down roots; (*as*), m. a chariot. — *Mūla-virecana, am,* n. a purgative prepared from roots. — *Mūla-vyasana-vṛitti, is,* f. the hereditary occupation of executing criminals (Manu X. 38). — *Mūla-vratin, ī, inī, i,* living exclusively on roots. — *Mūla-śakuna, as,* m. (in augury) the first bird. — *Mūla-śākaṭa* or *mūla-śākina, am,* n. a field planted with edible roots. — *Mūla-śrīpati-tīrtha, am,* n., N. of a Tīrtha. — *Mūla-saṅgha, as,* m. a society or sect. — *Mūla-sarvāstivāda* (°*va-as*°), *ās,* m. pl., N. of a Buddhist school. — *Mūla-sādhana, am,* n. a chief instrument, principal expedient. — *Mūla-sūtra, am,* n. a principal Sūtra. — *Mūla-sthala, am,* n., N. of a place. — *Mūla-sthāna, am,* n. principal place; foundation, base; the air, atmosphere; God; Mooltan; (*ī*), f. an epithet of Gaurī. — *Mūlasthāna-tīrtha, am,* n., N. of a Tīrtha (= *bhāskara*). — *Mūla-sthāyin, ī, inī, i,* existing from the beginning; (*ī*), m. an epithet of Śiva. — *Mūla-srotas, as,* n. the fountain-head of a river, principal current. — *Mūla-hara, as, ā, am,* taking away the roots of anything, uprooting, utterly destroying, eradicating. — *Mūla-hara-tva, am,* n. the state of plucking up by the roots, eradicating, utter ruin. — *Mūlādhāra* (°*la-ādh*°), *am,* n., scil. *ćukra,* epithet of a mystical circle situated above the generative organs; (according to a Scholiast) the navel. — *Mūlābha* (°*la-ābh*°), *am,* n. a radish. — *Mūlābhidharma-śāstra* (°*la-abh*°), *am,* n. the original Abhidharma-śāstra. — *Mūlāyatana* (°*la-āy*°), *am,* n. an original residence. — *Mūlāvidyā-vināśuka* (°*la-av*°), *as, ikā, am,* (probably) destroying ignorance at its roots, eradicating ignorance. — *Mūlāśin* (°*la-āś*°), *ī, inī, i,* 'root-eating,' living upon roots. — *Mūlāhvā* (°*la-āh*°), *am,* n. a radish. — *Mūlī-karman, a,* n. = *mūla-karman,* q. v. — *Mūlī-bhūta, as, ā, am,* become a root, become a source or origin. — *Mūlocchcda* (°*la-uć*°), *as,* m. cutting up the roots, utter destruction. — *Mūlotkhāta* (°*la-ut*°), *as, ā, am,* dug up by the roots, utterly destroyed; (*am*), n. digging up roots. — *Mūlotpāṭana* (°*la-ut*°), *am,* n. the digging up of roots. — *Mūlotpāṭana-jīvin, ī,* m. one who lives by digging for roots (= *mūla-khānaka*). — *Mūlaushadhi* (°*la-osh*°), *is,* f. a species of plant.

Mūlaka, as, ikā, am, (at the end of comps.) having roots, rooted in, springing from; born under the constellation Mūla; (*as, am*), m. n. an esculent root; a radish [cf. *ćāṇakya-m*°, *nepāla-m*°]; a sort of yam; (*as*), m. a kind of vegetable poison; N. of a prince, a son of Aśmaka; (*ikā*), f. a root. — *Mūlaka-paṇa, as,* m. a handful or bunch of radishes, &c. (for sale). — *Mūlaka-parṇī,* f. Moringa Pterygosperma. — *Mūlaka-potikā,* f. a radish. — *Mūlaka-mūlā,* f. the plant Lipeocercis Serrata.

Mūlasa, as, ā, am, see Gaṇa Tṛiṇādi to Pāṇ. IV. 2, 80.

