*Maṇḍita, as, ā, am,* adorned, ornamented, decorated; (*as*), m. (with Jainas) N. of one of the eleven Gaṇādhipas; a Vāsishṭha. — *Maṇḍita-putra, as,* m. = *maṇḍita,* N. of one of the eleven Gaṇādhipas.

**मण्डप** *maṇḍa-pa.* See under *maṇḍa,* p. 731, col. 3.

**मण्डपूल** *maṇḍapūla,* boots with legs, high boots, jack-boots.

**मण्डरी** *maṇḍarī,* f. a sort of cricket; [cf. *māṇḍarika.*]

**मण्डल** *maṇḍala, as, ā, am* (said to be fr. rt. *maṇḍ*), round; (*as*), m. a circular array of troops, an army drawn up in a circle; a species of snake; a dog; (*am*), n. a disk (especially the disk of the sun or moon); anything round (e. g. *ādarśa-maṇḍalam,* a mirror; *cāpa-maṇḍalam,* the circular bend of a strung bow); a circle, globe, ball, orb, wheel, circumference, ring, (said to be also *as,* m.); the path or orbit of a heavenly body; a great circle (in astronomy); the visible horizon; a halo round the sun or moon; any circular figure or diagram; a sort of mystical diagram formed in summoning a divinity, &c.; a circular bandage (in surgery); a round mark (as a mark caused by a finger-nail, &c.); a particular attitude or position of the feet in shooting; a district, arrondissement, territory, province (sometimes at the end of modern names as in Coro-mandal, the whole circle of territory over which one of the twelve emperors termed Cakra-vartins was supposed to have reigned in ancient times); a surrounding district or territory, the circle of a king's near and distant neighbours (with whom he must maintain political and diplomatic relations; four or six or ten or even twelve such neighbouring princes are enumerated); a multitude, assemblage, group, troop, collection, band, whole body, association, society, company, heap; a division of the Ṛig-veda, (the whole Saṃhitā of the Śākala school, which is the only extant Śākhā or recension of the Ṛig-veda, is divided into ten Maṇḍalas, and these into 85 Anuvākas or sections, and these again into 1017, or with the eleven additional hymns, into 1028 Sūktas or hymns, which again are divided into 10,417 Ṛics or verses, and these into 153,826 Padas or words; the other method of division is into Ashṭakas, Adhyāyas, Vargas, Ṛics, and Padas; cf. *varga*); a sort of cutaneous eruption or leprosy with circular spots, (in this sense also n. pl.); a sugar-ball, sweetmeat; a sort of perfume (= *vyāghra-nakha*); a particular oblation or sacrifice; (*ī*), f. a circle, &c.; an assemblage, company, corporate body, church, multitude, crowd; walking round, whirling, circular motion; a nest; bent grass, Panicum Dactylon (see *dūrvā*). — *Maṇḍala-kārmuka, as, ā, am,* having a circular bow or whose bow is bent; [cf. *maṇḍalī-kṛita.*] — *Maṇḍala-cihna, am,* n. the sign or mark of a circle. — *Maṇḍala-nṛitya, am,* n. a circular dance (especially a dance like that said to have been danced by the Gopīs round Kṛishṇa and his mistress Rādhā; also read *maṇḍalī-nṛitya*). — *Maṇḍalanyāsa, am,* n. the putting down or drawing a circle; *maṇḍala-nyāsaṃ kṛi,* to describe a circle. — *Maṇḍala-pattrikā,* f. a red-flowering Punarnavā. — *Maṇḍala-pucchaka, as,* m. a species of insect. — *Maṇḍala-brāhmaṇa, am,* n., N. of an Upanishad. — *Maṇḍala-bhāga, as,* m. part of a circle. — *Maṇḍala-vaṭa, as,* m. an Indian fig-tree forming a circle; [cf. *maṇḍalin.*] — *Maṇḍala-vartin, ī,* m. the governor of a province, ruler of a small kingdom; [cf. *cakra-vartin.*] — *Maṇḍalavarsha, am,* n. (probably) general rain extending over a whole country, lasting rain. — *Maṇḍala-śas,* ind. by circles, in circles, in rings. — *Maṇḍalāgra* (*°la-ag°*), *as, ā, am,* round-pointed, having a round point or end; (*as*), m. a bent or rounded sword, a scimitar, sabre; (*am*), n., scil. *śastra,* a surgeon's circular knife. — *Maṇḍalādhipa* or *maṇḍalādhīśa* (*°ia-adh°*), *as,* m. the lord of a district, ruler or governor of a province, king of a country, a monarch, emperor. — *Maṇḍalī-karaṇa, am,* n. the act of making round, rounding, gathering in a ball or circle, coiling, &c. — *Maṇḍalī-kṛi,* cl. 8. P. *-karoti, -kartum,* to make round, form into a circle or ball, form into a ring, coil. — *Maṇḍalī-kṛita, as, ā, am,* formed into a circle, made circular, rounded, curved, tense, bent (as a bow). — *Maṇḍalī-nṛitya* = *maṇḍala-nṛitya,* q. v. — *Maṇḍalī-bhū,* cl. 1. P. *-bhavati, -bhavitum,* to become round, to form a circle. — *Maṇḍalī-bhūta, as, ā, am,* become round, become circular or rounded, curved, bent (as a bow). — *Maṇḍaleśa* (*°la-īśa*) or *maṇḍaleśvara* (*°la-īś°*), *as,* m. the lord of a district, ruler or governor of a province. — *Maṇḍaleśa-tva, am,* n. rulership of a province, governorship. — *Maṇḍalottama* (*°la-ut°*), *am,* n. the best or most excellent empire, principal kingdom.

