

by presenting the accounts of his income and expenditure to Agastya and convincing him that he was unable to oblige the sage.

ŚRUTARVA (ŚRUTARVĀ) II. One of the hundred sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. In the course of the Bhārata battle he attacked Bhīmasena with twelve of his brothers and in the battle which followed Śrutarva was killed, by Bhīmasena. Among the Kauravas, Śrutarvā was one of the mighty archers. The terrible battle fought against Bhīmasena under his leadership alarmed the other warriors. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 26).

ŚRUTARYA. A sage. In Ṛgveda, Maṇḍala 1, Anuvāka 16, Sūkta 132, there is a passage which says that the Aśvinīdevas once turned a river into honey and pleased sage Vasiṣṭha and protected two sages Śrutarya and Narya.

ŚRUTASENA I. A brother of King Janamejaya. In Mahābhārata, there is a reference to an incident in which Śrutasena beat a dog which entered the place where Janamejaya was performing his Yāga. (For further details see under Śrutaśravas III).

ŚRUTASENA II. Younger brother of the serpent Takṣaka. There is a reference to this Nāga in Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 3, Verse 141.

ŚRUTASENA III. Son of Sahadeva. He is also known as Śrutakarmā. (See under Śrutakarmā).

ŚRUTASENA IV. An asura. Garuḍa killed this asura. (See under Śrutaśrī).

ŚRUTASENA V. A warrior on the Kaurava side. He was killed by Arjuna. (M.B. Karṇa Parva, Chapter 27, Verse 10).

ŚRUTAŚRAVAS I. A sister of Śrī Kṛṣṇa's father Vasudeva. (See under Śrutadevī).

ŚRUTAŚRAVAS II. A king of Magadha. (Bhāgavata, 9th Skandha.)

ŚRUTAŚRAVAS III. A Mahārṣi. He had a son named Somaśravas. There is the following story in Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 3, about the way in which these two sages came to be associated with King Janamejaya.

Janamejaya, son of Parīkṣit, along with his brothers performed an elaborate Yāga at Kurukṣetra. His three brothers were Śrutasena, Ugrasena and Bhīmasena. While they were performing the Yāga, a dog which was the son of Saramā came there. Janamejaya's brothers attacked the dog without any provocation. Saramā became angry and she cursed Janamejaya. The curse frightened him. After the Yāga he reached Hastināpura and went out in search of a priest who would be able to liberate him from the curse.

Once, as he was returning from a hunt, he happened to come across an āśrama within his country. A sage named Śrutaśravas lived there. He had a son named Somaśravas. Janamejaya invited Somaśravas to be his priest. At that time Śrutaśravas said to him:—"This my son was born to a serpent-woman and he is endowed with the power of my austerity. He is capable of releasing you from all sins except "Mahādevakṛtyā". If a Brāhmaṇa prays to him for anything, the prayer would be fulfilled. If you can set it right, you may take him with you."

Janamejaya agreed and took Somaśravas with him to the palace. He made him priest and completed the Yāga. Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 58 states that Śrutaśravas was also a member of Janamejaya's Yāga.

He was among the sages who attained Siddhi (super-human powers) by performing tapas. (M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapter 292, Verse 16).

ŚRUTAŚRAVAS IV. A Rājarsi. He remains in Yama's assembly, offering worship to Yama. (Mahābhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 8, Verse 9).

ŚRUTAŚRAVAS V. Wife of Damaghoṣa King of Cedi. She was the sister of Śrī Kṛṣṇa's father and mother of Śiśupāla. She requested Śrī Kṛṣṇa (who came to her place after Śiśupāla's birth) not to kill Śiśupāla. Śrī Kṛṣṇa agreed to forgive Śiśupāla's wrongs a hundred times. (For further details, see under Śiśupāla).

ŚRUTAŚRĪ. An asura. Garuḍa killed this Asura. Once Garuḍa happened to go to Indraloka and he began to brag about his own greatness. He claimed that he had killed Śrutaśrī, Śrutasena, Vipasvān, Rocanāmukha, Kālaka, Ahar, Prastuta and other Asuras. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 105, Verse 12).

ŚRUTĀVATĪ. Daughter of Bharadvāja Muni. Once Bharadvāja happened to see the Apsarā woman Ghṛtācī and he had an involuntary emission of semen. Śrutāvati was born from that semen. She observed an austere tapas with the object of getting Indra as her husband. (For more information see Para 30 under Indra).

ŚRUTĀYAJŅĀ. A king who belonged to Bhārata Varāna. Bhāgavata, 9th Skandha states that he was the son of Karmajit and grandson of Vivanava.

ŚRUTĀYUDHA. A king of the Kaliṅga land. He was the son of Varuṇa by Parṇāśā. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 23; Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 16, Verse 34).

In Bhārata battle he took his stand on the Kaurava side and at first clashed with Bhīmasena. Even at the beginning of the battle, Bhīma killed Satya and Satyadeva, two of the assistants of Śrutāyudha. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 50, Verse 69). In the end, he used his cudgel—which was given to him by Varuṇa—against Śrī Kṛṣṇa who did not take part in the battle at all. Śrutāyudha died by his own Cudgel. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter, 67, Verses 43-48). (See also under Śrutāyus II).

ŚRUTĀYUS I. A son of Purūravas. (See under Purūravas).

ŚRUTĀYUS II. (ŚRUTĀYUDHA.) A Kaliṅga king.

1) *Birth.* Śrutāyus was son of Varuṇa by Parṇāśā. (For more details see under Parṇāśā).

2) *Other details.*

(i) He was a member of Yudhiṣṭhira's assembly. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 26).

(ii) Śrutāyus participated in Yudhiṣṭhira's Rājasūya yajña and presented precious stones to him. (M.B. Dākṣiṇātya Pāṭha, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 51).

(iii) He had attended Draupadī's Svayaṃvara. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 185, Verse 13).

(iv) In Bhārata Yuddha, he joined the Kaurava camp and assumed command of an Akṣauhiṇī (a division of the army). (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 76, Verse 16).

(v) A fierce fight took place between Śrutāyus and Bhīmasena in the field of Kurukṣetra. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 54, Verse 67).

(vi) In the above battle, Satya and Satyadeva who were the supporters of Śrutāyus, were slain by Bhīmasena. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 54, Verse 76).