

sacrifice, Indra became gratified).—§ 785 (Anugītāp.): XIV, 63, 1872 (*ratnañ ca yad M<sup>o</sup>eta nihitam*), 1879 (*°sya dhanam*, Yudhishthira obtained the wealth of *M.*); 89, 2664 (*°syānu-kurvātā*, sc. Yudhishthira). Cf. *Āvikshita*, Maruta.

**Marutvat** = Indra, q.v.

**Marutvat**, pl. (*°antah*), a class of gods (= Marut, pl.?). § 266 (*Çakrasabhāv.*): II, 7, 289 (in the palace of Indra).—§ 664 (*Mokshadh.*): XII, 207, 7540 (sons of Dharma [and a daughter of Daksha]). Cf. Marut, pl.

**Maryādā<sup>1</sup>**, a Vidarbha princess. § 156 (*Pūruvaṃç.*): I, 95, ††3771 (*Vaidarbhiṃ*, wife of *Avācina* and mother of *Ariha<sup>1</sup>*).

**Maryādā<sup>2</sup>**, a Videha princess. § 156 (*Pūruvaṃç.*): I, 95, ††3776 (*Vaidēhiṃ*, wife of *Devātithi* and mother of *Ariha<sup>2</sup>*).

**Māsa<sup>1</sup>** = Skanda: III, 14639 (*°ārdhamāsau*).—Do.<sup>2</sup> = *Çiva* (1000 names<sup>1-2</sup>).

**māsa**, pl. (*°āḥ*) ("the months," personif.): IX, 2517.

**Māsārdha(m)** = *Çiva* (1000 names<sup>1</sup>).

**Māsikavratadhara** = Mahāpurusha (Mahāpurushastava).

**Masira**, pl. (*°āḥ*), a people. § 574 (*Jambūkh.*): VI, 9μ, 360 (in *Bhāratavarsha*, only B.; C. has *Samirāḥ*).

**Mātali**, the charioteer of Indra. § 11 (*Parvasaṅgr.*): I, 2, 508 (*varānvēṣhaṇam . . . M<sup>o</sup>eh*).—§ 334 (*Kairātāp.*): III, 41, 1709 (*ratho M<sup>o</sup>samyuktah*, sc. Indra's).—§ 335 (*Indralokā-bhigamanap.*): III, 42, 1715 (do.), 1723, (1724), 1728, 1732 (*Çakrasārathiḥ*), 1751 (conveyed Arjuna to the abode of Indra).—§ 351 (*Nalopākhyānap.*): III, 71, 2797 (*kim nu syād M<sup>o</sup>r ayaṃ Devarājasya sārathiḥ*, thought *Rūpama* about Nala).—§ 441 (*Nivātakavacyuddhap.*): III, 165, ††1904 (*°samgrhītah*, sc. the chariot of Indra), ††1910, ††1911 (conveyed Arjuna from the abode of Indra to the *Pāṇḍavas*). § 443 (do.): III, 168, 12023, 12024, 12026, 12028, 12032, 12036 (*Çakrasārathiḥ*, repetition from § 335), 12065 (*°sam-yuktam ratham*, was given to Arjuna for the battle with the *Nivātakavacas*).—§ 444 (do.): III, 169, 12085, 12095; 170, 12109-11, 12115, 12117 (*Çakrasārathiḥ*), 12125, 12126; 171, 12145, 12154, 12159; 172, 12172, 12173, 12180, 12181, 12183, 12187, 12189, 12196 (charioteer of Arjuna on the chariot of Indra).—§ 445 (do.): III, 173, 12202, (12203), 12213, 12215, 12228, 12255 (*Çakrasārathiḥ*), 12263, 12265 (continuation of § 444).—§ 542 (*Rāvaṇavadha*): III, 290, 16509, (16510), 16512 (*M.* came with the chariot of Indra to *Rāma*. *Dāçarathi*, who ascended it and thus fought with *Rāvaṇa*).—§ 552 (*Goharanap.*): IV, 45, 1412 (*yathā Çakrasya M<sup>o</sup>iḥ*, sc. *sārathiḥ*).—§ 564 (*Mātaliyop.*): V, 97, 3511, 3512 (*Trilokarājasya sārathiḥ*), 3514, 3519; 98, 3522, 3524, 3526-8, 3536-8, 3546; 99, 3562, 3565, 3566; 100, 3572, 3574, 3582, 3583; 101, 3588, 3592, 3601; 102, 3607, 3608, 3610, 3611, 3613; 103, 3633, 3634, 3638, 3640, 3641; 104, 3643 (*sutah . . . Çakrasya dayitah suhṛt*), 3654, 3661, 3666, 3668 (accompanied by *Nārada*, *M.* in all worlds sought a husband for his daughter *Guṇakeçī*; he chose *Sumukha*, who through the intervention of *Viṣṇu* was not eaten by *Garuḍa*).—§ 597 (*Pratijñāp.*): VII, 84, 2992 (*iva*).—§ 599 (*Jayadrathavadhap.*): VII, 112, 4351 (*iva*).—§ 606 (*Karṇap.*): VIII, 35, 1668 (*°vat*).—§ 607 (do.): VIII, 36, 1670 (*yantā Deveçasyeva M<sup>o</sup>ḥ*), 1671 (*yathā*).

