

- SUMITRA IV. A maharṣi who was a star-member in Yudhiṣṭhira's court. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 10).
- SUMITRA V. A King of Kalindanagara. He had a son called Sukumāra. Bhīma in the course of his triumphal tour of the east defeated both the King and his son. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 29, Verse 10).
- SUMITRA VI. Son of Tapa, the Pāñcājanyāgni, one of the Agnis who causes hindrances to yajñas. (Vana Parva, Chapter 220, Verse 12).
- SUMITRA VII. A charioteer of Abhimanyu. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 35, Verse 31).
- SUMITRA VIII. A King of the Hehaya dynasty. He once went hunting and followed a deer for a long distance to no purpose. The sad King then entered a tapovana and conversed with the munis about the desires and attachments of man. Then the muni called Ṛṣabha related to the King the stories of the munis, Vīradymna and Tanu and as a result of Ṛṣabha's advice the King renounced all desires and turned to the path of salvation. (Śānti Parva, Chapters 125, 126 and 127).
- SUMITRA IX. Son of King Suratha. Considered to be the last King of the Ikṣvāku dynasty, Sumitra was a contemporary of Kṣemaka of the Pūru dynasty and Nanda of Magadha dynasty. Alexander conquered India during his period. Sumitra is called Sumālya also. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).
- SUMITRA X. Son of Śrī Kṛṣṇa by Jāmbavatī. In the Yādava war he met with death. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 10).
- SUMITRĀ I. Consort of King Daśaratha. (See under Daśaratha).
- SUMITRĀ II. A wife of Śrī Kṛṣṇa. (M.B. Southern Text, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 38).
- SUMUKHA I. A nāga, son of Kaśyapa Prajāpati by his wife Kadrū. Sumukha was the grandson of the nāga called Āryaka of the Airāvata dynasty and his mother was the daughter of Vāma. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 103, Verse 24). For the story about the marriage of Sumukha with Guṇakeśī, daughter of Mātali see under Guṇakeśī.
- SUMUKHA II. A King who made many presents to Yudhiṣṭhira. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 51).
- SUMUKHA III. A son of Garuḍa. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 101, Verse 2).
- SUMUKHA IV. A bird in the lineage of Garuḍa. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 101, Verse 12).
- SUMUKHĪ I. Mother of the serpent called Aśvasena who dwelt on the serpent-faced arrow (Sarpamukha-bāṇa) of Karṇa in the battle of Kurukṣetra. She got the name Sumukhī as she protected her son by her mukha (face). (Karṇa Parva, Chapter 90, Verse 42).
- SUMUKHĪ II. An apsarā woman of Alakāpurī. She once danced at Kubera's court in honour of Aṣṭāvakra muni. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 19, Verse 45).
- SUNĀBHA I. (PADMANĀBHA). One of the hundred sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. He was killed in the great war by Bhīma. (M.B. Southern Text, Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 88; Ādi Parva, Chapter 116).
- SUNĀBHA II. Minister of Varuṇa. He lives at Puṣkara tīrtha with children and grandchildren in the worship of Varuṇa. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 28).
- SUNĀBHA III. A dānava, brother of Vajranābha. His daughters, Candravatī and Guṇavatī were abducted by Gada and Sāmba. (Harivaṃśa).
- SUNĀBHA IV. A divine mountain the presiding deity of which worships Kubera. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 10, Verse 32).
- SUNAKA I. A King of the Solar dynasty. In Bhāgavata, 9th Skandha it is mentioned that he was the son of Kṛta and father of Vītihoṭra.
- SUNAKA II. Minister of Purañjaya, a King of Kaliyuga. In Bhāgavata, 12th Skandha, there is a story that this Śunaka murdered his King and made his own son King.
- SUNAKA III. A Rājarsī. He was born from a portion of the asura named Candrahantā. This Rājarsī attained Samādhi (passed away) at Candra tīrtha. During his life he received a sword from King Hariṇāśva and he presented it to another King Uśīnara. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 67; Vana Parva, Chapter 123; Śānti Parva, Chapter 166).
- SUNAKA IV. A Maharṣi. In the Purāṇas it is said that Sūta read Purāṇas in an assembly at which Śaunaka and others had been present in Naimiṣāraṇya. There are two inferences about this Śaunaka. In Bhāgavata, 9th Skandha we find that the sage Gṛtsamada who belonged to Bhṛguvaṃśa had a son named Śunaka and this Śunaka's son was named Śaunaka. A son named Śunaka was born to King Ruru by his wife Pramadvarā. Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 5 mentions that this Śunaka was an exceptionally brilliant scholar in Vedas and Śāstras and was the grandfather of Śaunaka. Ruru's son, Śunaka was a member of Yudhiṣṭhira's assembly. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 10).
- SUNAKṢATRA. A King of Bhārata dynasty. It is stated in Bhāgavata, Skandha 9, that he was the son of Niramitra and the father of Bṛhatsena.
- SUNĀMĀ I. Son of King Suketu. He was present at the wedding of Draupadī. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 185, Verse 9).
- SUNĀMĀ II. Son of King Ugrasena. Brother of Kaṃsa. Sunāmā was killed by Śrī Kṛṣṇa and Balabhadrarāma. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 14, Verse 34).
- SUNĀMĀ III. A son of Garuḍa who had many children. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 101, Verse 2).
- SUNĀMĀ IV. A warrior of Subrahmaṇya. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 59).
- SUNANDA I. A Gopa. (See under Ugratapas).
- SUNANDA II. Son of King Pradyota. The epic story in Bhaviṣya Purāṇa closes with the story of Sunanda. The Maharṣis, who lived in Naimiṣa forest feared that following the death of Sunanda, the world would become absolutely mean and base, and all of them, therefore, went to the Himālayas and there, at Viśālanagara recited the Viṣṇu Purāṇa. (Bhaviṣya Purāṇa, Pratisarga Samhitā).
- SUNANDĀ I. A princess of Kekaya. She was married by Sārvabhauma, a King of the Kuru dynasty. The son Jayatsena was born to this couple. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 95, Verse 16).
- SUNANDĀ II. Daughter of Sarvasena the King of Kāśī. Bharata, the son of Duśyanta, married this Sunandā. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 95, Verse 32, that a son named Bhumanyu, was born to the couple.