

(viii) He killed Mahiṣāsura. (Vana Parva, Chapter 231, Verse 96).

(ix) Synonyms or sacred names of Subrahmaṇya :— Āgneya, Skanda, Dīptakīrti, Anāmaya, Mayūraketu, Dharmātman, Bhūteśa, Mahiṣārdana, Kāmajit, Kāmada, Kānta, Satyavāk, Bhuvaneśvara, Śiśuśighra, Śucīcaṇḍa, Dīptavarṇa, Śubhānana, Amogha, Anagha, Raudra, Priya, Candrānana, Praśāntātman, Dīptaśakti, Bhadrakṛt, Kūṭamohana, Śaṣṭhīpriya, Pavitra, Mātṛvatsala, Kanyābhartā, Vibhakta, Svāheya, Revatīsuta, Viśākha, Prabhu, Netā, Naigameya, Sudu-cara, Suvrata, Lalita, Bālakriḍanakapriya, Khacāri, Brahmācārin, Śūra, Śaravaṇodbhava, Viśvāmitrapriya, Devasenāpriya, Vāsudevapriya, Priyakṛt etc.

Those who repeat the above sacred names of Subrahmaṇya will attain fame, wealth and heaven. (Vana Parva, Chapter 232).

(x) In the Devāsura war he killed important leaders of the asuras like Mahiṣa, Tripāda and Hradodara. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 46, Verse 90).

(xi) He defeated Bāṇāsura and killed the sons of Tārakāsura. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 46, Verse 90).

(xii) Śiva consecrated him as lord (Śreṣṭharāja) of the Bhūtas. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 122, Verse 32).

SUCAKRA. A warrior of Subrahmaṇya. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 59).

SUCAKṢUS. One of the seven channels of Gaṅgā. (See under Sindhu).

SUCANDRA I. A King of Ikṣvāku dynasty. A son named Viśālanīti was born to King Ikṣvāku by his wife Alambuṣā. The city Viśālanagara was founded by this Viśālanīti. A son named Hemacandra was born to Viśāla. Sucandra was the son of Hemacandra. Dhūmrāśva was the son of Sucandra. (Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa, Bāla Kāṇḍa, Sarga 47).

SUCANDRA II. An asura. This asura was the son of Simhikā. (Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 66, Verse 46).

SUCANDRA III. A Gandharva. (Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 66, Verse 46). This Gandharva was the son of Prajāpati Kaśyapa, by his wife Pradhā. This Gandharva participated in the birth celebration of Arjuna. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 122, Verse 58).

SUCANTI. A muni who was an adorer of Atri Mahārṣi. There is a reference to him in Ṛgveda, Maṇḍala 1, Anuvāka 16, Sūkta 112.

SUCĀRU I. A son of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. With his seven brothers he attacked Abhimanyu. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 79, Verse 22).

SUCĀRU II. A son born to Śrī Kṛṣṇa by his wife Rukmiṇī. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 14, Verse 33). The sons born by Rukmiṇī were Pradyumna, Cārudeśṇa, Sudeśṇa, Cārudeha, Sucāru, Cārugupta and Bhadracāru. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 10).

SUCCHĀYĀ. The wife of Śiṣṭi, the son of Dhruva. Two sons named Śiṣṭi and Bhavya were born to Dhruva by his wife Śambhū. Succhāyā, the wife of Śiṣṭi gave birth to five sons who were sinless. They were Ripu, Ripuñjaya, Vipra, Vṛkala and Vṛkatejas. (Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Amśa 1, Chapter 13).

SUCETAS. The son of Gṛtsamada who was born in the dynasty of Vitahavya. A son named Varcas was born to Sucetas. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 30, Verse 61).

ŚUCI I. A deva (god) who was born in Agnivarṇiśa. This Śuci was the son of Agnideva who was the eldest son of Brahmā, and his wife Svāhā. Śuci had two brothers by name Pāvaka and Pavamāna. These brothers had fortyfive sons. They are also known as "Agnis". Thus there are on the whole forty-nine Agnis, including the father, three sons and their fortyfive children. (Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Part 1, Chapter 10).

ŚUCI II. Cākṣuṣa was a son of Manu. Ten sons were born to Manu by his wife, Nāḍvalā. They were, Kuru, Puru, Śatadyumna, Tapasvī, Satyavān, Śuci, Agniṣṭoma, Atirātra, Sudyumna and Abhimanyu. (Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Part 1, Chapter 13).

ŚUCI III. There is a passage in Chapter 19 of Agni Purāṇa which says that Kaśyapa Prajāpati had six daughters by his wife Tāmṛā, who were, Kākā, Śyenī, Bhāsi, Grddhrikā, Śuci and Grīvā and that different classes of birds took their source from them.

ŚUCI IV. A King of the Solar dynasty. From Bhāgavata, 9th Skandha we learn that he was the son of Śakra-dyumna and the father of Vanadvāja.

ŚUCI V. In Mahābhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 8, Verse 14, there is a reference to a King Śuci who worships Yama, the son of Sūrya, in Yama's assembly.

ŚUCI VI. The leader of a band of merchants. It was he who met and comforted Damayantī who lost her way in the forest after Nala left her. (Vana Parva, Chapter 64, Verse 127).

ŚUCI VII. One of the sons of Viśvāmitra. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 54).

ŚUCI VIII. A son of Bhṛgu Mahārṣi. (Mahābhārata, Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 55, Verse 128).

ŚUCI IX. A Mahārṣi born in the family of Aṅgiras. By a curse of Vasiṣṭha, this Mahārṣi was born as a mortal, as the son of King Vijitāśva. (Bhāgavata, 4th Skandha).

SŪCĪ. The son of Śuddha and the grandson of Anenas. Trikalpava was the son of Sūcī. (Bhāgavata, 4th Skandha).

SŪCĪ (NEEDLE). Iron needle is Purāṇically important. There is a story connecting the iron-needle of Bhārata and Vibhīṣaṇa as follows:—

Having killed Rāvaṇa, Śrī Rāma anointed Vibhīṣaṇa as the King of Laṅkā and returned to Ayodhyā. During the reign of Vibhīṣaṇa, Laṅkā reached the highest stage of prosperity. Among the five metals, only gold was seen in Laṅkā. At this stage Vibhīṣaṇa got an iron needle from Bhārata. He kept it as a rare and valuable treasure, in his palace.

Vibhīṣaṇa who was an ardent devotee of Śrī Rāma used to cross the sea, come to Rāmeśvara-temple and offer flower at the feet of Śrī Rāma, every day. Flower was brought in a big golden pot. Once Vibhīṣaṇa placed the golden pot in the courtyard of the temple and went in with the flower. After the worship, Vibhīṣaṇa came out and taking the pot on his head returned to Laṅkā. Being immersed in the thought of Śrī Rāma, Vibhīṣaṇa did not look inside the pot. After reaching the palace he looked into the pot and saw a Brahmin sleeping in it. He was very pleased to see the Brahmin. So after welcoming him with hospitality, he brought the box in which he had kept the most precious treasure and placed it before the Brahmin who returned with the box to Bhārata. He eagerly opened the box and saw only an iron needle in it. The consternation of the Brahmin need only be imagined.