Cf. the following synonyms:—

**Çakrasārathi** ("the charioteer of Indra"): III, 1732 (*M<sup>o</sup>*), 12036 (*M<sup>o</sup>*), 12117 (*M<sup>o</sup>*), 12255 (*M<sup>o</sup>*), 16509 (*M<sup>o</sup>*), 16577.

**Devasārathi** (do.): III, 12254.

**Mātaliya**, adj. ("relating to *Mātali*"). § 10 (*Parvasaṅgr.*): I, 2, 331 (*°am upākhyānam*, i.e. *Mātaliyopākhyāna*).

[**Mātaliyopākhyāna(m)**] ("the episode relating to *Mātali*"). (Cf. *Mātaliyam upākhyānam*.) § 564 (*Bhagavady.*). The holy *Rāhi* (*bhagavān rāhiḥ*) *Kaṇva* said to *Duryodhana* in the assembly of the *Kurus*: *Brahmān*, the grandsire of the universe (*Lokapitāmahaḥ*), is indestructible and eternal. The holy *Rāhiḥ* (*bhagavantāv rāhiḥ*) *Nara* and *Nārāyaṇa* are of the same character. Of all the sons of *Aditi*, *Viṣṇu* alone is eternal . . . In this connection is cited an old story: *Mātali*, the charioteer of *Indra*, had, by his wife *Sudharmā*, one beautiful daughter, *Guṇakeçī*. As he found no suitable husband for her amongst D., Dai., G., or men and R., *Mātali* set out for the *Nagaloka* (V, 97). On the way *Nārada*, proceeding to visit *Varuṇa*, followed *Mātali*, and first showed him the abode of *Varuṇa*, surrounded by his sons and grandsons. *Varuṇa*'s son *Pushkara* had been chosen as husband by *Soma*'s daughter *Jyotsnākālī* (who had [before] chosen (so PCR.) the eldest and foremost of *Aditi*'s sons (i.e. *Sūrya*, Nil.)). He then showed him the abode, entirely made of gold, of the liquor (*Varuṇyam*): to the possession of that liquor (*surā*) the gods owe their being *Surāḥ*. He showed him also the weapons that had belonged to the *Dāityas* and had been obtained by the gods as a booty of war; when hurled at the foe they always return into the hand that hurls them. Here dwelt in days of yore many tribes of Rā. and Dai. Here is that fire of blazing flames and the discus of *Viṣṇu*; and that knotty bow that was created for the destruction of the world; it is always protected with great vigilance by the gods, and it is from this bow that the one wielded by *Arjuna* has taken its name; it is endowed with the strength of 100,000 bows; it punishes all wicked (*raksho-bandhushu*) kings; it was first created by *Brahmān* and praised by *Çakra* (B. *Çakreṇa*); it is held by the sons of the Lord of waters. He showed him also *Varuṇa*'s umbrella in the umbrella-house, always dropping water that cannot be seen. Innumerable are the wonders to be seen here (V, 98). In the very centre of the *Nagaloka* is the city *Patāla* with *Dāityas* and *Dānavas*, the *Asura* fire, fed by water; here the gods, having first vanquished their foes, quaffed the *amṛta* and deposited the residue; the *Aditya* *Hayagrīvas*; from here *Airāvata* takes up water in order to impart it to the clouds, and it is that water which *Indra* pours down as rain; aquatic animals, the *imi*, etc., which subsist on the rays of the moon; here *Mahādeva* practised ascetic austerities for the benefit of all creatures; *maharshis* addicted to the vow of *go* (*govratinaḥ*); here in the race of the celebrated elephant *Supratika* were born the elephants *Airāvata* (the king of his tribe), *Vamana*, *Kumuda*, and *Añjana*; an egg in the waters from the commencement of the creation, whence, when the end of the world comes, a fire bursts forth and consumes the three worlds, etc. *Mātali* said: "No one here seems to be eligible" (V, 99). In *Patāla* is *Hiranyapura*, built by the *Dānava* (so PCR.; B. and C. *Viçvakarmanā*) *Maya*, belonging to the *Dāityas* and *Dānavas*, who in days of yore lived here having obtained boons, exhibiting 1,000 different kinds of illusion, incapable of being vanquished by *Çakra*, *Yama*, *Varuṇa*, or *Kubera*, etc. The *Kalakrañjas* (*Asuras*, who sprang from *Viṣṇu* (?), so PCR.: *Asurāḥ Kalakrañjāç ca tatāḥ Viṣṇupadodbhavāḥ*; C. *Kalaka<sup>o</sup>*) and the *Yatudhanas* (*Rakshasas*, who sprang from the feet of *Brahmān* (?), so PCR.: *Nairṛtā Yatudhānāç ca Brahmāpādodbhavāç ca ye*) (description); the *Nivātakavacas* (*Dānavas*); "many times,