Mūlika, as, ā, am, living on roots; radical, original; primary, principal; (*as*), m. an ascetic, devotee; (*ā*), f. a multitude or collection of roots. — *Mūlikārtha* (°*ka-ar*°), *as,* m. a radical fact; [cf. *yoga.*]

Mūlin, ī, inī, i, having a root or stock or origin, &c.; (*ī*), m. a tree.

Mūlina, as, ā, am, having a root, growing from a root (not bulbous or tuberous; cf. *phala-mūlina*); = *mūla-kṛit,* q. v.; (*as*), m. a plant, tree.

Mūlera, as, m. a king: Indian spikenard, Nardostachys Jatamansi (= *jaṭā-māṇsī, jaṭā*).

Mūlya, as, ā, am, being at the root; to be torn up by the roots, to be eradicated; to be bought for a price, to be bought, purchasable; (*am*), n. original value; price, worth, value, a sum of money given as payment (e. g. *dātum mūlyena,* to part with for a certain price, sell; *dattvā kiṅćin mūlyena,* having given something in payment; *mūlyena gṛihīta,* bought for a price); wages, salary, payment for service rendered; earnings, gain; = *mūla,* capital, principal; an article purchased. — *Mūlya-karaṇa, am,* n. making the worth or value of anything, turning into money. — *Mūlya-vivarjita, as, ā, am,* devoid of price, priceless, invaluable.

मूलाट *mūlāṭa, mūlāṭī,* see Gaṇa Gaurādi to Pāṇ. IV. 1, 41.

मूष 1. *mūsh* (= rt. 2. *mush*), cl. 1. P. *mūshati, mūshitum,* to steal, rob, plunder. 2. *mūsh, ṭ,* Ved. a mouse.

Mūsha, as, ā or *ī,* m. f. a rat, mouse; (*ā*), f. a crucible, (said to be also *as,* m. and *ī,* f.); Lipeocercis Serrata; = *gavākṣha,* a round window, air-hole; [cf. Gr. *μῦς*; Lat. *mus, mus-culu-s, musci-pu-la*; Old Germ. *mûs*; Slav. *mys-i.*] — *Mūshā-karṇī,* f. an aquatic plant, Salvinia Cucullata. — *Mūshā-tuttha, am,* n. a kind of vitriol. — *Mūshī-karaṇa, am,* n. melting in a crucible.

Mūshaka, as, m. a thief; a rat, mouse; a kind of metre; a particular part of the face; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people; (*ikā*), f. a rat, mouse, a female rat or mouse; a species of leech; Salvinia Cucullata; a crucible; (*akā*), f. a rat, mouse, female rat. — *Mūshaka-karṇikā* or *mūshaka-karṇī* or *mūshaka-mārī,* f. = *mūshā-karṇī,* q. v. — *Mūshakāda* (°*ka-ada*), *as,* m. 'mouse-eater,' N. of a Nāga. — *Mūshakārāti* (°*ka-ar*°), *is,* m. 'mouse's foe,' a cat.

Māshaṇa, am, n. the act of stealing, pilfering, filching.

Mūshat, an, antī, at, stealing, filching, plundering.

Mūshika, as, m. a thief, plunderer; a rat, mouse [cf. *gandha-mūshika, mahā-mūshika*]; Mimosa Sirissa (= *śirīsha*); N. of a country (the part of the Malabar coast between Quilon and Cape Comorin); (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, (also read *bhūshika*); (*ā*), f., see under *mūshaka.* — *Mūshika-nirviśesha, as, ā, am,* not differing from a mouse, the same as a mouse. — *Mūshika-parṇī,* f. an aquatic plant, Salvinia Cucullata. — *Mūshika-ratha, as,* m. 'rat-vehicled, riding on a rat,' an epithet of Gaṇeśa (see *gaṇeśa,* p. 279). — *Mūshika-vishāṇa, am,* n. a mouse's horn, i. e. an impossibility; [cf. *śaśa-vishāṇa.*] — *Mūshika-sthala, am,* n. (probably) a mole-hill. — *Mūshikānka* (°*ka-aṅ*°), *as,* m. 'characterized by a rat,' epithet of Gaṇeśa. — *Mūshikāćana* (°*ka-aṅ*°), *as,* m. 'going on a rat,' an epithet of Gaṇeśa. — *Mūshikāda* (°*ka-ada*) = *mūshakāda.* — *Mūshikā-dat, an, atī, at,* or *mūshikā-danta, as, ā* or *ī, am,* 'mouse-toothed,' having the teeth of a mouse. — *Mūshikāntakṛit* (°*ka-an*°), *t,* m. 'mouse-destroyer,' a cat. — *Mūshikārāti* = *mūshakārāti.* — *Mūshikāhvaya* (°*ka-āh*°), *as,* m. Salvinia Cucullata. — *Mūshikotkara* (°*ka-ut*° or °*kā-ut*°), *as,* m. a mole-hill.

