

feeding of guests; Dharmic guests not to be sent away and useless ones fed.

Br. III. 12. 16-20; Vā. 76. 17, 26, 30.

Mahāyaśas—a son of Samkṛti; married Satkṛti and had two sons, Gurudhi and Rantideva.

M. 49. 36-7.

Mahāraktā—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 13.

Mahāratha—a title earned by the five sons of Kārtavīryārjuna,¹ an epithet of a Rākṣasa in the army of Bhaṇḍa.²

¹ Br. III. 69. 49; Vā. 92. 70. ² Br. IV. 29. 21.

Mahārāja—Veda personified as.

Vā. 104. 85.

Mahārājñī—a name of Lalitā.

Br. IV. 18. 14; 25. 108.

Mahārāṣṭra (c)—a southern kingdom.

Br. II. 16. 57; Vā. 45. 125.

Mahārudram—a *mantra*: sacred to the Piṭrs: an epithet of Śiva.

M. 22. 34; Br. IV. 33. 84; 34. 1, 50-1.

Mahāroman—a son of Kṛtirāta (Kirtirāja Vā. and Vi. P.) and father of Svarnaroman.

Bhā. IX. 13. 17; Br. III. 64. 13-14; Vā. 89. 13; Vi. IV. 5. 27.

Mahāraurava—one of the 28 hells (seven hells below the earth Vā. P.); the place where a class of Rurus called Kraśyādas torment one, who had been selfish all along.

Bhā. V. 26. 7, 12; Vā. 101. 177; Vi. I. 6. 41.