Madhyamalokapāla, epithet of kings; cf. Lokapāla.

madhyastha (EI 8, 25; SII 2; ASLV; SITI), a neutral person, generally the village headman; a mediator or arbitrator; secretary of the village assembly (SII 13).

madya-pāna (SII 3), intoxicating drinks. madya-vahanaka (IE 8-8), a carrier of wine.

Maga (EI 9; BL), the same as Sākadvīpīya; a community of Brāhmanas; name of the members of the Persian priestly community (Magi) settled in India and absorbed in the Brāhmana class.

māgāņi (ASLV), an administrative unit. māgāņi-sthāna (EI 13), epithet of a locality.

 $Mah\bar{a}$ (PJS), abbreviation of $Mah\bar{a}jana$ (especially in medieval Jain inscriptions).

Cf. Mahā-Mūla (i.e. the elder Mūla) distinguished from Kṣudra-Mūla (i.e. the younger Mūla); also Mahā-Dharmagiri and Kṣudra-Dharmagiri, etc.

Mahābalādhikaranika (IE 8-3), superintendent of the office of the Mahābalādhikrta.

Mahābalādhikṛta (HD), 'the great commander'; designation of a military officer who was, in one case, originally a Mantrin (IE 8-3); see Balādhikṛta and Mahābalādhyakṣa.

Mahābalādhyakṣa (CII 3), military title. See Balādhyakṣa and Mahābalādhikrta.

Mahābalakoṣṭhika (IE 8-3), treasurer of the military department. Cf. raṇabhāṇḍāgār-ādhikaraṇa (Raychaudhuri, PHAI, 1950, p. 563).

mahābhāṇdāgāra (EI 12), treasury; cf. bhāṇdāgāra.

Mahābhāṇḍāgārika (IE 8-2; HD) treasurer; one of the designations often included in the pañca-mahāśabda as indicated by the Rājatarangiṇī. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. II, p. 39; Rājatarangiṇī, IV. 142. Cf. Bhāṇḍāgārika.

(CII 4), explained as 'the Chancellor of the Exchequer'.

Mahābhāṇḍāgārin (IE 8-3), KannaḍaHiriyabhaṇḍāgārin; sometimes also called Mahāpradhāna, Sarvādhikārin, etc., additionally.

Mahābhārata-vṛtti (SITI), land endowed to persons for expounding the Mahābhārata.

Mahābhogapati (EI 26), official designation; probably, the superintendent of rent-free holdings; cf. Mahābhogika, Bhogapati.

Mahābhogika (EI 26; HD), a big Jāgīrdār; cf. Ep. Ind.,