Mrdh in the Rigveda 1 and later 2 denotes 'enemy.'

¹ i. 131, 6; 138, 2; 182, 4; ii. 22, 3; | xiii. 1, 5. 27; xviii. 2, 59; Taittiriya 23, 13; 28, 7; iii. 47, 2; v. 30, 7, etc. | Samhitā, ii. 2, 7, 4; 5, 3, 1; Vājasaneyi 2 Av. v. 20, 12; vii. 2, 2; viii. 5, 8; | Samhitā, v. 37; xi. 16, 72, etc.

Mṛdhra-vāc. See Dasyu and Dāsa.

Mekṣaṇa is the name in the Brāhmaṇas¹ of a wooden ladle used for stirring up the oblation (Caru).

¹ Taittirīya Brāhmaņa, i. 3, 10, 4; iii. 7, 4, 9; Śatapatha Brāhmaņa, ii. 4, 2, 13, etc.

Mekhalā denotes 'girdle' in the later Samhitās¹ and the Brāhmanas.² The Brahmacārin wore a girdle.³

¹ Av. vi. 133, t. Taittirīya Samhitā, i. 3, 3, 5; vi. 2, 2, 7; Kāthaka Samhitā, xxiii. 4; xxiv. 9; Maitrāyanī Samhitā, iii. 6, 7, etc.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaņa, iii. 2, 1, 10; iv. 4, 5, 2; vi. 2, 2, 39, etc.

³ In the Grhya Sütras the girdle of the Brahmin is of Muñja, that of the Ksatriya of a bowstring, and that of the Vaisya of wool or hemp. See Āśvalāyana Grhya Sütra, i. 19, 12, etc.

Megha denotes 'cloud' in the Rigveda and later.2

1 i. 181, 8.

² Av. iv. 15, 7: Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 2, 2, 5; xii. 3, 2, 6; mahā-megha, Aitareya Āraṇyaka, iii. 2, 4; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, vii. 3; viii. 7. The verb meghay, 'to make cloudy weather,' is found in the Taittiriya Samhitā, iv. 4, 5, 1, and meghayanfi is the name of one of the seven Kṛttikās, Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1, 4, 1; Weber, Naxatra, 2, 301, 368.

Methi is found in the Atharvaveda¹ denoting 'post.' The word is also found in the marriage ritual,² when the sense is, according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary, a post to support the pole of a chariot. In one passage of the Rigveda it is perhaps used of posts forming a palisade.³ In the Paũcaviṃśa

1 viii. 5, 20.

³ viii. 53, 5 (mita-methībhih for -medhābhih, conjectured by Roth, Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesell schaft, 48, 109).

² Av. xiv. 1, 40. *Cf.* Taittirīya Samhitā, vi. 2, 9, 4; Kāthaka Samhitā, xxv. 8; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 29, 22; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 5, 3, 21.