

मलयगिरोर्दिवः पतामि Mv. 5. 3), and is said to teem in cardamoms, pepper, sandal, and betel-nut trees. Kalidasa calls the mountains Malaya and Dardura 'the two breasts of the southern region' (स्तनानिच दिशस्तस्याः शैलौ मलयदर्दुरौ R. 4. 51).

मल्लदेश The district of Multan; see मालव. Laksmana's son Chandraketu was made king of Malla-deśa by his uncle Rāma.

महाकोसल Comprised the whole country from the source of the Narmadā at Amarakantaka on the north, to the Mahānadī on the south, and from the river Wain-Gangā on the west to the Harda and Jonk rivers on the east. It was the kingdom of the Kalachuris.

महेन्द्र One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India, identified with Mahendra Male, which divides Ganjam from the valley of the Mahānadī and probably included the whole of the eastern Ghāts between the Mahānadī and Godāvarī. Paraśurāma retired to this mountain after he was defeated by Rāma.

महोदय Kanauj (कान्यकुब्ज). In the 7th century it was the most celebrated place in India (cf. B. R. 10. 88-89). It has a reference in the Rāmāyana (कुशनामस्तु धर्मोत्मा पुरं चक्रे महोदयम् Rām. 1. 32. 6).

मातङ्ग N. of a country to the south-east of Kāmārūpa in Assam. It was celebrated for its diamond mines.

मानस A lake said to be situated in Hātaka which appears to be the same as Ladak. On the north of Hātaka is Harivarṣa, the country of the northern Kurus. The lake was celebrated in former times as the abode of Kinnaras and is said by poets to be the annual resort of swans at the approach of the rains.

माया, मायापुरी Hardwar and Kanakhala (two miles from Hardwar). It was here that the दक्षयज्ञ was performed, in which Satī sacrificed herself.

मालव 1 Malwa. Before the 7th or 8th century, the country was called Avantī and its capital was Ujjayinī. In the 10th century it was Dhārā-nagara. -2 The country of Mallas; its capital was Multan. (cf. Mb. 2. 32. 7).

माहिषक N. of a country on the Narmadā. Its capital was Māhismatī.

मिथिला See विदेह.

मुरला 1 See Kerala; also page 1278 under मुरला. -2 The river Narmadā. -3 Perhaps, the river Mula-Muthā which rises near Poona. It is named as मुहला in inscriptions.

मेकल The mount Amarakantaka, the source of the Narmadā (which is also called मेकलकन्यका). The mount is a part of the Vindhya range.

यज्ञपुर Jaipur in Orissa, on the river Vaitarani (Mb. 3. 114). It is said to have been founded by Rāja Yayāti Keśarī in the 6th century.

यवद्वीप The island of Java. It was also called पूर्वकलिङ्ग.

युगन्धर A country lying near Kurukṣetra (Mb. 4. 1. 13), on the west bank of Yamunā.

यौधेय The country lying between the Vitastā (Jhelum) and the Sindhu.

रसातल One of the seven lower regions (पाताल). It is identified with Western Tartary, the country of Huns.

राजगृह 1 Rajgir, the ancient capital of Magadha. -2 Rājagiri on the north bank of the Bias in the Punjab. It was the capital of the Kekaya kings. (cf. प्रविश्यासहपरिखं रम्यं राजगृहं पुरम् Rām. 2. 70. 1).

राट See उड्ड.

रामगिरि 1 Ramtek, 24 miles north of Nagpur; or -2 Ramagad in Sirguja, Chhota Nagpur. Kalidās places the scenes of his story in Meghadūta at Rāmagiri. It is also called शैवलगिरि.

रैवत, रैवतक The mount Girnar in Gujarat (cf. गतां रैवतकं कन्यां विदित्वा जन्मेजय Mb. 1. 220. 1).

लक्ष्मणावती 1 The capital of the Gauda country. It stood on the left bank of the Ganges. -2 Lucknow in Oudh.

लाट (ड) Southern Gujarat including Khandesh, situated between the river Mahi and the lower Tapti. It comprises the districts of Surat, Bharooh, Kheda and parts of Baroda.

वङ्ग A name for eastern Bengal (to be clearly distinguished from गण्डे or northern Bengal). It seems to have included at one time Tippera and the Garo hills. It is also called Samatata or the 'Plains'.

वर्धमान 1 The modern Burdwan in Bengal. -2 The present Vadhvāna in Kāthiāwāda. -3 From the Kathāsaritsāgara this appears to have been situated between Allahabad and Benares.

वलभी A seaport and a capital town in Saurashtra-Gujarat. It was a University seat of Buddhist learning in Western India in the 7th century A. D.

वदया Bassein (Mar. वसई), in the Bombay state. It is mentioned in one of the Kanheri inscriptions. Vimala or Nirmala Tirtha here is a place of pilgrimage. It was the kingdom of the Śilāhāras.

वाकाटक A country between the Bay of Bengal and the Śrī-sailya hills, south of the Dn. Hyderabad.