

being Śatadru, on *strīdharmā* before expounding it to Śiva 13. 134. 13, 20; Umā thus wanted to honour them 13. 134. 14, 25; (3) One of the rivers who, in bodily form (2. 9. 21), wait on Varuṇa in his Sabhā 2. 9. 19; (4) Finds mention in the Daivata-Ṛṣi-Vamśa 13. 151. 14, 2.

Śatabalā f. : Name of a river.

Listed by Saṃjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa; people used its water for drinking 6. 10. 19, 13; all the rivers listed by Saṃjaya are said to be mothers of the universe and very strong 6. 10. 35 (for citation see Atikṛṣṇā).

Śataśṛṅga m. : Name of a mountain.

A. Location : Beyond the Gandhamādāna and Hamsakūṭa mountains (*prayaṅgu gandhamādanam ... hamsakūṭam atītya ca*) 1. 110. 43, 45. B. Description : King of mountains (*śailarāja*) 1. 111. 5, 10. C. Characteristic : Siddhas and Cāraṇas lived there 1. 111. 1; so also Brāhmaṇas (*viprāḥ*) 1. 115. 21, sages (*ṛṣayaḥ*) 1. 113. 3, and ascetics (*tāpasāḥ*) 1. 111. 5, (*tapasvinām ... śataśṛṅganivāsīnām*) 1. 114. 37; 8. 48. 11; 1. 110. 45; D. Epic events : (1) Forsaking all enjoyments Pāṇḍu repaired to this mountain 1. 117. 20; when he, with his two wives, reached Śataśṛṅga he became an ascetic (*śataśṛṅge ... tāpasah samapadyata*) 1. 110. 45; there he practised austerities of a high order (*atirāpi tapasi śreṣṭhe vartamānaḥ*) 1. 111. 1; when Pāṇḍu, with his wives, wanted to go further northwards from this mountain he was dissuaded by the ascetics who lived there 1. 111. 5, 10; (2) When the Pāṇḍavas were born, the Brāhmaṇas who lived on Śataśṛṅga gave them names (*nāmāni cakrire teṣāṃ śata-*

*śṛṅganivāsīnaḥ*) 1. 115. 19; (3) A week after Arjuna's birth an invisible voice from sky on top of Śataśṛṅga told Kuntī the future heroic deeds of Arjuna (*ity antarikṣe śataśṛṅga-mūrdhni tapasvinām śṛṇvatām vāg uvāca*) 8. 48. 6-11 (a reference to 1. 114. 28-36); the ascetics living on Śataśṛṅga were delighted to hear the incorporeal voice which were the words spoken by Vāyu in sky (*vāg uvācā-śarīriṇī /... uktavān vāyur ākāṣe .../ vācam uccāritām ... nīṣamya tapasvinām / babhūva paramo harṣaḥ śataśṛṅganivāsīnām //*) 1. 114. 28, 37; (4) Kuntī told the Pāṇḍavas when they started for the forest that if she had known what was in their store she, after the death of Pāṇḍu, would not have returned from Śataśṛṅga to Hāstinapura 2. 70. 17; (5) One of the mountains seen by Arjuna when he, with Kṛṣṇa, went at night to Śiva's abode to obtain his Pāśupata 7. 57. 16-17, 28. E. Past event : In the sacrifices of the ancestors of Sulabhā, for the *cayana*, the mountains Droṇa, Śataśṛṅga and Vakradvāra were used as bricks with the help of Maghavant (*mama satreṣu pūrveṣāṃ citā maghavatā saha*) 12. 308. 183 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 12. 320. 82 : *droṇādayaḥ parvatāḥ mama pūrveṣāṃ satreṣu maghavatā saha citāḥ cayane iṣṭakāsthāne niveśitā ity arthaḥ*).

Śatasahasraka nt. : Name of a tīrtha.

Situated near the Sāhasraka tīrtha; both the tīrthas were famous in the world (*dve tīrthe lokaviśrute*) 3. 81. 137; by bathing there one got the fruit of giving a thousand cows, and his gifts and fasts would give him a thousandfold benefit (*dānam vāpy upavāso vā sahasraguṇitām bhavet*) 3. 81. 138.

Śatasāhasrika nt. : Name of a tīrtha.