

Sindhu (III)—a Kṣetram in Prayāgā.

M. 110. 1.

Sindhu (IV)—one of the three branches of the Gangā from the Pāriyātra hill flowing to the north;¹ in the chariot of Tripurāri;² flows through the kingdoms of Darada, Kāśmīra, Gāndhāra and others: falls into the western ocean;³ noted for Padma elephants;⁴ north and south of, unfit for śrāddha;⁵ confluence of, with the sea holy.⁶

¹ M. 114. 20; 121. 40; Br. II. 16. 24. 27. ² M. 133. 23; 163. 62. ³ Br. II. 18. 41, 46-7; III. 13. 121. ⁴ Ib. III. 7. 358. ⁵ Ib. III. 14. 33 and 81. ⁶ Ib. III. 13. 57.

Sindhuka—an Āndhra: overcame the Kaṇva Suśarman (Śunga) and began the Āndhra line: ruled for 23 years.

Br. III. 74. 161; Vā. 99. 348-9.

Sindhutaṭa—the region of the Indus; ruled by Mlecchas.
Vi. IV. 24. 69.

Sindhudeśa—noted for war horses.

Br. IV. 16. 16.

Sindhuvīpa (I)—a son of Nābha, and father of Ayutāyu.

Bhā. IX. 9. 16.

Sindhuvīpa (II)—a son of Ambarīṣa, and father of Ayutāyu.

Br. III. 63. 170; M. 12. 45; Vā. 88. 171; Vi. IV. 4. 36.

Sindhunetra—a commander of Bhaṇḍa.

Br. IV. 21. 82.

Sindhumaṇḍala—(c) a northern kingdom.

Br. II. 16. 47.