

now I will give him my crown and Kingdom". Hearing that Lohajaṅgha appeared before the King and confessed that he had done the mischief. He then narrated his story to the king and placed before the king the golden Seal of Visnu's emblem which Vibhīṣaṇa had given him. The king as per his promise gave Lohajaṅgha his kingdom and Rūpiṅikā once more became his. The arrogance of Makaradāṁṣṭrā was thus curbed. (Kathāmukhalambaka, Kathāsaritsāgara).

**MAKARAGIRI.** A mountain near Mahāmeru. Mahāmeru is two thousand yojanas long and six hundred yojanas high and stands in the midst of eight mountains two on each of the four sides. Makaragiri and Triśṛiṅga are on the north side. On the east are Jaṭhara and Devakūṭa, on the south are Kailāsa and Karavīra and on the west are Pavamāna and Pāriyātra. (8th Skandha, Devī Bhāgavata).

**MAKARĀKṢA.** Son of the demon Khara. In the epic battle between Rāma and Rāvaṇa after the death of Kumbha and Nikumbha the most prominent fighter who entered the battle-field on the side of Rāvaṇa was Makarākṣa. He gave a great fight to Rāma but was in the end killed by him. (Sarga 79, Yuddha Kāṇḍa, Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa).

**MAKARADHVAJA I.** A son of Hanūmān. He was born to a crocodile living in the ocean as the perspiration drops fell on her from Hanūmān. (Sārakāṇḍa, Ānanda Rāmāyaṇa).

**MAKARADHVAJA II.** One of the sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. He was killed in the great battle by Bhīmasena. (Chapter 92, Droṇa Parva).

**MAKARĪ.** A river of Purāṇic fame. (Śloka 23, Chapter 9, Bhīṣma Parva).

**MAKṢOPETA.** A daitya. This daitya whirls round along with an Āditya, known as Viṣṇu in the month of Kārttika. (November) (12th Skandha, Bhāgavata).

**MĀLA.** A place of habitation of ancient India. (Śloka 39, Chapter 9, Bhīṣma Parva).

**MĀLADĀ.** One of the wives of Sage Atri. (Brahmaṇḍa Purāṇa, Chapter 38 Verses 74-87).

**MĀLADA (S)** A community of people who lived in ancient India. From Mahābhārata, Droṇa Parva, Chapter 27, we learn that they were the partisans of the Kauravas.

**MĀLAJA.** An ancient town celebrated in the Purāṇas. It is also known as "Aṅgamalaja". (See under (AṅGA-MĀLAJA)).

**MĀLATIKĀ.** A follower of Subrahmaṇya. (Śloka 4, Chapter 46, Śalya Parva).

**MĀLAVĀ.** A Purāṇic river to be remembered. (Śloka 25, Chapter 165, Anuśāsana Parva).

**MĀLAVA.** An ancient country on the west coast of India. Mahābhārata contains the following statements regarding Mālava :

(i) The people of Mālava participated in the Rājasūya of Yudhiṣṭhira. (Śloka 11, Chapter 34, Sabhā Parva).

(ii) Armed young Kṣatriyas of Mālava presented Yudhiṣṭhira with great wealth. (Śloka 15, Chapter 52, Sabhā Parva).

(iii) Karṇa conquered Mālavadeśa. (Śloka 20, Chapter 254, Vana Parva).

(iv) Mālava was one of the prominent and renowned countries of ancient India (Śloka 60, Chapter 9, Bhīṣma Parva).

(v) Obeying the order of Bhīṣma the people of Mālava attacked Arjuna. (Śloka 76, Chapter 59, Bhīṣma Parva).

(vi) Śrī Kṛṣṇa once conquered Mālavadeśa. (Śloka 16, Chapter 19, Droṇa Parva).

(vii) Paraśurāma exterminated the Kṣatriyas of Mālavadeśa. (Śloka 11, Chapter 70, Droṇa Parva).

**MĀLAVA(S).** The Kṣatriyas born to king Aśvapati of his wife Mālavī are known as Mālavas. (Śloka 49, Chapter 297, Vana Parva).

**MĀLAVĪ.** The queen of Aśvapati king of Madra. She was the mother of Sāvitrī. Aśvapati begot of Mālavī a hundred sons called Mālavas.

Yama took to Kālapurī the soul of Satyavān who was shortlived. Sāvitrī, wife of Satyavān, followed Yama. Yama blessed Sāvitrī and said she would have many children and gave life to Satyavān again. Yama said "Satyavān will live for four hundred years and you will get a hundred sons of him. Your father Aśvapati also will get a hundred sons of Mālavī and the earth will get the name of Sāvitrī also". Accordingly Mālavī got a hundred sons and they were called Mālavas. (Chapter 297, Vana Parva).

**MALAYA I.** A son of King Rṣabhadeva belonging to the Priyavrata dynasty. (Bhāgavata, 5th Skandha).

**MALAYA II.** A son of Garuḍa (M. B. Sabhā Parva Chapter 99, Verse 14).

**MALAYA III.** A son of Garuḍa. (Śloka 14, Chapter 101, Udyoga Parva).

**MALAYA IV.** A mountain in South India. The following pieces of information are gathered about this mountain from the Purāṇas:—

(1) The sovereign deity of this mountain attends on Kubera in Kubera's assembly. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 10, Verse 32)

(2) The Pāṇḍya and Cola Kings collected Sandal Paste essence from the Malaya and Dardura mountains, filled them in golden pots and presented them to Yudhiṣṭhira. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 52, Verse 33).

(3) The monkeys who went in search of Sitā crossed this mountain. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 289, Verse 44).

(4) Malaya is considered as one of the seven chief mountains of India. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 11)

(5) Once Mr̥tyu deity performed tapas on this mountain. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 54, Verse 26).

(6) In Tripuradahana, Śiva used this mountain as the flagstaff of his chariot. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 102, Verse 73).

**MALAYA V.** In Mahābhārata there is a description of another Malaya Mountain besides the Malaya mountain of South India. When the sage Śuka ascended Heaven, he saw a Malaya mountain on the way. The celestial women, Urvāśī and Vipracitti used to dance there daily. This Malaya is somewhere above Kailāsa. (M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapter 332, Verse 21).

**MALAYADHVAJA (PĀṆDYA).** In Mahābhārata, Karṇa Parva, Chapter 20, we read about a Pāṇḍya King named Malayadhvaaja who took part in the Kurukṣetra battle and was killed in the fight against Aśvatthāmā.

**MALAYAPRABHA.** A King celebrated in Purāṇas. He ruled over Kurukṣetra. Once when there was a famine in the land, King Malayaprabha exempted his subjects from all taxes. The greedy ministers did not like it and