dhumatî, mentioned by Bhavabhûti, as flowing in the vicinity of the town. This town was the scene of Bhavabhûti's Mâlati-Mâdhava.

पंपा N. of a celebrated lake, which is considered to be the same as the river Pennair, near which stands the *Ŗ*ishyamûka mountain. The river is known to rise from tanks; the northern part especially from a stone tank in the centre of Chanderdoorg. This was probably the original Pampâ, and Chanderdoorg the *Ŗ*ishyamûka mountain. Subsequently the name was transferred from the tank to the river which rose from it.

पाटलिपुत्र N. of an important town in Magadha or south Behar situated at the confluence of the Ganges and the Soṇa (or Sone) was also called 'Kusumapura' or 'Pâliputra' referred to in the classical accounts of India is said to have been destroyed by a river inundation about the middle of the eighth century A.D.

पांड्य N. of a country in the extreme south of India, and lying to the south-west of Choladesa. The mountain Malaya and the river Tâmraparṇî fix its position indisputably; cf. B. R. 3. 31. It may be identified with the modern Tinnevelly. The holy island of Râmeshvara belonged to this kingdom. Kâlidâsa calls the capital of Pâṇḍya-deśa the 'serpent-town', which is probably the same as Negapattan 160 miles south of Madras; cf. R. 6. 59–64.

पारसीक The people inhabiting Persia—perhaps applicable also to the tribes inhabiting the outlying districts on the north-western frontier. Horses from their country are mentioned under the name वनायुदेश्य.

पारियात्र One of the principal mountain chains in India. It is probably the same as the Sewalik mountains which run parallel to the Himâlaya and guard the Gangetic Doab on the north-east.

प्रतिष्ठान The capital of Purûravas, one of the earliest kings of the lunar dynasty; situated opposite Prayâga or Allahabad. It is said in Harivaṃsa to have been situated on the north bank of the Ganges, in the district of Prayâga. Kâlidâsa places it at the junction of the Ganges and Yamunâ; cf. V. 2.

मगध The country of the Magadhas or south Behar. Its old capital was गिरिव्रज (or राजगृह) which consisted of five hills विपुलगिरि, रत्नागिरि, उदयगिरि, शोणगिरि, and वैभार-(or व्याहार-) गिरि. Its next capital was Pâṭaliputra q. v. Magadha was also called कीकट in later literature.

मत्स्य or विराट N. of a country lying to the west of Dholpur; the Pâṇḍavas are said to have entered it from the banks of the Yamunâ through the land of the Rohitakas and Sûrasenas towards the north of Dasârṇa. Virâṭa, the capital of Virâṭa, is probably the same as Bairat 40 miles north of Jeypore.

मलय One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is most probably to be identified with the southern portion of the Ghâts running from the south of Mysore, and forming the eastern boundary of Travancore. It is said by Bhavabhûti to be encircled by the river Kâverî (Mv. 5. 3, also R. 4. 46), and is said to teem in cardamoms, pepper, sandal, and betel-nut trees. In R. 4. 51 Kâlidâsa calls the mountains Malaya and Dardura 'the two chiefs of the southern region.' *Dardura* is, therefore, that portion of the Ghâts, which forms the south-eastern boundary of Mysore.

महेंद्र One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India identified with Mahendra Mâle which divides Gañjâm from the valley of the Mahânadî and probably included the whole of the eastern Ghats between the Mahânadî and Godâvarî.

महोदय (also called कान्यकुब्ज or गाधिनगर) is the same as the modern Kânyakubja or Kanoja, on the Ganges. In the seventh century it was the most celebrated place in India. Cf. B. R. 10. 88-89.

मानस A lake said to be situated in Hâṭaka which appears to be the same as Lâdak. On the north of Hâṭaka is Harivarsha, 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.

माहिष्मती See under चेदि.

मिथिला See under विदेह.

मुरल See under केरल.

मेकल The mount Amarakantaka, the source of the Narmadâ.

लाट N. of a country said to lie to the west of the Narmadâ; it probably included Broach, Baroda and Ahmadabad, and Khaira also according to some.

वंग (also called समतट or the 'Plains') A name for eastern Bengal (to be clearly distinguished from गौड or northern Bengal), including also the sea-coast of Bengal. It seems to have included at one time Tippera and the Garo hills.

वलभी See under सौराष्ट्र.

वाह्लीक, वाहीक A general name for the tribes inhabiting the Punjab. Their country is the modern Bactria or Balkh. In the Bhârata they are said to have inhabited the country watered by the Indus and the five rivers of the Punjab outside 'holy' India. The country was noted for its breed of horses and asa-fœtida.

विदर्भ The modern Berâr, a great kingdom in ancient times lying to the north of Kuntala and extending from the banks of the Kṛishṇâ to about the banks of