

72. 24; when the horse wandered along the seacoast through Vaṅga, Puṇḍra and Kerala countries, Arjuna defeated many Mleccha armies many times (*tataḥ samudratīreṇa vaṅgān puṇḍrān sakeralān || tatra tatra ca bhūriṇī mlecchasainyāny anekasah | vijigye*) 14. 83. 30; at the end of the Aśvamedha sacrifice, the sacrificial priests distributed a large quantity of gold among the Brāhmaṇas; after that, what wealth (gold) remained that was taken away over a long period by Kṣatriyas, Vaiśyas, Śūdras and Mleccha tribes (*anantaram brāhmaṇebhyaḥ kṣatriyā jahrire vasu | tathā viśūdrasaṁghāś ca tathānye mlecchajātayaḥ | kālena mahatā jahrus tat suvarṇam tatas tataḥ ||*) 14. 91. 25; (16) On Arjuna's way from Dvārakā to Hāstina-pura, Mlecchas abducted Vṛṣṇi and Andhaka women 16. 8. 61. F. Past events : (1) Demons Sunda and Upasunda conquered all Mleccha tribes living in the ocean (*samudravāsinaḥ sarvān mlecchajātīn vijigyatuḥ*) 1. 202. 8; (2) Damayantī, forsaken by Nala, entered a forest inhabited by Mlecchas and thieves (*mlecchataskarasevitam*) 3. 61. 2; (3) Indra taught king Māndhātṛ the duties of Dasyus which term included Mlecchas 12. 65. 14, 17-22; (4) Bhīṣma told Yudhiṣṭhira a story related to Mlecchas who lived in the north (the term Dasyu is used in the story for Mlecchas) 12. 162. 28 ff.; (5) Yayāti cursed his son Turvasu to the effect that he would be born among the Mlecchas (*mleccheṣu prabhaviṣyasi*) 1. 79. 13. G. Future event : Mārkaṇḍeya foretold that in the Kali age (*kalau yuge* 3. 186. 27) there would be many Mleccha kings on this earth; they would be sinful, given to

lies and rule the world the wrong way (*bahavo mleccharājānaḥ prthivyām ... | mithyānuśāsinaḥ pāpā mṛṣāvādaparāyaṇāḥ*) 3. 186. 29; when the end of the aeon will have arrived (*yugānte samanuprāpte* 3. 186. 33; *yugānte paryupasthite* 3. 188. 19, 43-44, 47, 54, 76, 81-83; *yugānte* 3. 186. 34; 3. 188. 35-37, 39, 49, 53, 73, 79; *yugasyānte* 3. 188. 32; *alpāvasiṣṭe tu tadā yugānte* 3. 186. 24; *kṣīṇe yuge* 3. 186. 54; *yuge kṣīṇe* 3. 188. 66; *gate yuge* 3. 188. 69; *samprāpte yugasamkṣaye* 3. 188. 55; *yugasamkṣaye* 3. 188. 62; *yugakṣaye* 3. 186. 36, 43, 48; 3. 188. 6, 20-23, 25, 33, 41, 50-51, 78, 85; *pūrvarūpam kṣayasya tat* 3. 186. 28; *tadā samkṣepsyate yugam* 3. 188. 59, 67-68; *paścime kāle* 3. 188. 52) the world would be full of Mlecchas (*mlecchabhūtaṁ jagat sarvaṁ ...*) 3. 188. 29, 45; (*mlecchibhūtaṁ jagat sarvaṁ ...*) 3. 188. 37; (*mahī mlecchasamākīrṇā bhaviṣyati*) 3. 188. 70; the condition of the world at the end of the aeon described in 3. 186. 24-57; 3. 188. 14-85; A Brāhmaṇa named Kalki Viṣṇuayaśas would be born in the Sambhala town; he would become a sovereign king (*rājā cakravartī*), destroy all the Mleccha hordes, and give a turn to the Yuga (*yugasya parivartakaḥ | ... utsādayiṣyati tadā sarvān mlecchagaṇān dvijaḥ ||*) 3. 188. 89-93. H. Certain kings referred to with reference to just Mlecchas or as their kings : A. (i) *mleccha* : A certain Aṅga prince (not named) 7. 25. 14, 17; (ii) A certain Aṅga prince (not named) who was an *ācāryaputra* 8. 17. 14, 17-18; (iii) A certain Vaṅga king (not named) 8. 17. 9, 11; B. (i) *mlecchānām adhipa-* : Bhagadatta 2. 47. 12; (ii) *mlecchagaṇādhipa-* : Śālva 9. 19. 1.