

Sānu—a son of Satyabhāmā and Kṛṣṇa.

Br. III. 71. 247; Vā. 96. 238.

Sāntānikalokas—the devas known as Vairājas live in.

Vā. 71. 52.

Sāntapanam—an expiation ceremony for ascetics guilty of sexual act.

Vā. 18. 8.

Sāndīpani—(also *Sāndīpana*); of Kāśī, and a resident of Avanti; was the preceptor of Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma. Taught them all branches of learning in 64 days; got back his dead son recovered from the world of Yama (from the sea *Vi. P.*) by his pupils as *gurudakṣiṇa*; acted as purohita in the *yajñas* performed by Kṛṣṇa at Kurukṣetra;¹ his concern when Kṛṣṇa and Kucela were caught once in storm and rain.²

¹Bhā III. 3. 2; X. 45. 31-49; 90. 46. Vi. V. 21, 19-31. [2] Vā. 98. 99. ²Bhā X. 80. 39-40; Br. III. 73-79.

Sāndhivigrahika—one who has a knowledge of *śāḍ-guṇya*, knows the language of countries and is skilled in policy.

M. 215. 16.

Sāpindyam—extends to several generations.

M. 18. 29.

Sāpatya—a pupil of Yāñavalkya.

Br. II. 35. 28.

Sāma—one of the political expedients used by R̥ṣabha;¹ two fold, the real and the unreal; the first to be applied to the *sādhus* (good men); by this the righteous are brought