*Maṇḍalaka, am,* n. a disk; a circle; a district, province; a cutaneous disease, white leprosy with round spots; a circular array of troops; a group; a mirror; (*as*), m. a dog. — *Maṇḍalaka-rājan, ā,* m. the king of a small district or province.

*Maṇḍalaya,* Nom. P. *maṇḍalayati,* &c., to make round or circular.

*Maṇḍalāya,* Nom. A. *maṇḍalāyate, -yitum,* to become a circle, form one's self into a circle or ring, coil one's self.

*Maṇḍalāyamāna, as, ā, am,* becoming circular, forming one's self into a circle or ring, coiling one's self.

*Maṇḍalāyita, as, ā, am,* formed into a circle or ring; round, circular, = *vartula?;* (*am*), n. a ball, globe.

*Maṇḍalita, as, ā, am,* made round or circular, (*pari-maṇḍalita,* rounded, whirled round.) — *Maṇḍalita-hasta-kāṇḍa, as,* m. having a trunk formed in rings or circles (said of an elephant).

*Maṇḍalin, ī, inī, i,* forming a circle or ring, made up into a coil or ball; possessing or ruling a country; (*ī*), m. 'marked with round spots,' a particular kind of snake (= *go-nāsa*); 'ringed,' any snake; the ruler of a district or province; a pole-cat; a cat; a dog; the Indian fig-tree [cf. *maṇḍala-vaṭa*]; the sun.

**मण्डित** *maṇḍita.* See col. 1.

**मण्डु** *maṇḍu, us,* m., N. of a Ṛishi; [cf. *māṇḍavya.*]

*Maṇḍuka* in *panka-m°,* q. v.

**मण्डूक** *maṇḍūka, as,* m. (said to be fr. rt. *maṇḍ*), a frog; N. of a particular breed of horses; the plant Calosanthes Indica; N. of a Ṛishi; of a Nāga; (according to some) = *gāḍha-tejas?;* (*ā*), f. the plant Rubia Munjista, = *manjishṭhā;* (*ī*), f. a female frog; N. of several plants (= *maṇḍūka-parṇī*); Hydrocotyle Asiatica; Polanisia Icosandra; Clerodendrum Siphonanthus; a particular shrub (commonly called Khulakuḍī); a wanton woman; (*am*), n. a kind of coitus; (if *maṇḍūka* occurs at the end of an adj. comp. the fem. ends in *ā.*) — *Maṇḍūka-kula, am,* n. a collection or assemblage of frogs. — *Maṇḍūka-gati-lālasa, as, ā, am,* ardently desiring the gait of a frog. — *Maṇḍūka-parṇa, as,* m., N. of several plants, Calosanthes Indica, = *kapītana;* (*ī*), f. Rubia Munjista; Clerodendrum Siphonanthus; Polanisia Icosandra; Hydrocotyle Asiatica; a particular shrub (commonly called Khulakuḍī). — *Maṇḍūkaparṇikā, f.* = *maṇḍūka-parṇī.* — *Maṇḍūka-pluti, is,* f. 'frog-leap,' the passing over or skipping of several Sūtras and supplying from a previous Sūtra (in grammar). — *Maṇḍūka-mātṛi, tā,* f. 'the mother of frogs,' the plant Clerodendrum Siphonanthus. — *Maṇḍūka-yoga, as,* m. a particular kind of abstract meditation in which an ascetic sits motionless like a frog. — *Maṇḍūkayoga-niyata, as, ā, am,* intent upon the frog-meditation. — *Maṇḍūkayoga-śayana, am,* n. lying like a frog in deep meditation. — *Maṇḍūka-śāyin, ī, inī, i,* lying like a frog. — *Maṇḍūka-sarasa, am,* n. a frog-pond, pond full of frogs [cf. Pāṇ. V. 4, 94]. — *Maṇḍūkānuvṛitti* (*°ka-an°*), *is,* f. 'frog-course,' skipping over or omitting at intervals; [cf. *maṇḍūka-pluti.*]

**मण्डूर** *maṇḍūra, am,* n. rust of iron, scoriæ, dross. — *Maṇḍūra-dhāṇikī,* f., Ved. a particular abusive and indelicate expression.

