

a view to this he performed austerities when he was filled with rage and tears out of which came wind, bile and kapha besides poisonous serpents; Brahmā's grief knew no bounds, and he swooned and lost his life; when Rudra appeared in eleven forms out of his face, revived him and helped him in his creation as his son.²

¹ M. 170. 1. ² Vā. 25. 30-80.

Madhu (xv)—a son of Viśveśā.

M. 171. 49.

Madhu (xvi)—honey fit for ceremonies;¹ used for the ablution of deities;² fit for *piṇḍa* at Gayā.³

¹ M. 204. 5 and 7. ² Ib. 266. 51, 55. ³ Vā. 30. 151; 56. 12; 105. 34.

Madhu (xvii)—a son of Lāngali, the *avatār* of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 200.

Madhu (xviii)—a son of Vṛṣa; had a hundred sons of whom Vṛṣṇi was the eldest.

Vi. IV. 11. 26-7, 29.

Madhu (xix)—a son of Cākṣuṣa Manu.

Vi. III. 1. 28.

Madhus—a tribe whose Lord was Kṛṣṇa;¹ related to the Pāṇḍavas;² defended Dvārakā;³ relieved by Kamsa's death;⁴ heard of Kṛṣṇa's going to Mithilā and met him with presents;⁵ their praise of the heroic deeds of Viṣṇu;⁶ fought with their kinsmen and ended themselves.⁷

¹ Bhā. I. 8. 42; 10. 26. ² Ib. I. 14. 25; IX. 24. 63. ³ Ib. I. 11. 11. ⁴ Ib. X. 45. 15. ⁵ Ib. X. 86. 20. ⁶ Ib. IX. 24. 63. ⁷ Ib. XI. 30. 18.