

Śālihotra was an adept in aśvaśāstra (science about horses). To bathe in the tirtha called Śālisūrya created by the muni is to derive the same result as that of making a gift of a thousand cows. (Vana Parva, Chapter 71, Verse 27 and Chapter 83, Verse 107).

ŚĀLIKA. A divine maharṣi. He met Kṛṣṇa once on his (Kṛṣṇa's) way to Hastināpura and had a talk with the lord. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Southern Text, Chapter 83).

ŚĀLIPINDA. A nāga born to Kaśyapaṭijāpati of his wife Kadrū (Ādi Parva, Chapter 35, Verse 14).

ŚĀLIŚIRAS. A Devagandharva, son of Kasyapaprajāpati by his wife Muni. He participated in the birthday celebrations of Arjuna. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 65, Verse 4).

ŚĀLISŪRYA. A holy spot in Kurukṣetra. It is said to have been the place where muni Śālihotra lived. To bathe at this place is to derive the same result as that of making a gift of a thousand cows. (Vana Parva, Chapter 83, Verse 10).

ŚĀLMALI. A King of the lunar dynasty. He was the grandson of Kuru and son of Avikṣit. He had seven brothers. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 94, Verse 52).

ŚĀLMALIDVĪPA. One of the seven islands.

1) *General.* Śālmali island, which is double in extent of Plakṣa island is surrounded by Ikṣurasa (sugar-cane juice) ocean on all four sides of it. There are seven mountains there which produce gems and they are seven boundaries which separate the regions. Just like this, there are also seven rivers there. The seven rivers are Yoni, Toyā, Viṭṭṇā, Candrā, Mukṭā, Vimocanī and Nirvṛti. Mere remembrance of the seven rivers is sufficient to annihilate all sins. Here people divided into the four classes live. Brahmins, Kṣatriyas Vaiśyas and Śūdras here are called Kapilas, Aruṇas, Pitas and Kṛṣṇas. These devout people worship Viṣṇu in the form of Vāyu by sublime yajñas. Devas are ever present on this most beautiful island. A tree named Śālmali which gives mental comfort grows in this island. The island is surrounded on all four sides by an ocean of Surā (liquor). (Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Part II, Chapter 4).

2). *Śālmali island and nāgāstra.* See under Nāgāstra.

ŚĀLŪKINĪ. A sacred place in Kurukṣetra. To bathe in the Daśāvatīrtha there, is to derive the same benefit as performing ten aśvamedhas. (Vana Parva, Chapter 83, Verse 13).

ŚĀLVA I.

1) *General information.* The lover of Ambā (q.v) the daughter of the King of Kāśī. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Stanza 16 that this Kṣatriya King Sālva was born from a portion of Ajaka the younger brother of Vṛṣaparvā.

2) *Other details.*

(i) Sālva was the ruler of the city named Saubha. Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 102, Verse 61).

(ii) He was present at the Svayamvara marriage of Draupadī. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 186 Verse 15).

(iii) He was present at the sacrifice of Royal consecration (Rājasūya) of Yudhiṣṭhira. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 34, Verse 9).

(iv) At the death of Śiśupāla, King Sālva became angry and besieged Dvārakā. In the battle which followed Śrī Kṛṣṇa killed Sālva. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapters 15 to 22).

(v) Sālva had several friends such as Damaghoṣa, Aṅga, Kaliṅga, Mālava, Kekaya, Vaṅga, Magadha, Kosala, Koṅkaṇa, Hchaya, Cola, Pāṇḍya, Kerala and others. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 10).

ŚĀLVA II. There is a story in Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, stating that three Sālvas and four Madras were born to Bhadrā from the dead body of her husband Vyuṣitāśva. (See under Bhadrā II).

Here, 'Sālvas' means the rulers of Sālva. It is stated in Mahābhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 14, Stanza 26 that the people of Sālva fled to the south in fear of Jarāsandha. Satyavān, the husband of Sāvitrī, was a native of Sālva. It is also mentioned that the soldiers of Sālva who joined the army of the Kauravas fought against the Pāṇḍavas. There were Sālvas on the side of the Pāṇḍavas also. Mention is made in Droṇa Parva, Chapter 154, that the Sālvas on the side of the Pāṇḍavas, attacked Droṇa, the teacher.

ŚĀLVA III. A king of the low castes. The details given below about this king are from Mahābhārata.

(1) This king attacked the vast army of the Pāṇḍavas in the battle-field of Kurukṣetra. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 20, Verse 1).

(2) The elephant of this Sālva was as big as a mountain and belonged to the family of elephants called Mahābhadra. (Śalya Parva; Chapter 20, Verse 2).

(3) Duryodhana had honoured this low caste King Sālva. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 2, Verse 2).

(4) Sātyaki killed this king Sālva; and Dhṛṣṭadyumna killed his elephant in the battle of Bhārata. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 20, Verse 4).

ŚĀLVA IV. In Uttara Rāmāyaṇa a Sālva, who was a contemporary of Kuśadhvaṅga, is mentioned. Kuśadhvaṅga once approached this king Sālva and requested for some financial help. But the covetous Sālva did not give any help. So Kuśadhvaṅga performed a sacrifice to obtain wealth and prosperity. Sitā was born from that sacrificial fire. (Uttara Rāmāyaṇa).

ŚĀLVA V. A story occurs in Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa, describing how Reṇukā, the wife of Jamadagni, was infatuated at the sight of a handsome Sālva, and how this event subsequently led to her death. (See under (Reṇukā)).

ŚĀLVAŚENI. An ancient place in South India. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 61).

ŚĀLVĀYANA. A king in ancient India. He ran away to South India with his brothers and attendants in fear of Jarāsandha. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 14, Verse 27).

ŚĀLYA. A king who gave advice and leadership to the Kauravas. He ruled over the Madra or Bālhika kingdom. Mādri, wife of Pāṇḍu was Śalya's sister. Yet, in the great war he stood firmly on the Kaurava side and died at Kurukṣetra. The following role he played in the Bhārata story.

(1) At the instance of Bhīṣma he gave his sister Mādri in marriage to Pāṇḍu. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 112).

(2) He was present at the wedding of Draupadī in the company of his sons Rukmāṅgada and Rukmaratha. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 185, Verse 18).

(3) At the Svayamvara of Draupadī he withdrew from stringing the bow, owing defeat. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 186, Verse 28).

(4) Bhīma defeated him at the wedding of Draupadī. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 189, Verse 23).

(5) During his triumphal tour of the west, Nakula be-