Sannateyu, son of Raudrāçva. § 150 (Pūruvamç.): I, 94, 3701 (tenth son of Raudrāçva).

Sannihata, name of a fire. § 493 (Angirasa): III, 221, 14195.

Sannihatī or Sannihityā, name of a tīrtha. § 368 (Tīrthayātrāp.): III, 83, 7061, 7062, 7065, 7066.

Sannivāsa = Vishnu (1000 names).

Sannyastapāda, pl. (°āḥ), a people. § 273 (Rājasūyārambhap.): II, 14, 592 (so B., C. has Sanya°, fled from fear of Jarāsandha)

Santa, a brahman. § 736b (Vitahavyop.): XIII, 30, 2001 (son of Satya and father of Cravas).

Santāna, name of a weapon. § 568 (Bhagavadyānap.): V, 96φ, 3491 (will be employed by Arjuna).

santānaka, adj. ("like to the Santāna tree of Indra's heaven"): III, 14536 ("vanaih"); V, 3833 (nagūh), XIII, 3825 ("vanaih").

Santānikā, a mātr. § 615u (Skanda): IX, 460, 2627.

Santāpitr = Çiva (1000 names 1).

Santarjana, a warrior of Skanda. § 615u (Skanda): IX, 45 n, 2620.

Sanyastapāda, pl. v. Sannyastapāda. Saphalodaya = Çiva (1000 names 2).

Saptacaru, a tīrtha (= Vaḍavā). § 359 (Vaḍavā): III, 82, 5040 (origin of the name).

Saptadaça = Krshna: XII, 1642 (yam prahuh soam Sankhyah).

Saptaganga, a tīrtha. § 370 (Tīrthayātrāp.): III, 84, 8007.—§ 733g (Ānuçāsanik.): By giving oblations of water to one's pitrs at S. and Triganga and Indramarga one obtains amṛta, etc.: XIII, 25, 1703.

Saptagodāvara, a tīrtha. § 370 (Tīrthayātrāp.): III, 85, 8186.

Saptaidhas, Saptajihva = Vishnu (1000 names).

Saptakrt, a Viçvadeva. § 749 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 91γ, 4361 (enumeration).

Saptamahābhāga = Mahāpurusha (Mahāpurushastava). Saptapāla, a muni. § 264 (Sabhākriyāp.): II, 4a, 109 (only B., C. has Satyapālaḥ).

Saptarāva, a Suparna, son of Garuda. § 564 (Mātalīyop.): V, 101β, 3596 (so B., C. has Saptavārah).

Saptārcis = Agni, q.v. (add. XVII, 36).

