मुधा *mudhā*, ind. (perhaps connected with rt. 1. *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, Uṇādi-s. IV. 122; perhaps connected with *μόνος*, alone, whence the Eng. *monk* is said to be derived; cf. also *μία* fr. *εἷς*), 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. *śākya-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 = *paramātman*, 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 Munis,' an epithet of the seven stars of Ursa Major; a symbolical expression for the number seven; (*is* or *munī*), f. a female Muni; (*is*), f., N. of a daughter of Daksha and wife of Kaśyapa, mother of a class of Gandharvas and Apsarasas, (see *mauneya*.) — *Muni-keśa*, *as*, *ā* or *ī*, *am*, Ved. 'monk-haired,' wearing long hair like a Muni. — *Muni-kharjūrikā*, f. a species of date. — *Muni-ćitta*, see Gaṇa Sutaṅgamādi to Pāṇ. IV. 2, 80. — *Muni-ććhada*, *as*, m. 'seven-leaved,' N. of a plant (= *sapta-ććhada*). — *Muni-jñāna-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; Calosanthes Indica. — *Muni-nirmita*, *as*, m. a species of plant (= *ḍiṇḍiśa*). — *Munipadī*, 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-puṅgava*, *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. Areca Triandra. — *Muni-bheshaja*, *am*, n. 'sage's medicine,' fasting; the fruit of the yellow Myrobalan; Agati Grandiflora; Terminalia Chebula or Citrina. — *Muni-maraṇa*, *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-śreshṭha*, *as*, m. an excellent sage, eminent saint. — *Muni-sattra*, *am*, n., Ved., N. of an Ishṭi, q. v. — *Muni-suvrata*, *as*, m., N. of the twelfth Arhat of the past Ut-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 Pushpamitra. — *Munīndra* (°*ni-in*°), *as*, m. 'chief of sages or ascetics,' a great sage or ascetic; epithet of a Buddha; of Śākya-muni; of Bharata; of Śiva; of a Dānava. — *Munīndra-tā*, f. the rank of a great Muni. — *Munī-vatī*, f., see Gaṇa Śarādi to Pāṇ. VI. 3, 120. — *Muni-vaha*, see Scholiast on Pāṇ. VI. 3, 121. — *Munīśa* (°*nī-īśa*), *as*, m. 'chief of sages or ascetics,' a great sage or ascetic. — *Munīśvara* (°*nī-īś*°), *as*, m. 'chief of sages or ascetics,' a great sage or ascetic; an epithet of Vishṇu; of Buddha; N. of a commentator on the Siddhānta-Śiromaṇi. — *Muny-anna*, *āni*, n. pl. the food of ascetics (consisting mostly of roots and fruits). — *Munyayana*, *am*, n., N. of an Ishṭi, q. v. — *Munyālaya-tīrtha*, *am*, n., N. of a Tīrtha.

Munika, *as*, m. a proper N.

Muniśa, *as*, *ā*, *am*, full of ascetics.

मुन्थहा *munthahā*, *munthā*, astrological terms.

मुन्नभट्ट *munnabhaṭṭa*, *as*, m. a proper N.

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

मुमुचान *mumućāna*, *mumuću*. See p. 783, col. 2.

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

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

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

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

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

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

मुम्मुनि *mummuni*, *is*, m. a proper N.

मुर् 1. *mur*, *ūr*, Ved. (fr. rt. *mṛi*), a mortal, (Sāy. = *maraṇa-svabhāva*, *maraṇa-śīla*.)

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

मुर् 3. *mur*, *ūr* (fr. rt. *murv*), binding, tying.

मुर् 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 Vishṇu. — *Mura-da*, *as*, m. 'Mura-cutting,' the discus of Vishṇu. — *Mura-dvish*, *ṭ*, m. 'foe of Mura,' epithet of Kṛishṇa or Vishṇu. — *Mura-bhid*, *t*, m. 'cleaver of Mura,' epithet of Kṛishṇa or Vishṇu. — *Mura-mardana*, *as*, m. 'crusher of Mura,' epithet of Kṛishṇa or Vishṇu. — *Mura-ripu*, *us*, m. 'enemy of Mura,' epithet of Kṛishṇa or Vishṇu. — *Mura-vairin*, *ī*, m. 'enemy of Mura,' epithet of Kṛishṇa or Vishṇu. — *Murahan*, *hā*, m. 'slayer of Mura,' epithet of Kṛishṇa or Vishṇu. — *Murāri* (°*ra-ari*), *is*, m. 'enemy of Mura,' epithet of Kṛishṇa or Vishṇu; 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-miśra*, *as*, m., N. of a scholar, = Murāri (author of the Murāri-nāṭaka). — *Murāri-vijaya*, *as*, m., N. of a drama.

मुरगण्ड *muraganḍa*, *as*, m. an eruption on the face (= *varaṇḍa*).

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

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

मुरज *muroja*, *as*, m. (thought by some to be a comp. of *mura* + *ja*), a kind of drum, tambourine; a Śloka 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 Śiva's attendants.

मुरण्ड *muraṇḍa*, *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. *muruṇḍa*.]

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

मुरमण्ड *muramaṇḍa* (probably incorrect) for *muraganḍa*, 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. — *Muralī-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 *murasidābāda*, N. of a city (=مرشد آباد).

मुराद *murāda*, *as*, m. a proper N.

मुरु *muru*, *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 *maurvī*); a kind of iron. — *Muru-deśa*, *as*, m., N. of a country; [cf. *maru-deśa*.]

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

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

Muruṇḍaka, *as*, m., N. of a mountain in Udyāna.

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

मुर्च्छ् *murćh*, cl. 1. P. *mūrćhati*, *mumūrćha*, *mūrćhishyati*, *amūrćhīt*, *mūrćhitum*, 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 raṇhaḥ śiloććhaye na mūrćhati*, 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. *mūrćhayati*, *-yitum*, 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).

Mūrkha, *as*, *ā*, *am*, stupid, foolish, silly, ignorant, dull, unintelligent; inexperienced in (with loc.); (*as*), m. a fool, blockhead; a sort of bean, Phaseolus Radiatus. — *Mūrkha-tā*, f. or *mūrkha-tva* or *mūrkha-bhūya*, *am*, n. stupidity, folly, foolishness, dulness. — *Mūrkha-bhrātṛika*, *as*, m. one who has a foolish brother. — *Mūrkha-maṇḍala*, *am*, n. a collection or assemblage of fools. — *Mūrkha-vyasana-nāyaka*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, having a foolish and vicious commander. — *Mūrkha-śata*, *am*, n. a hundred fools. — *Mūrkhī-bhū*, cl. 1. P. *-bhavati*, *-bhavitum*, to become stupid or foolish.

Mūrkhiman, *ā*, m. dulness, stupidity, folly (= *mūrkha-tā*).

Mūrćhat, *an*, *antī*, *at*, becoming senseless, fainting, swooning.

Mūrćhana, *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