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

Methikā or *methinī,* f. a sort of grass, Trigonella Fœnum Græcum.

मेद् *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 Kārāvara 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 Pāṇ. IV. 1, 41. — *Meda-ja, as,* m. a species of bdellium (= *bhūmija-guggulu*). — *Meda-pāṭa, as,* 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-śiras, 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-dosha*); a mystical term for the letter *v;* [cf. perhaps Gr. μῦελό-s for μεδυλό-s; Lat. *medulla* for *medusla* or *medurla.*] — *Medaḥ-puṭṭha* or *medaḥ-puṭṭhaka, 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 excrescence. — *Medo-granthi, is,* 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-vṛiddhi, is,* f. increase of fat, corpulence; enlargement of the scrotum.

Medin, 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 yukta* = *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.*) — *Medinī-kosha,* N. of a lexicon. — *Medinī-ja, as,* m., Ved. 'earth-born,' the planet Mars. — *Medinī-drava, as,* m. dust. — *Medinī-pati, is,* m. 'lord of the earth or of the country,' a prince, king. — *Medinīśa* (°*nī-īśa*), *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 *medinī,* f. See under *medin* above.

मेदुर *medura.* See above.

मेध् *medh* (= rts. *midh, mith*), cl. 1. 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-saṃhitā, 33, 92; N. of a son of Priya-vrata; see Gaṇa Paćādi to Pāṇ. 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 Daksha; a form of Dākshāyaṇī in Kaśmīra; 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, is,* m., Ved. 'lord of sacrifice,' Rudra. — *Medha-sāti, is,* 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-ćakra, 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. — *Medhātithi* (°*dhā-at*°), *is,* m., N. of a Kāṇva (author of the hymns Ṛig-veda I. 12–23, VIII. 1, &c.; cf. *medhyātithi*); of the father of Kaṇva; of a son of Manu Svāyambhuva; of one of the seven sages under Manu Sāvarṇa; 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-jyotishmatī*); a proper N. — *Medhā-vara, as,* m. a proper N. — *Medhāvi-tā,* f. clevemess, prudence, judiciousness. — *Medhā-vin, i, 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, Pandit; a parrot [cf. *medhātithi*]; an intoxicating beverage, (in this sense perhaps an error for *mādhavī*); N. of a Brāhman; of a king (son of Su-naya and father of Nṛipañ-jaya); of a son of Bhavya and of a Varsha named after him; an epithet of Vyāḍi; (*inī*), f. epithet of the wife of Brahmā. — *Medhā-sūkta, am,* n. epithet of a particular Vedic hymn.

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

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.

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

Medhīyas, 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); = *medhira,* wise, intelligent, (in this sense fr. *medhā;* according to Pāṇ. = *medhāyām bhavaḥ;* = *medhām 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. — *Medhya-maya, as, ī, am,* consisting of pure matter. — *Medhyātithi* (°*ya-at*°), *is,* m., N. of a Ṛishi (a Kāṇva and author of Ṛig-veda VIII. 1, 3–29, IX. 41–43).

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

मेना *menā,* f. a woman (Ved.); the female of any animal (Ved.); speech, = *vāć* (Ved.); (according to Mādhava) the sound of thunder; (according to Sāy.) N. of the daughter of Vṛishaṇ-aśva (the latter being sometimes called Mena); 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 Vṛishaṇ-aśva; of an Apsaras (wife of Hima-vat). — *Menakātmajā* (°*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.

Meni, is, f., Ved. a missile weapon, a thunderbolt; a various reading for *menā,* speech (Naighaṇṭuka 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).

मेप् *mep,* cl. 1. P. *mepati, mepitum,* to go, move; to worship (?).

मेव् *meb* (= rt. *mev*), cl. 1. A. *mebate, mebitum,* to worship, serve.

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

मेमिष *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. *mi*), 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, Ṛishis, Gandharvas, &c.; when not regarded as a fabulous mountain, it appears to mean the