Mūshikakā or *mūshikikā,* f. (diminutive of *mūshikā*), a little rat or mouse.

Mūshikāra, as, m. a male mouse.

Mūshita, as, ā, am, stolen, &c. = *mushita,* q. v.

Mūshi-parṇikā, f. = *mūshika-parṇī,* q. v.

Mūshika, as, ā, m. f. = *mūshika,* a rat, mouse. — *Mūshika-karṇī,* f. = *mūshā-karṇī,* q. v.

मूष्यायण *mūshyāyaṇa, as,* 'ā, *am,* born of unknown parents, (probably for *āmushyāyaṇa.*)

मूसरिःफ *mūsariḥ-pha* and *mūsarīpha, as,* m., N. of the fourth Yoga.

मृ *mṛi,* cl. 6. A., but in Perf., Futures, and Cond. only P. (ep. occasionally both P. and A. in all the tenses), *mriyate, mamāra, marishyati, amṛita, mṛishishṭa, martum* (epic forms *mriyati, mriyanti, mriyeyam, mriyeyus, mamre, mamrire,* Ved. forms *marati, marate, marāti, amarat*; the form *mumurat,* Ṛig-veda VIII. 97, 3, is said by Sāy. to = *mārayatu* = *vināśayatu*), to die, decease, depart from life: Pass. *mriyate* (sometimes used impersonally with inst. c.), Perf. *mamre,* Aor. *amāri:* Caus. *mārayati, -yitum,* Aor. *amīmarat,* to cause to die, kill, slay, put to death: Desid. *mumūrshati,* to wish to die, be about to die, be at the point of death, face death: Intens. *memrīyate, marmārti;* [cf. Zend *mar,* 'to die;' *mare-ta,* 'mortal;' *maretan,* 'man;' Gr. *ἄ-μβρο-το-ς, ἀμ-βρόσ-ιο-ς, βρο-τό-ς, μορ-τό-ς, μαρ-αίν-ω, μαρα-σ-μό-ς*: Lat. *mor-i-o-r, mor-(ti)-s, mor-tuu-us, mort-âli-s, morbu-s, mar-c-e-o, marc-e-sc-o, marc-i-du-s:* Angl. Sax. *uta-mæran, mordher, myrdhro, mordh:* Goth. *maur-th-r:* Slav. *mr-e-ti,* 'to die;' *mor-u,* 'plague, death;' *s-mrī-tī,* 'death;' *mrī-tvu,* 'a dead man:' Russ. *u-miraju,* 'to die;' *mertvyi,* 'dead;' *s-mer-tj,* 'death:' Lith. *mir-ti,* 'to die;' *már-a-s,* 'plague;' *mórai,* 'bier;' *s-mer-ti,* 'death:' Hib. *marbhaim,* 'I kill, slay;' *marbhan,* 'a corpse, dead body.']

Mumūrshā, f. (fr. Desid.), desire of death, wishing to die, being at the point of death, impatieoce of life.

Mumūrshu, us, us, u, wishing to die, being about to die, being at the point of death.

