

(ii) Daśāśva, tenth son of Ikṣvāku, had made this city his capital. (Śloka 6, Chapter 2, Anuśāsana Parva).

(iii) Kārtavīryārjuna who had made Māhiṣmatī the capital of his kingdom had subdued many kings. (Śloka 3, Chapter 152, Anuśāsana Parva). (See under Kārtavīryārjuna.)

MAHODARA I. A serpent born to Kaśyapa of his wife Kadrū. (Śloka 16, Chapter 35, Ādi Parva).

MAHODARA II. One of the hundred sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. Bhīmasena killed him in the great battle. (Śloka 19, Chapter 157, Droṇa Parva).

MAHODARA III. An ancient sage. (See under Kapālamocana).

MAHODARA IV. An army chief of Rāvaṇa. (Uttara Rāmāyaṇa).

MAHODARA V. A friend of Ghaṭotkaca son of Bhīma. When Ghaṭotkaca started for Prāggyotiṣapura to conquer Kāmakaṭākaṭa, Mahodara also followed him. (Skanda Purāṇa).

MAHODARA VI. One of the sons of Rāvaṇa. In the Rāma-Rāvaṇa battle Mahodara fought first with Aṅgada and later in a combat with the monkey soldier Nīla, he was killed. (Sargas 70, 81, Yuddha Kāṇḍa, Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa).

MAHODARA VII. The minister of Sumālī, grandfather (maternal), of Rāvaṇa. In the Rāma-Rāvaṇa battle Mahodara accompanied Sumālī when he came to help Rāvaṇa. (Uttara Kāṇḍa, Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa).

MAHODARA VIII. One of the sons of Viśravas born of his wife Puṣpotkā. Hanūmān killed this demon in the Rāma-Rāvaṇa battle. (Yuddha Kāṇḍa, Chapter 70, Verse 66, Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa).

MAHODARYA. A King who is worthy of being thought of every morning. (Śloka 55, Chapter 155, Anuśāsana Parva).

MAHODAYA. One of the sons of Vasiṣṭha. Once Triśaṅku, King of Ayodhyā, conducted a yāga with Viśvāmitra as Rtvik and for that yāga Viśvāmitra invited Vasiṣṭha and his son Mahodaya also. But Mahodaya refused to respond to the invitation and sent a message picturing both Viśvāmitra and Triśaṅku as Caṇḍālas. Enraged at this insulting message Viśvāmitra cursed Mahodaya to become Śūdra. (Verses 20-21, Bāla Kāṇḍa, Chapter 59, Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa).

MAHODAYAPURĪ. The capital city of Kubera. This is called Alakāpurī also. (8th Skandha, Devī Bhāgavata).

MAHOTTHA. A Janapada of Purāṇic fame in Bhārata. The chief of this place, Akrośa was conquered by Nakula during his victory march. (Śloka 6, Chapter 32, Sabhā Parva).

MAINĀKA I.

1) *General information.* A mountain. This mountain was the son of Himavān and father of Krauñca. (Śloka 13, Chapter 18, Harivaṁśa).

2) *How the mountain helped Hanūmān.* There is an unbreakable tie between Maināka and the Kings of Ikṣvāku family. There is a story in Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa that the sāgara (ocean) was constructed by the sixty thousand sons of the King Sagara of Ikṣvāku family. This sāgara once gave refuge to Maināka and brought it up. There is a reason for that :—

In the early yugas mountains had wings and they used to fly and drop to the ground as they liked. People used to live in fright always and at the request of the people Indra made the mountains stand in a row and cut off their wings. At that time the god Vāyu (wind) took away his friend Maināka and put him in the ocean. From that day onwards Maināka and the ocean developed an intimacy which even death could not wipe off. Hanūmān was the son of Vāyu, the friend and saviour of Maināka. It was because of that that Maināka gave refuge for Hanūmān on his way to Laṅkā. Because the ocean gave refuge to Maināka after its escape from the sword of Indra and because the ocean (Sāgara) was the creation of the sons of Sagara, a King of the Ikṣvāku race, Maināka felt indebted to Sagara and the entire race to which he belonged. Maināka thus had great respect for Śrī Rāma who belonged to the Ikṣvāku race. This was also responsible for Maināka giving relief to Hanūmān on his way to Laṅkā. (See under Parvata).

2) *Other details.*

(i) This mountain is situated near the lake Bindusarovara which was to the north of Kailāsa. Bhagīratha did penance to bring Gaṅgā to the earth on this mountain. (Chapter 3, Sabhā Parva).

(ii) Pāṇḍavas who went to the north crossed the mountain Maināka and went further. (Śloka 1, Chapter 139, Vana Parva).

(iii) The mountain Maināka shines with golden peaks. (Śloka 44, Chapter 145, Vana Parva).

MAINĀKA II. A holy place on the west coast on the banks of the river Narmadā. This is also on a mountain. (Śloka 11, Chapter 89, Vana Parva).

MAINĀKA III. Another mountain. (This is in Krauñcadvīpa. (Śloka 18, Chapter 12, Bhīṣma Parva).

MAINDA. One of the monkeys who helped Śrī Rāma in the search for Sītā. Purāṇas give the following information regarding this monkey :

(i) Mainda lived in a cave in Kiṣkindhā. While he was living there Sahadeva one of the Pāṇḍavas came that way during his victory campaign in Dakṣiṇa Bhārata and fought with him. Sahadeva was defeated. But Mainda was pleased with him and gave him many valuable presents and advised him that no difficulties should be put against Dharmaputra achieving his object. (Śloka 18, Chapter 31, Sabhā Parva).

(ii) Mainda was the minister of Sugrīva, King of the monkeys. He was mighty, intelligent, and kind to others. (Śloka 23, Chapter 28, Vana Parva).

(iii) Mainda was one of the leaders who led the monkeys who went in search of Sītā. (Śloka 19, Chapter 283, Vana Parva).

(iv) In the Rāma-Rāvaṇa battle Mainda and others also fainted along with Lakṣmaṇa and others. It was only when they washed their faces with the water given by Kubera that they could see things clearly.

(v) Mainda was the son of Aṁvinīdevas. (10th Skandha, Bhāgavata).

MAITRA I. A demon tribe. Once a sage named Lomaśa persuaded Dharmaputra to attack this tribe.

MAITRA II. An auspicious time (Muhūrta). Śrī Kṛṣṇa started on his historic journey to Hastināpura at Maitramuhūrta. (Śloka 6, Chapter 83, Udyoga Parva).