

methikā. — *Methi-shīṭha*, as, ā, am, Ved. standing at the post to which cattle are bound.

Methikā or *methini*, f. a sort of grass, *Trigonella Foeniculum Græcum*.

मेद *med* = rt. 1. *mid*, q. v.

मेद *meda*, as, m. (fr. rt. 2. *mid*), fat (= *medas* below); a species of plant (= *alambushā*); a particular mixed caste (the son of a Vaideha by a Kārāvāra female); N. of a serpent-demon; (*ā*), f. a root resembling ginger (said to be one of the eight principal medicines, used especially in cases of fever and consumption); (*ī*), f., see *Gaṇa Gaurādi* to Pāp. IV. 1, 41. — *Meda-ja*, as, m. a species of bellium (= *bhūmija-guggulu*). — *Meda-pāṭa*, N. of a place. — *Meda-pāṭha*, as, m., N. of a branch of the Vatsa family. — *Meda-bhilla*, as, m., N. of a degraded tribe. — *Meda-sīras*, ās, m., N. of a king. — *Medodbhavā* ('*da-ud*'), f. = *medā* above.

Medaka, as, m. spirituous liquor used for distillation.

Medana, am, n., Ved. the act of fattening.

Medas, as, n. fat, marrow, lymph (as one of the seven Dhātus or constituent elements of the body, and supposed to be a serous or adipose secretion that spreads amongst the muscular or fleshy fibres, performing the same functions to the flesh that the marrow of the bones performs to them; in Hindū physiology its proper seat is said to be the abdomen); vigour, energy (Ved.); corpulence; excessive fatness, morbid or unnatural corpulence (= *meda-doshā*); a mystical term for the letter *v*; [cf. perhaps Gr. *μῆδ-λό-ς* for *μεδύλο-ς*; Lat. *medulla* for *medusta* or *medurla*.] — *Medaḥ-puśha* or *medaḥ-puśhaka*, as, m. the fat-tailed sheep. — *Medaḥ-sāra*, as, ā, am, one in whom the Dhātu fat predominates; (*ā*), f. = *medā*. — *Medas-kṛit*, t, n. 'fat-producing', the body, flesh. — *Medas-tejas*, as, n. 'strength of the Medas,' bone. — *Medas-piṇḍa*, as, m. a lump of fat. — *Medas-vat*, ān, atī, at, Ved. possessed of fat, fat. — *Medas-vin*, ī, inī, i, 'having Medas,' corpulent, fat; robust, stout, strong. — *Medo-gaṇḍa*, as, m., Ved. a kind of fatty excrement. — *Medo-granthī*, īs, m. a lump or knot of fat, a fatty tumor. — *Medo-ja*, am, n. 'produced by Medas,' bone. — *Medo-dharā*, f. a membrane in the abdomen containing the fat, the omentum. — *Medo-rbuda*, am, n. a fatty tumor unattended with pain. — *Medo-vatī*, f. = *medā*. — *Medo-vaha*, am, n. (in anatomy) a vessel conveying fat, a lymphatic. — *Medo-vridhī*, īs, f. increase of fat, corpulence; enlargement of the scrotum.

Medim, ī, inī, i, Ved. associated with another as a friend or companion [cf. *mitra*]; a partner, confederate, ally; (Sāy.) having Medas, possessing vigour or energy, = *medasā yuktā* = *balavat*; (*inī*), f. the earth, land, soil, ground, landed property; spot, place [cf. *yuddha-m*]; *Gmelina Arborea*; = *medā*, q. v.; N. of a lexicon; (sometimes in comps. spelt *medini*). — *Medini-kosha*, N. of a lexicon. — *Medini-ja*, as, m., Ved. 'earth-born,' the planet Mars. — *Medini-drava*, as, m. dust. — *Medini-pati*, īs, m. 'lord of the earth or of the country,' a prince, king. — *Medinisa* ('*nī-śa*'), as, m. 'lord of the earth or of the country,' a prince, king; (*am*), n., scil. *tantra*, N. of a Tantra.

Medura, as, ā, am, fat; smooth, soft, bland, unctuous; thick, dense; (with inst. or at the end of a comp.) thick with, as thick as, full of, covered with.

Medurita, as, ā, am, thick, thickened, made dense; unctuous.

Medya, as, ā, am, fat; thick, consistent, (opposed to *drava*).

मेदिनी *medini*, f. See under *medin* above.

मेदुर *medura*. See above.