Mṛita, as, ā, am, dead, deceased, deathlike, torpid, useless; calcined, reduced (said of metals); (*am*), n. death, (*mṛitebhyaḥ pramṛitaṃ yānti,* they pass from death to death, i. e. from one death to another); = *ćaitya,* a grave; begging, food or alms obtained by begging. — *Mṛita-kalpa, as, ā, am,* almost dead, well-nigh dead, insensible, fainted. — *Mṛita-gṛiha, am,* n. 'house of the dead,' a grave. — *Mṛita-ćela, am,* n. the garments of the dead (worn by Caṇḍālas). — *Mṛita-jīvana, as, ī, am,* giving life to the dead, raising the dead to life. — *Mṛita-dāra, as,* m. one whose wife is dead, a widower. — *Mṛita-nātha, as, ā, am,* one whose lord is dead. — *Mṛita-niryātaka, as,* m. one who carries out dead bodies. — *Mṛita-pa, as,* m. a person who guards a dead body. — *Mṛita-pā, ās,* m. a person who watches a dead body, a man of the lowest caste who collects dead men's clothes, conveys dead bodies to the river side to be burnt, executes criminals, &c.; N. of an Asura. — *Mṛita-putra, as,* m. one whose son is dead. — *Mṛita-praja, as, ā, am,* one whose children are dead. — *Mṛita-prāya, as, ā, am,* well-nigh dead, almost dead. — *Mṛita-bhraj,* Ved. one who has lost the power of erection. — *Mṛita-matta* or *mṛita-mattaka, as,* m. a jackal. — *Mṛita-manas, ās, as,* Ved. unconscious, insensible. — *Mṛita-vat,* ind. like one dead. — *Mṛita-vatsā* or *mṛita-vatsikā,* f., Ved. whose offspring or first-born child dies. — *Mṛita-vastra-bhṛit, t, t, t,* wearing a dead man's clothes. — *Mṛita-vārshika,* the period of the short raios (said to last twenty-four hours, while the *vārshika* last a month, and the *dīrgha-vārshika* three months all but a day). — *Mṛita-śaṅkā,* f. the fear entertained of a person being dead. — *Mṛita-śabda, as,* m., Ved. report of any one's death. — *Mṛita-saṅskāra, as,* m. funeral rites or ceremonies. — *Mṛita-sañjīvana, as, ī, am,* reviving the dead, bringing the dead to life; (*ī*), f. the revival of a dead person, a Mantra for reviving the dead; (*am*), n. the revival of a dead person; bringing the dead to life. — *Mṛita-sañjīvin, ī, inī, i,* reviving or giving life to the dead, bringing the dead to life; (*inī*), f. epithet of a kind of formula; a species of shrub (= *gorakshadugdhā*); N. of a commentary on Piṅgala's Chandaḥ-śāstra. — *Mṛita-sūtaka, am,* n. bringing forth a still-born child; (*as*), m. a term applied to quicksilver in a particular state. — *Mṛita-snāta, as, ā, am,* one who has washed himself after a death or funeral, bathed after mourning; dying immediately after ablution. — *Mṛita-snāna, am,* n. ablution after a death or funeral. — *Mṛita-sva-moktṛi, tā,* m. 'letting alone, i. e. not taking, the property of deceased persons,' an epithet of Kumāra-pāla. — *Mṛita-hāra, as,* or *mṛita-hārin, ī,* m. a carrier of the dead, one who bears a corpse to the funeral pile. — *Mṛitāṅga* (°*ta-aṅ*), *am,* n. a dead body, corpse. — *Mṛitāṅgāra* (°*ta-aṅ*°), *as,* m. a proper N. — *Mṛitāṇḍa* (°*ta-aṇ*°), *am,* n. a seemingly dead or lifeless egg (as opposed to a living egg or testicle; cf. *mārtāṇḍa,* 'a bird' which is produced from the seemingly lifeless egg); (*as*), m. the sun; [cf. *mṛitaṇḍa.*] — *Mṛitādhāna* (°*ta-ādh*°), *am,* n. placing a dead body (on the funeral pile). — *Mṛitāśana* (°*ta-aś*°), *as, ā, am,* living upon the dead. — *Mṛitāśauća* (°*ta-āś*°), *am,* n. impurity contracted through the death of any one. — *Mṛitāhan* or *mṛitāhas* (°*ta-ah*°), n. the day of any one's death. — *Mṛitotthita*