Saptarshi, pl. ('ayah) ("the seven rshis," also name of a constellation (Ursa major), sometimes confounded with the seven mindborn sons of Brahmán). [§ 191 (Arjuna): I, 123a, 4807 (sapta . . . maharshayah, i.e. Bharadvaja, Kaçyapa, Gautama, Viçvāmitra, Jamadagni, Vasishtha, and Atri)] .- § 259b (Arundhatī): I, 233, 8457 (°madhyagam, i.e. Vasishtha).- § 266 (Çakrasabhāv.): II, 7, 309 (in the palace of Indra). - § 296 (Dyūtap.): II, 53, 1919 (Mahendram iva Dovondram divi S°ayo yatha, BC. abhijagmuh).— § 323 (Dvaitavanapr.): III, 25, †958 (divi prabhanti).-§ 412 (Ashtavakriya): III, 134, †10664 (eapta).—[§ 439 (Yakshayuddhap.): III, 163, 11855 (sapta devarshayah . Vasishthapramukhāh)]. — § 457 (Vaivasvatop.): III, 187, 12776 (ascend the ship together with Manu Vaivasvata), 12791.—§496 (Skandotpatti): III, 224, 14297 (°painīnām); 225, 14303 (°īnām priyāh striyah), 14312 (saptānām) (Agni fell in love with the wives of the S., Svähä assumed the form of the six of the wives and cohabited with Agni).-§ 497 (do.): III, 226, 14343 (patnibhih Soinam), 14346 (dismissed their wives), 14347, 14348.—§ 502 (Manushyagrahuk.): III, 230, 14454 ("painyah shaf, the six dismissed wives (i.e. the seven with exception of Arundhati) became the Krttikāh).—§ 543 (Rāmābhisheka): III, 291a, 16548. - § 555 (Indravijaya): V, 15, 466. - § 561 d (Nara-Nārāyanau): V, 49, 1919.—§ 565 (Gālavacarita): V, 106, 3722 ( Inam anyatamam vesham [sc. Vasishtha's ] asthaya, sc. Dharma). - § 574 (Jambükh.): VI, 3, 94 (°inām . . . prabha, omens); 6, 215 (repair to Meru on every parvan).-§ 595 (Shodaçarāj., v. Prthu Vainya): VII, 69, 2403, 2416 (milked brúhman, i.e. the Vedas from the earth, Brhaspati was their calf).- § 606 (Tripurākhyāna): VIII, 34, 1477 (omandalam, became the parishkara of Civa's chariot).-§ 615s (Arundhati): IX, 48, 2795, 2811 (°samsadi), 2814.-§ 641 (Rājadh.): XII, 100, 3700 (°in prehiatah krivā); 127, 4685 (°aya iva Dhruvam, sc. upāviçan).—§ 665 (Mokshadh.): XII, 208e, 7594 (?in the east?). - [§ 677 (do.): XII, 245 \(\beta\), 8899 (sapta rehaya\(\beta\))].-\(\beta\) 702 (do.): XII, 295, 10809 (installed Vasava as king of the gods), 10810 (ruled over mankind, and were succeeded by Viprthu, etc.).-§ 704 (do.): XII, 3027, 11126.—[§ 717b (Nārāyaṇīya): XII, 336, 12722 (rehayah . . . sapta Citracikhandinah, i.e. the [mindborn] sons of Brahmán: Marici, Atri, Angiras, Pulaha, Kratu, Pulastya, Vasishtha; probably referring to their position as the seven rshis of the first Manvantara (cf. Harivamça v. 413)?); 3400, 12917 (sapta rshīn)].— § 730 (Anuçāsanik.): XIII, 16, 1089 (identified with Çiva); [18 la, †1370 (munayaç ca sapta)].—§ 750b (Bisastainyop.): XIII, 93, 4115 (Vrshādarbheç ca samvādam Soinām ca; their names are: Kaçyapa, Atri, Vasishtha, Bharadvāja, Gautama, Viçvamitra, and Jamadagni), [4455 (rehinām . . . saptānām)]. —§ 759 (Anuçasanik.): XIII, 107e, 5222 (°inām . . . loke).-§ 761 (do.): XIII, 115a, 5604.-[§ 766 (do.): XIII, 126, 6046 (sapta . . . rehayo . . . Vasishthapramukhāḥ)]. — § 770 (Ānuçāsanik.) : XIII, 151, 7156.— [§ 773b (Kṛshṇa Vāsudeva): XIII, 159 $\beta$ , 7387 (ṛshayaç caiva sapta)].- § 782b (Brāhmaņagītā): XIV, 26, †748 (divi prabhanti); 27, 781 (? sapta saptarshayah siddha Vasishthapramukhaih saha; read opramukhas tatha?).- § 785 (Anugītāp.): XIV, 77, 2237, 2244; 88, 2633 (Mahendranugatā devā yathā Sobhir divi). Cf. Maharshi, pl., Rshi, pl.

Saptarshi<sup>2</sup>, sg. ("one of the seven rshis"). § 730 (Anuçāsanik.): XIII, 18 kk, 1339 (in the manvantara of Manu Sāvarṇa, Kṛshṇa [i.e. Vyāsa] will become one of the S.).

Saptarshikuṇḍa, pl. (°āni), a tīrtha. § 364 (Tīrthayātrāp.): III, 83, 6042.

Saptasapti = Sūrya (the Sun): III, 193; VIII, 473.
Saptasārasvata, a tīrtha on the Sarasvatī. § 365 (Mankanaka): III, 85, 6085 (there Mankanaka won ascetic success), 7003.—§ 615 (Baladevatīrthayātrā): IX, 37,

2184 (tirtham, visited by Balarama); 38, 2186 (tirtham).—
§ 615i (do.): The seven Sarasvatis cover this universe.
Whithersoever the Sarasvati was summoned, thither she made her appearance. Her seven forms are Suprabhā, etc. (a).
I) Pitāmaha [i.e. Brahmán] was once performing a sacrifice at Pushkara; whatever he thought of, immediately appeared, the Gandharvas sung, the Apsarases dunced. The rshis missed Sarasvati, Brahmán thought of her and she appeared there at Pushkara under the name of Suprabhā. II) At Naimisha many munis were assembled, performing sacrifices and talking about the Vedas, they thought of Sarasvati, who made her appearance and came to be called Kāñcanākshī. III) Similarly she came to the sacrifice of Gaya in the country of the Gayas (Gayeshu), where she flowed from the slopes of