

- MITRADHARMĀ.** Son of the Agni called Pāñcajanya, (Śloka 12, Chapter 220, Vana Parva).
- MITRAGHNA.** A demon who fought on the side of Rāvaṇa in the Rāma-Rāvaṇa battle. Śrī Rāma killed this demon. (Chapter 34, Verse 27, Yuddha Kāṇḍa, Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa).
- MITRAJŅĀ.** Son of the Agni named Pāñcajanya. He was one of the five Devavināyakas. (Śloka 12, Chapter 220, Vana Parva).
- MITRASAKHA (MITRASAKHA).** A King of the Solar dynasty. He was known as Kalmāṣapāda also. (See under Kalmāṣapāda).
- MITRASENA.** A King who fought on the side of the Kauravas in the great battle. Arjuna killed him. (Śloka 20, Chapter 19, Karṇa Parva).
- MITRAVĀN I.** Son of the Agni named Pāñcajanya. He was one of the Pāñcadevavināyakas. (Śloka 12, Chapter 220, Vana Parva).
- MITRAVĀN II.** An ascetic who lived in the city of Saupura. He acquired complete peace of mind by reading the second Chapter of the Gītā sitting in a Śiva temple. Once a brahmin of name Devaśarmā approached a sage named Muktakarmā seeking advice to obtain peace of mind. The latter directed Devaśarmā to Mitravān and Mitravān advised him to read the second Chapter of the Gītā. (Padma Purāṇa, Uttara Khaṇḍa, 176).
- MITRAVARDHANA.** Son of the Agni called Pāñcajanya. He was one of the Pāñcadevavināyakas. (Śloka 12, Chapter 220, Vana Parva).
- MITRAVĀRMAN.** Brother of Suśarmā, King of Trigarta. Arjuna killed him in the great battle. (Śloka 3, Chapter 27, Karṇa Parva).
- MITRĀVARUṆA(S).** The combined name of two of the Dvādaśādityas (twelve Sūryas) Mitra and Varuṇa. These two are always seen together. Agastya and Vasiṣṭha were born as sons of Mitrāvaruṇa. It was due to a curse by Mitrāvaruṇas that Urvaśī had to marry King Purūravas, a man of the earth. Manu had no children and he performed a yāga to placate Mitrāvaruṇas. But since there were many faults in the ceremony a girl was born to him. (For details see under Ilā, Nimi, Urvaśī, Vasiṣṭha and Mitra).
- MITRAVINDA.** A deva. The havis (clarified butter which is put in the Agni called Rathantara is intended for this deva. (Śloka 19, Chapter 220, Vana Parva).
- MITRAVINDĀ.** Daughter of Śrī Kṛṣṇa's father's sister. Mitravindā's mother's name was Rājādhivē. Rājādhivē, queen of Avantī, got three children named Vinda, Anuvinda and Mitravindā. In the Svayaṃvara Mitravindā chose Kṛṣṇa as her husband. Vinda and Anuvinda did not like it and joining the Kaurava side fought against Kṛṣṇa. But Kṛṣṇa defeated them all and took Mitravindā to Dvārakā. (10th Skandha, Bhāgavata).
- MITREYU.** A King of the Lunar dynasty. He was the son of Divodāsa and father of Cyavana.
- MLECCHA.** A tribe of people of ancient India. This tribe was born from the tail of the celestial cow Nandinī, kept by Vasiṣṭha for sacrificial purposes when there was a fight between Viśvāmitra and Vasiṣṭha. Mahābhārata gives the following information regarding them.
- (1) The mlecchas who sprang up from the tail of the celestial cow Nandinī sent the army of Viśvāmitra flying in terror. (Śloka 38, Chapter 174, Ādi Parva).
- (2) Bhīmasena defeated the mlecchas living in the coastal regions and took from them several valuable diamonds as tax. (Śloka 25, Chapter 30, Sabhā Parva).
- (3) The mlecchas living in the coastal area were once defeated by Sahadeva, one of the Pāṇḍavas. (Śloka 66, Chapter 31, Sabhā Parva).
- (4) Nakula also once defeated the mlecchas. (Śloka 16, Chapter 32, Sabhā Parva).
- (5) Bhagadatta was the King of the mlecchas. (Śloka 14, Chapter 51, Sabhā Parva).
- (6) Bhagadatta accompanied by the mlecchas living on the coasts attended the Rājasūya of Yudhiṣṭhira. (Śloka 14, Chapter 51, Sabhā Parva).
- (7) Different tribes of mlecchas will be born on earth at the beginning of the era of Pralaya. (Śloka 34, Chapter 188, Vana Parva).
- (8) Kalkī, the incarnation of Viṣṇu, will destroy the mlecchas who are found everywhere in the world. (Śloka 97 Chapter 190, Vana Parva).
- (9) Karṇa during his world campaign conquered many mleccha countries. (Śloka 19, Chapter 254, Vana Parva).
- (10) A place of habitation in Bhārata is called Mleccha. (Śloka 57, Chapter 9, Bhīṣma Parva).
- (11) Aṅga, a mleccha warrior was killed in the battle by Bhīmasena. (Śloka 17, Chapter 26, Droṇa Parva).
- (12) Once the mlecchas attacked Arjuna with arrows. Arjuna killed the hairy soldiers. (Śloka 43, Chapter 93, Droṇa Parva).
- (13) Sātyaki killed many mleccha soldiers in the great war. (Śloka 43, Chapter 119, Droṇa Parva).
- (14) Nakula killed Aṅga, a mleccha King. (Śloka 18, Chapter 22, Karṇa Parva).
- (15) Arjuna had to face a great army of mlecchas to protect the Yāgāśva. (Śloka 23, Chapter 73, Aśvamedha Parva).
- (16) The wealth that remained in the Yāgāśālā of Yudhiṣṭhira after the distribution as gifts to brahmins was taken away by the mlecchas. (Śloka 26, Chapter 89, Aśvamedha Parva).
- (17) The mlecchas drove angered elephants on to the army of the Pāṇḍavas. (Śloka 10, Chapter 22, Karṇa Parva).
- MODA I.** A demon who was a companion of Hiranyākṣa. In the Devāsura battle Vāyu killed him.
- MODA II.** A serpent born of the clan of Airāvata. This serpent was burnt to death in the sarpastrata of Janamejaya. (Śloka 10, Chapter 52, Aśramavāsika Parva).
- MODĀGIRI.** A country of ancient Bhārata. The King of this country was killed by Bhīmasena. (Śloka 31, Chapter 30, Sabhā Parva).
- MODĀKĪ.** A vast area of land in Śākadvīpa near the mountain Kesara. (Śloka 26, Chapter 11, Bhīṣma Parva).
- MODĀPURA.** A country of ancient Bhārata. Arjuna defeated the King of this country once. (Śloka 11, Chapter 27, Sabhā parva).
- MOHA.** A son born of the lustre of Brahmā. (3rd Skandha, Bhāgavata).
- MOHAKA.** Son of Suratha, a devotee of Śrī Rāma. When Suratha blocked the Aśvamedha horse of Śrī Rāma, a fight ensued in which Mohaka also took part (Padma Purāṇa, Pātāla Khaṇḍa).