

SAHASRAPĀDA (SAHASRAPĀT).

- 1) *General*. A maharṣi, who was transformed into a serpent by the curse of Khagama, another maharṣi. But a talk with King Ruru restored him to his former self. (For details see under Ruru, para 4).
- 2) *Other information*. Ruru desired to get some information about serpent yajña from Sahasrapāt, who answered the former that he would hear the story of Āstika from brahmins and then disappeared. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 12, Verse 3).
- SAHASRAVĀK (SADAHSUVĀK). One of the hundred sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Verse 100).
- SAHIṢṢU. One of the three sons of Pulaha Prajāpati by his wife Kṣamā, the other two being Kardama and Urvārīyān. (Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Part 1, Chapter 10).
- SAHOḌHA. A child conceived by a girl while she is unmarried but delivered after she is married. (See under Putra)
- SAHYA. A mountain on the plain of Lavaṇasamudra (salt sea). Monkeys, in the course of their search for Sītā crossed this mountain, which is one of the sapta-kulaparvatas (seven great mountains) in India. Nahuṣa once picnicked on this mountain along with apsarā women. (Udyoga Parva, Chapters 11 and 12; Vana Parva, Chapter 282; Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9).
- ŚAIBYA I. An ancient King of India. He was the father of Srñjaya and a close friend of Sage Nārada and Sage Parvata. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 55, Verse 7).
- ŚAIBYA II. King of the Śibi land. Mahābhārata gives the following pieces of information about him :—
- (i) Govāsa, King of Śibi land was the father-in-law of Yudhiṣṭhira. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 95, Verse 76).
- (ii) Śaibya adorned Yudhiṣṭhira's assembly. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 25).
- (iii) Śaibya and the King of Kāśī had come to Upaplavya city with an "Akṣauhiṇī" (division of the army) to attend the marriage of Abhimanyu. (M.B. Virāṭa Parva, Chapter 72, Verse 16).
- (iv) Duryodhana admitted that Śaibya was the greatest archer in the army of the Pāṇḍavas. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 20, Verse 5).
- (v) During the Bhārata Yuddha, Śaibya and the King of Kāśī were standing to protect Dhṛṣṭadyumna's "Krauñcavyūha". (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 50, Verse 56).
- (vi) This Śaibya was the grandson of Uśīnara. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 10, Verse 64).
- ŚAIBYA III. Name of a horse tied to Śrī Kṛṣṇa's chariot. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapters 20, 22, and 283).
- ŚAIBYA IV. A Kṣatriya hero born in the Vṛṣṇi family. In Mahābhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 34, we read that he learnt Dhanurveda (science of archery) from Arjuna and shone in Yudhiṣṭhira's assembly.
- ŚAIBYA V. A Kṣatriya King who was defeated by Śrī Kṛṣṇa. There is a reference to this Śaibya in Mahābhārata, Dākṣiṇātya Pāṭha, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 38.
- ŚAIBYA VI. A warrior who fought against the Pāṇḍavas on the side of Kauravas. He fought from the "Sarvatobhadravayūha" formed by Bhīṣma. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 99, Verse 2).
- ŚAIBYA VII. King of Sauvira land. When Jarāsandha invaded Gomanta city, Śaibya was put in charge of

the defence of the western gate of that city. (Bhāgavata, 10th Skandha). His daughter Ratnā married Akrūra. (Matsya Purāṇa, Chapter 45, Verse 28).

ŚAIBYĀ I. One of the wives of King Sagara. Sagara had two wives named Sumati and Keśinī. In Devī Bhāgavata, 9th Skandha we see that Sumati had another name, "Vaidarbhi" and Keśinī had another name, "Śaibya". Prince Asamañjasa was the son of Śaibya.

ŚAIBYĀ II. Queen of Dyumatsena, the King of Sālva. This Śaibya was the mother of Satyavān. (See under Satyavān).

ŚAIBYĀ III. One of the wives of Śrī Kṛṣṇa. When her husband Śrī Kṛṣṇa renounced his body, this Śaibya jumped into the fire and was burnt to death. (M.B. Mausala Parva, Chapter 7, Verse 73).

ŚAIKHĀVATYA. An ancient sage. Ambā who was forsaken by the King of Sālva went and mourned over her misfortune in Śaikhāvatyā's āśrama. This sage consoled her. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 175, Verse 38).

ŚAILĀBHA. A Sanātana Viśvadeva. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 91, Verse 32).

ŚAILAKAMPI. A warrior of Subrahmaṇya. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 63).

ŚAILĀLAYA. A King of ancient time. He was the grandfather of Bhagadatta. After performing tapas in the tapovana at Kurukṣetra he attained Indraloka. (M.B. Āśramavāsika Parva, Chapter 20, Verse 10).

ŚAILODĀ. A river flowing between the two mountains, Meru and Mandara. Arjuna conquered and subdued the low class people who inhabited the valley of this river. A low-class people known as "Khasas" used to live on the banks of this river under the shade of the dense growth of bamboo trees. These low class people had brought presents of gold for Yudhiṣṭhira's Rājasūya. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 52, Verse 2).

ŚAILŪṢA. A Gandharva. A class of Gandharvas is also known as "Śailūṣas". Some references found in the Purāṇas concerning Śailūṣas are given below :—

(i) Śrī Rāma sent Bharata and completely destroyed the class of Gandharvas called Śailūṣas who were causing trouble on the shore of the eastern ocean. (Kamba Rāmāyaṇa, Uttara Kāṇḍa).

(ii) During the reign of Śrī Rāma, as ordered by him, Bharata killed with his shower of arrows, the wicked Gandharva named Śailūṣa and his three crores of sons who lived on the banks of the river Sindhu. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 11),

(iii) Rāvaṇa's brother, Vibhiṣaṇa had married Saramā the daughter of a Śailūṣa Gandharva. (Uttara Rāmāyaṇa).

(iv) The Gandharva named Śailūṣa serves Kubera and remains in Kubera's assembly. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 10, Verse 26).

ŚAIMHIKEYA (S). The Asuras (Demons) who were the sons of Simhikā. Two sons named Hiraṇyākṣa and Hiraṇyakaśipu and a daughter named Simhikā were born to Prajāpati Kaśyapa by his wife Diti. Simhikā was given in marriage to Vipracitti. The sons of this couple were known by the name Saimhikeyas. Rāhu was the first of the Saimhikeyas. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 19). For further details see under Rāhu.

SAINDHAVA I. A disciple of the hermit Śaunaka. (See under Guruparamparā).