śīrsha. — *Mitra-samprāpti, is,* f. 'acquisition of friends,' N. of the second book of the Pañća-tantra. — *Mitra-saha, as, ā, am,* tolerant of friends, indulgent towards friends; (*as*), m., N. of a king, (also called *Kalmāsha-pāda*); N. of a Brāhman. — *Mitra-sāha, as, ā, am,* = *mitra-saha* above. — *Mitra-sāhvayā,* f., N. of a divine being. — *Mitra-sena, as,* m., N. of a son of the twelfth Manu; of a grandson of Kṛishṇa; of a Buddhist; of a king of the Dravida country. — *Mitra-hatyā,* f. the murder of a friend. — *Mitra-han, ā,* m. one who kills or murders a friend; [cf. *mitra-ghna.*] — *Mitra-hū* = *mitraṃ hvayati,* see Vopa-deva XXVI. 72. — *Mitrākhya* (°*ra-ākh*°), *as, ā, am,* named after Mitra. — *Mitrāćāra* (°*ra-āć*°), *as,* m. treatment of friends, conduct to be observed towards a friend. — *Mitrātithi* (°*ra-at*°), *is,* m., Ved. a proper N. — *Mitrānugrahaṇa* (°*ra-an*°), *am,* n. the act of favouring friends or causing them prosperity. — *Mitrābhidroha* (°*ra-abh*°), *as,* m. = *mitra-droha,* q. v. — *Mitrā-varuṇa, au,* m. du. Mitra and Varuṇa, see p. 777, under 1. *mitra*; (*mitrā-varuṇayor ayanam,* N. of a particular festival.) — *Mitrāvaruṇavat, ān, atī, at,* Ved. accompanied by Mitra and Varuṇa. — *Mitrāvaruṇīya, am,* n. the office of the Ṛitvij Mitrā-varuṇa. — *Mitrā-vasu, us,* m., N. of a son of Viśvā-vasu, king of the Siddbas. — *Mitrī-kṛi,* cl. 8. P. A. *-karoti, -kurute,* &c., to make a friend, make any one a friend, make any one friendly to one's self. — *Mitrī-bhū,* cl. 1. P. *-bhavati,* &c., to become a friend, make friends with (with inst.). — *Mitrī-bhāva,* ind. becoming a friend or friendly. — *Mitreru* (°*ra-īru*), *us, us, u,* Ved. (Sāy.) troubling friends, disturbing friends or friendly worshippers (= *mitrāṇāṃ yajamānānām īrayitṛi,* = *mitrāṇām bādhaka*). — *Mitreśvara* (°*ra-īś*°), scil. *hara,* N. of a statue of Śiva erected by Mitra-śarman. — *Mitrodaya* (°*ra-ud*°), *as,* m. a friend's welfare, the success or prosperity of a friend; sunrise; N. of a work by Mitra-miśra on jurisprudence, (abbreviated from *vīra-m*°.)

2. *mitra,* Nom. P. *mitrati,* &c., to be friendly, act in a friendly manner.

Mitraka, as, m. a proper N.

Mitraya, Nom. P. *mitrayati,* &c., (probably) to befriend.

Mitrayu, us, us, u (fr. *mitraya* above), friendly-minded; winning or acquiring friends, attractive; = *loka-yātrābhijña,* possessing worldly prudence, acquainted with the traditions and customs of mankind; (*us*), m. a friend; N. of a teacher; of a son of Divo-dāsa; (*avas*), m. pl., N. of a race.

Mitrāya, Nom. A. *mitrāyate,* &c., (probably) to desire or wish for a friend.

Mitrāyu, us, us, u (fr. *mitrāya* above), desiring a friend, seeking friendship (Ved.); (*us*), m., N. of a son of Divo-dāsa, (also read *mitrcyu*); N. of a preceptor.

Mitrin, ī, iṇī, i, Ved. befriended, having a friend; united by friendship.

Mitriya, as, ā, am, friendly, coming from or relating to a friend.

Mitrīya, Nom. P. *mitrīyati,* &c., to treat any one as a friend or companion, to seek to make a friend of any one.

Mitrīyat, an, antī, at, becoming a friend, acting as a friend, deserving friendship.

Mitrya, as, ā, am, Ved. = *mitriya;* (at the end of a comp.) see Gaṇa Vargyādi to Pāṇ. VI. 2, 131.

मित्वा *mitvā.* See p. 777, col. 2.

मिथ् *mith* (connected with rts. *meth, midh, medh,* 1. *mid, med, mil*), cl. 1. P. A. *methati, mithati, methate,* &c., to meet or associate with; to unite, pair; to meet as rivals, be mutually antagonistic, wrangle, contradict, revile; to take hold of, grasp; to understand, perceive, know; to hurt, injure; to strike, kill.

