

varāḥ) 6. 12. 32; Indra takes water from these rivers to give it as rain (*yato varṣati vāsavaḥ*) 6. 12. 31.

Sukumārī f. : Name of a river.

One of the rivers of the Śākadvīpa 6. 12. 30 (for other details see *Sitā*³).

Sugandhā f. : Name of a river.

Described as famous in the world (*loka-vīśrutā*) 3. 82. 32; by visiting it one is glorified in heaven (*abhigamya ... svargaloke mahīyate*) 3. 82. 9; he is also freed of all sins and is glorified in the world of Brahman (*tato gaccheta rājendra sugandhām ... / sarva-pāpaviśuddhātmā brahmaloke mahīyate*) 3. 82. 32.

Sutīrthaka nt. Name of a *tīrtha*.

Described as unsurpassed (*anuttama*) 3. 81. 44; gods and manes are always present there; by bathing there and by worshipping gods and manes (*pitṛdevārcane rataḥ*) one gets the fruit of a horse sacrifice and goes to the world of manes (*pitṛlokaṁ ca gacchati*) 3. 81. 44-45.

Sudarśana m., Sudarśanā f. : Name of a big Jambū tree.

A. Location : In the beautiful forest on mount Meru (*meror agre yad vanam bhāti ramyam ... sudarśanā yatra jambūr viśālā*) 13. 105. 20; to the south of mount Nīla and to the north of Niṣadha (*dakṣiṇena tu nīlasya niṣadhasyottareṇa tu / sudarśano nāma mahān jambūvṛkṣaḥ*) 6. 8. 18. **B.** Extent : The tree is one thousand one hundred *yojanas* high (*yojanānām sahasraṁ ca śatam ca bharatarābha / utseddho vṛkṣarājasya*) 6. 8. 20; its circumference is one thousand and fifteen hundred *aratnis* (*aratnīnām sahasraṁ ca śatāni daśa pañca ca / pariṇāhas tu*

vṛkṣasya) 6. 8. 21. **C.** Description : Eternal (*sanātana*) 6. 8. 18; holy (*puṇya*) 6. 8. 19; big (*mahant*) 6. 8. 18; extensive (*viśālā*) 13. 105. 20; touching the sky (*divasprś*) 6. 8. 20; king of trees (*vṛkṣarāja*) 6. 8. 20; fulfilling all desires (*sarvakāmaphala*) 6. 8. 19; beautiful (*sudarśanā*) 13. 105. 20; resorted to by Siddhas and Cāraṇas (*siddhacāraṇa-sevita*) 6. 8. 19. **D.** Characteristic : When the fruit of Sudarśana, bursting with juice, fall on the ground they make much noise; juice, shining like silver, issues from the split fruit; that juice of the fruit of Jambū tree turns into a river, flows around Meru and goes to the Uttara Kurus; delighted men drink that juice and they do not grow old; gold of the type of Jambūnada, from which ornaments for gods are fashioned, is available there; men who live on this river produced from the fruit of the Jambū tree have the complexion of morning sun (*tatra jāmbūnadām nāma kanakam devabhūṣaṇam / taruṇādityavarṇāśca jāyante tatra mānavāḥ*) 6. 8. 25. **E.** Importance : (1) The eternal Jambūdīvīpa is named after this Jambū tree (*tasya nāmnā samākhyāto jambūdīvīpaḥ sanātanaḥ*) 6. 8. 19; (2) Gautama offered to take king Dhṛtarāṣṭra (really Indra) to the beautiful forest on mount Meru where there was the beautiful Jambū tree in lieu of his elephant that was being carried away by the king, (but the king did not wish to go there) 13. 105. 20.

Sudīna nt. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

Mentioned along with the *tīrtha* Ahar; described as one of difficult access (*sudur-labha*); by bathing there one goes to the world of the sun (*sūryalokam avāpnuyāt*) 3. 81. 84.