

dgana upaspr̥śya ... śuciḥ ... tirthabhūto bhaven naraḥ //) 13. 26. 37.

Maladā f. : Name of a river.

One should proceed to this river from the Vimalatīrtha 3. 80. 103, 105; described as famous in the three worlds (*triṣu lokeṣu viśrutām*) 3. 80. 105; one should bathe in it in the evening twilight according to the prescribed rites and offer a *caru* according to one's mite in the fire having seven flames; such an offering to manes is considered to be inexhaustible (*paścimāyām tu saṁdhyāyām upaspr̥śya yathāvidhi // caruṁ narendra saptārceṇ yathāśakti nivedayet / pitṛnām akṣayaṁ dānaṁ pravādanti manīṣinaḥ //*) 3. 80. 105-106; offering such a *caru* is more meritorious than gifting a hundred thousand cows, than a hundred Rājasūya sacrifices, and a thousand Aśvamedha sacrifices 3. 80. 107.

Malaya¹ m. : Name of a mountain.

A. Location : Listed by Saṁjaya among the seven principal mountains of Bhārata-varṣa (*saptaite kulaparvatāḥ*) 6. 10. 10; on the southern ocean, near the mountain Sahya and Dardura 3. 266. 42. **B. Description :** Glorious (*śrīmant*) 3. 264. 34; 6. 7. 53; great mountain (*mahāśaila*) 3. 264. 34; red in colour (*tāmra-varṇa*) 6. 7. 53. **C. Characteristics :** (1) The two Apsarases, Urvaśī and Pūrvacitti, visit the mountain constantly (*yaṁ nityam upasevate*) 12. 319. 20; (2) Sandalwood is known as growing on the mountain Malaya (*malayaja*) 1. 23. 4 (the forest to which the Nāgas were carried by Suparna was marked by sky-high (sandalwood) trees which grow on mountain Malaya *upajighradbhir ākāśaṁ vṛkṣair malayajair api* 1. 23. 4; (3) Malaya mountain formed the head of the Jambudvīpa which had the

form of a hare having two Dvīpas, the Nāgadvīpa and the Kaśyapadvīpa, for its two ears 6. 7. 52-53. **D. Past events :** (1) Malaya was the first mountain beyond which Śuka sojourned in his journey upwards through the space (*tataḥ samaticakrāma malayaṁ nāma parvatam*) 12. 319. 20; (2) Nahuṣa, when he became the king of heaven, enjoyed in the company of the Apsarases and Devakanyās on Malaya and other mountains 5. 11. 9; (3) Mārkaṇḍeya saw Malaya in the belly of the Bāla (3. 186. 83 = Nārāyaṇa 3. 187. 3) 3. 186. 104; (4) Hanūmant and others when they came out of a cave in the south they saw the mountains Malaya, Sahya and Dardura near the ocean; when they went up the mountain Malaya they realized the expanse of the ocean and were dejected. **E. Importance :** Mentioned in the Daivata-R̥si-Vaṁśa 13. 151. 26, 2. **F. Similes :** (1) Sugrīva with a garland around his neck looked like the great mountain Malaya, circled by a garland of clouds 3. 264. 34; (2) Malaya, is one of the four mountains with which Yudhiṣṭhira compared his four brothers 3. 297. 14; (3) The banner (*ketu*) on the chariot of the king of the Pāṇḍyas, adorned with *candana* and *aguru*, is compared with Malaya 8. 15. 32; (4) The narrative of Nārāyaṇa was collected (*samuddhṛtam*) by Vaiśampāyana from the Mahābhārata as one collects the sandalwood from Malaya 12. 331. 3.

Malaya² m. : Name of a mountain of the Śākadvīpa; also called Jalada.

One of the seven mountains of the Śākadvīpa 6. 12. 12, 14; described as extending towards the east (*prāgāyata*); clouds originate there and appear everywhere (*yato meghāḥ*