मेध *medh* (= rts. *midh*, *mith*), cl. I. P. A. *medhati*, -te, &c., to meet, associate, accompany; to hurt, kill, immolate; to revile; to

understand; Caus. *medhayati*, -yitum, to cause to understand.

Medha, as, ā, am, one who kills or immolates; (*as*), m. (also *am*, n. in Ved.), the juice of meat, broth, nourishing or strengthening drink (Ved.); marrow (especially of the sacrificial victim), sap, pith, essence (Ved.); a sacrificial animal, victim; an animal sacrifice; an offering, oblation, sacrifice in general; N. of the reputed author of *Vājasaneyi-saṅhitā*, 33, 92; N. of a son of *Priya-vrata*; see *Gaṇa Paṇḍi* to Pāp. III. 1, 134; (*ā*), f. vitality, strength, vigour, power, ability (Ved.); mental vigour or power, understanding, intelligence, intellect, prudence, wisdom; retentiveness, memory; Intelligence personified as the wife of *Dharma* and daughter of *Dakṣha*; a form of *Dakṣhāyāni* in *Kāśmīra*; a form of *Sarasvatī*; a symbolical expression for the letter *dh*; (according to native authorities also) a sacrifice; (according to Naigh. II. 10) = *dhana*; (*ās*), f. pl. the products of the understanding, ideas, perceptions, thoughts, opinions. — *Medha-ja*, as, m. 'sacrifice-born,' an epithet of *Vishṇu*. — *Medha-pati*, īs, m., Ved. 'lord of sacrifice,' *Rudra*. — *Medha-sāti*, īs, f., Ved. (perhaps) expression of devotion, service or worship of the gods; (according to Sāy.) the receiving or giving of the oblation. — *Medhā-kāra*, as, ā, am, Ved. inspiring mental power, causing intelligence, bestowing wisdom. — *Medhā-kṛit*, t, t, t, causing mental power or intelligence; (t), m. a species of culinary plant (= *sitāvara*). — *Medhā-śātra*, as, m., N. of a king. — *Medhā-janana*, as, ī, am, productive of wisdom; (Ved.) N. of a rite (and of its appropriate sacred text) for producing mental and bodily strength in a new-born child or in a youth. — *Medhā-jit*, t, m. an epithet of *Kātyāyana*. — *Medhātīthi* ('*dhā-at*'), īs, m., N. of a *Kāṇva* (author of the hymns *Ṛig-veda* I. 12-23, VIII. 1, &c.; cf. *medhyātīthi*); of the father of *Kaṇva*; of a son of *Manu Svāyambhuva*; of one of the seven sages under *Manu Sāvārna*; of a son of *Priya-vrata*; of a lawyer or commentator on the *Mānava-dharma-śāstra*; of a river; a parrot [cf. *medhā-vin*]. — *Medhā-rudra*, as, m. an epithet of *Kālidāsa*. — *Medhā-vat*, ān, atī, at, possessing wisdom, intelligent, wise; (*atī*), f. a species of plant (= *mahā-ḥyotishmatī*); a proper N. — *Medhā-vara*, as, m. a proper N. — *Medhāvi-tā*, f. cleverness, prudence, judiciousness. — *Medhā-vin*, ī, inī, i, possessed of mental power, intelligent, intellectual, wise, judicious, endowed with sound judgment, having a good memory; (ī), m. a learned man, sage, teacher, *Pāṇḍit*; a parrot [cf. *medhātīthi*]; an intoxicating beverage, (in this sense perhaps an error for *mādhavi*); N. of a *Brāhman*; of a king (son of *Su-naya* and father of *Nīpaṇ-jaya*); of a son of *Bhavya* and of a *Varsha* named after him; an epithet of *Vyādi*; (*inī*), f. epithet of the wife of *Brahmā*. — *Medhā-sūkta*, am, n. epithet of a particular Vedic hymn.

Medhayu, us, u, Ved. full of sap or marrow, strong, powerful; (Sāy.) = *sargrāmecchu*, eager for war, or = *yajña-kramanechu*.

Medhas, as, n. = *medha*, a sacrifice (Ved.); (*ās*), m., N. of a son of *Manu Svāyambhuva*; of a son of *Priya-vrata*; (*ās*, ās, as), at the end of an adj. comp. = *medhā*, intelligence, knowledge, understanding (e. g. *ātma-medhas*, knowing or understanding the Supreme Spirit); [cf. *alpa-m*, *dur-m*].

Medhasa, as, m. a proper N.

Medhā. See under *medha* above.

Medhira, as, ā, am (fr. *medhā*), Ved. wise, intelligent, clever.

