

13. 26. 24 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 13. 25. 26 : *trasānām jaṅgamānām*).

Mahāmandara m. : See Mandara.

Mahāmeru m. : See Meru<sup>1</sup>.

Mahālaya m. : Name of a sacred place.

By staying at Mahālaya for a month and by taking food only in the evening of every third day (*ṣaṣṭhakālopavāsena*) one is freed of all sins and gets much gold (*vindyaḍ bahu suvarṇakam*) 3. 82. 49.

Mahāvaitaraṇī f. : See Vaitaraṇī.

Mahāśaṅkha m. : Name of a tree.

A. Location : On the bank of the river Sarasvatī (*mahāśaṅkham ... sarasvatyās tate jātam nagam*) 9. 36. 20 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 9. 37. 21 : *nagam vṛkṣam*); near the Śaṅkha-tīrtha 9. 36. 19-20. B. Description : Lordly tree (*vanaspatiḥ*) 9. 36. 22, 24; as high as the mountain Mahāmeru (*mahāmerum ivocchritam*) 9. 36. 20; looking like the Sveta mountain (*śvetaparvatasaṅkāśam*) 9. 36. 20; resorted to by sages (*ṛṣisaṅghair niṣevitam*) 9. 36. 20. C. Characteristic : Yaksas, Vidyādhara, Rākṣasas, Piśācas and Siddhas give up taking food there and eat only the fruit of that tree at proper intervals observing certain vows and rules; they then move about separately observing these regulations and are unseen by men; the tree was renowned for this (*te sarve hy aśanam tyaktvā phalam tasya vanaspatēḥ | vratais ca niyamais caiva kāle kāle sma bhūñjate || prāptais ca niyamais tais tair vicarantaḥ prthak prthak | adṛśyamānā manuḥjair vyacaran puruṣarṣabha || evaṁ khyāto nara-pate loke 'smin sa vanaspatiḥ*) 9. 36. 21-24.

Mahāsarasa nt. : See Mahatsaras.

Mahāhrada nt. : Name of a tīrtha (13. 151. 23).

A. Location : On the Bhṛgutunga mountain 13. 26. 17. B. Description : Excellent among all tīrthas (*sarvatīrthavara*) 3. 82. 125. C. Holiness : (1) By staying at this tīrtha one does not meet with bad condition and gets much gold (*yo vaseta mahāhrade | na durgatim avāpnoti vinded bahu suvarṇakam*) 3. 82. 125; (2) By bathing in the lake one has done one's duty and becomes pure (*atra snātaḥ kṛtakṛtyo viśuddhaḥ*) 3. 113. 25; (3) According to the Tīrthavamaṅga proclaimed by Aṅgiras (13. 26. 3), one who is free from desire (*alolupaḥ*) if he bathes (*upasprśya*) in the lake and fasts for three nights he is freed from the sin of killing a Brāhmaṇa (*mucyate brahmahatyayā*) 13. 26. 17; (4) According to the same authority one who has a pure mind, if he bathes (*upasprśya*) there and fasts for a month he gets the condition obtained by Jamadagni (*jamadagnigatim labhet*) 13. 26. 45; (5) The high-souled ones who visit the Mahāhrada become auspicious and assuming a heavenly form, wearing heavenly garlands and becoming rich in fragrance, they reach the world of the cows (*? modanti gavām vimāne* 13. 105. 44) 13. 105. 46, 48 (for citation see Karatoyinī). D. Importance : Finds mention in the Daivata-Rsi-Vaṁśa (*tīrtham mahāhradam*) 13. 151. 23, 2. E. Epic event : Lomaśa advised Yudhiṣṭhira to bathe in this lake and then proceed to other tīrthas 3. 113. 25. F. Past event : Sage Kāśyapa practised austerities at this lake; once while he was bathing in the lake (*apsūpasprśataḥ*) he happened to see Apsaras Urvaśī; his semen spilled in water which was drunk by a female deer; Rṣyaśṛṅga was born at this lake from this female deer 3. 110. 12-16; the holy her-