

Sirālaka—a son of Bhaṇḍa.

Br. IV. 26. 48.

*Silindhra*s —(c) a western kingdom watered by the Sītā.

Br. II. 18. 44.

Sītā (I)—a branch of the Gangā issuing from the city of Brahmā: descends Kesara and other hills, falls on the summits of Gandhamādana, and traversing the continent of Bhadrāśva, falls into the Eastern Ocean;¹ rises out of the Sītānta slopes of the Mukuñja hill, flows through Sumañjasa, Mālyavata, Vaikanka, Maṇiparvatam, Rṣabham, Jaṭhara, Devakūṭa, and reaches through the Gandhamādana and takes the name of Alakanandā and enters the Mānasa lake.

Bhā V. 17. 5-6; Br. II. 12. 16; 18. 22, 41-5; 26. 44; III. 56 52; Vā. 42. 17-35; 47. 39, 43; 55. 42; Vi. II. 2. 34-5; 8. 113.

Sītā (II)—The goddess enshrined at Citrakūṭa.

M. 13. 39.

Sītā (III)—a R. of Kuśadvīpa.

M. 122. 71.

Sītā (IV)—wife of Havyavāhana.

Vā. 29. 14.

Sītā (v)—the supernatural daughter of Janaka;¹ is Lakṣmī; the wife of Rāma;² was discovered by Siradhvaṇa when ploughing the earth for a sacrifice.³ In her svayamvara, Rāma broke the *dhanus* of Śiva. Ravished by her beauty Rāvaṇa took her to Lankā and kept her under a *śimśupa* tree. Recovered by Rāma. Ever devoted to her lord, enjoyed his company at the capital. In the sacrifices she gave away all her things as gifts except *saumāṅgalya*.