

Mānasa lake and showed her Indra who had entered the knot on the stalk 12. 329. 34 (6).
G. Fable : A certain crow, who thought much of himself, once dared to challenge one of the swans living in the Mānasa lake 8. 28. 20. [See Uttaramānasa]

Mānasa² m. : Name of a mountain.

Indra went to the Mānasa mountain in search of a leader for the army of the gods (*devasenā*) which was overpowered by the demons; there he heard the cry of a woman (who was *Devasenā*); the two sisters *Devasenā* and *Daityasenā*, daughters of *Prajāpati*, used to come there with their friends for pleasure; from this mountain the demon *Keśin* took away *Daityasenā*, who longed for him, but *Devasenā* was rescued by Indra 3. 213. 17.

Mānasa³ nt. : A metaphorical *tīrtha*.

One should bathe in the mental lake which is unfathomable, dirt-free, pure, has truth for water and forbearance for lake (*agādhe vimale śuddhe satyatoye dhṛtihrade / snātavyam mānase tīrthe ...*) 13. 111. 3.

Mānasahradā f. : See Manohradā.

Mānuṣa nt. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

Situated at a distance of one *krośa* to the west of the river *Āpagā* 3. 81. 55; one should proceed to the Mānuṣatīrtha from the *Daśāśvamedhika* 3. 81. 52-53; described as famous in the world (*lokaviśruta*) 3. 81. 53; black antelopes, when afflicted by a hunter, jumped into this *tīrtha* and became human beings (which explains the name of the *tīrtha*) (*yatra kṛṣṇamṛgā rājan vyādhena paripīḍitāḥ / avagāhya tasmin sarasi mānuṣatvam upāgatāḥ*) 3. 81. 53; one who observes chastity and has controlled his

sense organs (*brahmacārī jīvendriyaḥ*), if he bathes there he is cleansed of all sins and is glorified in heaven 3. 81. 54.

Mārkaṇḍeyasya tīrtham nt. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

Situated at the confluence of *Gomatī* and *Gangā*; described as world famous (*lokaviśruta*), and difficult to reach (*durlabha*); by visiting it one gets the fruit of an *Agni-ṣṭoma* and rescues one's family (*mārkaṇḍeyasya rājendra tīrtham āśādyā ... agniṣṭomam avāpnoti kulam caiva samuddharet* ||) 3. 82. 70.

Mālā f. : Name of a river.

Kṛṣṇa, Bhīma and Arjuna went beyond *Mithilā* and reached the river *Mālā* (and *Carmanvatī*) (*atītya jagmur mithilām mālām carmanvatīm nadīm*) 2. 18. 28.

Mālīnī¹ f. : Name of a river.

A. Location : On the lovely table-land of the *Himavant* (*prasthe himavato ramye*) 1. 66. 8; flowing through the forest in which there was an excellent hermitage of *Kaṇva* (1. 64. 25) (*prekṣamāno vanam tat tu ... āśramapravaram ramyaṁ dadarśa ... mālīnīm abhito rājan nadīm*) 1. 64. 15, 18; (*nadīm āśramasaṁśliṣṭām*) 1. 64. 20; (*nadīm āśramasaṁbaddhām*) 1. 64. 23; (*alamkṛtām ... mālīnyā ... mahad vanam*) 1. 64. 24.
B. Description : Holy, whose water is holy (*puṇyā*) 1. 64. 18; (*puṇyatoyā*) 1. 64. 20; whose water caused happiness (*sukhodakā*) 1. 64. 18; whose banks were pleasing (*ramyatirā*) 1. 64. 24; delightful to the mind in the forest meant for austerities (*tapovana-manoramā*) 1. 64. 18; bringing in her current flowers and foam (*puṣpaphenapravāhinī*) 1. 64. 21; full of islets (*dvīpavatī*) 1. 64. 24; *Cakravāka* birds resting on her sandy banks