

after burning the city. In the Tārakāmaya it is said he rode on a golden chariot with arms and weapons.³

¹ Bhā. I. 15. 8; II. 7. 37; IV. 18. 20; V. 24. 9-10; VII. 10. 22 and 29, 51-60. ² Br. III. 59. 21; IV. 12. 3; 20. 46; 31. 7; Vā. 84. 20-1. ³ M. ch. 129; 131. 25-30; 134. 9-30; chh. 135-140. 173. 2-13; 177. 3-6.

Maya (II)—the Asura architect and a contemporary of Kṛṣṇa. His son enslaved the gopas and hid them in a cave. Kṛṣṇa recovered them;¹ freed from the forest fire of Kāṇḍava by Arjuna, he erected a *sabhā* for the use of the Pāṇḍavas. Once Duryodhana (s.v.) mistook a floor of this for a sheet of water and had a nasty fall;² Supplied a magic car to Śālva under orders of Śiva.³

¹ Bhā. II. 7. 31. ² Ib. X. 55. 21; 71. 45; 58. 27; 75. 34 and 37. ³ Ib. X. 76. 7; 77. 28.

Maya (III)—an Asura; Lord of Talātala region, won the grace of Śiva and attained *mokṣa* by *satsanga*. A follower of Vṛtra in his battle with Indra;¹ wife Rambhā and father of six sons;² had daughters like Upadānavī.³

¹ Bhā. V. 24. 28; XI. 12. 5; VI. 10. 31. ² Br. III. 6. 5 and 28; Vā. 68. 28-9. ³ M. 6. 21.

Maya (IV)—father of Māyā.

Br. II. 9. 64.

Maya (V)—an author on architecture.

M. 252. 2.

Mayā—a Śakti created from the heart of Nṛsimha.

M. 179. 64.

Mayūra (I)—the riding animal of Kārttikeya; several on the Himālayas;¹ a banner of Skanda presented to Vāyu.²

¹ Br. II. 25. 16, 27; III. 10. 47. M. 160. 21. Vā. 36. 2; 54. 19. ² Ib. 72. 46.