

(1) The low caste people of the Simhālas originated from the sides of Nandini, the cow of the Devas. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 174, Verse 37).

(2) The king of Simhāla had taken part in the sacrifice Rājasūya of Yudhiṣṭhira. (Mahābhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 34, Verse 12).

(3) The Kṣatriyas of Simhāla gave Yudhiṣṭhira, Chryso-prases, pearls and such other wealth of the sea as present. The people of Simhāla wore clothes studded with jewels. They were of dark complexion with eyes the ends of which were red. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 58, Verse 35).

(4) The Simhālas took the side of the Kauravas in the battle of Bhārata. In the Garuḍa vyūha formed by Droṇa, the Simhālas were stationed in the position of the neck. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 20, Verse 6).

SIMHAPURA. A city in Bhārata, famous in the Purāṇas. This city was situated in the mountainous region of North India. During the period of Mahābhārata, Citrāyudha was the king who ruled over this city. (Mahābhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 27, Verse 20). Arjuna during his regional conquest of the North, defeated this king.

SIMHASENA I. The commander of the army of Kārtaviryārjuna. (Brahmaṇḍa Purāṇa, Chapter 46). This Simhasena captured and imprisoned Rāvaṇa.

SIMHASENA II. A warrior of Pāṇḍāla. In the battle of Bhārata he took the side of the Pāṇḍavas and was killed in the battle by Droṇa. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 16, Verse 32).

SIMHASENA III. Another warrior of Pāṇḍāla. Karṇa killed him in the battle of Bhārata. (Karṇa Parva, Chapter 56, Verse 44).

SIMHAVAKRA. An asura. (Skanda Purāṇa, Asura Kāṇḍa.) This asura fought Subrahmaṇya.

SIMHIKĀ. A giantess. (Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Anuśā 1, Chapter 15, and Agni Purāṇa Chapter 19). Two sons named Hiraṇyakaśipu and Hiraṇyākṣa and a daughter named Simhikā were born to Prajāpati Kaśyapa by his wife Diti. Simhikā was married by Vipracitti. Two sons named Rāhu and Ketu were born to them. Because they were the sons of Simhikā, they came to be known by the name Saimhikeyas.

(But it is stated in Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 65, that Simhikā was the daughter of Prajāpati Dakṣa and the wife of Kaśyapa.)

A story occurs in Rāmāyaṇa, that this Simhikā caught hold of Hanūmān by his shadow and swallowed him, while he was jumping to Lankā, and that Hanūmān escaped from her. (See under Rāma, para 27).

SIMŚUMĀ, Daughter of a Gāndhāra King. She is also known as Sukeśī. She was married by Śrī Kṛṣṇa (M.B. Southern text, Chapter 38).

SINDHU I. A river in India, very famous in the Purāṇas.

1) *General information.* It is assumed in the Purāṇas that this river is a branch of the heavenly Gaṅgā. By the efforts of Bhagīratha, the heavenly Gaṅgā fell on the earth in the Lake Bindu. After that it had six channels. Three channels flowed to the east and three to the west. The rivers which flowed to the East were Hlādinī, Pāvanī and Nalinī. The three rivers Sucakṣus, Sitā and Sindhu flowed to the west. This seventh branch followed Bhagīratha and flowed to Pātāla to perform obsequies to the sons of Sagara.

2) *Other details.*

(i) Saṁvaraṇa, a King, who was defeated by his enemies, hid himself for a while in the natural harbours on the basin of Sindhu. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 94, Verse 40).

(ii) Sindhu remains in the palace of Varuṇa and glorifies him. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 19).

(iii) Once Mārkaṇḍeya happened to see the river Sindhu in the stomach of child Mukunda. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 188, Verse 103).

(iv) Sindhu is considered to be the origin of Agni (Fire.) (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 242, Verse 22).

(v) Sindhu is one of the seven channels of Gaṅgā. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 6, Verse 48).

(vi) By bathing in the river Sindhu, one could attain heaven. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 25 Verse 8).

(vii) Once Pārvatī held a talk on the duties of women. All the rivers met to hear the talk. Sindhu was prominent among the rivers who were present. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 146, Verse 18).

(viii) This is one of the rivers which ought to be remembered every morning and evening. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 165, Verse 19).

(ix) Mention about river Sindhu occurs throughout the R̥gveda. Prominent rivers mentioned in R̥gveda are Kubhā, Sindhu, Suvāstu, Vitastā, Asiknī, Paruṣṇī, Vipāsā, Śatadrū, Sarasvatī etc.

SINDHU II. A country very famous in the Purāṇas. Jayadratha the King of Sindhu was present at the Svayamvara marriage of Draupadī (Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 185, Verse 21).

SINDHUDVĪPA. A King of the Solar dynasty. (Mahābhārata, Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 4). This King was the son of Jahnu and the father of Balākāśva. This King did penance in the holy place called Prthūdakatīrtha and attained Brahminhood. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 39, Verse 37).

It is mentioned in Bhāgavata, Skandha 9, that Sindhudvīpa was the son of Śrutanaḥbha who was the son of Bhagīratha.

SINDHUPRABHAVA. A holy place. The river Sindhu starts from this place. This is a place frequented by the Siddhas and the Gandharvas. He who bathes here for five days with fast can obtain heaps of Gold. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 86, Verse 84).

SINDHUPULINDA. A kingdom of India very famous in the Purāṇas. (Mahābhārata, Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 40).

SINDHUSAUVĪRA. A place in the North-west part of India, famous in the Purāṇas. (Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 86, Verse 84). The people of Sindhusauvira do not know dharma (duty).

SINDHUTAMA. A holy place. (Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 82, Verse 79). This is one of the famous holy places in the world and that by bathing in this tīrtha one can obtain heaps of gold.

ŚINI. A King of the Yādava dynasty. He secured Devakī to be wedded to Vasudeva after defeating, single-handed in battle, all the kings. A fierce battle was fought between this Śini of Devamidha family and Somadatta. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 114).

SINIVĀK. A hermit. This hermit had shone in the council of Yudhiṣṭhira. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 14).