

- SUNĪTHA (M).** A hymn, the recitation of which will keep away serpents. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 58, Verse 23).
- SUNĪTI.** Mother of Dhruva. Svāyambhuva Manu had two sons called Priyavrata and Uttānapāda; the latter wedded two wives named Suruci and Sunīti. Suruci's son is called Uttama and Sunīti's son Dhruva. The father had not much love for Sunīti and Dhruva. (See under Uttānapāda).
- SŪNRTĀ.** A daughter of Dharmadeva. Uttānapāda married her. Mention is made in Harivamśa, Chapter 2 that four children were born to the couple.
- SŪNYAPĀLA.** A Mahārṣi. This sage was an inhabitant of the divine world. (Mahābhārata, Dākṣiṇātya Pāṭha, Udyoga Parva, Chapter 83).
- SUPĀRA (S).** A set of Devas who flourished in Tāmasa Manvantara. Besides the Supāras there were three other sets of Devas during the Manvantara, called the Haris, Satyas and Sudhis. (For details see under Manvantara).
- SUPARṆA I.** A Devagandharva, son of Kaśyapa Prajāpati by his wife Muni. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 65, Verse 42).
- SUPARṆA II.** Another Devagandharva, son of Kaśyapaprajāpati by his wife Pradhā. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 65, Verse 47).
- SUPARṆA III.** Younger brother of the asura called Mayūra. Suparṇa in after life was born as King Kālā-kīrti on earth. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Verse 36).
- SUPARṆA IV.** Another name of Garuḍa. (See under Garuḍa).
- SUPARṆA V.** A mahārṣi, who taught Vāyubhagavān Sātvatadharmā and also attained salvation by performing penance with mind under perfect control. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 348).
- SUPARṆA VI.** A Synonym of Mahāviṣṇu. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 149, Verse 34).
- SUPARṆĀ.** See under Pārvatī.
- SUPĀRŚVA I.** A Kṣatriya King, who was the rebirth of the Asura, Kapaṭa. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Verse 28).
- SUPĀRŚVA II.** A King born in Yayāti's dynasty. He was the son of Dr̥dhanemi and father of Sumati. Bhāgavata, 9th Skandha).
- SUPĀRŚVA III.** A Rākṣasa, brother of Prahasta, a minister of Rāvaṇa. (See under Akampana).
- SUPĀRŚVA IV.** A son of Sampāti. It was this son who looked after the aged and weak Sampāti. (Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa, Kiṣkindhā Kāṇḍa, Canto 59, Verse 8).
- SUPĀRŚVA V.** A mountain in Jambū Island. On the high peak of the mountain there is a tree called Mahākādamba from the hollows of which five great rivers take their source. These rivers fall on the peak of Supārśva and flow by the western side of Ilāvṛtta. The air in an area of a hundred yojanas is fragrant as it is mixed with the fragrance emanating from the mouths of Devas who drink the water from the above five rivers. (Devī Bhāgavata, 8th Skandha).
- SUPĀRŚVAKA I.** A Yādava King, son of Akrūra by Aśvinī. (Matsya Purāṇa, 45-12).
- SUPĀRŚVAKA II.** Son of Vasudeva by Rohiṇī. (Vāyu Purāṇa, Chapter 96, Verse 168).
- SUPARVAN.** Another name of King Bhagadatta. (See under Bhagadatta).
- SUPRABHĀ I.** A wife of Śrī Kṛṣṇa who put her up in the mansion named Padmakūṭa at Dvārakā. (M.B. Southern Text, Chapter 38).
- SUPRABHĀ II.** An asura woman, daughter of Kaśyapa-prajāpati by Svarbhānu. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 19).
- SUPRABHĀ III.** River Sarasvatī, which runs through Puṣkaratīrtha. (See under Sarasvatī).
- SUPRABHĀ IV.** Daughter of the mahārṣi called Vadānya. She was married by Aṣṭāvakra.
- SUPRABHĀ V.** A daughter of Dakṣa. Arrows and other weapons took birth from Jayā and Suprabhā, daughters of Dakṣa. (For details see under Jayā V).
- SUPRABHĀ VI.** Daughter of King Suratha and wife of Nābhāga. Sage Agastya who became displeased with her as she once threatened him, cursed her to be born in Vaiśya caste as a result of which Suprabhā and her son Bhalandana became Vaiśyas. But, as Suprabhā taught her son, when he came of age, about the duties of the Kṣatriya he regained his former form. (Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa).
- SUPRAJĀ.** Wife of Bhānu, the Agni. Bhānu had two wives named Suprajā and Bṛhadbhāsā and six children by each of the wives. (Vana Parva, Chapter 221, Verse 9).
- SUPRASĀDA.** A warrior of Subrahmaṇya. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 71).
- SUPRATARDANA.** A King in ancient India. He had come down to earth in the company of Indra to witness the battle between Arjuna and Kṛpācārya. (Virāṭa Parva, Chapter 56, Verse 9).
- SUPRATĪKA I.** A King in ancient India. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 1, Verse 235).
- SUPRATĪKA II.** A mahārṣi whom his brother Vibhāvasu cursed and turned into an elephant. (For details see under Garuḍa, Section 5).
- SUPRATĪKA III.** A diggaja (One of the eight elephants, that support the earth). In the dynasty of Supratika were born the elephants Airāvata, Vāmana, Kumuda and Añjana. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 99).
- SUPRATĪKA IV.** Name of Bhagadatta's elephant. This elephant which did so many heroic deeds in the great war was killed by Arjuna. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 29, Verse 43).
- SUPRATĪKA V.** A Yakṣa. (See under Guṇāḍhya).
- SUPRATĪMA.** A King once referred to by Sañjaya as chief among Kings in ancient India. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 1, Verse 235).
- SUPRATIṢṬHĀ.** A female attendant of Subrahmaṇya. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 46, Verse 29).
- SUPRAVRDDHA.** A prince of Sauvīra. He walked behind King Jayadratha who came to abduct Pāñcālī, carrying the standard of the King. He was killed in battle by Arjuna. (Vana Parva, Chapter 271, Verse 27).
- SUPRAYOGĀ.** A river in India famous in the Purāṇas. This sacred river is considered to be the source of Agni (fire). (Vana Parva, Chapter 222, Verse 25).
- SUPRIYĀ.** An apsaras daughter of Kaśyapaprajāpati by Pradhā, daughter of Dakṣa. (Ādi Parva Chapter 65, Verse 51). Supriyā participated in the birthday celebrations of Arjuna. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 122, Verse 63).
- SUPTAGHNA.** One of the seven sons of Mālyavān the Rākṣasa, by his wife Sundarī. (See under Sundarī, Mālyavān and Mālī).