

- SUVARMAN.** One of the hundred sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. He was killed by Bhīma in the great war. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 127, Verse 66).
- SUVARNA I.** A Devagandharva. A famous celibate, he attended the birthday celebrations of Arjuna. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 122, Verse 58).
- SUVARNA II.** A Brahmin sage with his body golden in colour. He once held a talk with Manu about meritorious acts and sins. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 98).
- SUVARNĀ.** A princess of the Ikṣvāku dynasty. Suhotra of Pūru dynasty wedded her and to the couple was born a son called Hasti who later on became a King. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 95, Verse 34).
- SUVARNA (M).** A unit of measurement in ancient India
- SUVARNĀBHA.** A King, grandson of Svārociṣa Manu and son of Śaṅkhapāda. The father once advised the son on the various aspects of Sātvatadharmā. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 348, Verse 38).
- SUVARNĀCŪDA.** A prominent son of Garuḍa. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 101, Verse 9).
- SUVARNAŚIRAS.** A Sage of very olden days. His father's name was Piṅgalavarman. He lived in western India spending his days in singing Sāmaveda. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 110, Verse 12).
- SUVARNAŚTHĪVĪ.** Son of King Sṛṅjaya. While sages Nārada and Parvata were living in that King's palace the following incident took place. Sṛṅjaya expressed his sorrow over having no issues to Nārada who then blessed him to have a son called Suvarnaśthīvī. The King began performing Yajñas from that day onwards and his queen conceived and in due time delivered a child who was named Suvarnaśthīvī and he became an ascetic even as a boy. Indra got alarmed by the penance of Suvarnaśthīvī and tried to frighten him by assuming the forms of various cruel beasts. He also sent his Vajrāyudha against the ascetic, but all to no purpose. The boy became four or five years old when one day while strolling in the company of his mother on the banks of the Gaṅgā, a tiger jumped upon him. This tiger of illusion had been sent by Indra and the tiger killed the boy. His mother wept aloud and people in the palace gathered around her. Sṛṅjaya wept bitterly. Ultimately Nārada appeared, consoled the King and with the permission of Indra brought the boy back to life. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 31; also see under Sṛṅjaya)
- SUVARNĀTĪRTHA.** A very ancient holy spot in India. Before creation Mahāviṣṇu once did penance here to please Rudra who appeared before him and granted him boons. That is the great importance of the place. He who worships Śiva here will derive benefits equal to those of conducting an Aśvamedha yajña and also will attain the status of Gaṇapati. (Vana Parva, Chapter 84, Verse 18).
- SUVARNĀVARMAN.** A King of Kāśī. King Janamejaya had married his daughter Vapuṣṭamā. (See under Janamejaya).
- SUVASTRĀ.** An Indian river famous in the Purānas. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 25).
- SUVĀSTU.** A river of India extolled in the Ṛgveda.
- SUVĀSTUKA.** A King in ancient India. He had also been invited by the Pāṇḍavas to participate in the great war. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 3, Verse 13).
- SUVEDĀ.** Wife of Savana, son of Priyavrata. (See under Savana I).
- SUVELA.** A mountain on the banks of the southern sea. Rāma and Lakṣmaṇa, before entering Laṅkā with the monkey-force, had surveyed the city from the top of this mountain. (Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa, Yuddha Kāṇḍa Chapters 38 and 39).
- SUVEṆĀ.** A river famous in the Purānas. Sage Mārkaṇḍeya once saw the river in the stomach of child Kṛṣṇa. (Vana Parva, Chapter 188, Verse 104).
- SUVĪRA I.** A King of the Bhārata dynasty, son of Kṣeniya and father of Ripuñjaya. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).
- SUVĪRA II.** A King born from an aspect of the asura called Krodhavaśa. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 74, Verse 14).
- SUVĪRA III.** Son of King Dyutimān, Suvīra was a famous ruler equal in prowess to Indra. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 2, Verse 13).
- SUVĪRA IV.** A Kṣatriya dynasty. The wicked King, Ajabindu was born in this dynasty. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 74, Verse 14).
- SUVIŚĀLĀ.** A female attendant of Subrahmaṇya. (Śalya Parva; Chapter 45, Verse 66).
- SUVRATA I.** A King of Bharata dynasty. He was the son of Kṣema and father of Viśvajit, (Bhāgavata, Skandha 1).
- SUVRATA II.** A King of the Aṅga royal dynasty. He was the son of King Uśīnara who begot of his wife Nrgā the son called Nrga, Nara by his wife, Narā; Kṛmī by the wife Kṛmī; Daśa by the wife Suvratā and Sibi by his wife Dṛṣadvatī. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 277).
- SUVRATA III.** Son of the brahmin Somaśarman. (For details see under Dharmāṅgada).
- SUVRATA IV.** A muni of ancient days who lived in North India. He was extraordinarily effulgent and reputed. (Vana Parva, Chapter 90, Verse 12).
- SUVRATA V.** One of the two attendants given to Subrahmaṇya by Mitradeva, the other one being Satya-sandha. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 41)
- SUVRATA VI.** One of the two attendants given to Subrahmaṇya by Vidhātā, the other one being Sukarman. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 42).
- SUVRATĀ.** Daughter of Dakṣaprajāpati by Virāṇi. She had four sons one each from Dakṣa, Dharma, Brahmā and Rudra. They were respectively Dakṣasāvarnī, Dharmasāvarnī, Brahmāsāvarnī and Rudrasāvarnī. (Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa, 41, 39-59).
- SUYAJNĀ.** Daughter of King Prasenajit of the Pūru dynasty. She was wedded to King Mahābhauma and King Ayutanāyī was their son. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 95, Verse 20).
- SUYAJU.** A King who was the grandson of Emperor Bharata and son of Bhumanyu. His mother was Puṣkarīṇī. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 94, Verse 24).
- SUYAMA.** Third son of the Rākṣasa called Śataśṛṅga. Sudeva, the army-chief of King Ambarīṣa, killed Suyama. (M.B. Southern text, Śānti Parva, Chapter 98).
- SUYAŚĀ I.** A daughter of King Bāhuda and wife of Parikṣit, son of Anaśvā. The couple had a son called Bhīmasena. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 95, Verse 41).
- SUYAŚĀ II.** Consort of King Divodāsa of Kāśī. (For details see under Nikumbha).