

Sahya—(also Sahyādri): a Kulaparvata; Mt. in Bhārtavarṣa; from this the Kāverī rises. Sages of this place visited Dvārakā.¹ A Kulaparvata where sages performed penance; recovered from the sea with cities and villages.²

¹ Bhā. V. 19. 16; VII. 13. 12; X. 90. 28 [4]; Vā. 45. 89. 104; Vi. II. 3. 3. ² Br. II. 16. 8; III. 56. 22 and 57; 57. 27; 58. 24; M. 114. 17, 29.

Sahyadhṛti—son of Śatānanda, expert in arms; he once saw an Apsaras and dropped semen in a lake; it took the shape of a mithuna who were rescued by Śantanu and became Gautamas.

M. 50. 9-11.

Sahyādri—sacred to Ekavīra; see Sahya.

M. 13. 40.

Sākalāyani—an ātreya gotrakāra.

M. 197. 3.

Sāketa—is Ayodhyā; sometime ruled by the Nāgas.

Br. III. 54. 54; 74. 195.

Sāketa—a Janapada over which the Guptas ruled.

Vā. 99. 383.

Sākṣi—witness; the Devas as witnesses to piṇḍadāna.

Vā. 110. 59 and 60.

Sākṣipa—one of the names in the third Marutgaṇa.

Vā. 67. 126.

Sāgara (I)—(Sindhu): one of the principal kṣetrams.

M. 110. 1.