**मत्** *mat* or *mad,* abl. of 3. *ma,* q. v. (serving for the base of the singular number of the first personal pronoun at the beginning of compounds, the proper form in these cases being *mad,* see 1. *mad*). *Mat-kṛita, mat-para,* &c. See under 1. *mad,* p. 734, col. 1.

**मत** *mata.* See p. 740, col. 3.

**मतङ्ग** *mataṅga, as,* m. (according to some fr. *matam* + *ga,* going wilfully), an elephant; a cloud; N. of a Muni (mentioned in Mahā-bh. Ādi-p. 2925, &c.); of a Dānava; (*ās*), m. pl. the family of this Muni. — *Mataṅga-ja, as,* m. an elephant. — *Mataṅgaja-tva, am,* n. the being an elephant. — *Mataṅga-tīrtha, am,* n., N. of a sacred bathing-place (mentioned in the Śiva-Purāṇa). — *Mataṅgadeva, as,* m., N. of a fabulous being. — *Mataṅgapura, am,* n., N. of a town. — *Mataṅga-vāpī,* f., N. of a sacred tank. — *Mataṅga-hataka, as,* m., N. of a man.

*Mataṅginī,* f., N. of a daughter of Mandara.

**मतल्लिका** *matallikā,* f. (at the end of a comp.), anything excellent of its kind [cf. *maćarćika, go-m°*]; a particular metre, four times ∪ – ∪ – ∪ – ∪ –.

*Matallī,* f. = *matallikā,* anything excellent of its kind.

**मतस्न** *matasna, e,* n. du., Ved., N. of certain internal organs of the body, (perhaps) the kidneys; (according to Mahī-dhara on Vājasaneyi-saṃhitā XIX. 85) = *hṛidayobhaya-pārśva-sthe asthinī,* two bones situated on either side of the heart.

**मति** *mati.* See p. 740, col. 3.

**मतिनार** *matināra, as,* m., N. of a king.

**मतिल** *matila, as,* m., N. of a king.

**मतीकृ** *matī-kṛi.* See below.

**मतुथ** *matutha, as,* m. (fr. rt. *man*), an intelligent person (= *medhāvin*).

**मतुल** *matula,* (with Buddhists) a particular high number.

**मत्क** 1. *matka, as,* m. (for 2. see p. 734, col. 1), a bug, = *matkuṇa* below.

*Matkuṇa, as,* m. a bug; a flea; a beardless man; an elephant without tusks; a small elephant; a buffalo; a cocoa-nut; (*ā*), f. pudendum (of a young girl, = *ajāta-loma-bhaga*); N. of a river; (*am*), n. armour for the thighs or legs, greaves (= *jaṅghātrāṇa;* cf. *mankshaṇa*). — *Matkuṇāri* (*°ṇa-ari*), *is,* m. 'bug-enemy,' hemp.

*Matkuṇikā* or *matkulikā,* f., N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda.

**मत्त** *matta, matta-kāla, matta-gāminī, matta-dantin,* &c. See p. 734, col. 2.

**मत्य** 1. *matya, am,* n. (for 2. see p. 741), a harrow, roller; a club (perhaps with teeth, Ved.); harrowing, rolling, making even or level; [cf. *madi.*]

*Mati-kṛi,* cl. 8. P. *-karoti, -kartum,* to harrow, roll, make even by rolling.

**मत्स** *matsa, as,* m. (fr. rt. 2. *mad,* to rejoice), = *matsya,* a fish ('the gay one'); the king of the Matsyas, (also read *matsya,* q. v.); (*ī*), f. = *matsyā,* p. 733, col. 1. — *Matsa-gaṇṭa, as,* m. a kind of fish-sauce (= *vyañjana-viśesha;* perhaps for *matsa-ghaṇṭa,* cf. *matsya-ghaṇṭa*).

*Matsara, as, ā, am* (according to Uṇādi-s. III. 73. fr. rt. 2. *mad;* according to others fr. *mat* +