Mithatyā, ind., Ved. alternately, emulously; (according to Sāy. *mithatyā* is inst. c. of *mithati* = *hiṃsā.*)

Mithas, ind. together, mutually, reciprocally, with each other, in common, to one another; from each other; between one another, secretly, privately, in secret; alternately, by turns. — *Mithas-tur,* Ved. following closely on one another (as day and night), alternating, emulous, (according to Sāy. on Ṛig-veda VI. 49, 3, *mithas-turā* = *parasparam bādhayantyau,* mutually opposing each other.) — *Mithas-spṛidhya, as, ā, am,* emulating or vying together, mutually emulous. — *Mitho-avadya-pa, as, ā, am,* Ved. mutually averting calamities. — *Mitho-yodha, as,* m., Ved. hand to hand fighting with one another.

Mithu, ind., Ved. falsely, wrongly, pervertedly, confusedly.

Mithuna, as, ā, am, paired, forming a pair; (*as*), m., Ved. a pair (male and female, boy and girl, son and daughter), a twin couple, a brace, couple or pair in general, (in Ved. usually m. du., e. g. *saptī mithunā,* a pair of horses; *go-mithunau,* a pair of cows; in the later language mostly neut.); (*am*), n. a pair, couple, brace; twins; union, junction; congress of the sexes, pairing, cohabitation, copulation; the sign of the zodiac Gemini, or the third arc of 30° in a circle, (in this sense also *as,* m.); (in gram.) a root compounded with a preposition; a term applied to a particular kind of small statue at the entrance of a temple. — *Mithuna-tva, am,* n. or *mithuna-bhāva, as,* m. the state of being a pair or forming a couple. — *Mithuna-vratin, ī, inī, i,* devoted to sexual cohabitation, practising copulation. — *Mithunī-kṛi,* cl. 8. P. *-karoti, -kartum,* to cause to pair or couple, effect the union of the sexes. — *Mithunī-ćārin, ī, iṇī, i,* coupling together, cohabiting, having sexual intercourse. — *Mithunī-bhāva, as,* m. copulation, cohabitation, amorous inclination. — *Mithunī-bhū,* cl. 1. P. *-bhavati,* &c., to become paired, to be joined or united in couples, be arranged in pairs. — *Mithunī-bhūya,* ind. 'being joined in pairs, forming or uniting in couples. — *Mithune-ćara, as, ā, am,* going in pairs, living in pairs; (*as*), m. the Cakra-vāka.

Mithunāya, Nom. A. *mithunāyate,* &c., to copulate, couple, pair, cohabit sexually.

Mithuyā, ind., Ved. invertedly, distortedly, perversely, falsely, incorrectly; [cf. *mithyā* below.]

Mithus, ind., Ved. = *mithuyā* above, (*mithur bhū,* to turn out badly, fail); reciprocally, mutually (= *mithas*).

Mithū-dṛiś, k, k, k, Ved. seen or appearing alternately.

Mitho, ind. = *mithas,* q. v., cf. Gaṇa Svarādi to Pāṇ. I. 1, 37.

