

Bhīṣma, informed him that besides knowing the Veda with its six auxiliary sciences, he knew the Arthavidyā proclaimed by Manu (*vedam śaḍvṅgam vedāham arthavidyām ca mānavīm*) 7. 5. 34.

Mārkaṇḍeyasamasyā f. : Name of the 37th *parvan* in the list of a hundred sub-*parvans* of the Bhārata supposed to have been made by Vyāsa in the Parvasaṁgraha 1. 2. 45, 33, 70.

Listed in the contents of the Āraṇyaka-*parvan*; many narratives (*upākhyānas*) are told in this *samasyā* 1. 2. 124 (*mārkaṇḍeyasamasyāyām upākhyānāni bhāgaśaḥ*); related to the *adhyāyas* 3. 179-221.

Mrgasvapnabhaya nt. : Name of the 40th *parvan* in the list of a hundred sub-*parvans* of the Bhārata supposed to have been made by Vyāsa in the Parvasaṁgraha 1. 2. 46, 33, 70.

Not listed in the contents of the Āraṇyaka-*parvan* (i. e. at 1. 2. 125); related to the *adhyāya* 3. 244.

Mokṣadharmā m. : Name of the 88th *parvan* in the list of a hundred sub-*parvans* of the Bhārata supposed to have been made by Vyāsa in the Parvasaṁgraha 1. 2. 64.

Described as the best among the *dharmas* followed by those who observe the four religious stages of life (*dharmam āśramiṇām śreṣṭham*) 12. 168. 1; referred to in the brief mention of the contents of the Śānti-*parvan* as one where various *mokṣadharmas* are extensively detailed (*mokṣadharmāś ca kothilā vicitrā bahuvīs'arāḥ*) 1. 2. 198; related to the *adhyāyas* 12. 168-353.

Mausala nt. : Name of the 96th *parvan* in the list of a hundred sub-*parvans* of the

Bhārata supposed to have been made by Vyāsa in the Parvasaṁgraha 1. 2. 68, 33, 70; name of the 16th *parvan* in the list of the eighteen major *parvans* of the Bhārata 1. 2. 220, 229.

Described as frightful (*ghora*) 1. 2. 68, (*dāruṇa*) 1. 2. 220; in this *parvan* is described how the great heroes (the Yādavas), in a drunken state, crushed by the Brahmaṇḍa and incited by fate, killed one another near the ocean with the *vajras* in the form of *erakā* grass; how Rāma (i. e. Balarāma) and Keśava could not go beyond Time when it arrived (*nāṭicakramatuḥ kālam prāptam* 1. 2. 222); how Arjuna having seen the Dvārvatī without the Vṛṣṇis (the Yādavas) was dejected and excessively grieved; he cremated his maternal uncle Śāuri (Vasudeva) and saw the great destruction of the Yadus at the drinking party near the ocean (*samīpe lavaṇāmbhasaḥ | āpāne*) 1. 2. 220-224; Arjuna cremated the bodies of Vasudeva, Rāma and the principal Vṛṣṇis; he then took with him the aged and the children and after leaving Dvārvatī experienced the defeat of his Gāṇḍīva bow in an adverse calamity; he also experienced non-availability to him of all his heavenly missiles (*dadarśāpadi kaṣṭhāyām gāṇḍīvasya parābhavam || sarveṣāṁ caiva dvayānām astrāṇām aprasannatām* 1. 2. 226-227; Nī. on Bom. Ed. 1. 2. 361: *aprasannatām asphuraṇam*); (on way) the Vṛṣṇi women were lost; having thus realized the transient nature of his powers (*nāśam vṛṣṇikalatrāḥām prabhāvānām anityatām | dṛṣṭvā* 1. 2. 227-228), Arjuna, overcome by the feeling of disregard for the world and urged by the advice of Vyāsa (*nirvedam āpanno vyāsavākya-praḥodituh*)