

sc. *Suryam*, Nīl — *atoshayat | tasmā lobhe param sthānam*
Çaibyo 'pi prthivīpatiḥ).

Çaibya¹ = Vṛshādarbhi: XIII, 4420 (*Çibisūnū*), 4424 (*V*°).

Çaibya¹⁰: VII, 2138, v. *Çaivyā*.

Çaibya¹ ("daughter of the king of the Çibis") = Sunandā: I, 3797 (wife of Pratīpa).

Çaibya² (do.), wife of Sagara: § 387 (Sagara): III, 106, 8833, 8843.—§ 388 (Asamañjas): III, 107, 8888 (mother of Asamañjas).

Çaibya³ (do.), wife of Dyumatsena: § 545 (Pativrata-māhātmyap.): III, 298, 16859, 16883; 299, 16911.

Çaibya⁴ (do.), wife of Kṛṣṇa: § 793 (Mausalap.): XVI, 7_μ, 249 (when the body of Kṛṣṇa was burnt, Ç. ascended the funeral pyre).

Çaibya⁵, a river: § 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9_λ, 331 (in Bhāratavarsha).

Çaibya-Sugrīvavāhana = Kṛṣṇa: II, 35; V, 2977; IX, 3501.

Çaibyātmaja: § 589 (Dronābhishekap.): VII, 8_θ, †248 (*Kāçirājāḥ*?, attacked Drona).

Çaiçava, pl. (°āḥ), a people: § 295 (Dyūtap.): II, 52, 1874 (among the peoples who brought tribute to Yudhishtira).

Çaiçira, a mountain (= Himavat, PCR.): § 442 (Nivātakavacay.): III, 167, 11949.—§ 443 (do.): III, 168, 11999 (°*çya gireḥ pāde*), 12026.—§ 603 (Nārāyaṇāstramokshap.): VII, 199, 9242 (*samarthau parvatasyāpi Ç°*çya* nipātane*, says Bhīma about his arms).—§ 714 (Çukakṛtya): XII, 328, 12313.

Çaiçupāla, v. *Çaiçupāli*.

Çaiçupāli ("son of Çiçupāla") = Dhṛṣṭaketu: III, 15252 (so B.; C. has *Çaiçupālam*, vanquished by Karna on his digvijaya); V, 2011, 4221; VII, 1511, 5039, 5045.

Çaikhaṇḍi ("son of Çikhaṇḍin") = Kshattradeva: VII, 955.

Çaikhāvatya, a brahman: § 573 (Ambopākhy.): V, 175, 6014 (*tapovṛddhaḥ çāstre cāranyake guruḥ*, consoled Ambā).

Çaila¹: § 565 (Gālavacarita): V, 111, 3830 (*atra*—i.e. in the North—*Kāmaç ca Roṣaḥ ca Çailaḥ*—i.e. Himavat, PCR.—*comā sambabhuḥ*; cf. the note of PCR.).

Çaila², a celestial weapon: § 444 (Nivātakavacayuddhap.): III, 171, 12141 (*mahāstreṇa*, employed by Arjuna).—§ 586 (Bhīshmavadhap.): VI, 102, 4663 (*ghoram astraṃ*, employed by Arjuna).

Çailābha, a Viçvedeva: § 749 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 91_γ, 4357 (enumeration).

***Çailaguru** = Himavat, q.v.

***Çailāh** ("mountains" person.): XII, 12606.

Çailakampin, a warrior of Skanda: § 615_u (Skanda): IX, 45_γ, 2565.

Çailālaya, an ancient king, grandfather of Bhagadatta: § 787 (Āçramavāsap.): XV, 20_{γγ}, 547 (attained by his penances to the region of Indra).

Çailaputrī = Umā, q.v.

Çailarāj, **Çailarāja** = Himavat, q.v.

Çailarājasutā¹ ("daughter of Himavat") = Gaṅgā: III, 9950.

Çailarājasutā² (do.) = Umā, q.v.

Çailasutā (do.) = Gaṅgā: III, 10836.

Çailendra¹ = Vindhya: III, 8793.

Çailendra² = Himavat, q.v.

Çailodā, a river: § 295 (Dyūtap.): II, 52, 1858 (*Meru-Mandarayor madhye Çailodam abhito nadim | ye te kicakaverūnām chāyām ramyām upāsante*, i.e. the Khasas, etc., who brought pipilika-gold as tribute to Yudhishtira).

Çailūsha, a Gandharva: § 269 (Vaiçravaṇasabhāv.): II, 10, 406 (in the palace of Kubera).

Çaineya¹ = Sātyaki, q.v.

Çaineya², pl. (°āḥ), "descendants of Çini." § 793 (Mausalap.): XVI, 3_ε, 93 (slain).

