

C. Past event : Soma formerly performed Rājasūya sacrifice at this *tīrtha* in which Atri acted as the Hotṛ priest; at the end of the sacrifice a fierce battle was fought between the gods and the Dānavas, Daiteyas and Rākṣasas in which Skanda killed Tāraka 9. 42. 39-41; 9. 50. 1; (identical with Soma-tīrtha² ?).

Saugandhikavana nt. : Name of a forest.

A. Location : In the north (*asyām diśi varīṣṭhāyām uttarasyām*) 5. 109. 3; in the north-west; the wind blowing from the north-west (*pūrvottaro vāyuḥ*) carried with it a lotus flower having heavenly fragrance to Draupadī 3. 146. 6-7; on the Gandhamādana mountain 3. 150. 16; it was on a river, full of golden lotuses and Kāraṇḍaka and Cakra-vāka birds, on this mountain 3. 150. 27. B. Description : Great (*mahant*), causing delight (*prīṭijanana*), and having the lustre of the morning sun (*bālārkaśaḍṛśadyuti*) 3. 150. 27. C. Characteristics : (1) Brahman and other gods, sages practising austerities, Siddhas, Cāraṇas and Gandharvas, Kinnaras, along with big serpents (*samahora-gāḥ*) lived there 3. 82. 3-4; (2) The garden of Kubera, having heavenly lotus flowers, was in Saugandhikavana 3. 149. 22; (3) Suparṇa told Gālava that it was protected by the Nairṛta demons 5. 109. 10. D. Holiness : Just by entering this forest (*tad vanam praviśann eva*) one is freed of all sins 3. 82. 4. E. Epic events : (1) Hanūmant showed Bhīma the way to Saugandhikavana 3. 149. 22; (2) Bhīma roamed through the forests and gardens on the Gandhamādana mountain to find out the Saugandhika forest 3. 150. 18; (3) Bhīma saw the forest on a river 3. 150. 27.

Saubhadra nt. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

A. Location : One of the five *tīrthas* on the southern ocean (*samudre tīrthāni dakṣiṇe*) 1. 208. 1; on watery land along the southern ocean (*dakṣiṇe sāgarānūpe*) 1. 209. 17. B. Description : Described as an excellent *tīrtha* of the great sage (Subhadra ?) (*saubhadram ... maharṣes tīrtham uttamam*) 1. 208. 8; all the five *tīrthas* are said to be holy, very holy (*puṇyāni*) 1. 209. 11, 17; (*supuṇyāni*) 1. 208. 1; purifying the wise (*pāvanāni manīṣiṇām*) 1. 209. 11; pleasing (*ramaṇīyāni*) 1. 209. 17; (once) adorned by the ascetics (*śobhitāni tapasvibhiḥ*) 1. 208. 1, but later avoided by them and hence desolate (*viviktāni ... varjyamānāni muni-bhiḥ*) 1. 208. 2, 4; all the five *tīrthas* became famous as Nārītīrthas 1. 209. 11. C. Epic event : Arjuna asked the ascetics why the *tīrthas* were avoided by sages who discoursed on Brahman (*tīrthānimāni varjyante kimartham brahmavādidbhiḥ*) 1. 208. 5; the ascetics told him that they were avoided because of the fear of five crocodiles residing in the *tīrthas* 1. 208. 6; when Arjuna entered the Saubhadra *tīrtha* for a bath a crocodile caught hold of him; the crocodile was really an Apsaras, Vargā by name 1. 208. 8, 14; (Arjuna released the five Apsaras from curse 1. 209. 21) [See Nārītīrthāni.]

Stanakunḍa nt. (pl.) : Name of a sacred bathing place.

One can reach it by ascending the famous Gaurīśikhara (*śikharam vai mahādevyā gauryās trailokyaviśrutam* / [*samāruhya ... stanakuṇḍeṣu samviśet*); while visiting the place one should be a believer (*śrāddhaḥ*); by bathing there (*abhiṣekaṁ kurvāṇaḥ*) and by worshipping manes and gods (*pitṛdevārcane rataḥ*) one gets the fruit of a horse sacrifice