

**Maṇi**<sup>1</sup>, a ṛshi (?). § 270 (Brahmasabhāv.): II, 11, 442 (in the palace of Brahmān).  
**Maṇi**<sup>2</sup>, a serpent. § 67 (Sarpasattra): I, 57, 2160 (only B., C. has *Maṇiskandhaḥ* instead of *Maṇiḥ Skandhaḥ*).—§ 564 (Mātaliyop.): V, 103, 3626 (*nāgaḥ*, enumeration).  
**Maṇi**<sup>3</sup>, a companion of Skanda. § 615u (Skanda): IX, 45, 2534 (together with Sumaṇi *M.* is given to Skanda by Soma).  
**Maṇibhadra** (C. often *Mā*°), a Yaksha. § 269 (Vaiṣṭavānababhāv.): II, 10, 397 (among the Yakshas in the palace of Kubera).—§ 347 (Nalopākhyānap.): III, 64, 2529 (*Yaksharād adya M°h prasīdatu*); 65, 2553 (*nūnam na pūjito 'amābhīr M°o mahāyācāḥ, M.* is the tutelary deity of travellers and caravans).—§ 418o (Mandara): III, 139, 10826 (*Yakshendra*, on Mandara, *Mā*° both C. and B.).—§ 685 (Mokshadh.): XII, 272, 9769 (*Mā*°, C.), 9772 (do.), 9774 (do.), 9775 (do.), (9781) (do.), (9783) (do.).—§ 731b (Ashtāvakra-Dikṣamv.): XIII, 19, 1413 (*°purogamāḥ, sc. Rākshasāḥ, C. Mā*°), 1421 (do., do.).—§ 785 (Anugītāp.): XIV, 65, 1918 (oblations are given to Kubera and *M.*). Cf. *Yaksharāj, Yakshendra*.  
**Maṇibhadra**ka, pl. (*°āḥ*), a people. § 578 (Bhīṣmavadhāp.): VI, 51, 2099 (in the army of Duryodhana, only C., B. has *Paribhadraḥkaiḥ*).  
**Maṇibiddha**, v. *Maṇividdha*.  
**Maṇijalā**, a river in Čākadvīpa. § 575b (Čākadvīpa): VI, 11, 433.  
**Maṇika**, a serpent (?). § 608 (Karpap.): VIII, 87, 4414 (sided with Arjuna in the encounter between Karṇa and Arjuna).  
**Maṇikāncana**, a varsha (?) in Čākadvīpa. § 575b (Čākadvīpa): VI, 11, 426 (*Čyāmasya*).  
**Maṇikuṭṭikā**, a matr. § 615u (Skanda): IX, 46, 2638.  
**Maṇimantha**, a mountain. § 730 (Ānuṣāsanik.): XIII, 18, 1328 (*gaṇi*, in a former existence Kṛṣṇa had worshipped Čiva on *M.*).  
**Maṇimat**<sup>1</sup>, a Yaksha or Rākshasa. § 11 (Parvasaṅgr.): I, 2, 454 (*Rākshasaiḥ . . . Yakshaiḥ . . . M°pramukhaiḥ*, all to § 452, where however *M.* is not mentioned), 457 (*Yakshaiḥ . . . M°pramukhaiḥ*, all to § 437).—§ 437 (Yakshayuddhap.): III, 160, 11720 (*sakha Vaiṣṭavānasya . . . Rākshasah*), 11724 (fights with Bhīmasena), 11732, 11733 (slain by Bhīmasena).—§ 438 (do.): III, 161, 11759 (*to*—i.e. Kubera's—*sakha*), 11796 (had disregarded Agastya and been cursed by him to be slain by a mortal). Cf. *Rākshasa, Rākshasādhipati*.  
**Maṇimat**<sup>2</sup>, one or more kings. § 130 (Amṇāvāt.): I, 67, 2680 (*rājaraḥiḥ*, incarnation of the Asura Vṛtra).—§ 232 (Svayamvarap.): I, 186, 6987 (present at the svayamvara of Draupadī).—§ 280 (Bhīmasena): II, 30, 1085 (*bhūmipālāṇṇ ca M°pramukhān*, in the east, vanquished by Bhīmasena).—§ 554 (Sainyodyogap.): V, 4, 83.—§ 592 (Samṇaptakavadhāp.): VII, 25, 1116 (*rājānam*, fights with Bhūriṇṇavas (Saumadatti)).—§ 604 (Karpap.): VIII, 6, 163 (*M.* and Daṇḍadhāra had been slain by Droṇa in the battle).  
**Maṇimat**<sup>3</sup>, a serpent. § 268 (Varuṇasabhāv.): II, 9, 361 (in the palace of Varuṇa).  
**Maṇimat**<sup>4</sup>, a ṛshi (?). § 277 (Jarāsandhavadhāp.): II, 21, 807 (*Kauṇiko M°ān ca*, have favoured the Magadhas).  
