

*nātyaiś ca ... || tato 'nantaram evāsīd bhāradvājaḥ ... | ... tathā kṣudrakamālavaiḥ ||*) 6. 83. 5-7; (7) On the ninth day, Mālavas were among those who did not abandon Bhīṣma although they were being killed by sharp arrows (*saṁgrāme nājahur bhīṣmaṁ vadhyamānāḥ śitaiḥ śaraiḥ*) 6. 102. 7; (8) On the tenth day, exhorted by Duryodhana (6. 112. 102, 105) the great Mālava chariot-fighters (*mahārathāḥ* 6. 112. 107, 111) attacked Arjuna; he struck them with heavenly weapons (*divyāny astrāṇi*) which burnt them; afflicted by arrows, they did not attack Arjuna (*te śarārtā ... nābhyavartanta ... vānaradhvajam*); Arjuna killed them 6. 112. 109-116; on that day also they did not abandon Bhīṣma although they were struck with arrows and were afflicted due to wounds (*śarārtā vranāpiḍitāḥ | saṁgrāme na jahur bhīṣmaṁ yudhyamānaṁ kiriṣṇinā ||*) 6. 114. 76-77; (9) At the end of the eleventh day in the camp of Kauravas, Mālavas were among those thirty thousand chariot-fighters who, led by Suśarman, took oath to kill Arjuna (*rathānām ayutaiś trībhiḥ*) 7. 16. 19-20; (10) On the twelfth day, Arjuna pierced Mālavas with arrows, but they continued to shower arrows of different kinds on him (*vyasṛjan śaravarṣāṇi pārthe nānāvīdhāni ca*) so that Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna could not be seen by others; Mālavas thought that the two were killed and were delighted; they sounded instruments, roared, and waived their upper garments (*vāsāmsy ādudhuvus tadā*); Arjuna removed (the screen produced by) the shower of their arrows by employing *vāyavyāstra* (*vāyavyāstreṇa tair astām saravṛṣṭim apāharat*) 7. 18. 16-22; (11)

During the night war (14th-15th day), Yudhiṣṭhira killed many heroic Mālavas and others (*mālavāṇ śūrān ... gaṇān*) 7. 132. 23; 7. 136. 3; (12) After the death of Droṇa, on the sixteenth day, Dhṛtarāṣṭra while recounting Kṛṣṇa's former exploits mentioned his victory over Mālavas 7. 10. 17; (13) On the night of the seventeenth day, after the death of Karṇa (*hate karṇe ... niśi* 8. 1. 25) Saṁjaya mentioned Mālavas among those who were killed in the first seventeen days of war 8. 4. 46. E. Some persons referred to after the name of the country; A. One who belonged to Mālava: (i) *mālava*: (1) Indravarman 7. 164. 101; 7. 165. 115; (2) Sudarśana 7. 171. 56, 58; 7. 172. 9; (ii) *mālavī* (f.) : Wife of king Aśvapati of the the Madra country 3. 277. 22; 3. 281. 58; 3. 283. 13.

**Mālava<sup>2</sup> m. (pl.)** : Common designation of Sāvitrī's hundred brothers.

They were born of Mālavī, wife of king Aśvapati of the Madra country (3. 277. 5-6) as a result of the boon given by Yama to Sāvitrī (*ptuś ca te putraśatam bhavītā tava mātari | mālavayām mālavā nāma ... bhrātaraś te bhaviṣyanti*) 3. 281. 58; 3. 283. 13; they are described as god-like (*tridaśopamāḥ*) and were to continue their line for ever (*śāśvatāḥ putrapautriṇaḥ*) 3. 281. 58; they were very strong (*bhrātṛṇām ... śatam | ... sumahābalaṁ*) 3. 283. 13.

**Mālavāṇaka m. (pl.)** : Name of a Janapada.

Listed by Saṁjaya among the southern Janapadas (also called Deśas 6. 10. 68) of Bhāratavarṣa (*athāpare janapadā dakṣiṇā ...*) 6. 10. 56, 5; (*koṇkaṇā mālavāṇakāḥ*) 6. 10. 58.