

Śūrpāraka m., nt. : Name of a place and a *tīrtha*; also called once Śūrpāraka (13. 26. 47).

A. Location : In the south (*dakṣiṇasyām*) 3. 86. 1; (*dakṣiṇām diśam*) 2. 28. 1; in the south, along the seacoast (*pāraṁ samudrasya dakṣiṇe*) 12. 49. 58; (*śūrpārakam deśam sāgarasya*) 12. 49. 59; on the western border of the earth (so 'parāntam mahītalām) 12. 49. 59; one of the *tīrthas* along the seacoast (*tāni tīrthāni ca sāgarasya*) 3. 118. 8; (*tena tīrthena tu sāgarasya*) 3. 118. 15; Rāmatīrtha located near it (?) 3. 83. 40. B. Description : Most holy (*puṇyatama*) 3. 118. 8. C. Characteristic : Frequented by Jāmadagnya 3. 83. 40; there are two altars (*vedi*) of Jāmadagnya called Pāṣāṇatīrthā and Puraścandrā at Śūrpāraka 3. 86. 9. D. Holiness : By bathing in waters of Śūrpāraka and by observing fast for a fortnight one becomes a prince (*upasprśya tathā śūrpārakodake / ekapakṣanirāhāro rājaputro vidhiyate*) 13. 26. 47. E. Epic events : (1) Śūrpāraka was conquered by Sahadeva in his expedition to the south before the Rājasūya 2. 28. 43; (2) Visited by the Pāṇḍavas in their *tīrthayātrā* 3. 118. 8; after visiting some more places, they returned to Śūrpāraka 3. 118. 14. F. Past event : When Kāśyapa asked Rāma Jāmadagnya to go to the southern seacoast, the ocean, due to fear of Rāma, (receded and) vacated space for him; that space emptied by the ocean, which was on the western border of the earth, came to be known as Śūrpāraka (*tataḥ śūrpārakam deśam sāgaras tasya nirmame / saṁtrāsāj jāmadagnyasya so 'parāntam mahītalām*) 12. 49. 59.

Śṛṅga, Śṛṅgavant, Śṛṅgin m. : Name of a mountain.

A. Location : To the south of Śṛṅgin and to the north of Śveta lies the Varṣa called Hairaṇvata 6. 9. 5 (according to 6. 7. 35 Hairaṇyaka); beyond Śṛṅga and to its north and up to the coast of the ocean lies the Varṣa called Airāvata (*uttareṇa tu śṛṅgasya samudrānte janādhipa / varṣam airāvataṁ nāma tasmāc chṛṅgavataḥ param*) 6. 9. 10; 6. 7. 35. B. Description : Beset with all kinds of minerals (*sarvadhātuvinaddha*) 6. 7. 3; Śṛṅgavant is one of the six mountains listed by Saṁjaya which are called mountains of precious stones (*ṣaḍ ete ratnaparvatāḥ*); all of them stretch toward the east and are merged at both ends in the eastern and western oceans (*prāgāyatāḥ ... avagādhā hy ubhayataḥ samudrau pūrvapaścimau*) 6. 7. 2; all of them are visited by the Siddhas and Cāraṇas (*siddhacāraṇasevitāḥ*) 6. 7. 4; the distance between these mountains extends to thousands of *yojanas* (*teṣāṁ antaraviṣkambho yojanāni sahasraśaḥ*) 6. 7. 4; (see also the next section). C. Characteristics : (1) There are only three peaks on this mountain; one of them is full of jewels, the other is golden and wonderful, and the third is full of all kinds of precious stones and is adorned with palatial mansions (*śṛṅgāni vai śṛṅgavatas trīṇy eva manuṣjādhipa / ekam maṇimayaṁ tatra tathāikam raukmaṁ adbhutam // sarvaratnamayaṁ caikam bhavanair upaśobhitam*) 6. 9. 8-9; (2) The goddess Śāṇḍilī, who is self-luminous, always lives there (*tatra svayamprabhā devī nityam vasati śāṇḍilī*) 6. 9. 9; (3) Manes haunt Śṛṅgavant (*śṛṅgavāṁs tu mahārāja pitṛṇām pratisaṁcaraḥ*) 6. 7. 49. D. Importance :