**Maṇimat**<sup>5</sup>, a tirtha. § 360 (Tirthayātrāp.): III, 82, 5043.  
**Maṇimat**<sup>6</sup>, a mountain. § 596 (Pratijñāp.): VII, 80, 2843 (*parvatam*, description, reached by Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna on their way to the abode of Čiva).  
**Maṇimatī**, a city. § 382 (Agastyop.): III, 96, 8540 (the abode of Ilvala; = *Durjayā, Nīl*).

**Maṇināga**<sup>1</sup>, a serpent. § 47 (Sarpanāmak.): I, 35, 1551 (enumeration).—§ 277 (Jarāsandhavadhāp.): II, 21, 806 (resides near Girivraja).  
**Maṇināga**<sup>2</sup>, a tirtha (presumably named after Maṇināga<sup>1</sup>). § 370 (Tirthayātrāp.): III, 84, 8084, 8085 (*tairthikam bhūñjate yas tu M°sya, Bhārata | dashṭasyācīṣṭishenāpi na tasya kramate viśham*).  
**Maṇiṅgā**, a river. § 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9, 342 (only C., B. has *Anaṅgām*).  
**Maṇipūra**, the capital of Citravāhana (later of Babhravāhana). § 249 (Arjunavanavāsap.): I, 215, 7824.—§ 250 (do.): I, 217, 7883.—§ 794 (Mahāprasthānikap.): XVII, 1, 28 (*Maṇipurapuram*).  
**Maṇipūrapati** ("the lord of Maṇipūra") = Babhravāhana: XIV, 2301, 2340 (*°er mātā*, i.e. Citrāṅgadā), 2401, 2402 (*°er mātuh*, i.e. Citrāṅgadā), 2424, 2571.  
**Maṇipūreṇvara**<sup>1</sup> (do.) = Citravāhana: I, 7826.  
**Maṇipūreṇvara**<sup>2</sup> (do.) = Babhravāhana: XIV, 2303, 2381, 2419.  
**Maṇipushpaka**, the conch of Sahadeva. § 576 (Bhagavadgītāp.): VI, 25, 845.—§ 578 (Bhīṣmavadhāp.): VI, 51, 2116.  
**Maṇiskandha**, a serpent. § 67 (Sarpasattra): I, 57, 2160 (only C., B. has *Maṇiḥ Skandhaḥ*, of Dhṛtarāṣṭra's race).  
**Maṇivāhana** = Kuṇḍamba: I, 2363.  
**Mānīvara**, a Yaksha. § 418o (Mandara): III, 139, 10824 (*Yaksham*, resides on Mandara).  
**Maṇividdha** (C. *°bi°*) = Čiva (1000 names<sup>2</sup>).  
**Maṇjulā**, a river. § 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9, 341 (in Bhāratavarsha).  
**Maṇkanaka**<sup>1</sup> (III, 5079), v. *Macakruka*.  
**Maṇkanaka**<sup>2</sup>, a ṛshi. § 365 (cf. Tirthayātrāp.): At the tirtha *Saptasārasvata* the great ṛshi *M.* became perfect (*siddhaḥ*), so that when he had cut his hand with the pointed blade of a *kuṇḍa* grass, there flew from his wound vegetable juice, at which he began to dance, and the animate and inanimate creation also began to dance together with him. Then the gods, headed by Brahma and the ṛshis, asked *Mahādeva* (i.e. Čiva) to prevent him from dancing. The god then in the presence of *M.* pressed his thumb with the tip of his own finger, and from the wound there came ashes, white as snow. Then *M.* became ashamed and adored *Rudra*, saying that he was the refuge of the world, including the gods and the Asuras, that he had created the three worlds, and swallows everything at the end of the *yuga*, that he cannot be fathomed by the gods themselves, that all the gods headed by *Brahmān* are to be seen in him, etc. At his request Čiva said to the *Brahmarṣi* that his asceticism (*tapas*) should through the grace of Čiva increase a thousandfold, that he would dwell with him in the ācrama, and that those who bathe in *Saptasārasvata* and worship Čiva should be able to obtain everything here and hereafter, and go to the *Sārasvata loka*; then *Mahādeva* disappeared: III, 83, 6086.—§ 615 (Baladevatīrthayātrā): IX, 37, 2185 (*siddhaḥ . . . mahāmuniḥ*, had performed austerities at Saptasārasvata); 38, 2186.—§ 615j (do.): *M.* had from his youth led the life of a *brahmaoarin*. Once, when performing his ablutions in the river *Sarasvati*, he beheld a woman bathing in the river; at this sight his seed dropped and fell into the *Sarasvati*; he took it up and placed it in his earthen pot; then it became divided into seven parts, whence were born seven ṛshis: *Vāyuvega*, etc. (B), who were the progenitors of the *Maruts*. (Then