

region of the river near the mountain; the Bhāratas lived there for a long time taking resort to the inaccessible land (*sindhora nadasya mahato nikuṇṇe nyavasat tadā / nadiviṣayaparyante parvatasya samīpataḥ / tatrāvasan bahūn kālān bhāratā durgam āśritāḥ* ||) 1. 89. 33-35; (2) Mārkaṇḍeya saw Sindhu, among other rivers, in the belly of the Bāla (3. 186. 83 = Nārāyaṇa 3. 187. 3) 3. 186. 94. F. Importance : (1) Sindhu is one of the rivers which wait upon Varuṇa in his Sabhā 2. 9. 19; (2) Finds mention in the Daivata-Ṛṣi-Vamśa 13. 151. 14, 2. G. Limitation : Sindhu is not included among the rivers which are declared as mothers of fire-hearths, i. e. on the banks of which sacrifices were performed (*sindhuvarjam pañcanadyaḥ ... etā nadyas tu dhiṣṇyānām mātaro yāḥ prakīrtitāḥ*) 3. 212. 21, 24 (for N1. See Kapilā). H. Simile : (1) Successful emerging of Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna out of the army led by Droṇa (7. 76. 23) compared to crossing Sindhu and other five rivers swollen with water at the end of summer (*bāhubhyām iva saṁtīrṇau sindhuṣaṣṭhāḥ samudragāḥ / tapānte saritāḥ pūrṇāḥ*) 7. 76. 28 (N1. on Bom. Ed. 7. 101. 28 : *sindhuḥ ṣaṣṭho yāsām tās ca śatadruvipāśerāvātī-candrabhāgāvitastāḥ*); (2) The army of the Pāṇḍavas encountering Śalya was checked like the current of Sindhu encountering a mountain (*sindhora vega ivācalam*) 9. 9. 6. I. Bad omens : Among the bad omens which occurred when Kṛṣṇa left for Hāstinapura is mentioned one according to which great rivers among whom Sindhu was the foremost, flowing eastwards, began to flow in the opposite direction (*pratyag āhur mahānadyaḥ prāṇmukhāḥ sindhusattamāḥ*) 5. 82. 6 (N1. on Bom. Ed. 5. 84. 6 : *pratyak pratipam*

āhuh pravāham kṛtavatyāḥ; or does *sindhu* here mean 'river'?). [See *Sindhūttama*, *Salilarājasya tīrtham*]

Sindhūttama nt. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

Situated near the Vasordhārā *tīrtha* 3. 80. 92; described as famous (*khyāta*) and destroying all sins (*sarvapaṇapraṇāśana*); by bathing there one gets much gold (*labhed bahu suvarṇakam*) 3. 80. 95; finds mention in the *Daivata-Ṛṣi-Vamśa* 13. 151. 19, 2.

Sindhos tīrtham nt. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

Described as great (*mahant*); Lopāmudrā met Agastya there and chose him for her husband 3. 130. 6.

*Sītā*¹ f. : Name of a river.

A. Location : One of the seven streams of the divine river Tripathagā into which it was divided after it was established on Hiraṇyaśiṅga mountain (*brahmalokād apakrāntā saptadhā pratipadyate*) 6. 7. 44-45.

B. Past event : *Sītā* was one of the rivers seen by Mārkaṇḍeya in the belly of the Bāla (3. 186. 83 = Nārāyaṇa 3. 187. 3) 3. 186. 93. C. Importance : Finds mention in the *Daivata-Ṛṣi-Vamśa* 13. 151. 22, 2.

*Sītā*² f. : Name of a river.

A certain river apparently famous for its whirlpools in which boats sink (*sītā nāma nadī rājan plavo yasyām nimajjati*) 12. 83. 44 (N1. on Bom. Ed. 12. 82. 44 : *yathā bahvāvartāyām sītāyām plavas tārāṇopāyāḥ nimajjati ...*).

*Sītā*³ f. : Name of a river.

One of the rivers of the Śākadvīpa 6. 12. 30; all the rivers of the Śākadvīpa are said to be holy (*puṇyāḥ*) 6. 12. 32, having holy water (*nadyaḥ puṇyajalās tatra*) 6. 12. 29, (*puṇyodāḥ*) 6. 12. 31, and excellent (*sarid-*