Mithyā, ind. (probably a contracted form for *mithuyā* above), invertedly, distortedly, contrarily, perversely, falsely, incorrectly, wrongly, improperly, (*katham mayi mithyā pravartase,* why dost thou act improperly towards me?); untruly, deceitfully, in a lying manner, (with *vad, vać, brū,* to speak falsely, to make a false assertion); in vain; *mithyā* at the beginning of a comp. is often equivalent to an adj., and translatable by 'false, untrue, sham, unjust,' &c.; Mithyā, Untruth, is personified as the wife of A-dharma. — *Mithyā-karman, a,* n. false act, failure. — *Mithyā-kṛi,* cl. 8. P. *-karoti,* &c., to make false, falsify, utter a falsehood, contradict: Caus. P. *-kārayati,* &c., to pronounce [a word] wrongly once: Caus. A. *-kārayate,* to pronounce wrongly over and over again; see Pāṇ. I. 3, 71. — *Mithyā-kopa, as,* m. feigned resentment, pretended anger. — *Mithyā-kraya, as,* m. a false price. — *Mithyā-graha* or *mithyāgraha* (°*yā-āg*°), *as,* m. improper persistency, useless obstinacy. — *Mithyāćarat* (°*yā-āć*°), *an, antī, at,* acting or practising falsehood. — *Mithyā-ćaryā,* f. false behaviour, hypocrisy. — *Mithyāćāra* (°*yā-āć*°), *as, ā, am,* dealing falsely, perversely; hypocritical, sanctimonious; (*as*), m. improper or incorrect conduct, wrong treatment (in medicine). — *Mithyā-jalpita, am,* n. a false report or rumour. — *Mithyā-jñāna, am,* n. a false conception, misapprehension, error, mistake. — *Mithyātva, am,* n. falsity, unreality; illusion; (with Jainas) the lowest of the fourteen steps which lead to final emancipation; inversion; perversion (as one of the eighteen faults of a Jaina system). — *Mithyātvin, ī, inī, i,* being in a state of illusion. — *Mithyā-darśana, am,* n. a false appearance; false doctrine, heresy. — *Mithyā-dṛishṭi, is,* f. false doctrine, heresy, denial of future existence, atheism. — *Mithyādhyavasiti* (°*yā-adh*°), *is,* f. 'fruitless trouble,' epithet of a figure of speech expressing the impossibility of a thing by making it depend upon some impossible contingency (e. g. 'only one who wears a crown of air can engage the affections of a harlot'). — *Mithyā-nirasana, am,* n. denial by oath. — *Mithyā-paṇḍita, as, ā, am,* one who makes a false pretence to learning, educated or learned only in appearance. — *Mithyāpavāda* (°*yā-ap*°), *as,* m. a false accusation. — *Mithyā-purusha, as,* m. a mere sham person, a man only in appearance. — *Mithyā-pratijña, as, ā, am,* false to one's promise, faithless, treacherous. — *Mithyā-pravādin, ī, inī, i,* speaking falsely, lying. — *Mithyā-pravṛitti, is,* f. an erroneous course of action, wrong function (of the senses), misdirected effort. — *Mithyā-prasupta, as, ā, am,* falsely or pretendedly asleep, feigning sleep. — *Mithyā-phala, am,* n. an imaginary or vain advantage or reward. — *Mithyābhigṛidhna* (°*yā-abh*°), *as, ā, am,* unjustly covetous. — *Mithyābhidhā* (°*yā-abh*°), f. a false name. — *Mithyābhidhāna* (°*yā-abh*°), *am,* n. a false or untrue expression or assertion. — *Mithyābhiyoga* (°*yā-abh*°), *as,* m. an unjust claim, a false accusation, groundless charge. — *Mithyābhiśaṃsana, am,* n. or *mithyābhiśasti* (°*yā-abh*°), *is,* f. a false accusation. — *Mithyābhiśaṃsin* (°*yā-abh*°), *ī,* m. a false or unjust accuser. — *Mithyābhiśāpa, as,* m. an unjust claim, false accusation; a false prediction. — *Mithyā-bhū,* cl. 1. P. *-bhavati,* &c., to be false, &c. — *Mithyā-mati, is,* f. false opinion, error, ignorance, mistake. — *Mithyā-māna, as,* m. false pride. — *Mithyā-yoga, as,* m. wrong use or employment. — *Mithyā-vadat, an, antī, at,* speaking falsely. — *Mithyā-vadhyānukīrtana* (°*ya-an*°), *am,* n. the proclaiming that any one has been unjustly sentenced to death. — *Mithyā-vākya, am,* n. an untruthful speech, falsehood, lie. — *Mithyā-vāć, k, k, k,* whose words are false, untruthful, lying. — *Mithyā-vāda, as,* m. false or untruthful speech, a falsehood, lie; declaring the falsehood of an accusation; (*as, ā, am*), speaking untruly, lying. — *Mithyā-vādin, ī, inī, i,* speaking untruly, lying, a liar; declaring an accusation to be false. — *Mithyā-vārttā,* f. false report. — *Mithyā-vyāpāra, as,* m. wrong occupation, meddling with another's affairs. — *Mithyā-sākshin, ī,* m. a false witness. — *Mithyā-sākshi-pradātṛi, tā, trī, tṛi,* bringing forward false witnesses. — *Mithyāhāra* (°*yā-āh*°), *as,* m. improper nourishment, wrong diet. — *Mithyottara* (°*yā-ut*°), *am,* n. (in law) an untrue answer, false or prevaricating reply. — *Mithyopaćāra* (°*yā-up*°), *as,* m. a feigned or pretended service or kindness; (in medicine) wrong treatment.

मिथि *mithi, is,* m., N. of a son of Nimi and king of Mithilā.

मिथित *mithita, as,* m. a proper N.

मिथिल *mithila, as,* m., N. of a king, the founder of Mithilā; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, probably the inhabitants; (*ā*), f., N. of a city said to have been founded by Mithi or Mithila, (it was the capital of Videha or the modern Tirhut, and residence of king Janaka.) — *Mithilādhipati* (°*lā-adh*°), *is,* m. lord of Mithilā, i. e. Janaka.

मिथ्या *mithyā.* See col. 2.

मिद् 1. *mid,* cl. 1. P. A. *medati, -te,* &c., = rt. *mith,* q. v.

मिद् 2. *mid* or *mind,* cl. 1. A. *medate, mimide, medishyati, amidat, meditum;* cl. 4. P. A. *medyati, -te, mimeda, mimide, medishyati, amidat, meditum;* cl. 10. P. *mindayati, medayati,* &c., to become fat; to be unctuous or