

(*sacakraṇvākapulinā*) 1. 64. 21; adorned with sandy banks (*pulinair upaśobhitām*) 1. 64. 22; thronged by many birds (*naikapakṣigaṇākirṇā*) 1. 64. 18; resorted to by monkeys and bears (*vānararkṣaṇiṣevitā*) 1. 64. 21; resorted to by elephants in rut, tigers and lordly serpents (*mattavāraṇaśār-dūlabhujagendrāṇiṣevitā*) 1. 64. 22; providing residence to the Kinnaras (*sakinnaragaṇāvāsā*) 1. 64. 21; humming with the sound of the recitations of holy Vedic studies (*pūnyasvādhyāyasamghuṣṭā*) 1. 64. 22; stationed (in the forest) like the mother of all beings (*sarvaprāṇibhṛtām tatra jananīm iva viṣṭhitām*) 1. 64. 20. C. Past event : (1) Viśvāmitra begot Śakuntalā on Menakā near the river Mālīnī; Menakā left Śakuntalā, no sooner born, on the river Mālīnī and returned to the assembly of Śakra (Indra) 1. 66. 8-9; (2) Duṣṇanta, while out for hunting, saw the river Mālīnī near a hermitage in the forest 1. 64. 18. D. Simile : The hermitage of Kaṇva adorned by Mālīnī compared with the place of Nara-Nārāyaṇa adorned by Gaṅgā (*āśramapadam ... alaṅkṛtam ... mālīnyā ... naranārāyaṇasthānaṁ gaṅgāyevopaśobhitam*) 1. 64. 23, 24.

Mālyavant¹ m. : Name of a mountain.

A. Location : In the north, beyond the Śveta mountain and near Gandhamādana 3. 155. 33-34, 27; situated to the south of the Nīla and to the north of the Niṣadha mountain, spread towards the east (*prāgāyataḥ*) 6. 7. 7 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 6. 6. 9 : *mālyavān pūrvasamudrāvadhīḥ*); beyond Mālyavant is Gandhamādana and between the two is the circular, golden mountain Meru (*parimaṇḍalas taylor madhye meruḥ kanakaparvataḥ*) 6. 7. 8. B. Extent : It extends over fifty thousand *yojanas*

(*yojanānām sahasrāṇi pañcāśan mālyavān sthitaḥ*) 6. 8. 27. C. Description : Holy (*punya*) 3. 155. 33; very attractive (*sumanohara*) 3. 155. 32; big (*mahāgiri*) 3. 155. 33; having lotus ponds, pools and big forests (*padmasaropetaṁ sapalvalamahāvanam*) 3. 155. 33; noisy with sounds of beasts and birds, crowded with many kinds of birds and resorted to by troops of monkeys (*mṛgadviṣasamghuṣṭām nānādvijasaṁkūlam / śākhāmṛgagaṇaiḥ caiva sevitam*) 3. 155. 32; listed by Brahman among 'kings of mountains' (*ete parvatarājānaḥ*) 14. 43. 5. D. Characteristics : (1) On the peak of the Mālyavant blazes the fire called Samvartaka, the fire that destroys the world (*tathā mālyavataḥ śṛṅge dīpyate tatra havayavāt / nāmnā samvartako nāma kālāgniḥ*) 6. 8. 26; (2) On the eastern peak there is a hill which marks the end of the east (*tathā mālyavataḥ śṛṅge pūrve pūrvāntagaṇḍikā*) 6. 8. 27 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 6. 7. 28 : *gaṇḍikā kṣudraparvataḥ*); (3) Men who fall down from the world of Brahman are born there with the colour of gold (*mahārajatasamkāśā jāyante tatra mānavāḥ / brahmalokāc cyutāḥ sarve*) 6. 8. 28 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 6. 7. 29 : *mahārajataṁ kāncanam*); all of them are expounders of the Veda; they practise austerities and observe chastity and for the protection of beings they enter the sun (*sarve ca brahmovādīnaḥ / tapas tu tapyamānās te bhavanti hy ūrdhvaretasāḥ / rakṣaṇārtham tu bhūtānām praviṣanti divākaram //*) 6. 8. 28-29; sixty six thousand of them surround the sun and march ahead of Aruṇa (the sun's charioteer); they are heated by the sun's heat for sixty six thousand years and then they enter the moon 6. 8. 30-31; are all the mountains listed by