

Śaśi (II)—moon;¹ chariot of, described; relation of, to the sun cosmology; his nectar and its use to gods, ṛṣis and pitṛs;² his maṇḍala twice that of the sun;³ vanquished by Rāvaṇa.⁴

¹ M. 93. 13. ² Ib. 126. 48-73. ³ Ib. 124. 8. ⁴ Br. II. 21. 8; 24. 67; III. 7. 254.

Śaśinī—a kalā of the moon.

Br. IV. 35. 92.

Śaśiprabhā—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 75.

Śaśibindu—a son of Citraratha; lord of 14 mahāratnas and cakravarti; had 100,000 wives and ten lakhs of sons, among whom the chief were Pṛthuśrava, Pṛthukarma and four others; (see Śaśabindu).

Vi. IV. 12. 3-6.

Śaśimaṇḍalam—the region of the moon, 100,000 yojanas from that of the sun; above it is the nakṣatra maṇḍalam.

Vi. II. 7. 5-6.

Śaśvatī—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 91.

Śāka—is Śākadvīpa; the hill after which the dvīpa is named.²

¹ Bhā. V. I. 32. ² M. 123. 36.

Śāka (II)—the tree in the midst of Śākadvīpam.

Vā. 49. 88; Vi. II. 4. 63.