

Māṇḍūka—a Bhārgava gotrakāra.

M. 195. 21.

Māṇḍvya—a Ṛtvik at the *yaज्ञ* of Brahmā.

Vā. 106. 35.

Mātanga (I)—a son of Khaśa and a Rākṣasa.

Br. III. 7. 134; Vā. 69. 165; 111. 53.

Mātanga (II)—a son of Matanga, and a sage; his wife Siddhimatī gave birth to Laghuśyāmā or Mātangī.

Br. IV. 31. 89, 91-106.

Mātangins—Kaśyapa gotrakāras.

M. 199. 10.

Mātangī—a mind-born mother; is Laghuśyāmā.

Br. IV. 19. 80; 31. 104; M. 179. 27.

Mātaras—Mother Goddesses present in Varuṇa's sacrifice; nine in number; Lakṣmī, Sarasvatī, Gaurī, Caṇḍikā, Tripurāmbikā, Bhairavā, Kālī, Mahāśāstri; use of liquor in the worship of the deities;¹ consorts of;² Mātras: also *Kīrti* (fame), *Lakṣmī* (riches), *Dhṛtī* (courage), *Medhā* (wisdom), *Puṣṭi* (strength), *Śraddha* (faith), *Kriyā* (action), *Mati* (Knowledge), *Buddhi* (intelligence), *Lajjā* (modesty), *Vapu* (body), *Śānti* (peace), *Tuṣṭi* (contentment) and *Kānti* (beauty) invoked in Gṛahabali.³

A list of *Mātaras* created by Rudra to vanquish the Andhaka Asuras; the mother-goddess felt hungry and thirsty and asked Śiva for food; the pangs of hunger were so keen that they ate of the worldly beings; Śiva then thought of Nṛsimha and praised Him; he created a number of mother-goddesses to overpower them; then all of them