

- dhumati, mentioned by Bhavabhūti, as flowing in the vicinity of the town. This town was the scene of Bhavabhūti's *Mālati-Mādhava*.
- पंपा** N. of a celebrated lake, which is considered to be the same as the river Pennair, near which stands the *Rishyamūka* mountain. The river is known to rise from tanks; the northern part especially from a stone tank in the centre of Chanderoorg. This was probably the original Pampā, and Chanderoorg the *Rishyamūka* mountain. Subsequently the name was transferred from the tank to the river which rose from it.
- पाटलिपुत्र** N. of an important town in Magadha or south Behar situated at the confluence of the Ganges and the *Sona* (or *Sonā*) was also called 'Kusumapura' or 'Palibothra' referred to in the classical accounts of India. It is said to have been destroyed by a river in a tradition about the middle of the eighth century A. D.
- पांड्य** N. of a country in the extreme south of India, and lying to the south-west of *Cholas*. The mountain *Malaya* and the river *Tāmraparṇī* fix its position indisputably; cf. B. R. 3. 31. It may be identified with the modern Tinnevely. The holy island of *Rāmeshvara* belonged to this kingdom. *Kālidāsa* calls the capital of *Pāṇḍya-dēsa* the 'serpent-town', which is probably the same as *Negapatnam* 160 miles south of *Madras*; cf. R. 6, 59-64.
- पारसीक** The people inhabiting *Persia*—perhaps applicable also to the tribes inhabiting the outlying districts on the north-western frontier. Horses from their country are mentioned under the name *वनायुदेव्य*.
- पारियात्र** One of the principal mountain chains in India. It is probably the same as the *Sewalik* mountains which run parallel to the *Himālaya* and guard the *Gangetic Doab* on the north-east.
- प्रतिष्ठान** The capital of *Purūravas*, one of the earliest kings of the lunar dynasty; situated opposite *Prayāga* or *Allahabad*. It is said in *Harivamsa* to have been situated on the north bank of the *Ganges*, in the district of *Prayāga*. *Kālidāsa* places it at the junction of the *Ganges* and *Yamunā*; cf. V. 2.
- मगध** The country of the *Magadhas* or south *Behar*. Its old capital was *गिरिव्रज* (or *राजगृह*) which consisted of five hills *विपुलगिरि*, *रत्नगिरि*, *उदयगिरि*, *शोणगिरि*, and *वैभार*—(or *व्याहार*—) *गिरि*. Its next capital was *Pātaliputra* q. v. *Magadha* was also called *किकट* in later literature.
- मत्स्य** or **विराट** N. of a country lying to the west of *Dholpur*; the *Pāṇḍavas* are said to have entered it from the banks of the *Yamunā* through the land of the *Rohitakas* and *Sūrasenas* towards the north of *Dasārṇa*. *Virāṭa*, the capital of *Virāṭa*, is probably the same as *Bairat* 40 miles north of *Jeypore*.
- मलय** One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is most probably to be identified with the southern portion of the *Ghāts* running from the south of *Mysore*, and forming the eastern boundary of *Tierrancore*. It is said by *Bhavabhūti* to be encircled by the river *Kāverī* (Mv. 5. 3, also R. 4. 46), and is said to teem in cardamoms, pepper, sandal, and betel-nut trees. In R. 4. 51 *Kālidāsa* calls the mountains *Malaya* and *Dardura* 'the two breasts of the southern region.' *Dardura* is, therefore, that portion of the *Ghāts*, which forms the south-eastern boundary of *Mysore*.
- महेंद्र** One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India identified with *Mahendra Māle* which divides *Ganjam* from the valley of the *Mahānadi* and probably included the whole of the eastern *Ghāts* between the *Mahānadi* and *Godāvarī*.
- महोदय** (also called *कान्यकुब्ज* or *गाधिनगर*) is the same as the modern *Kānyakubja* or *Kanoja*, on the *Ganges*. In the seventh century it was the most celebrated place in India. Cf. B. R. 10. 88-89.
- मानस** A lake said to be situated in *Hāṭaka* which appears to be the same as *Lādak*. On the north of *Hāṭaka* is *Harivarsha*, the country of the northern *Kurus*. The lake was celebrated in former times as the abode of *Kinnaras*, and is said by poets to be the annual resort of swans at the approach of the rains.
- माहिष्मती** See under *चेदि*.
- मिथिला** See under *विदेह*.
- मुरल** See under *केरल*.
- मैकल** The mount *Amarakantaka*, the source of the *Narmadā*.
- लाट** N. of a country said to lie to the west of the *Narmadā*; it probably included *Broach*, *Baroda* and *Ahmadabad*, and *Khaira* also according to some.
- वांग** (also called *समतट* or the 'Plains') A name for eastern *Bengal* (to be clearly distinguished from *गौड* or northern *Bengal*), including also the sea-coast of *Bengal*. It seems to have included at one time *Tippera* and the *Garo hills*.
- वलभी** See under *सौराष्ट्र*.
- वाह्लीक, वाहीक** A general name for the tribes inhabiting the *Punjab*. Their country is the modern *Bactria* or *Balkh*. In the *Bhārata* they are said to have inhabited the country watered by the *Indus* and the five rivers of the *Punjab* outside 'holy' India. The country was noted for its breed of horses and *asa-fœtida*.
- विकर्ष** The modern *Berār*, a great kingdom in ancient times lying to the north of *Kuntala* and extending from the banks of the *Krishṇā* to about the banks of