I, 4736, 6774; III, 13817; XII, 1792 (dāyādah Seya... Sarvakarmā); XIII, 326 (Koçalādhipah), 3732 (Ikshvāku-ramçajo rājā), 3734; XIV, 1654, 1656 (purushādam), (1672), (1674), (1679), 1681, (1691), (1694), (1700), (1704).

**Saudeva** ("the son of Sudeva") = Divodasa: XIII, 1954  $(D^{\circ})$ , 1967.

Saudyumni ("the son of Sudyumna") = Yuvanāçva: III, 10432, 10435.

saugandha, name of a caste: XIII, 2584.

[Saugandhikaharanam] ("the bringing of the fragrant lotuses"; cf. Tirthayātrāp.). § 431: When Bhīma was embraced by Hanumat his fatigue went off. Hanumat asked him not to tell anyone that he dwelt there; this was the time of the arrival of the gods and of the Gandharvas (cf. v. 11220); he declared himself willing if Bhima might wish it to go to Hastinapura and slay the Dhartarashtras, etc., and dive into the army of his foes, giving leonine roars and remaining on the flagstaff of Arjuna's chariot. Then Hanumat vanished (III, 151).—§ 432: Description of the proceeding of Bhima along the Gandhamadana till he found the lotuses (III, 152). Description of the lotus-lake, near Kailūsa, guarded by hundreds of thousands of Rākshasas (called Krodhavaçāh), sprung from a cascade near the abode of Kubera, the sporting place of Kubera, frequented by Gandharvas, Apsarases, gods, divine rehis, Yakshas, Kimpurushas, Rākshasas, and Kinnaras. Bhīma drank of the water (III, 153). The Krodhavaças ordered Bhima to ask the permission of Kuhera before he entered the lake; but Bhīma plunged into the water, and as the Rakshasas attacked him. he slew 100 of them with his mace, inlaid with golden plates, and then drank of the water, by which his strength was fully restored, and gathered saugandhika-lotuses, while the Krodhavaças fled through the sky to the peaks of Kailāsa and gave account to Kubera, who said: "Let Bhīma take as many lotuses as he likes." The Rakshasas then returned to Bhīma (III, 154).—§ 433: As there arose a violent wind with gravel, meteors, thunder, darkness, earthquake, dust, and evil omens, Yudhishthira, having learned from Krshna the depart of Bhima, and alleging that Bhima had not formerly done any wrong to the Siddhas (siddhanam brahmavādinām, v. 11415), resolved to find out Bhīma and let Ghatotkaca carry Krshnā, while other Rākshasas carried the Pandavas and the brahmans, and so they proceeded with Lomaça to the lake, where the slaughtered Yakshas were lying, and Yudhishthira entreated Bhima never again to offend the gods; the Pandavas began to sport in the lake, and the warders (i.e. the Rakshasas), with rocks for weapons, bowed down in humility. There they dwelt for a short time on the slopes of Gandhamādana, expecting Arjuna (III, 155). -§ 434: One day when Yudhishthira, remembering the tīrthas, rivers (Ilā, etc.), etc., that they had visited, consulted with Bhima how they should repair to the abode of Vaicravana (b), a voice from the sky said that they must first return to Badari and thence to the hermitage of Vrshaparvan (c) and that of Arshtishena. There came a shower of blossoms. According to the counsel of Dhaumya, they all returned to the hermitage of Nara and Narayana (III, **156**).

Saugandhikavana, name of a place. § 370 (Tīrthayā-trāp.): III, 84, 7082 (a tīrtha).—§ 430 (Hanūmad-Bhīma-saṃv.): III, 150, 11286.—§ 432 (Saugandhikāharana): III, 152, 11339, 11349.—§ 565 (Gālavacarita): V, 111, 3832 (in the north, guarded by Nairrtas).

Sauhrda, pl. (°āk), a people. § 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9 », 367 (in the south).

Saukanya(m) ākhyāna(m) ("the episode relating to Sukanyā"). § 11 (Parvasangr.): I, 2, 445 (i.e. Sukanyopākhyāna).

