

- Prṣadhra were born to the Sun. Of these Ikṣvāku became King. This line of Kings born from the Sun is called Sūryavamā (Solar dynasty). (See the Genealogy).
- SŪRYAVARCAS.** A Deva Gandharva. It is stated in Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 122, Stanza 55, that this Deva Gandharva born to Prajāpati Kaśyapa took part in the birth celebration of Arjuna.
- SŪRYAVARMĀ.** A King of the country of Trigarta. This King had a brother called Ketuvarmā. Sūryavarmā and Ketuvarmā fought with Arjuna when he was leading the sacrificial horse of Yudhiṣṭhira. Both the Trigartas were killed in that fight. (M.B. Aśvamedha Parva, Chapter 74).
- SUSĀMAN.** A noble Brahmin born in Dhanañjaya Gotra. He participated in the Rājasūya conducted by Yudhiṣṭhira. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 33, Verse 34).
- SUSAŅKULA.** A famous urban area in North India. Arjuna once conquered this region. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 27, Verse 11).
- SUSĀNTI I.** A King of the Bharata dynasty. He was Śānti's son and father of Puruḷa. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).
- SUSĀNTI II.** Indra during the third Manvantara. (See under Manvantara).
- SUSĀRMĀ I.** King of Trigarta deśa. The following information about him is gathered from Mahābhārata.
- Suśarman, son of Vrddhakṣema attended Draupadī's wedding. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 185, Verse 9).
  - Once he incited Duryodhana to attack Matsya, the Virāṭa King. Accordingly Duryodhana attacked the Virāṭa city and Suśarman aided him in the battle. (Virāṭa Parva, Chapter 30).
  - In the battle that followed the lifting of the cows of the Virāṭa King by the Kauravas, Suśarman took the Virāṭa King as captive. (Virāṭa Parva, Chapter 33, Verse 7).
  - In the battle that followed the above incident Bhīma caught Suśarman as prisoner. (Virāṭa Parva, Chapter 33, Verse 25).
  - At the instance of Yudhiṣṭhira Bhīma set Suśarman free. (Virāṭa Parva, Chapter 33, Verse 58).
  - Suśarman fought against the Pāṇḍavas and on the first day of the great war he fought a duel with Cekitāna. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 60).
  - Arjuna defeated Suśarman. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 82, Verse 1).
  - He fought with Arjuna, Bhīma and Dhṛṣṭadyumna. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 114; Droṇa Parva, Chapter 14).
  - He vowed that he would kill Arjuna. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 17, Verse 11).
  - When Droṇācārya was killed, he ran away from the battle-field. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 193, Verse 18).
  - Arjuna killed Suśarman. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 27, Verse 45).
  - Names like Prasthalādhipa, Rukmaratha, Traigarta and Trigarta are used as synonyms of Suśarman.
- SUSĀRMAN II.** A Pāṅcāla warrior who fought on the Pāṇḍava side in the great war. He was harassed in various ways by Bhīṣma and was ultimately killed by Karṇa. (Karṇa Parva, Chapter 56, Verse 46).
- SUSĀRMAN III.** Last of the Kings in the Karṇa dynasty. He was killed by his minister Bali. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 10).
- SUṢEṆA I.** A nāga born in the Dhṛtarāṣṭra dynasty. The nāga was burnt to death at the serpent yajña of Janamejaya. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 57, Verse 16).
- SUṢEṆA II.** One of the hundred sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. He was killed by Bhīma in the great war. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 64, Verse 34).
- SUṢEṆA III.** A king of the Pūru dynasty. He was the grandson of Avikṣit and son of Parikṣit. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 94, Verse 52).
- SUṢEṆA IV.** A son of Sage Jamadagni. The Sage asked Suṣeṇa to kill his mother, but he did not obey his father. Jamadagni, therefore, cursed him and Paraśurāma redeemed him from the curse. (Vana Parva, Chapter 116).
- SUṢEṆA V.** Father-in-law of Bāli, the monkey king. Suṣeṇa, father of Tārā, deputed one thousand crore monkeys to search for Sitā. (Vana Parva, Chapter 283, Verse 2). Suṣeṇa, an expert in the science of medicine and the art of warfare, was the son of the monkey called Dharmā. (Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa). In the Rāma-Rāvaṇa war Suṣeṇa fought the Rākṣasa forces and killed Vidyumālī. Lakṣmaṇa swooned on being hit by the arrows of Rāvaṇa who fought with redoubled vigour following the death of Indrajit. Many monkeys also swooned. Then Suṣeṇa, the medical expert, brought back to consciousness the swooned folk with the help of Viśalyakaraṇī, Sauvarṇyakaraṇī, Śaṅjivani and other herbs. Suṣeṇa also attended the coronation ceremony of Śrī Rāma. (Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa, Yuddha Kāṇḍa, Chapters 101, 123, 154).
- SUṢEṆA VI.** A son of Karṇa. He fought with Nakula in the great war. Uttamaujas killed him in battle. (Karṇa Parva, Chapter 75, Verse 13).
- SUṢEṆA VII.** Another son of Karṇa. Nakula killed him in the great war. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 10, Verse 49).
- SUṢEṆA VIII.** A king of the Bharata dynasty. He was the son of Dhṛṣṭa and father of Sunītha. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).
- SUṢEṆA IX.** A king, who married Rambhā. (See under Rambhā, Para 5).
- SUŚILĀ I.** A daughter of the Gandharva named Suśilā. (See under Pramohinī).
- SUŚILĀ II.** A brahmin who got rich due to the observance of Navarātri-penance. He led a very hard life with many sons and was naturally thinking of means of making money and a noble brahmin taught him about the greatness Navarātri. Accordingly Suśilā observed for nine years the Navarātri-penance and at last Devī appeared before him and made him rich. (Devī Bhāgavata, Skandha 3).
- SUŚILĀ I.** A Gandharva lady (See under Pramohinī).
- SUŚILĀ II.** A cow, the sister of Surabhi. She was the cow used in connection with sacrificial offerings made in the ārama of the sage Jamadagni. Jamadagni once got his wife Reṇukā killed by Paraśurāma. Though he brought her back to life as desired by Paraśurāma, Jamadagni felt deep sorrow for having got his wife killed. So, he went to Goloka and pleased Surabhi by his penance and she gave him Suśilā, her sister. Jamadagni gave the cow (Suśilā) to Reṇukā. It was this Suśilā which later on Karttavīryajuna took away