taḥ saptarṣayaḥ sapta divi prabhānti) 14. 26. 3. [For Saptarṣi also see Section 1. 7]

Sāvitra nt. : See Hasta.

Sinīvālī f. : Name of the first Amāvāsyā day (when the Amāvāsyā extends to two days (see Ait. Br. 32. 9 : *yā pūrvāmāvāsyā sā sinīvālī yottarā sā kuhūḥ*; also cf. Nirukta 11. 31).

A. Personification : Personified as the third daughter of Aṅgiras, of matted hair; on account of her thinness people said that she vanished no sooner she was seen (*yāṁ kapardisutām āhur dṛśyādṛśyeti dehinaḥ | tanutvāt sā sinīvālī tṛtīyāṅgirasaḥ sutā ||*) 3. 208. 5 (Nī., however, on Bom. Ed. 3. 218. 5 : *kapardino rudrasya sutām iva sutāṁ candrakalāṁ lalāṭe dhṛtatvāt |... caturdaśiyuktāmāvāsyā sinīvālī*). **B.** Name of Devasenā : Brāhmaṇas called Devasenā, the chief queen of Skanda, by different names, one of them being Sinīvālī (*devasenāṁ ... yāṁ brāhmaṇāḥ prāhuḥ ... sinīvālīm*) 3. 218. 47. **C.** Mythological events : (1) Sinīvālī formed one of the reins (*yoktrāṇi*) of the chariot of Śiva when it was made ready for fight with the Tripuras 8. 24. 74; (2) she was one of those who attended the investiture (*abhiṣeka*) of Kumāra (Skanda) 9. 44. 12.

Sūrya m. : Name of the planet Sun, referred to also as **Āditya** and by its other synonyms like **Arka, Ravi, Bhāskara, Bhānu, Pataṁga.**

A. Origin and activity : According to Bhīṣma, Āditya, along with Candra, other planets, constellations and stars were born from Viśvaksena (i. e. Kṛṣṇa) (*candrādityau grahanakṣatratārāḥ ... viśvaksenāt sarvam etat prasūtam*) 13. 143. 31; Puruṣottama (Nārāyaṇa) told the seven sages, Marīci and others, that Sūrya, Candramas, all constellations act in their own prescribed way in their respective spheres and are considered an authority (*sūryācandramasau ... sarve ca nakṣatragaṇāḥ ... adhikāreṣu vartante yathāsvam ... sarve pramāṇaṁ hi* 12. 322. 39–40. **B.** Description : Radiant (*gabhastimant*) 2. 11. 17; (*aṁśumant*) 6. 32. 21; rich in light (*vibhāvasu*) 6. 13. 44; very generous (*paramodāra*) 6. 13. 44. **C.** Extent : Dhṛtarāṣṭra asked Saṁjaya to tell him everything about the extent (*sarvaṁ pramāṇam*) of Arka, to which Saṁjaya agreed 6. 12. 3–4; according to Saṁjaya's information the diameter (*viṣkambha*) of Sūrya was 10000 *yojanas* and the circumference (*maṇḍala*) was 30000 *yojanas*; (according to the learned Pauraṇikas) Sūrya's expanse (? *vipulatva*) was 5800 *yojanas* (*sūryas tv aṣṭau sahasrāṇi dve cānye kurunadana | viṣkambheṇa, tato rājan maṇḍalaṁ triṁśatiṁ samam || aṣṭapañcāśataṁ rājan vipulatvena cānagha | śrūyate paramodāraḥ pataṁgo 'sau vibhāvasuḥ | etat pramāṇam arkasya nirdiṣṭam iha bhārata*) 6. 13. 43–44 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 6. 12. 41 interprets *vipulatvena* as *tato 'py ādhikyena*; in that case the circumference of Sūrya will be 30000 + 5800 = 35800 *yojanas*; see also the Editor's note on the stanza 6. 13. 41, Vol. 7, p. 765); on account of the larger extent of Rāhu, it covers Candra and Āditya at proper times (*sa rāhuś chādayaty etau yathākālaṁ mahattayā | candrādityau*) 6. 13. 45. **D.** Importance : (1) Upamanyu while praising Śiva said that he (Śiva) was Sūrya among the planets (*grahāṇāṁ sūrya ucyase*) 13. 14. 156; Sūrya appears in a complex name of Śiva (*candrasūryagatiḥ*) 13. 17. 37; (2) Śiva made Bhāskara the