

*Śikṣā*—a part of Viṣṇu.

Vi. V. 1. 37.

*Śighra(ga)* (I)—the son of Agnivarṇa and father of Maru.

Bhā. IX. 2. 5; Br. III. 63. 210; Vā. 88. 210; Vi. IV. 4. 108.

*Śighraga* (II)—a son of Sampāti.

M. 6. 35.

*Śitambha*—a hill range on the east of Meru.

Vi. II. 2. 27.

*Śitamśu*—a son of Atri born of his tejas in tapas; fell down on the earth landed by the seven mind-born sons of Prajāpatis; Brahmā supplied him with a chariot yoked with a thousand white horses; the lustre spread in 21 ways in the earth; the vegetation became ever green and the nourisher of men; anointed Rājārāṭ by Brahmā in the kingdom of seeds, vegetation, Brahmans and waters; the 27 daughters of Dakṣa, known as nakṣatras given in marriage to; performed Rājasūya; for this Hiraṇyagarbha was Udgāta, Brahmā, Brahmī and Sadasya was Nārāyaṇa Hari; attended by Sanatkumāra and other sages; Dakṣiṇa was three worlds; he was served by nine devis Sinī, Kūhū and others; got the title of Rājārājendra; in his pride seized forcibly the consort Tārā of Brhaspati to censure the sons of Angiras; in spite of request from the devas he did not yield; Tārakāmaya battle helped by Śukra and Rudra; Brahmā intervened and Tārā was returned to Brhaspati; she was pregnant and brought forth a son named Budha; struck by consumption, invoked Atri's help, got rid of the disease and became resplendent and the originator of a great dynasty.

Vā. 90. 1-49.