

tamo nighnan yathā śaśi) 7. 60. 20; (iii) Śanaīścara : Śalya drawing near Yudhiṣṭhira looked like the planet Śanaīścara drawing near the moon (candramaso 'bhyāśe śanaīścara iva grahaḥ) 9. 15. 10; (iv) Planets in general : Lakṣmaṇa and Rāma surrounded by the monkey chiefs looked like the moon and the sun surrounded by the planets (candrasūryau grahaiḥ iva) 3. 267. 17; the seven Kaurava brothers tormented Bhīmasena (by showering arrows) as do the seven planets the moon at the time of the destruction of the creatures (prajāsamharaṇe rājan somaṁ sapta grahā iva) 7. 112. 22; the five sons of Draupadī tormented Āśvīnī as do the five planets the moon at the end of the Yuga (yathā yugakṣaye ghore candramāḥ pañcabhir grahaiḥ) 6. 96. 36; (4) Moon by itself (i) Kaca, coming out of the belly of his teacher, is compared with the moon on the full moon day on the last day of the bright fortnight (śūklātyaye paurṇamāsyām ivenduḥ) 1. 71. 49; (ii) The fierce fight of Droṇa and Karṇa with the army of Yudhiṣṭhira appeared like the one between the two oceans which grow large due to rise of the moon (yathā sāgarayo rājaṁś candrodavivṛddhayoḥ) 7. 147. 32. [For Soma also See section 1.7]

Somadaivata nt. : See Mrgottama.

Svarbhānu m. : See Rāhu.

Svāti f. : Name of a star.

A. Placement : Suparṇa told Gālava that the Svāti was stationed in the north and there it arose (atra tiṣṭhati vai svātir atrāsyā udayaḥ smṛtaḥ) 5. 109. 12. B. Religious rites : (1) dāna : Nārada told Devaki (13. 63. 2-4) that by giving away riches, which one cherished most, under Svāti

(svātāv atha dhanam dattvā yad iṣṭatamam ātmanaḥ) one obtained auspicious worlds (lokān ... śubhān) after death and great fame in this world 13. 63. 18; (2) śrāddha : Yama told Śaśabindu (13. 89. 1) that by offering a kāmya śrāddha under the lunar conjunction with Svāti (svātiyoge) one (was successful) deriving profit from trade (vāṇijyam upajīvati) 13. 89. 7. C. Omen : According to one of the omens noted by Vyāsa before the war the harsh planet (Ketu) was stationed between Citrā and Svāti (citrāsvātyantare caiva dhiṣṭhitāḥ paruṣo grahaḥ) 6. 3. 16.

Svāyambhuva nt. : Name of the first manvantara (a long period of time) presided over by Manu Svāyambhuva.

Events : (1) Bhīṣma had heard from his father that the eternal Nārāyaṇa, the world-soul, was born as the son of Dharma and had assumed four forms, viz. Nara, Nārāyaṇa, Hari and Kṛṣṇa; this had happened formerly in the Kṛtayuga of the Svāyambhuva Manvantara (nārāyaṇo hi viśvātmā caturmūrtiḥ sanātanaḥ / dharmātmajaḥ sambabhūva pitaivam me 'bhyabhāṣata // kṛte yuge mahārāja purā svāyambhuve 'ntare / naro nārāyaṇaś caiva hariḥ kṛṣṇas tathaiva ca //) 12. 321. 8-9 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 12. 334. 8 : catasro mūrtayaḥ narādyaḥ); (2) According to one view Rudra's throat became blue because it was held tightly by Nārāyaṇa in the bygone Svāyambhuva Manvantara (pūrve ca manvantare svāyambhuve nārāyaṇahastabandhagrahaṇān nilakanṭhatvam eva vā) 12. 329. 15; (3) Hari-Nārāyaṇa asked his speech-born son Apāntaratamaś (suto vāksambhavo vibhoḥ 12. 337. 38) to prepare śruti for making the Vedas known; accordingly Apāntara-