

hearths 3. 212. 22 (for other details see Murmurā ).

**Medhāvika nt. :** Name of a *tīrtha*.

Having reached Medhāvika one should satisfy manes and gods; he thereby wins the fruit of an Agniṣṭoma and gets remembrance and intellect (*smṛtiṁ medhām ca vindati*) 3. 83. 52.

**Medhyā f. :** Name of a river.

Situated in the west (*pratiçyām... diśi / yāni tatra pavitrāṇi puṇyāny āyatanāni ca*) 3. 87. 1; described as most holy (*puṇya-tamā*) and always frequented by ascetics (*satatam tāpasāyutā*) 3. 87. 12; listed by Mārkaṇḍeya among rivers which are declared to be mothers of the fire-hearths 3. 212. 22 (for other details see Murmurā ); finds place in the Daivata-Rṣi-Vamśa 13. 151. 21, 2.

**Medhyāranya nt. :** Name (?) of a forest.

Where the blind and dethroned king Dyumatsena lived with his wife and son Satyavant 3. 278. 7-9; described as big forest (*mahāranya*) 3. 278. 9; (*mahāvana*) 3. 280. 23; king Aśvapati went to Medhyāranya forest with his daughter Sāvitrī 3. 279. 3.

**Menā f. :** Name of a river.

One of the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa listed by Samjaya; its water used by people for drinking 6. 10. 22, 13; all the rivers listed here are said to be mothers of the universe and very strong 6. 10. 35 (for citation see Atikṛṣṇā ).

**Meru<sup>1</sup> m. :** Name of a mountain, also referred to as Mahāmeru (1. 65. 36; 3. 160. 12, 14, 28; 9. 36. 20; 12. 14. 22-24; 12. 59. 122; 12. 321. 13; 13. 14. 156; 14. 44. 12).

**A. Location :** In the Svarloka (*upa-riṣṭād asau loko yo 'yam svar iti sanjñi-taḥ /... meruḥ parvatarād yatra*) 3. 247. 2, 8; in the north (*udicim dīpayann eṣa diśam tiṣṭhati kīrtimān / mahāmeruḥ*) 3. 160. 12; 3. 155. 13-14; 12. 320. 9; 17. 2. 2; on the summit of the mountain Himavant (*śṛṅge himavato merau*) 12. 122. 3; on the northern side of the Himavant (*himavatpārśva uttare*) 14. 4. 25; beyond the Himavant 17. 2. 2; between the Mālyavant lying to its east and the Gandhamādana lying to its west lies the circular mountain Meru 6. 7. 8 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 6. 6. 9: *nīlanīśadhayor madhye merus tasya prāk mālyavān pūrvasamudrāvadhīḥ paścimasamudrāvadhīḥ gandhamādana ity arthaḥ*); Śuka after crossing the Varṣas of Meru and Hari (i. e. the Ilāvṛta and the Harivarṣa Varṣas) and that of Himavant (called Kim-puruṣa) reached the Bhāratavarṣa (*meror hareṣ ca dve varṣe varṣam haimavatam tathā / krameṇiva vyatikramya bhārataṁ varṣam āsadat*) 12. 312. 14 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 12. 325. 14: *meror varṣam ilāvṛtam / harer varṣam harivarṣākhyam / haimavatam varṣam kimpuruṣākhyam*); to the north of Meru is the Kṣīroda (milky ocean) (*meror uttarabhāge tu kṣīrodasyānukūlataḥ*) 12. 323. 21; from the summit of the Meru one can see in the north-west Svētadvīpa to the north of the Kṣīrodadhi (*ālokayann uttara-pāścimena dadarśa ... kṣīrodadher uttarato hi dvīpaḥ śvetaḥ sa nāmnā prathitaḥ*) 12. 322. 7-8; the Svētadvīpa was at a distance of 32000 *yojanas* in the north from the foot of the mount Meru (*meroḥ sahasraiḥ sa hi yojanānām dvātriṁśatordhvam kavibhir niruktaḥ*) 12. 322. 8 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 12. 335. 9: *merumūlāt dvātriṁśatsahasrayojanād ūrdhvam*); on its four sides (*tasya pār-*