

14; (iii) Yājñasenī did not leave the Pāṇḍavas as the lustre of the sun does not leave Meru (*merum arkaprabhā yathā*) 3. 80. 4; (iv) The Rāvatāka mountain, richly decorated for the festival and the Yādavas moving on it, looked like Meru with the hosts of sages on it 14. 58. 8; (v) Kṛṣṇa's chariot appeared like the summit of Meru (*meruśikharaprakhyam*) 5. 81. 21; (vi) Nārada told the huge Śālmali tree on the Himavant that since many birds, elephants, and other kinds of beasts resorted to it and since it offered shelter to travellers (*sārthādhivāsaiś ca*) it shone like Meru 12. 150. 17; (vii) A tree called Mahāgaṅkha at the Śaṅkhatirtha was as tall as Mahāmeru 9. 36. 20 (NI. on Bom. Ed. 9. 37. 31 : *nagam vrkṣam*); (viii) The burning Khāṇḍava forest looked like the highly lustrous, golden Meru 1. 216. 34 (also see the next section Idioms). I. Idioms : (1) For describing unexpected or impossible events : (i) Fall of Bhāradvāja (Droṇa) was like displacing Meru (*viparyāsam yathā meroḥ*) 7. 165. 73; (ii) Dhṛtarāṣṭra could not bear the felling of Droṇa as he could not bear the shifting of Meru 7. 33. 18 (*meror iva visarpaṇam*) 7. 8. 12; (iii) Karna's death was as unbelievable and unexpected (*aśraddheyam ivādbhutam*) as is the tossing about (*pariyasanam*) of Meru 8. 5. 3; (iv) In the opinion of Dhṛtarāṣṭra, wishing to conquer Droṇa in battle was as unheard of as wind uprooting Meru (*na hi śuśrūma vātena merum unmathitam girim*) 5. 158. 15; (v) also in his opinion if the Pāṇḍavas were to win the war it would be like wind blowing away Meru (*anilo vā vahen merum*) 5. 158. 16; (vi) in the opinion of Saṁjaya one may carry off Meru (*api merum vahet kaścit*) but it would not

be possible for any one to overpower the Vṛṣṇī heroes 7. 119. 27; (iii) Kṛṣṇa's out of place great delight (*atiharṣo 'yam asthāne* 7. 155. 6) and the lightness of his heart (*tathaital lāghavam*) over the death of Ghaṭotkaca was (as unbelievable) as the shifting of Meru (*meror iva visarpaṇam*) 7. 155. 10; (iv) Menakā told Indra that Viśvāmitra by his *tapas* could abbreviate Mahāmeru and quickly turn it around (*saṁkṣipec ca mahāmerum tūrṇam āvartayet tathā*) 1. 65. 36 (NI., who reads *tūrṇam āvartayed diśaḥ*, on Bom. Ed. 1. 71. 36 : *āvartayed ekikuryāt*); (v) Karna could split asunder even Meru (*nirbhīndyām ... api merum*) with his special arrow which he had reserved for Kṛṣṇa or Arjuna 8. 27. 59; (vi) Only a person who could transgress the lustre of Meru would (do such an unthinkable act as) killing one who had taken resort with him (*... prabhāṁ meroḥ ... etany atikramed yo vai sa hanyāc charaṇāgatam*) 13. 98. 10; (2) To express great difference : (i) According to Śakuntalā the difference between her and king Duṣṇanta was as great as between Meru and the mustard seed (*āvayor antaram paṭya merusarsapayor iva*) 1. 69. 3; (ii) It may be possible to tell the number of all the jewels on Meru (*meroḥ ... sarvaratnaḥ saṁkhyā ... vaktum śakyam*) but it was not possible to describe or measure the virtues of the Gaṅgā waters 13. 27. 97. [See Kanaka-parvata]

Meru² m. : Name of a mountain in the Śākadvīpa, also referred to as Mahāmeru (6. 12. 23).

One of the seven mountains of the Śākadvīpa 6. 12. 13; described as great (*parama*) and resorted to by gods, sages and Gandharvas (*devaṛṣigandharvayutaḥ*) 6. 12. 14; all the