

delighted while encouraging Yudhiṣṭhira to fulfil his vow to kill Śalya (*tataḥ pra-harṣaḥ ... punar āsīt ... | matsyānām ca viśeṣataḥ | pratijñāṁ ... dharmarājasya pūrayan ||*) 9. 15. 26-27; beholding the feat of Śālva, Matsyas uttered cries of despair; their excellent heroes obstructed the elephant of Śālva from all sides (*hāhākārair nādayantaḥ sma yuddhe | dvipaṁ samantād rurudhur narāgryāḥ*) 9. 19. 21; (37) Night of the eighteenth day; after the massacre in the camp of Pāṇḍavas, Aśvatthāman boasted that he had killed all the surviving Matsyas and reported the event to Duryodhana (*matsyaśeṣāś ca sarve vinihatā mayā*) 10. 8. 150; 10. 9. 49; the event later reported to Kuntī by Yudhiṣṭhira 15. 44. 33-34; (38) Gāndhārī pointed out to Kṛṣṇa the women of noble family of Virāṭa (*matsyarājakulastrīyaḥ*) trying to take away Uttarā from the dead body of Abhimanyu; then they themselves, more afflicted, cried and lamented over the death of Virāṭa 11. 20. 27-28. E. Past event : King Sahaja of Cedis and Matsyas listed by Bhīma among eighteen kings who extirpated their kinsmen, friends and relatives 5. 72. 16. F. Mostly Virāṭa, occasionally some others, designated in various ways as king or the best of the Matsyas : A. King of Matsyas : (i) *matsya* : Virāṭa 2. 48. 25; 2. 49. 8; 4. 1. 13; 4. 5. 4; 4. 6. 12; 4. 12. 1, 6; 4. 13. 1; 4. 15. 13; 4. 15. 25-26; 4. 17. 22; 4. 18. 26, 33; 4. 19. 25; 4. 21. 34; 4. 24. 19; 4. 29. 2, 23; 4. 30. 17, 19; 4. 32. 7<sup>2</sup>, 46<sup>2</sup>, 48; 4. 33. 9, 11; 4. 36. 4; 4. 42. 12-14; 4. 47. 17; 4. 61. 12, 29; 4. 63. 36, 38; 4. 64. 11, 37; 4. 65. 5; 4. 66. 28; 4. 67. 12, 19, 26; 5. 1. 2, 4; 5. 5. 14; 5. 27. 18; 5. 149. 10; 6. 68.

1; 6. 77. 24; 6. 78. 14; 6. 112. 42; 7. 9. 67; 7. 15. 28; 7. 20. 20; 7. 22. 9; 7. 24. 20; 7. 70. 43; (ii) *matsyarāj* : Virāṭa 4. 10. 11; 4. 11. 2; 4. 12. 16; (iii) *matsyarāja* : (1) Yudhiṣṭhira (Kaṅka) 4. 32. 42; (2) Virāṭa 2. 28. 2(?); 4. 21. 3; 4. 29. 24; 4. 30. 4; 4. 31. 24; 4. 32. 4, 12, 21, 42; 4. 38. 13; 4. 63. 29, 51; 4. 66. 15, 22; 4. 67. 38; 5. 49. 14; 5. 62. 30; 7. 133. 38; (iv) *matsyarājan* : Virāṭa 1. 1. 115; 4. 17. 5; 4. 29. 4; 4. 31. 23; 4. 32. 8; 7. 22. 8; *matsyānām rājan* : (1) Kīcaka 4. 21. 9; (2) Virāṭa 4. 21. 9; 4. 30. 12; 4. 42. 15; 4. 43. 2; 4. 63. 5, 13; 5. 19. 12; (v) *matsyapati* : Virāṭa 4. 33. 20; 5. 1. 2; B. The best among the Matsyas : (i) *matsya*<sup>0</sup> *sattama* : (*matsyabhāratasattamau*) : Virāṭa 4. 66. 29; (ii) *jyeṣṭham mātṣyānām* : Uttara 5. 47. 34.

**Madra, Madraka m. (pl.)** : Name of a country and its people; referred to as Madraka specially when derision was intended (8. *adhyāyas* 27, 30); otherwise *madraka* for *madra* very likely due to metrical reasons.

**A. Location** : Listed by Saṁjaya among the northern Janapadas (also called Deśas 6. 10. 68) of Bhāratavarṣa (*ata ūrdhvaṁ janapadān nibodha*) 6. 10. 37, 5; (*saudhā madrā ...*) 6. 10. 40. **B. Origin** : Bhadrā, wife of Vyūṣitāśva, gave birth to four Madra sons (*sā ... suṣuve devī ... caturo madrān sūtān ...*) 1. 112. 33. **C. Description** : Of their warriors; brave (*śūra*) 9. 17. 4, 14, 35; heroic (*vīra*) 9. 7. 23; 9. 17. 1, 17; energetic (*tarasvin*) 9. 22. 25; of great valour (*mahāvīrya*) 8. 31. 21; great chariot-fighters (*mahāratha*) 8. 32. 19; 9. 6. 7; 9. 17. 5, 11; skilled in fighting while riding elephants (*gajayodhīn*;