

water sent by Kubera to the eyes so that they could see invisible beings 3. 273. 3, 6, 7. G. After the war : Rāma crossed the ocean back to Kīśkindhā with Sugrīva and his other ministers (*yathāmukhyair amātyaiḥ* 3. 275. 52) in the Puṣpaka *vimāna*; they all then went to Ayodhyā; when Rāma was consecrated on the throne he consented to the departure of Sugrīva and others to their homes 3. 275. 50-59, 66. H. Comparisons : Fight between Bhīma and Kirmīra, between Bhīma and Jaṭāsura, and between Ghaṭotkaca and Alāyudha compared to the one between Vālin and Sugrīva 3. 12. 47; 3. 154. 49; 7. 153. 27.

Sunāman m. : A mythical bird.

One of the six sons of Vainateya (Garuḍa) who extended the *kula* of the Suparṇas 5. 99. 2.

Sunetra m. : A mythical bird.

One of the six sons of Vainateya (Garuḍa) who extended the *kula* of the Suparṇas 5. 99. 2.

Suparṇa m. : See Garuḍa.

Supratika¹ m. : Name of Bhagadatta's elephant.

A. Description : big (*mahādvipa* 6. 91. 41; 7. 25. 36; 7. 27. 29; 7. 28. 39); excellent, chief or king of the elephants (*gajappravara* 6. 91. 52; *nāgupravara* 7. 25. 20, 58; *vāraṇottama* 6. 17. 36; *dviparṣabha* 7. 25. 35; *dviradaśreṣṭha* 7. 26. 5; *nāgendra* 6. 91. 36; *gajapati* 6. 91. 43; *nāgarāja* 6. 79. 25; 7. 25. 56); very swift (*āśugati* 7. 25. 39), hence although one, appeared to enemies like hundreds or hosts of elephants 7. 25. 39, 59; never fatigued, the elephant always achieved his objective in battles (*sainkhye kṛtukarmā*

jitaklamah) 7. 26. 5; indescribable, unrivalled in battles (*sadāpratigajo yudhi | sarvaśabdāliḡaḥ*) 7. 26. 5; white like silver (*rajatopama* 6. 112. 57); compared with elephant of Indra (*mahendragajasainbha* 6. 112. 55); at one place Supratika actually identified with the elephant of Indra (*yena nāgena maghavān ajayad daitiyadānavān | sanāgapravaro bhīmaṁ sahasā samupādravat*) 7. 25. 20; yet also said to be in appearance (dark?) like a cloud (*jimūtasainkāśān nāgāt* 7. 27. 24). B. Part in the epic war : Ordered by Bhīṣma, Bhagadatta with his elephant in rut (not named) rushed against Bhīma; Abhimanyu and other heroes pierced the elephant with arrows; incited, the elephant ran with double speed; the rutting elephant, goaded by Bhagadatta, attacked with double speed the Pāṇḍava warriors like the God of Death; seeing his big form all the great warriors on the side of the Pāṇḍavas became uneasy 6. 60. 37-44; Ghaṭotkaca drove his elephant against Bhagadatta in order to kill him and his elephant; the other elephants driven by the Rākṣasas also attacked Bhagadatta's elephant with tusks; afflicted by the attack and pierced with arrows, Bhagadatta's elephant roared loudly like a thunder; hearing it Bhīṣma reported to Droṇa and Duryodhana that Bhagadatta must be in danger 6. 60. 53-57; in another battle between Bhagadatta and Ghaṭotkaca, the latter tried to kill the former's elephant (Supratika not named, referred to as *prāḡjyotiṣagaja*) with a *śakti*, but it was cut into three pieces by Bhagadatta 6. 79. 37-38; Bhagadatta, mounted on Supratika, attacked the Pāṇḍava heroes (6. 91. 23); Bhagadatta, seated on Supratika's head (*supratikaśirogataḥ* 6. 91. 33), ichor flowing from Supratika's temples in seven streams, attacked