

later worshipped the lord for 1000 years and attained Rudrahood.

Vā. 23. 22-35.

Sitāmsuka—a saimhikeya.

Vā. 68. 19.

Sitodam—a sacred lake in Meru.

M. 113. 46.

Siddha—a son of Krodha and a deva gandharva.

Br. III. 6. 38.

Siddhas—Invisible celestials;¹ impart wisdom;² and sing in praise of Hari;³ came to see Kṛṣṇa;⁴ Kapila was the greatest of siddhas;⁵ vanquished by Rāvaṇa in Jambūdvipa;⁶ wander in this world in the guise of Brahmans; hence guests must be fed worthy of them; devas are Yogesvaras and move for the promotion of dharma in different guises.⁷

¹ Bhā. II. 6. 13; III. 20. 44; V. 1. 8; VI. 2. 32; 7. 3-4; VII. 8. 37-8. ² Ib. VIII. 14. 8; 23. 26. ³ Ib. X. 3. 6; 4. 11; 10. 28: 25. 31; 39. 44; 62. 19; 85. 41. ⁴ Ib. XI. 6. 3; 12. 3; 14. 5. ⁵ Ib. XI. 16. 15; 24. 12; 31. 2; XII. 12. 6. ⁶ Br. II. 15. 10; III. 7. 255; IV. 20. 46; 30. 9; 33. 3, 39. 56. ⁷ Vā. 23. 191; 30. 88, 34. 21; 38. 58. 47. 46; 71. 74; 72. 35.

Siddhakṣetram (I)—on the banks of the Ganges.

M. 110. 12.

Siddhakṣetram (II)—in the Himālayas;¹ where Yogins go with their very bodies or Kāyārohaṇam.²

¹ Vā. 23. 175, 182. ² Ib. 23. 222.

Siddhapadam—the holy spot on the Sarasvatī where Devabhūti attained *nirvāṇa*.

Bhā. III. 33. 31.