*, *amūrċhī*, *mūrċhī*, to settle into a fixed or solid form, assume definite shape or substance, acquire consistency; to congeal, become dense, thicken, coagulate, stiffen; to become torpid or stupefied, become senseless, lose consciousness, faint away, swoon, be troubled in mind; to be infatuated; to increase, grow, become strong, gather strength, become stronger or more intense, acquire vehemence or power, be powerful or effectual, take effect, (*mārutasya ranhaḥ śilochaye na mūrċhātī*, the velocity of the wind has no power against a mountain); to be a match for; to be frequent; to fill, penetrate, pervade; to make to sound loudly, play loudly; Caus. *mūrċhayati*, *ḡitum*, to cause to settle into a fixed or solid form, give form to, form (Ved.); to congeal, curdle (Ved.); to stupefy, cause to faint, make senseless; to strengthen, augment; to excite; to cause to sound loudly, play (a musical instrument).

Mūrċha, as, ā, am, stupid, foolish, silly, ignorant, dull, unintelligent; inexperienced in (with loc.); (*as*), m. a fool, blockhead; a sort of bean, Phaseolus Radiatus. — *Mūrċha-tā*, f. or *mūrċha-tva* or *mūrċha-bhūya*, am, n. stupidity, folly, foolishness, dullness. — *Mūrċha-bhrātrīka*, as, m. one who has a foolish brother. — *Mūrċha-maṇḍala*, am, n. a collection or assemblage of fools. — *Mūrċha-vyasamīnāyaka*, as, ā, am, having a foolish and vicious commander. — *Mūrċha-sata*, am, n. a hundred fools. — *Mūrċhī-bhū*, cl. I. P. *bhāvati*, *bhavitum*, to become stupid or foolish.

Mūrċhiman, ā, m. dullness, stupidity, folly (= *mūrċha-tā*).

Mūrċhat, an, *anti*, at, becoming senseless, fainting, swooning.

Mūrċhana, as, ī, am, stupefying, causing insensibility (applied to one of the five arrows of Kāma-deva or Cupid); strengthening, augmenting, confirming; (*am*, *ā*), n. f. fainting, swooning, syncope; vehemence, violence, prevalence, growth, increase, (in this sense usually *am*, n.); swelling or rising of