Çaineyanandana = Sātyaki, q.v.

Çairishaka, name of a place: § 285 (Nakula): II, 32, 1188 (in the west, conquered by Nakula on his digvijaya).

Çaivala (C. Çaibāla), pl. (°āḥ), a people: § 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9_μ, 361.

Çaivya¹: § 5 (Anukram.): I, 1, 224 (B. *Çvaityāya*, to him Nārada enumerated 24 kings (α) who had died).—§ 595 (Shoḍaçarāj.): VII, 55, 2138 (B. *Çaibya*, father of Sṛñjaya; PCR. has *Çvitya*, which seems to be the true reading, as Sṛñjaya is named *Çvaitya*, q.v.; Nārada related to Sṛñjaya the Shoḍaçarājika).

Çaivya², **Çaivyā**, **Çaivyātmaja** (so C. for *Çaib*°, q.v.).

Çaka, pl. (°āḥ), a people: § 223 (Vāsishtha): I, 175, 6683 (their origin).—§ 280 (Bhīmasena): II, 30, 1088 (in the east, vanquished by Bhīmasena).—§ 285 (Nakula): II, 32, 1199 (in the west, vanquished by Nakula).—§ 295 (Dyūtap.): II, 51, 1843, 1850 (among the peoples who brought tribute to Yudhishtira); 52, 1872 (do.).—§ 342 (Indralokābhig.): III, 51, 1990 (had been present at the rājasūya of Yudhishtira).—§ 458_b (Kaliyuga): III, 188, 12839 (among the barbarous peoples who in the Kaliyuga will rule the earth).—§ 554 (Sainyodyogap.): V, 4_γ, 78 (their king mentioned among the kings to whom the Pāṇḍavas ought to send messengers).—§ 555 (do.): V, 19_δ, 590 (followed the Kāmboja king Sudakṣiṇa).—§ 571 (Ulūkādūtāgamanap.): V, 160_γ, 5510 (in the army of Duryodhana); 161, 5555 (do.).—§ 573 (Ambopākhyānap.): V, 195_ε, 7609 (do.).—§ 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9_μ, 352 (in Bhāratavarsha), 359 (do.).—§ 576 (Bhagavadgītāp.): VI, 20, †753 (follow Kṛpa).—§ 580 (Bhīshmavadhap.): VI, 56_γ, 2408 (in Bhīshma's garuḍavyūha).—§ 583 (do.): VI, 75_ε, 3297 (in Bhīshma's krauñcavyūha).—§ 587 (do.): VI, 117_ρ, 5485 (attack Arjuna).—§ 589 (Dronābhishekap.): VII, 7_ε, 182; 11_ν, 399 (have been vanquished by Kṛṣṇa).—§ 592 (Saṃçaptakavadhap.): VII, 20_γ, 798 (in Drona's garuḍavyūha).—§ 599 (Jayadrathavadhap.): VII, 93_δ, 3379 (attack Arjuna); 112, 4340 (*Çakratulyaparākramaiḥ*); 119_{ββ}, 4716, 4722 (many Ç., etc., have been slain by Sātyaki); *γγ*, 4747 (thousands of Ç. have been slain by Sātyaki), 4754; 121_{εε}, 4818 (attack Sātyaki).—§ 604 (Karna): VIII, 8, 235 (Karna has [formerly] vanquished the Ç.).—§ 608 (do.): VIII, 46_ε, 2137 (in Karna's array); 56_{ττ}, 2807 (*ekeshu nihatair açaivāḥ Kāmbojair Yavanaiḥ Çakaiḥ*); 73, 3652 (have been vanquished by Arjuna); 88_{αβ}¹, †4506 (attack Arjuna).—§ 609 (Çalyap.): IX, 1_γ, 27 (have been slain); 2_φ, 74 (had taken up arms for the sake of Duryodhana).—§ 611 (do.): IX, 8_γ, 392 (with Kṛpa on the right side of Çalya's array).—§ 641 (Rājadharm.): XII, 65_θ, 2429 (enumeration of barbarous or low peoples).—§ 739 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 33_α, 2103 (among the tribes who have been degraded from kshattriyas to çūdras—*vṛshalatvaṃ parigatāḥ*).

Çāka, a tree in Çākadvīpa: § 575_b (Çākadvīpa): VI, 11, 428.

Çākadvīpa, a dvīpa named after the Çāka-tree: § 575 (Bhūmip.): VI, 11_α, 402.—§ 575_b (do.): Ç. is of twice the extent of *Jambudvīpa*, and the ocean also is of twice the extent of that island. Ç. is surrounded on all sides by the ocean. The kingdoms there are full of righteousness, and the men never die; there is no famine; the people are