Saumadatti¹ ("the son of Somadatta") = Bhūriçravas: I, 536 (C. by error So°); II, 1713; III, 15084; V, †791, †887, 4171 (Bh°), 5530 (°timingilam, sc. purushodadhim, i.e. the army of Duryodhana), 5573 (do.), 5742 (Bh°); VI, 837, 1653, 1705, 2092, 2108 (only B., C. has Somadattaḥ), †2672, 2688, †2811 (Bh°), 2815, 3261, 3298, 3730, 3731, 3934, 4244, 4407, 5052, 5103, 5184 (Bh°), 5187, 5188; VII, 537 (°-Çikhandinau), 539, 1116, 1117, 1650, 3027, 3098, 3540 (°purogamāḥ), 3921, 3947 (°eh punar yūpo yajñaçīlasya dhīmataḥ / dhvajaḥ sūrya ivābhāti somaç cātra pradṛçyate), 3948, 4329, 5900, 5901, 5908, 5931, 5942, 6001, 6043, 6328, 6337 (only B.), 6526 (hataḥ), 6783 (°vadhāt), 8307 (°er vadhāt), 9158 (hataḥ); VIII, 3646; XI, 686 (Yūpaketoḥ).

Saumadatti<sup>2</sup> (do.) = Çala(?): VII, 3979, 4053, 4055, 4056, 4060, 4064 (fought against the Draupadeyas and was slain by the son of Sahadeva).

Saumaki<sup>1</sup> ("king of the Somakas" or "descendant of Somaka") = Drupada: I, 5192, †7198 (raja), †7345; II, 126 (Yajñasenah), †2523 (do.).

Saumaki<sup>2</sup> ("descendant of Somaka") = Satyadharman: V, 4779 ( $S^{\circ}$ ).

Saumaki (do.) = Dhrshtadyumna or Çikhandin: V, 5162 (Yājñasenih).

Saumaki '(do.) = Kshatradharman: VII, 3049 ( $K^{\circ}$ ).

Saumitri = Lakshmana, q.v.

Saumya<sup>1</sup>, a rshi. § 265 (Lokapālasabhākhyānap.): II, **5**, 145 (accompanied Nārada).

Saumya<sup>2</sup> = Krshna: VI, 2946; XI, 556.

\*Saumya, adj. ("belonging to Soma (the Moon)"). § 305 (Dyūtap.): II, 78, 2578 (ātmapradānam saumyam tvam, B. saumyatvam).—§ 440 (Yakshayuddhap.): III, 164, 11900 (sc. astram).—§ 512 (Ghoshayātrāp.): III, 245, 14995 (do.).—§ 588 (Bhīshmavadhap.): VI, 121β, 5801 (do.).—§ 603b (Nārāyana): VII, 201ζ, 9466 (karma).—§ 615u (Skanda): IX, 46, 2654 (sc. mātarah).—§ 616 (Sauptikap.): X, 7, 304 (mantrona).—§ 746 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 76, †3675 (gāvah).

saupāka, name of a caste: XIII, 2589 (read with B. saupākah).

Sauparna, adj. ("belonging to Suparna, i.e. Garuda"). § 585 (Bhīshmavadhap.): VI, 90, 4045 (rūpam).—§ 608 (Karnap.): VIII, 53, 2592 (astram).

Sauptika(m) ("the nightly encounter"). § 10 (Parvasangr.): I, 2, 347 ("m parva, i.e. Sauptikaparvan).—§ 11 (do.): I. 2, 561 (do., do.), 579 (parva, i.e. the tenth book of Mhbhr.), 581 ("-Aishīkasambaddhe parvani").—§ 793.

(Mausalap.): XVI, 3, 82 (all. to § 616).

[Sauptikaparvan("va)] ("the section including the nightly attack": (a) the 10th of the greater parvans of Mhbhr., including the 83rd and the 84th of the minor parvans; (b) the 83rd of the minor parvans; cf. Sauptika): § 616: Acvatthāman, etc. proceeded towards the south. At the hour of sunset they reached a spot near the encampment. Hearing the shouts in the Pāndava camp, they proceeded farther and reached a dense forest. Dhrtarāshtra interrupted Sanjaya by expressing his grief for Duryodhana, and then inquired about the acts of the three survivors (a). Sanjaya continued: Acvatthāman, etc., laid themselves down for rest under a huge banyan; Krpa and Krtavarman fell asleep;