

Merudevī—wife of Nābhi of Himāhva kingdom and a daughter of Meru; son R̥ṣabha;¹ took part in the *yajña* conducted by her husband desirous of a son and the Lord was pleased to be born to her. Followed her husband to Viśālā (Badari) and attained *mukti* there with him.²

¹ Bhā. I. 3. 13; V. 2. 23; Vā. 33. 50; Vi. II. 1. 27. ² Bhā. V. 3. 1 and 19 and 20; 4. 5; Br. II. 14. 59.

Merumandara—(Mt.) on one side of Meru.

Bhā. V. 16. 11.

Merumūlam—(Karnikāmūlam); 70,000 *yojanas* in height and 48,000 *yojanas* in circumference.

Vā. 35. 1-2.

Merusāvarṇi (I)—the first of the four sons of Brahmā, grandson of Dakṣa and son of his daughter Kriyā; engaged in austerities on the slopes of the Meru; went to Maharloka and was reborn in the epoch of Cākṣuṣa; the other three names are Parā, Maricigarbha, and Sudharmāṇa; all of them sons of Rohita Prajāpati;¹ the eleventh Manu of the future.²

¹ Br. IV. 1. 23, 53. ² M. 9. 36.

Merusāvarṇi (II)—Manu, son of Dakṣa; had three sons, Maricigarbhas, Suśarman and Sambhūta—in the Vaivasvata epoch.

Vā. 100. 59.

Meṣa (I)—sheep born of Sugrīvī;¹ Indra took the guise of, to disturb the *tapas* of Vajrāṅga's wife.²

¹ M. 6. 33. ² Ib. 146. 64.

Meṣa (II)—Sūrya in, the month of Citra.

Vā. 105. 46.