

- (5) A second duel was fought by him and Aśvatthāmā. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 82, Verse 26).
- (6) Śikhaṇḍī broke the arrow of Śalya with his divine arrow (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 85, Verse 29).
- (7) He tried to kill Bhīṣma. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 108, Verse 45).
- (8) Śikhaṇḍī attacked Bhīṣma at the instance of Arjuna. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 110, Verse 1).
- (9) He followed that attack with many other attacks. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapters 114, 118 and 119).
- (10) Sañjaya praised the prowess of Śikhaṇḍī to Dhṛtarāṣṭra. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 10, Verse 45).
- (11) Bhūriśravā and Śikhaṇḍī fought with each other. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 14, Verse 43).
- (12) Śikhaṇḍī and Karṇa fought with each other. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 26, Verse 7).
- (13) Śikhaṇḍī and Bāhika fought with each other. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 96, Verse 7).
- (14) In the fight that followed, Śikhaṇḍī was defeated by Kṛtavarman. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 114, Verse 82).
- (15) Kṛpācārya defeated Śikhaṇḍī. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 169, Verse 22).
- (16) In the battle that followed with Kṛtavarman, Śikhaṇḍī fainted. (Karṇa Parva, Chapter 26, Verse 26).
- (17) Defeated by Kṛpācārya, Śikhaṇḍī had to run away for life. (Karṇa Parva, Chapter 54).
- (18) Karṇa defeated Śikhaṇḍī. (Karṇa Parva, Chapter 61, Verse 7).
- (19) Annihilating the army of Prabhadrakas Śikhaṇḍī fought fiercely with Kṛtavarman and Kṛpa. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 15, Verse 7).
- (20) Śikhaṇḍī resisted the advance of Aśvatthāmā. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 16, Verse 6).
- (21) In the fierce battle that was fought after the fall of Bhīṣma Aśvatthāmā killed Śikhaṇḍī. (Sauptika Parva, Chapter 8, Verse 65).
- (22) Synonyms of Śikhaṇḍī used in Mahābhārata. Bhīṣmahantā, Śikhaṇḍinī, Draupadeya, Drupadātmaja, Pāncālyā, Yājñaseni etc.
- ŚIKHAṆḌINĪ (II).** Wife of Antardhāna born in the dynasty of emperor Pṛthu. The emperor had two sons called Antardhāna and Vādī. To Antardhāna was born of Śikhaṇḍinī a son called Havirdhāna, who married Dhiṣaṇā born in the dynasty of Agni, and the couple had six sons called Prācinabarhis, Śukra, Gaya, Kṛṣṇa, Vraja and Ajina. (Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Chapter 14, Part 1).
- ŚIKHĀVĀN** A maharṣi, who lived in the court of Yudhiṣṭhira. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 14).
- ŚIKHĀVARTA.** A Yakṣa, who lives in the court of Kubera worshipping him. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 10, Verse 17).
- ŚIKHĪ.** A nāga born in the Kaśyapa dynasty. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 103, Verse 12).
- ŚIKHIDHVAJA.** A king, who ruled over Mālava during the first Dvāparayuga in the seventh Manvantara. Cūḍālā, daughter of the king of Saurāṣṭra was Śikhidhvaja's wife. The Jñānavāsiṣṭham contains a story about how the royal couple renounced all attachments in life as the result of intense tapas. Śikhidhvaja and Cūḍālā began practising jñānayoga (communion through knowledge). It was Cūḍālā, who gained Siddhis first. Though the king was pleased with the achievements of his wife he felt sorry about his failure or drawbacks. Cūḍālā had attained the Siddhi to travel even in air. Though she told her husband empha-

tically that he could practise jñānayoga living in the palace itself, he quitted the city for the forest and began performing tapas there. Then on one day, she went to the presence of the king in the forest in the guise of a brahmin boy and stood there without touching the earth with his feet. The king treated the boy with honour and respect taking him for some Deva. Then she revealed her actual form, and the king agreed to return with her to the palace and practise jñānayoga there. At that juncture Cūḍālā created by her soul-power celestial women like Urvaśī and also Indra and lined them up before her husband. This was to test whether the king yielded to any of the temptations by the celestial women or by Indra and Cūḍālā returned with the king to the kingdom.

- ŚIKṢAKA.** A warrior of Subrahmaṇya. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 76).
- ŚILĀ.** Daughter of Dharmarṣi. She was wedded by Marici maharṣi. For some reason the maharṣi cursed her and she was transformed into a stone in the Gayā temple. (Vāyu Purāṇa, 108).
- ŚILAVĀN.** A divine sage. In Mahābhārata, Dākṣiṇātya-pāṭha, Udyoga Parva, Chapter 83, there is a reference to a conversation between this Maharṣi and Śrī Kṛṣṇa.
- ŚILAVATĪ.** A heroine reputed for her chastity and fidelity to her husband. Her husband, Ugraśravas was cruel and vicious. Yet Śilavatī used to adore him. Once Ugraśravas fell a victim to the disease of leprosy. From that time, Śilavatī used to go about begging in the houses of Brāhmaṇas to feed and support her husband. After some time by her constant nursing, his condition was slightly improved. After that she continued her begging from door to door, carrying him on her shoulders. Once they happened to arrive in front of a huge mansion. Water was flowing in front of the gate and so Śilavatī returned from there with her husband without stepping into the water. When they reached home, Ugraśravas asked his wife why she returned without entering the mansion. She explained that it was the house of a prostitute and to touch the water coming out of that house was sin. On hearing it, Ugraśravas felt an irresistible desire to visit that brothel. He expressed his desire to her. Quite obediently Śilavatī took up her husband on her shoulders and went to the prostitute's house. (For more details see under Aṇi māṇḍavya, Anasūyā and Atri).
- ŚILĀYŪPA.** A Vedāntist son of Viśvāmitra. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 54).
- ŚILĪ.** A nāga born in the Takṣaka dynasty. It was burnt to death at the serpent yajña conducted by Janamejaya. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 57, Verse 9).
- SĪMANTINĪ.** The wife of King Citrāṅgada. The story of this Sīmantinī is given in Somapradoṣavrata mātmya. in Skanda Purāṇa.
- SĪMHACANDRA.** A king who had helped Yudhiṣṭhira. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 158, Verse 40).
- SĪMHAKETU.** A warrior who took the side of the Pāṇḍavas and fought against the Kauravas. (Mahābhārata, Karṇa Parva, Chapter 56, Verse 49.) This Sīmhaketu was killed in the battle of Bhārata by Karṇa.
- SĪMHALA.** Modern Ceylon. In ancient days this place was called Sīmhalā and the inhabitants were called Sīmhalas. The following statements about Sīmhalā occur in the Mahābhārata.