

Flinds mention in the Daivata-R̥ṣi-Vaṁśa 13. 151. 26, 2.

Śailodā f. : Name of a river.

Flows between the mountains Meru and Mandara; there is a lovely shade of different kinds of bamboos on its banks (*kīcakaveṇū-nām chāyām ramyām upāsate*) 2. 48. 2.

Śaiśīra m. : Name of a mountain (one of the ranges of Himavānt).

A. Location : In the north (*prāyād udamukhaḥ / śaiśīram girim udayā*) 12. 314. 2 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 12. 327. 2 : *śaiśīram girim himālayam*); near the Bhṛgutuṅga range 3. 163. 10. B. Characteristic : Considered extremely unshakable; hence Bhīma boasted that his arms were capable of toppling down even the Śaiśīra mountain (*samarthau parvatasyāpi śaiśīrasya nipātane*) 7. 170. 48. C. Epic event : As advised by a Brāhmana living at Bhṛgutuṅga, Arjuna went up the Śaiśīra mountain to practise austerities (*girim āruhya śaiśīram / tapo 'tapyam mahārāja*); he met there a boar chased by a Kirāta (Śiva) 3. 163. 14, 17, 19 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 3. 167. 15 : *śaiśīram himamayam*); on the day following Arjuna's encounter with the Kirāta, there blew holy wind and heavenly, fresh, fragrant flowers appeared at the foot of Śaiśīra (*śaiśīrasya gireḥ pāde prādūrāsan samantataḥ*) 3. 164. 8; he saw there Indra and other gods; he received missiles from Kubera and other gods and a promise from Indra to give him all heavenly missiles at his residence; when the heavenly chariot of Indra was brought to Arjuna by Mātali, he bade farewell to Śaiśīra and mounted the chariot after making a *pradakṣiṇā* (of the chariot) (*girim āmantrya śaiśīram / pradakṣiṇam upāvṛtya*

*samāroham rathottamam* //) 1. 164. 9-34. D. Past event : When instructed by Janaka, Śuka flew like wind towards the north to the Śaiśīra mountain to meet Vyāsa 12. 314. 2. [See Himavānt]

Śoṇa m., Śoṇā f. : Name of a river.

A. Source and location : Listed by Saṁjaya (Śoṇā) among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa; people used its water for drinking 6. 10. 28, 13; in the east; Kṛṣṇa, Bhīma and Arjuna crossed the rivers Gaṅgā and Śoṇa while proceeding towards the east to the Magadha country (*utīrya gaṅgām śoṇam ca sarve te prāṇmukhās trayāḥ ... jagmur māgadham kṣetram*) 2. 18. 29; the river flew between Gaṇḍakīyā and Sadānīrā rivers (*gaṇḍakīyām tathā śoṇam sadānīrām tathaiṣa ca ... krameṇaitya vrajanti te*) 2. 18. 27; the three rivers rise on the same mountain (*ekaparvatake nadyāḥ*) 2. 18. 27; its source is known as Vaṁśagulma which is also the source of Narmadā (*śoṇasya narmadāyāś ca prabhava kurunandana / vaṁśagulme*) 3. 83. 9. B. Description : All the rivers listed by Saṁjaya are said to be mothers of the universe and very strong 6. 10. 35 (for citation see Atikṛṣṇā). C. Holiness : (1) A pure person (*śuciḥ*) who lives (*nivasan*) at the confluence of Jyotirathīyā and Śoṇa and satisfies manes and gods gets the fruit of an Agniṣṭoma 3. 83. 8; (2) By bathing (*upsr̥ṣya*) at Vaṁśagulma, the source of Śoṇa and Narmadā, one gets the fruit of a horse sacrifice 3. 83. 9; (3) Listed by Mārkaṇḍeya among rivers which are declared to be mothers of fire-hearths, i. e. on the banks of which sacrifices were performed 3. 212. 24 (for citation and Nī. see Kapilā). D. Epic event : Śoṇa was one of the rivers crossed by Kṛṣṇa, Bhīma