

10; 7. 69. 48; for this feat of holding the earth Śeṣa compared with Brahman or with Balabhid (Indra) 1. 32. 23; (here called *nāga* Ananta) dwells all alone below the earth 1. 32. 24; Brahman gave to Śeṣa Vainateya Suparṇa (i. e. Garuḍa) as his friend 1. 32. 25. E. Association with Viṣṇu Nārāyaṇa : Nārāyaṇa told Mārkaṇdeya that he, having become Śeṣa, supports the earth surrounded by the four oceans and adorned by Meru and Mandara 3. 187. 10; when the entire creation, both moving and non-moving, gets lost in one single ocean, god Viṣṇu Nārāyaṇa sleeps alone on the bed of water on the huge body of Śeṣa; at that time with Śeṣa's great coil Viṣṇu encompasses the whole earth and sustains it 3. 194. 8-10; Hari Nārāyaṇa when he is in his *nidrāyoga* also sleeps on the bed in the form of the body of the snake (Śeṣa not named here) which is arranged on water 12. 335. 57-58, 17. F. Śeṣa's place in the four *vyūhas* of the Pāñcarātra system : Nārāyaṇa told Nārada that his fourth form (*mūrti*) created imperishable (*avyaya*) Śeṣa who is known as Saṁkarṣaṇa; from him was created Pradyumna 12. 326. 68; *jīva* is called Śeṣa Saṁkarṣaṇa 12. 326. 35. G. Other features of his eminence : (1) A *jīva*, before attaining *siddhi* (12. 271. 44) passes through various courses before he reaches the undecaying and infinite place of Viṣṇu, Brahman, Śeṣa, and Nara 12. 271. 50; (2) Droṇa while blessing Duryodhana says : " May Śeṣa, the eminent among the serpents, grant well being (*svasti*) to you " 7. 69. 48; (3) Baladeva was the incarnation of a portion of Śeṣa 1. 61. 91; (4) He with other snakes came to greet Arjuna's birth 1. 114. 60.

Śyenī¹ f. : A mythical female bird.

One of the five famous (*lokaviśrutāḥ*) daughters of the divine (*devī*) Tāmṛā, she gave birth to falcons 1. 60. 54, 55; [identical with Śyenī² ?]

Śyenī² f. : A mythical female bird.

Wife of Aruṇa, she gave birth to two heroic and strong sons — Saṁpāti and Jaṭāyus 1. 60. 67; [identical with Śyenī¹ ?]

Śrīvaha m. : A mythical serpent.

Son of Kadrū, listed among her sons by Śūta at the request of Śaunaka 1. 31. 13, 2.

Śrutasena m. : A mythical serpent.

Referred to by Uttanka in his praise of the Nāgas as follows : " The youngest brother (*jaghanyaḥ*) of Takṣaka, known as Śrutasena; aspiring to be the chief of the Nāgas he lived in Mahaddyuman; I would like to do obeisance to him at all times." 1. 3. 146.

Śvasana m. A mythical serpent.

Born in the family of Dhṛtarāṣṭra, he was one of those offered in the snake sacrifice of Janamejaya; described as 'fast as wind' (*vātavega*), 'having excess of poison' (*viṣolbhaṇa*) 1. 52. 15, 13.

Śveta m. : Name of one of the cardinal elephants (*diśāgaja*).

Son of Śvetā, who was one of the daughters of Krodhavaśā (or of Tāmṛā ? 1. 60. 54); quick in his gait (*āśuga*) 1. 60. 64.

Śvetā f. : A mythical female elephant (?)

One of the nine daughters of Krodhavaśā (or of Tāmṛā ? 1. 60. 54; in that case *krodhaviśā* 'irascible'), she gave birth to the cardinal elephant Śveta 1. 60. 59, 64.

Sāmvartaka m. : A mythical serpent.