

Śāśa—the flesh of the hare, good for śrāddha.

M. 17. 33.

Śāśaka—the animal fit for śrāddha purposes.

Vā. 88. 13.

Śāśabindavas—the line of Śāśabindu; performed āsvamedhas.

Br. III. 74. 269; M. 273. 73.

Śāśabindu (I) (*Citraratha*)—a son of Citraratha; highly learned and a yogin; an emperor of glory; had ten thousand wives and thousands of sons of whom six were distinguished. Possessed fourteen excellent jewels. His daughter Bindumatī (*Caitrarathī*) had 100 famous sons with names beginning with Pṛthu;¹ father-in-law of Māndhātā; heard of the significance of Śrāddha from Yama.²

¹ Bhā. IX. 23. 31-33; 6. 38; Br. III. 70. 19-22; M. 44. 18-19; Vā. 88. 70; 95. 18-21. ² Br. III. 18. 1 and 15; 63. 70.

Śāśabindu (II)—the moon.

Vā. 82. 1.

Śāśānka—the Moon God; see Soma.

M. 150. 53.

Śāśāda—see Vikukṣi

Bhā. IX. 6. 11; Br. III. 63. 21; Vā. 88. 24; Vi. IV. 2. 18.

Śāśi (I)—a son of Andhaka.

M. 44. 61.