

*Maṇḍa*—a Bhārgava gotrakāra.

M. 195. 21.

*Maṇḍapas*—three kinds of, superior, middling and inferior; the different varieties are Puṣpaka, Puṣpabhadra, Suvrata, Amṛtananda, Kauśalya, Buddhisamkirṇa, Gajabhadra, Jayāvaha, Śrīvatsa, Vijaya, Vāstukīrti, Śrutinjaya, Yajñabhadra, Viśāla, Suśliṣṭa, Śatrumardana, Bhāgapāṇca, Nandana, Mānava, Mānabhadra, Sugrīva. Harita, Karṇikāra, Śatardhika, Simha, Śyāmabhadra, Subhadra, all totaling 27; these may be triangular, circular, semi-circular, eight cornered, sixteen cornered, etc.; generally ten kinds of doorways are furnished avoiding *Vedha*; fruit and flower trees are to be grown all round; a pool of water must be maintained; on the south a tapovanam, on the north a devī temple, on the north-east a kitchen and on the south-east a Vināyaka shrine and then Yajñasālā; these constitute a temple; the bell near the gateway.

M. 270. 1-36.

*Maṇḍala* (I)—a mountain kingdom.

M. 114. 56.

*Maṇḍala* (II)—(Vartula): a palace in the form of a circle; the *torāṇa* is twenty *hastas*.

M. 269. 36, 49.

*Maṇḍala* (III)—of the sun; the place of all planets, stars and the moon.

Vā. 53. 28.

*Maṇḍalam* (I)—(Brāhmaṇam) to be selected for recitation at śrāddha.

M. 17. 39.