

due to his observing the Ekādaśī Vrata. On hearing the gladdening news about her husband Candramukhī became happy. (Chapter 61, Bhāga I, Padma Purāna).

(ii) This Rājarsi shines in the court of Yama. (Śloka 21, Chapter 8, Sabhā Parva).

(iii) Once being greatly pleased with him Kubera offered him all the worlds as gift. But Mucukunda refused to accept it saying that he would enjoy only what was earned by him by his own efforts. (Śloka 97, Chapter 132, Udyoga Parva).

(iv) Once Mucukunda just to try the might of Kubera attacked him. The demons sent by Kubera defeated him. He then meditated on Vasīṣṭha and he was able to defeat the army of asuras of Kubera. (Śloka 4, Chapter 74, Śānti Parva).

(v) Once Paraśurāma gave dharmopadeśa (Instruction on morality, piety etc) to Mucukunda. (Śloka 7, Chapter 143, Śānti Parva).

(vi) Once the King of Kāmbōja gave him a sword and he gave that sword to Marutta. (Śloka 77, Chapter 166, Śānti Parva).

(vii) He believed in making gifts of cows (Śloka 25, Chapter 76, Anuśāsana Parva).

(viii) Mucukunda hated eating flesh. (Śloka 61, Chapter 115, Anuśāsana Parva).

(ix) Mucukunda is listed among those kings who are worthy of being remembered morning and evening. (Śloka 54, Chapter 165, Anuśāsana Parva).

MUDĀVARTA. A King born in the line of Hehaya kings. (Śloka 13, Chapter 74, Udyoga Parva).

MUDGALA I. A country of ancient Bhārata. This country was once conquered by Śrī Kṛṣṇa. (Śloka 16, Chapter 11, Drona Parva).

MUDGALA II. A serpent born of the family of Takṣaka. This serpent was burnt to death at the Sarpasatra of Janamejaya. (Śloka 10, Chapter 57, Ādi Parva).

MUDGALA III. (MAUDGALYA). A sage of Purāṇic fame.

1) *Mudgala and Durvāsas.* Mudgala had never been provoked even once by anger. Durvāsas once came to the āśrama of Mudgala in Kurukṣetra where he was living on alms received by begging. Durvāsas came naked. Mudgala gave all that he got that day to Durvāsas. The latter ate to his heart's content and smeared on his naked body what remained after his meal. Mudgala never got angry. This continued for days together and not for once did Mudgala get angry. Durvāsas was immensely pleased with this behaviour of Mudgala and he offered to send him to heaven with his body. Devas came with a Vimāna at once. Mudgala after enquiring about the conveniences and luxuries of heaven refused to go. (Chapter 261, Vana Parva).

2) *Other details.*

(i) Mudgala, who was well versed in the Vedas, was a priest in the Sarpasatra of Janamejaya. (Śloka 9, Chapter 53, Ādi Parva).

(ii) Mudgala visited Bhīṣma lying on his bed of arrows. (Śloka 9, Chapter 47, Ādi Parva).

(iii) Once Śatadyumna gave Mudgala a golden house. (Śloka 21, Chapter 137, Anuśāsana Parva).

(iv) Once the King of Cola conducted a Yāga making

Mudgala the chief priest. (Chapter 130, Part IV, Padma Purāna).

MUDGARA PARṢAKA. A serpent of the family of Kaśyapa. (Śloka 13, Chapter 103, Udyoga Parva).

MUDGARAPINḌAKA. A serpent born to Kadrū of Kaśyapaprajāpati. (Śloka 9, Chapter 35, Ādi Parva).

MUDITĀ. Wife of the Agni named Saha. (Śloka 1, Chapter 222, Vana Parva).

MUDRĀS. When he recites the mantras a Māntrika should use different kinds of gestures with his hands to suit the recital. They are called Mudrās. The Mudrās in general are given below :

The first mudrā is called Añjalimudrā. Añjali means a cavity formed by folding the hands and joining the open hands together. If the hands thus folded are placed on the breast it becomes a Vandini mudrā. The hands should be placed on the breast with a slight slant to the left for Vandini mudrā. The third mudrā is called Ūrdhva mudrā. Hold the left hand first in such a way that the thumb comes on the top and then with the fingers of the right hand bind the thumb of the left hand. The thumb of the right hand should also come to the top. This is called Ūrdhva mudrā. The lowering of the left palm opened up is called Varāhamudrā. (Chapter 26, Agni Purāna).

MŪKA I. A serpent born of the family of Takṣaka. This serpent was burnt to death at the Sarpasatra of Janamejaya. (Śloka 9, Chapter 5, Ādi Parva).

MŪKA II. An asura. This demon once went to Arjuna who was engaged in penance in the forests. He had assumed the form of a boar and Arjuna killed him. At once Śiva appeared there in the guise of a forester and contended that the boar was killed by him. A quarrel ensued which ended in a fight between them. In the end Śiva appeared before Arjuna in his real form and granted him the missile Pāśupata. (See under Arjuna).

MŪKA III. A Caṇḍāla devoted much to his parents. A Brāhmaṇa named Narottama went to this caṇḍāla to learn moral lessons from him. (Śṛṣṭikhaṇḍa, Padma Purāna).

MUKHAKARṢI. A follower of Subrahmaṇya. (Śloka 29, Chapter 46, Śalya Parva).

MUKHAMANḌIKĀ. One of the evil spirits tormenting infants. This is called Diti also. (Śloka 30, Chapter 23, Vana Parva).

MUKHARA. A serpent of the family of Kaśyapa. (Śloka 16, Chapter 103, Udyoga Parva).

MUKHASECAKA. A serpent born of the family of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. This serpent was burnt to death at the Sarpasatra of Janamejaya. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 47, Śloka 16).

MUKTĀPHALAKETU. A Vidyādhara youth. The story of this young man who was born to kill Vidyudhvaja, a fire-brand of an asura, is told thus in Kathāsaritsāgara.

An eminent asura of name Vidyutprabha performed penance to propitiate Brahmā to get a son. As a result of the blessings of Brahmā he got a son invincible to the Devas. He was named Vidyuddhvaja. Even from boyhood he was very brave and daring. Once when he saw some demons standing guard to protect the asura family he said "At present our country is being protected by the hands of others. I shall, therefore, perform penance and obtain boons to remove