

were blessed to be divine beings and help people to tide over difficulties when they would remember and pray to them; seven mothers.⁴

¹ Br. III. 1. 28; IV. 7. 72; 14. 6; 20. 46; 44. 111-12. ² Ib. II. 25. 69. ³ M. 93. 53. ⁴ Ib. 179. 9-32, 41-89.

Mātraīśva—is Vāyu; heard the *Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa* from the Creator and narrated it to Uśanas;¹ related the story in sweet words as seen and in logical order.²

¹ Br. IV. 2. 112, 114, 259; 4. 58. ² Vā. 1. 47; 59. 111; 101. 7 and 112, 114, 323; 103. 58.

Mātariśvānas—resident Gods of Bhuvanloka.

Vā. 101. 29.

Mātali—the charioteer of Indra;¹ attacked by Jambha in the Devāsura war; attacked by Pāka; in chariot, surrounded by all the Devas against Tāraka on the other side; wounded by three darts of Tāraka; his *mudgara* thrown on the chariot, went to pieces. Mātali did not die;² acted as the charioteer of Rāma in his war with Rāvaṇa.³

¹ M. 148. 81. ² Bhā. VIII. 11. 16-18, 22; M. 153. 161, 181, 193; 174. 10. ³ Bhā. IX. 10. 21.

Mātā (I)—is Lalitā; the goddess enshrined at Siddhapura, and at Kāyārohaṇa.

Br. IV. 29. 44, 142; M. 13. 46, 48.

Mātā (II)—the daughter of Ṛṣā; gave birth to Grahas, Anujyeṣṭakas, Niṣkas, and Śiśumāras;¹ different fishes; (the word reads minā by mistake.²)

¹ Vā. 69. 291. ² Ib. 69. 293.

Māturamśa—the portion of a man's body, which he derives from his mother; this part of Vena's body gave rise to the *Mlecchas*.

M. 10. 8.