Medhishūtha, as, ā, am (superl. of *medhā-vin*), wisest, most intelligent.

Medhiyas, ān, asī, as (compar. of *medhā-vin*), wiser, more intelligent.

Medhya, as, ā, am (fr. *medha*), full of sap, vigorous, mighty (Ved.); fresh, uninjured (Ved.); belonging to a sacrifice; fit for a sacrifice or oblation, free from blemish (as a victim); clean, purified, pure (not defiling by contact or by being eaten); = *me-*

dhira, wise, intelligent, (in this sense fr. *dhā*; according to Pāp. = *medhāyām bhavaḥ*; = *m. dhām arhati*). — *Medhya-tama*, as, ā, am, most pure, purest. — *Medhya-tara*, as, ā, am, more pure, purer. — *Medhya-tā*, f. or *medhya-tva*, am, n. purity, (especially) ceremonial purity. — *Medhya-mandira*, as, m., N. of an author. — *Medhyamaya*, as, ī, am, consisting of pure matter. — *Medhyātīthi* ('*ya-at*'), īs, m., N. of a *Rishi* (a *Kāṇva* and author of *Ṛig-veda* VIII. 1, 3-29, IX. 41-43).

मेधि *medhi*, *medhī*. See *meṭhi*, p. 794, col. 3.

मेना *menā*, f. a woman (Ved.); the female of any animal (Ved.); speech, = *vāc* (Ved.); (according to *Mādhava*) the sound of thunder; (according to Sāy.) N. of the daughter of *Vṛishap-śva* (the latter being sometimes called *Menā*); N. of an *Apsaras* (wife of *Hima-vat* and mother of *Pārvatī*); of a river. — *Menā-jā*, f. 'daughter of *Menā*, *Pārvatī*. — *Menā-dhava*, as, m. 'husband of *Menā*, *Hima-vat*.

Menakā, f., N. of the daughter of *Vṛishap-śva*; of an *Apsaras* (wife of *Hima-vat*). — *Menakāmajā* ('*kā-āt*'), f. 'daughter of *Menakā*, *Pārvatī*. — *Menakā-prāṇeśa*, as, m. 'husband of *Menakā*, *Hima-vat*. — *Menakā-hita*, am, n., N. of a *Rāsaka* or kind of drama.

Menī, īs, f., Ved. a missile weapon, a thunderbolt; a various reading for *menā*, speech (*Naighanṭuka* I. 11).

Menilā, f., N. of a princess.

Menula, as, m. a proper N.

मेनाद *me-nāda*, as, ā, am, making the sound *me*; (*as*), m. a goat; a cat; a peacock.

मेनि *meni*. See above.

मेन्धिका *mendhikā* or *mendhī*, f. a plant, *Lawsonia Alba* (a reddish dye is extracted from its leaves, used for staining the palms of the hands, the tips and nails of the fingers, and the soles of the feet).

मेप *mep*, cl. I. P. *mepati*, *mepitum*, to go, move; to worship (?).

मेव *meh* (= rt. *mev*), cl. I. A. *mebate*, *mēbitum*, to worship, serve.

मेम *mema*, (with Buddhists) a particular high number.

मेमिप *memisha*, as, ā, am (fr. Intens. of rt. 1. *mish*), Ved. in *ati-m*, opening the eyes wide, staring.

मेय *meya*, as, ā, am (fr. rt. 3. *mā*), to be measured, measurable, to be spanned [cf. *mushṭi-m*]; capable of being estimated, discernible.

मेरक *meraka*, ās, m., N. of an enemy of *Vishṇu*; a seat covered with bark.

मेरु *meru*, us, m. (in *Uṇādi-s.* IV. 101, said to be fr. rt. 1. *mī*), N. of a fabulous mountain regarded as the Olympus of Hindū mythology, (it is said to form the central point of *Jambu-dvīpa*, all the planets revolving round it, and is compared to the cup or seed-vessel of a lotus, the leaves of which are formed by the different *Dvīpas*; its height is said to be 84,000 *Yojanas*, 16,000 of which are below the surface of the earth; its shape is variously described, as square, conical, spherical, or spiral, and its four faces are variously coloured, being white towards the east, yellow to the south, black to the west, and red to the north; the river *Ganges* falls from heaven on its summit, and flows thence to the surrounding worlds in four streams; the regents of the four points of the compass occupy the corresponding faces of the mountain, the whole of which consists of gold and gems; its summit is the residence of *Brahmā*, and a place of meeting for the gods, *Rishis*, *Gandharvas*, &c.; when not regarded as a fabulous mountain, it appears to mean the