

- (v) After death he got absorbed in the Viśvadevas. (Svargārohana Parva, Chapter 5, Verse 17).
- ŚAṆKHA IV. A maharṣi, who was the elder brother of Likhitamaharṣi. Likhita once punished Śaṅkha for plucking fruits from his garden without his permission. (For details see under Likhita).
- ŚAṆKHA V. A Kekaya prince. He and his four brothers were mahārathas on the side of the Pāṇḍavas. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 171, Verse 15).
- ŚAṆKHA VI. The asura called Hayagrīva. (See under Hayagrīva).
- ŚAṆKHACŪDA I. An Asura. Sudāmā became this asura as the result of a curse. (For details see under Tulasi, Para 5).
- ŚAṆKHACŪDA II. A slave of Kubera. While Kṛṣṇa and Balabhadra were enjoying pleasures with naked Gopastṛis at Vṛndāvana Śaṅkhaçūda, attracted by the Gopī women, went there. He abducted the women and in the fight that ensued was killed by Kṛṣṇa, who gave to Balabhadra the precious stone taken from his (Śaṅkhaçūda's) head. (Bhāgavata, 10th Skandha).
- ŚAṆKHALIKĀ. A female attendant of Subrahmaṇya. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 46, Verse 15).
- ŚAṆKHAMEKHALA. A maharṣi. Once he went to the āsrama of sage Sthūlakeśa to see Pramadvārā who was lying there, bitten by a snake. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 8, Verse 24).
- ŚAṆKHANAKHA. A nāga that lives in the court of Varuṇa worshipping the latter. (Sabhā Parva, Southern text, Chapter 9).
- ŚAṆKHAPADA. Son of Svārociṣa Manu, who once taught him Sātvatadharmā and Śaṅkhapada imparted the dharma to his son Suvarṇābha. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 348, Verse 37).
- ŚAṆKHAPARVATA (MOUNTAIN). A mountain near Mount Meru. (See under Kuraṅga Parvata).
- ŚAṆKHAPIṆDA. A nāga born to Kaśyapaprajāpati of Kadrū. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 35, Verse 23).
- ŚAṆKHAŚIRAS (ŚAṆKHAŚIRSA). A nāga born to Kaśyapaprajāpati of Kadrū. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 35, Verse 12).
- ŚAṆKHAŚRAVAS. A female attendant of Subrahmaṇya. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 46, Verse 26).
- ŚAṆKHATĪRTHA. A sacred place on the banks of the river Sarasvatī. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 37).
- ŚAṆKHYĀYANA. An ācārya (preceptor) who was a prominent disciple of Sanatkumāra, Bṛhaspati being another equally prominent disciple. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 8).
- ŚAṆKHYAYOGAŚĀSTRA. See under Kapila.
- ŚAṆKHINI I. A sacred spot at Kurukṣetra. A bath in the Devitīrtha there will add to one's beauty. (Vana Parva, Chapter 83, Verse 51).
- ŚAṆKHINI II. Wife of Mahāśaṅkha, a crocodile. (For details see under Mahāśaṅkha).
- ŚAṆKOCA. One of the Rākṣasas, who, in ancient days ruled the earth and ultimately died. The story of Śaṅkoca was told by Bhīṣma to Yudhiṣṭhira to prove the truth that even the greatest and most powerful has, one day or other, to quit life and die. Among such great ones are included Pṛthu, Aila, Maya, Bhauma, Naraka, Śambara, Hayagrīva, Pulomā, Svarbhānu, Prahlāda, Namuci, Dakṣa, Vipracitti, Virocana, Suhotra, Vṛṣa, Vṛṣabha, Kapilāśva, Virūpa, Bāṇa, Kārtasvara, and Viśvadamāṣṭra. Though all of them were once emperors they had to give room to the next generation. Bhīṣma, on his bed of arrows, was thus describing the transience of life. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 277).
- ŚAṆKṚTI I. A King, who lives in the court of Yama worshipping him. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 8, Verse 10).
- ŚAṆKṚTI II. A muni born in the Atri dynasty. After giving his disciples lessons on impersonal (attributeless) God he went and lived in Devaloka. (Mahābhārata, Śānti Parva, Chapter 234, Verse 22).
- ŚAṆKU I. A son of Hiraṇyākṣa. Śambara, Śakuni, Dvimūrdhā, Śaṅku and Ārya were the sons of Hiraṇyākṣa. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 19).
- ŚAṆKU II. A Yādava King who was present at the wedding of Draupadi. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 185, Verse 19).
- He was a member of the company of Yādavas, who carried Subhadṛā's dowry at her wedding with Arjuna. He was a mahārathī also. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 14 and Ādi Parva, Chapter 220).
- ŚAṆKUKARṆA I. A muni, who lived at the sacred Kapardiśvara tīrtha in Vārāṇasi. There lived a brahmin in the temple there performing tapas. One day a lean and bony ghost, hungry and panting came to the brahmin. To the brahmin's question the ghost replied thus ; "In my previous life I was a rich brahmin. I looked after my family well, but did not worship Devas, guests or cows. Nor did I do any pious deed. But, one day I happened to worship Lord Viśvanātha and touch his idol. Within a short period after that I died. You will please tell me the means, if any, for me to attain heaven."
- Śaṅkukarṇa answered the ghost as follows :—"There lives no man on earth, who is more fortunate than your good self, who could touch and prostrate before Lord Viśvanātha. That good fortune has led you to me. You bathe in this holy tīrtha and you will lose your ghosthood. The ghost, accordingly dived in the water and immediately rose up to heaven. (Padma Purāṇa, Ādi Khaṇḍa, Chapter 34).
- ŚAṆKUKARṆA II. A nāga born in the Dhṛtarāṣṭra dynasty. It was burnt to death at the serpent yajña conducted by Janamejaya. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 57, Verse 15).
- ŚAṆKUKARṆA III. An attendant of Śiva. He lives in the court of Kubera. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 10, Verse 34).
- ŚAṆKUKARṆA IV. One of the two attendants presented by Pārvatī to Subrahmaṇya, the other being Puṣpadanta. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 51).
- ŚAṆKUKARṆA V. A warrior of Subrahmaṇya. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 56).
- ŚAṆKUKARṆEŚVARA. A mūrti (aspect) of Śiva whose worship is ten times more productive of good than the āśvamedha Yajña. (Vana Parva, Chapter 82, Verse 70).
- ŚAṆKUROMĀ. A nāga with thousand heads, one of the sons of Kaśyapa by Kadrū. (Matsya Purāṇa Chapter 6, Verse 4).
- SANNATEYU. A son born to Raudrāśva, the third son of emperor Puru, by Miśrake'ī, the apsarā woman. He, a great archer, had nine sons called Rceyu, Vaneyu, Jaleyu, Pakṣeyu, Kṛpaṇeyu, Sthanḍileyu, Tejeyu, Satyeyu and Dharmeyu. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 94, Verse 8).