

cut his hand with the tip of a Kuśa blade; from his injured hand flowed the juice of vegetables (*purā maṅkaṇako rājan kuśā-greṇeti naḥ śrutam / kṣataḥ kila kare rājams tasya śākaraso 'sravat //*) 3. 81. 98.

**Samaṅgā** f. : Name of a river. [See **Madhuvilā**]

**Saraka** nt. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

Described as famous in the world (*loka-viśruta*) 3. 81. 62; by visiting (*abhiḡamya*) Vṛṣadhvaḥ (Śiva) there on the fourteenth day of the dark fortnight one gets all desires and goes to heaven; there are three crores of *tīrthas* at Saraka and a crore of Rudras in a well and in lakes (*tiśraḥ koṭyas tu tīrthā-nām sarake kurunandana / rudrakotiś tathā kūpe hradeṣu ca mahīpate*); the *tīrtha* called Ilāspada is also there 3. 81. 62-63.

**Sarayū** f. : Name of a river; also called **Śarayū** (3. 212. 21).

**A.** Location : Listed by Saṁjaya twice among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa; people used its water for drinking 6. 10. 18, 13; in the east; Bhīma, Arjuna and Kṛṣṇa crossed it to enter the eastern Kosala country (*saṁ-tīrya sarayūṁ ramyām dr̥ṣṭvā pūrvāmś ca kosulān*) 2. 18. 28. **B.** Origin (name explained) : Vasiṣṭha brought the river Gaṅgā, flowing towards Kailāsa, to the lake which had received a boon from Brahman (*brahma-dattavaram saraḥ* 13. 140. 18); Gaṅgā broke that lake (*saras*) and then became the river Sarayū (*kailāsam prasthitām cāpi nadīm gaṅgām mahātāpāḥ / ānayat tat saro divyam tayā bhinnam ca tat saraḥ // saro bhinnam tayā nadyā sarayūḥ sā tato 'bhavat*) 13. 140. 23-24. **C.** Description : Pleasing (*ramyā*) 2. 18. 28; all the rivers listed by Saṁjaya are said to be mothers of the universe and

very strong 6. 10. 35 (for citation see **Ati-kṛṣṇā**). **D.** Holiness and its limitation : (1) All the rivers listed by Mārkaṇḍeya — Sarayū one of them — are declared to be mothers of the sacrificial hearths, i. e. on the banks of which sacrifices were performed 3. 212. 21 (*etā nadyas tu dhiṣṇyānām mātaro yāḥ prakīrtitāḥ* 3. 212. 24; for Nī. see **Kapilā**); (2) The excellent *tīrtha* called Gopratāra is on the river Sarayū (*sarayvās tīrtham uttamam*) 3. 82. 63; limitation : Gifting cows in very large numbers on the bank of Sarayū is highly meritorious, but not enough to take the donor to Brahmaloḥka 13. 106. 37. **E.** Importance : Finds mention in the Daivata-R̥ṣi-Vaṁśa 13. 151. 16, 2. **F.** Epic event : Bhīma, Arjuna and Kṛṣṇa crossed the river Sarayū on their way to the Magadha country 2. 18. 28. **G.** Past event : (1) Vīra, one of the fires, begot Siddhi on the river Sarayū (*vīraḥ sarayvām janayat siddhim*) 3. 209. 9-11 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 3. 219. 11 : *śarayvām bhāryāyām siddhim nāma putram janayat*) (2) Asamañjas, the son of Sagara, used to drown the children of citizens in the river Sarayū; he was therefore rebuked by his father and was banished by him 12. 57. 9. **H.** Simile : The armies of the Kauravas and the Pāṇḍavas clashed with each other with the speed of flooded Gaṅgā and Sarayū in the rainy season (*gaṅgāsarayvor vegena prāvṛṣīvolbaṇodake*) 7. 16. 49.

**Saralā** f. : Name of a river.

Listed by Saṁjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa; people used its water for drinking 6. 10. 22, 13 (for other details see **Atikṛṣṇā**).

**Sarasvatī** f. : sg., (pl. 6. 10. 35; 9. 37. 3; 9. 44. 18; 12. 255. 39; 13. 75. 12) : Name