

13. 26. 31 (Comm. unknown, however, *andhakam tīrtham anālambari śavavad yo vigāhati sa sanātanam nityasthānam labheta iti śeṣaḥ* / He also explains some other readings Cr. Ed. Vol. 17, p. 1067, note on 13. 26. 31).

Matangasya kedārah m. : Name of a sacred place.

Sacred to the sage Matanga, it was located on the mountain Mahendra 3. 83. 14-15; 3. 85. 16; also known as Matangasya Āśramah 3. 85. 19; described as sanctifying (*pavitra*), auspicious (*maṅgalīya*), famous in the world (*khyāto loke*) and eternal (*sanātana*) 3. 85. 19; by bathing there one obtains the fruit of giving a thousand cows 3. 83. 15.

Madarvika m. : Name of a mountain.

The mountain, along with the lands bordering on it, was conquered by Bhīma in his expedition before the Rājasūya; from there he went northwards (*madarvikam mahidharam / sopadeśam vinirjitya prayau uttārāmukhaḥ*) 2. 27. 9.

Madhuvaṭi f. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

It was sacred to Devī (*devyās tīrtham*); one who has a controlled mind and is pure (*prayataḥ śuciḥ*) if he bathes there and worships gods and manes (*arcayed devān pitṛmś ca*) he gets, with the consent of the Devī (*devyā samanuṣṭhātāḥ*) the fruit of giving a thousand cows 3. 81. 79.

Madhuvana nt. : Name of a forest.

Described as dense (*sphīta*) and large (*mahat*); it was first protected by Vālin and then by Sugrīva; Hanūmant, Angada and others who went to the south in search of Sītā, rested there for a while on their return journey 3. 266. 26-27.

Madhuvilā f. : Name of a river, also called Samamgā.

Situated near Kardamila, the bathing place of Bharata; it was pointed out to Yudhiṣṭhira by Lomaśa (*eṣā madhuvilā rājan samamgā samprakāśate*) 3. 135. 1 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 3. 135. 1 : *madhuvileti aṣṭāvakra-ṅgasamikaraṇāt pūrvam samamgāyā evam nāma*); Indra lost his lustre after killing Vṛtra (*alakṣmyā kila samyukto vṛtram hatvā śacīpatiḥ*); he was freed from all sins when he bathed in the river Samamgā 3. 135. 2.

Madhusrava nt. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

Situated near the Prthūdaka *tīrtha*; by bathing there one gets the fruit of giving a thousand cows 3. 81. 130.

Manojaya nt. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

Situated in the Vyāsavana; one who has a controlled mind and takes limited food (*niyato niyatāśanaḥ*) if he bathes there he gets the fruit of giving a thousand cows 3. 81. 78.

Manohradā f. : Name of one of the seven forms of Sarasvatī (*sapta sarasvatiyaḥ*); also called Mānasahradā (9. 37. 4).

Described as the best of the rivers (*saricchreṣṭhā*) 9. 37. 23; when Auddālaka performed a sacrifice in the Uttara Kosala country he thought of Sarasvatī; the river came to that region for the sake of the sage and was worshipped by the sages; the river was there known as Manohradā; the river was so called because it was brought there by the mind of the sages (*manohradeti vikhyātā sā hi tair manasā hṛtā*) 9. 37. 21-23.

Mandagā f. : Name of a river.

One of the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa listed by Samjaya; its water used by people for drinking 6. 10. 31, 13; all the rivers listed