

Mandara (II)—a Mt. of Kuśadvīpa, from waters called *mandas*;¹ a son of Meru;² on the other side of Gandhamādhana; its mahāvṛkṣa is Keturāt.³

¹ Br. II. 13. 36; 19. 56; Vā. 36. 19; 42. 14; 45. 90; 49. 51; 101. 288. ² Ib. 30. 33. ³ Ib. 35. 16.

Mandara (III)—a Mt. in Bhāratavarṣa.

Br. II. 16. 20; III. 27. 28.

Mandara (IV)—a *tīrtha* sacred to Kāmacārīṇī.

M. 13. 28; 184. 18.

Mandara (V)—same as Kakudmān.

M. 122. 61.

Mandara (VI)—a palace of 12 floors; three-fourths of Meru; the toraṇa is 45 *hastas*.

M. 269. 28, 32, 47.

Mandara (VII)—a Mt. in Malayadvīpa.

Vā. 48. 23.

Mandara (VIII)—a hill on the east of Ilāvṛta.

Vi. II. 2. 18.

Mandaraśobhi—a son of Maṇibhadra.

Vā. 69. 155.

Mandarahariṇa—an *upadvīpa* to Jambūdvīpa.

Bhā. V. 19. 30.

Mandarācala—a chief hill of Kuśadvīpa.

Vi. II. 4. 41.