

Śrñjaya—a son of Bheda;¹ His daughters married by Bāhyaka.²

¹ Vā. 99. 196. ² Ib. 96. 3.

Śrñjayā—queen of Bhajamāna.

Vā. 96. 3.

Śrṣṭacaya—a son of Gāndinī.

Vā. 96. 111.

Śenī—a mantrakṛt and of Angirasa branch.

Vā. 59. 98.

Śeṣa (I)—the amśa of Hari: his bed;¹ the force of Hari: personified;² not finished yet chanting the glories of Viṣṇu;³ a Prajāpati;⁴ a chief of 1000 headed snakes, protected the chariot of Tripurāri;⁵ bed of Brahmam, (Viṣṇu) son of Kadru and Kaśyapa;⁶ of the Pātāla, shaken by Hiraṇyakaśipu;⁷ the Lord identified with;⁸ offerings to before house construction.⁹

¹ Bhā. VIII. 4. 20; III. 8. 23; V. 25. 11. ² Ib. X. 2. 8; VI. 16. 30.
³ Ib. II. 7. 41. ⁴ Br. III. 1. 53; Vā. 65. 53. ⁵ M. 6. 39. ⁶ Ib. 133. 62; 138. 39; 146. 22. ⁷ Ib. 163. 57. ⁸ Ib. 167. 53. ⁹ Ib. 249. 15; 268. 17.

Śeṣa (II)—(Ananta): a tāmasa form of Viṣṇu down below the Pātāla regions; with 1000 jewelled heads, purple garment, white necklace; in his hands are the plough and mace; worshipped by Lakṣmī and Vāruṇī; when the deluge sets in, he vomits venom fire devouring the three worlds; Nāga maids adorn him with fragrant sandal paste; celestials and Asuras worship him; Gangā worshipped him and learnt from him astronomy and astrology; supports the whole earth with his head;¹ the best of Nāgas;² is Balarāma.³

¹ Vi. II. 5. 13-27. ² Ib. III. 2. 51. ³ Ib. V. 25. 1; 35. 3.