

no dṛṣṭiṣayas tadā pratthato 'bhavat) 12. 323. 27-28; when Ekata, Dvita and Trita further practised austerities for a hundred years they were able to see the people of the Śveta island; they had folded their hands and, facing north-east, they did the *japa* of Brahman; that *japa* was mental (*nityāñjalikṛtān brahma japataḥ prāgudaṇ-mukhān | mānaso nāma sa japo japyate tair mahātmabhiḥ ||*) 12. 323. 32; suddenly they saw lustre equal to that of a thousand suns; the people of the island together began to run quickly, folding their hands and, delighted, they continued to say 'namas'; when they were thus showing their reverence, we heard a loud sound (*tato 'bhivadatām teṣām āsrauṣma vipulām dhvanim*) 12. 323. 37; Ekata, Dvita and Trita were not able to see anything, but they could hear the praise of Bhagavān; at that time wind blew heavenly flowers and plants suitable for offerings; with that, people gave offering to Hari (*balīḥ kilopahriyate tasya devasya tair naraiḥ*); indeed, the god himself had arrived there when they were uttering sounds; from among those thousands of men no one welcomed them mentally, nor by looking at them; no one thought of them and hence they were worried (*etasmīn antare vāyuḥ ... divyāny uvāha puṣpānt karmanyaś cauśadhis tathā || ... cintāvyākulttāt māno jātāḥ smo ... | mānavānām sahasreṣu teṣu ... | asmān na kaścīn manasā cakṣuṣā vāpy apūjayat || ... nāsmāsu dadhire bhāvam*) 12. 323. 38-45; a non-corporeal being then told them that they had already seen the white people of the island and that seeing them was as good as seeing the chief god; they should therefore quit the island without delay

(*uvāca khaṣṭham kīm api bhūtam tatā-sarīrakam || dṛṣṭā vaḥ puruṣāḥ śvetāḥ ... dṛṣṭo bhavati deveṣa ebhir dṛṣṭair dvijottamāḥ ||*) 12. 323. 46-47; Bhagavān told Nārada that Ekata, Dvita and Trita had come to the Śveta island desirous of his *darśana*, but they could not see him (*Imām deśam anuprāptā mama darśanalālasāḥ*) 12. 326. 11; (3) Vaiśampāyana informed Janamejaya that Nārada had told the Sātvata *dharma* to Vyāsa, which was, also called the *dharma* of the Ekāntins, followed by the white ascetics (*dharmāḥ sātvaṭo ... | evam hi ... nārado gurave mama | śvetānām yatīnām āha ekāntagatīm avyayām ||*) 12. 336. 76, 78-79 (These 'white ascetics' are probably to be identified with the people of the Śvetadvīpa. Nī., however, on 12. 348. 85 : *śvetānām gṛhaṣṭhādīnām | yatīnām kāṣāyadhārīṇām*).

Śaṇḍa m. (pl.) : Name of a Janapada.

Listed by Samjaya among the northern Janapadas (also called Deśas 6. 10. 68) of Bhāratavarṣa (*ata ūrdhvaṁ janapadān nibodha*) 6. 10. 37, 5; (*govindā mandakāḥ śaṇḍā ...*) 6. 10. 42 [see Śaṇḍa].

Samśaptaka m. (pl.) : A general term to designate the group of five Trigarta brothers and their followers who together took the oath to kill Arjuna; their army in general, which included besides Trigartas also Mālavas and many other Janapadas, is also referred to as Samśaptaka; sometimes Nārāyaṇas and Gopālas also figure in the context of Samśaptakas.

A. Description : Heroic (*vīra*) 3. 240. 33; 7. 17. 30; 8. 12. 4; 8. 14. 18; brave (*sūra*) 8. 14. 5; 8. 40. 94; 8. 42. 3; tigers among men (*naravyāghra*) 7. 17. 2; skilled