

dynasty. Devī Bhāgavata, 4th Skandha explains how the Yādava Kings came to rule over Mathurā.

There was a region called Madhuvanam in the Kālindī river valley. Madhu, the Asura, who lived in Madhuvana had a son named Lavaṇa. Lavaṇa who was a tyrant and an oppressor of the gods, was killed by Śatrughna who established his rule there. In course of time, the place came to be known as "Madhurā". After Śatrughna's time his two sons ruled over the country. Thus the Solar dynasty came to an end and Mathurā purī came under the rule of Yadus. The first King of Yāduvamśa was Śūrasena. Vasudeva, father of Śrī Kṛṣṇa was the son of this Śūrasena. After the death of his father, since Vasudeva took up the occupation of tending cows, Ugrasena became King there. Kaiśa was the son of this Ugrasena.

2. *Other details.*

(i) Śūrasena's daughter Kuntī was adopted and brought up by the king named Kuntibhoja. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Refer Chapters 67, 109 and 110).

(ii) Devamīdha, father of Śūrasena had another name, "Citraratha". (M. B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 147, Verse 29).

ŚŪRASENA II. A son of Kārttavīrya. In Brahmāṇḍa Purāna, Chapter 86, it is mentioned that this Śūrasena killed Jamadagni. (See under Śūra II)

ŚŪRASENA III. "Śūrasena was the old name for the region now known as Mathurāmaṇḍala or Vrajamaṇḍala. The natives of this place were called "Śūrasenas". The following pieces of information are given about the Śūrasenas in the Mahābhārata :—

(i) The Śūrasenas who were afraid of Jarāsandha, fled to the southern lands. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 14, Verse 26).

(ii) In the course of his southern campaign, Sahadeva conquered the Śūrasenas. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 31, Verse 1).

(iii) The Śūrasenas offered presents at Yudhiṣṭhira's Rājāsūya. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 52, Verse 13).

(iv) It was between the two countries, South Yakṣloma and Śūrasenam that the Pāṇḍavas travelled from the land of Pāncāla to Matsyadeśa. (M.B. Virāṭa Parva Chapter 5, Verse 4).

(v) Śūrasenas were the body-guards of Bhīṣma during the Bhārata Yuddha. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 18, Verse 12).

(vi) The Śūrasena forces once stopped Arjuna on the way. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 91, Verse 37).

(vii) Śūrasena attacked Arjuna and Sātyaki in Bhārata battle. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 141, Verse 9).

(viii) Yudhiṣṭhira soaked the earth with blood by killing the Śūrasenas at Kurukṣetra. (M.B. Droṇa Parva Chapter 157, Verse 29).

(ix) Bhīmasena butchered the Kṣatriyas of Śūrasena by hundreds. (M. B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 169, Verse 4).

(x) Kṛpācārya, Kṛtavarmā and Śakuni from the Pāṇḍava side fought against the Śūrasenas. (M.B. Karṇa Parva, Chapter 47, Verse 16).

ŚŪRASENA IV. A king who fought against the Pāṇḍavas from the Kaurava side in the Bhārata Yuddha. He stood by Duryodhana in the "Krauñcavyūha" formed by Bhīṣma. (M. B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 75 Verse 18).

ŚŪRASENA V. A king of the Somavamśa of Pratiśṭhānapura. Śūrasena, who was childless, tried to propitiate the gods in many ways to obtain a son. In the end he got a son in the form of a serpent. But to keep it a secret, he performed the usual ceremonies connected with his son's Upanayana, marriage etc. in the usual manner. At last by the mercy of Gautamīdevī Śūrasena's son obtained human form. (Brahmāṇḍa Purāna, 111).

ŚŪRASENAPURA. The city of Mathurā.

ŚŪRASENĪ. Wife of Pravīra, the son of King Puru. A son named Manasyu was born to Pravīra by Śūrasenī (M. B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 94, Verse 76).

SURĀṢṬRAM I. A kingdom of Purāṇic fame on the south-western part of ancient India. Ākṛti, king of this country, was once defeated by Sahadeva, one of the Pāṇḍavas. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 61). Holy place like Camasodbheda, Prabhāsakṣetra, Piṇḍāraka etc. are situated in this area. (Vana Parva, Chapter 81, Verse 19).

SURĀṢṬRAM. II A Kṣatriya dynasty. Ruṣarddhika was a wicked King born in this dynasty. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 74 Verse 14).

SURATĀ. A celestial damsel, daughter of Kaśyapaprajāpati by his wife Pradhā. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 65, Verse 50). She gave a dance performance at the birthday celebrations of Arjuna. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 122, Verse 63).

ŚŪRATARA. A king who killed the mighty Rākṣasa named Paṭaccara. During the Bhārata Yuddha, Paṭaccara had taken his stand on the Kaurava side. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 22, Verse 58).

SURATHA I. A king in ancient India. (See under Samādhi Chetṭiyār).

SURATHA II. A king of the Puru dynasty. Suratha was one of the sons of Jahnu, the other sons being Śrutasena, Ugrasena and Bhīmasena. (Agni Purāna, Chapter 278).

SURATHA III. One of the two sons of Janamejaya, the other one being Mahimān. Suratha had a son called Viḍūratha. (Agni Purāna, Chapter 278).

SURATHA IV. Husband of Citrāṅgadā, daughter of Viśvakarman. See under Viśvakarmā, Para 2.

SURATHA V. A king born from an aspect of asura called Krodhavaśa. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Verse 62).

SURATHA VI. Father of King Koṭikāśya of Śibideśa. (Vana Parva, Chapter 265, Verse 6).

SURATHA VII. A king of Trigarta. He was a dependant of Jayadratha. In the battle that followed Jayadratha's abduction of Draupadī, Suratha was killed. (Vana Parva, Chapter 271, Verse 18)

SURATHA VIII. A warrior who fought against the Pāṇḍavas in the great war. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 18, Verse 20).

SURATHA IX. A son of Drupada. He was killed by Aśvatthāmā in the great war. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 156, Verse 180).

SURATHA X. A Pāncāla mahāratha who fought on the Pāṇḍava side in the great war. He was killed in battle by Aśvatthāmā. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 14, Verse 37):

SURATHA XI. Son of Jayadratha by his wife Duśśalā. Jayadratha was killed by Arjuna. When Suratha got the news that Arjuna, leading the yājñic horse had