

**SUGHOṢĀ.** The conch of Nakula, one of the Pāṇḍavas. (Mahābhārata, Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 25, Verse 16).

**SUGOPTĀ.** An eternal Viśvadeva (god concerned with offerings to the manes). (Mahābhārata, Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 91, Verse 37).

**SUGRĪVA I.** Bāli and Sugrīva were brothers. Their mother was Aruṇa who once put the guise of a woman. At that time he was called by the name Aruṇi. Bāli was the son born to Indra by Aruṇi and Sugrīva was the son born to the Sun by Aruṇi. Both of them were brought up in the hermitage of Gautama. When the King of Kiṣkindhā Rkṣarajas died, Bāli was anointed the king of Kiṣkindhā. Sugrīva lived with Bāli, serving him. At this time Bāli engaged in a battle with the asura Dundubhi. Bāli chased Dundubhi into a cave. Placing Sugrīva at the mouth of the cave, Bāli went in. By the magic and sorcery of Dundubhi, it appeared to Sugrīva that Bāli was killed by Dundubhi. Sugrīva returned to Kiṣkindhā. Bāli who came out, followed Sugrīva to kill him due to misunderstanding. Bāli chased Sugrīva all over the world. It is mentioned in Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa, Kiṣkindhā Kāṇḍa, Sarga 46, that the knowledge of the lay-out of the various countries in the world that Sugrīva got in this running, helped him later, in the search for Sitā.

At last Sugrīva entered Rṣyamūkācala. Bāli had been once cursed that if he entered this mountain his head would be broken into pieces. Hanūmān became the minister of Sugrīva. It was during this period that Śrī Rāma and Lakṣmaṇa came by that way in search of Sitā. Sugrīva and Śrī Rāma entered into a treaty. Bāli should be killed and Kiṣkindhā should be given to Sugrīva in place of which Rāma should be helped to find out Sitā and get her back.

Śrī Rāma killed Bāli and gave Kiṣkindhā to Sugrīva, who sent monkey-armies in all directions to find out Sitā. Hanūmān found out Sitā and returned to Śrī Rāma, who fought a great battle with Rāvaṇa, in which battle Sugrīva took a prominent part. It was Kumbhakarṇa, who oppressed the monkey army much. When he caught Sugrīva, Kumbhakarṇa lost his ears and nose. Then he caught hold of the monkey warriors and Śrī Rāma cut off his hands with arrows. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 1). After the war, when Rāma and others returned to Ayodhyā, Sugrīva also accompanied them. After that Sugrīva returned to Kiṣkindhā. After a few years Candragupta, the second son of Sahasramukha Rāvaṇa, carried away the daughter of Sugrīva. Hearing this, Śrī Rāma confronted Sahasramukha Rāvaṇa, who was killed by the arrow of Sitā.

Sugrīva participated in the horse-sacrifice performed by Śrī Rāma. The control of the army was in the hands of Sugrīva, the financial affairs, with Vibhiṣaṇa and central powers, with Lakṣmaṇa. When the sacrifice was completed, Sugrīva returned to Kiṣkindhā.

**SUGRĪVA II.** An asura. This asura was the minister of Śumbha, an asura-chief. (Devī Bhāgavata).

**SUGRĪVA III.** A horse of Śrī Kṛṣṇa. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Droṇa Parva, Chapter 147, Verse 47, that five horses Kāmaga, Śaibya, Sugrīva, Meghapuṣpa and Valāhaka were yoked to the chariot of Śrī Kṛṣṇa.

**SUGRĪVI.** A girl born to Kaśyapa by Tāmṛā. It was from this Sugrīvi, that the horse, camel and donkey originated in the world for the first time. (Matsya Purāṇa).

**SUHANU.** An asura who lives in Varuṇa's court worshipping him. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 13).

**SUHASTA.** One of the hundred sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. Bhīmasena killed him in the great war. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 157, Verse 19).

**SUHASTYA.** A muni extolled in Rgveda. He was the son of Ghoṣā. (Rgveda, Maṇḍala 1, Anuvāka 17, Sūkta 120).

**SUHAVI.** A King born in the Bharata dynasty. He was the grandson of emperor Bharata and son of Bhumanyu. His mother was called Puṣkariṇi. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 94, Verse 24).

**SUHMA I.** A country famous in the Purāṇas. It is stated in Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 112, Verse 29, that Pāṇḍu had conquered this country which was situated on the Eastern part of Bhārata. Bhīmasena also conquered this country during his regional conquest of the east. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 30, Verse 16).

**SUHMA II.** A country situated in the mountainous region of North India. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 27, Verse 21, that Arjuna conquered this country during his regional conquest of the North.

**SUHOTĀ.** See under Suhotra II.

**SUHOTRA I.** A son of the hermit Jamadagni. Five sons named Rumaṇvān, Suhotra, Vasu, Viśvāvasu and Paraśurāma were born to Jamadagni by his wife Reṇukā (Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa, Chapter 58).

**SUHOTRA II.** A son of emperor Bharata. (For genealogy, see under Bharata I).

Five sons were born to Bharata, the son of Duṣyanta. They were Suhotra, Suhotā, Gaya, Garbha and Suketu. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 278).

**SUHOTRA III.**

1). *General information.* A king of the Candra dynasty. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 94, Verse 24, that he was the grandson of emperor Bharata and the son of the elder brother of Bhumanyu. Puṣkariṇi was the mother of this Suhotra.

2). *Other details.*

(i) This Suhotra got suzerainty over the entire earth. After this he conducted horse-sacrifice and several other sacrifices. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 94, Verse 25).

(ii) Suhotra married Suvarṇā, a princess of the Ikṣvāku dynasty. Three sons, Ajamīdha, Sumīdha and Purumīdha were born to them. (M. B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 94, Verse 30).

(iii) Suhotra was a generous king. (M. B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 56).

(iv) Being pleased at his hospitality, Indra showered a rain of gold in the country for a year. Rivers were full of golden water. Indra showered golden fishes also in these rivers. But the king divided all this gold among Brahmins. (M. B. Śānti Parva, Chapter 29, Verse 25).

**SUHOTRA IV.** Son of Sahadeva, one of the Pāṇḍavas. Sahadeva married Vijayā, daughter of Dyutimān, the king of Madra. The son Suhotra was born to them. (M. B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 95, Verse 80).

**SUHOTRA V.** A hermit. This hermit honoured Yudhiṣṭhira to a great extent. (Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 26, Verse 24).

**SUHOTRA VI.** A king of the Kuru dynasty. Once this king obstructed the way of Śibi, born in the family of