Migmetkhár, in Bálti, Lat. 35°, Long. 75°, வரு வரு வரு mig-med-mkhar. Tib.

"The invisible fort." Mig, eye; med, a privative particle forming negative adjectives; mkhar, fort.

Mílum, or Mídum, in Kămáon, Lat. 30°, Long. 79° . . 🎝 🗖 mi-bzlum. Tib.

"Man's union (congregation, colony)." Mi, man; bzlum, to gather.

The name can be explained by the place being a colony of Tibetans on the southern slope of the Himálayan crest. It is pronounced Mílum and also Mídum; both modes can be brought in connection with the orthography, for in zlum the "zl" is generally spoken as "d," whilst in the pronunciation of lum the soft "s" is phonetically dropped. By the natives we got it also translated by man's exhaustion, which gives us rdum, mutilated. This interpretation, we were told, alludes to the hardships endured, and the consequent exhaustion of the first settlers on reaching this spot after the high passes they had to cross.

Mínchu, in Síkkim, Lat. 27°, Long. 88 smin-chhu. Tib.

"The perfect water." Smin, perfect; chhu, water. Originally the name of a spring, now of a small village near it.

"Prince's (chief's) market." The same name in Hindostán, Lat. 26°, Long. 83°, Lat. 28°, Long. 79°.

Anal. Mir-garh, in the Pănjáb, Lat. 29°, Long. 72°; Mir-púr, in Hindostán, Lat. 28°, Long. 77°; in Sindh, Lat. 24°, Long. 68°; Mir-vála, belonging to the chief, in the Pănjáb, Lat. 32°, Long. 71°; Mir-khan-thána (khan, chief; thána, station), in Sindh, Lat. 25°, Long. 67°.

Anal. Mírza-pur, in Oríssa, Lat. 20°, Long. 86°; in Sindh, Lat. 27°, Long. 68°; Mírza-gărh, in Berár, Lat. 21°, Long. 80°.

Móghul Sărái, in Băndelkhánd, Lat. 24°, Long. 78° Pers. "Móghul's house."

Anal. Moghul-púr, in Audh, Lat. 27°, Long. 80°; in Hindostán, Lat. 28°, Long. 78°.

Mohámmada, in Hindostán, Lat. 27°, Long. 79°..... المحتقاد Arab.

"Mohámmad's town." This name is merely formed by the subjunction of a possessive termination (see Sikändra, &c.).