

Kāśeyas, Haihayas, Kalingas, Aśmakas, Kurus, Maithilas, Śūrasenas and Vītihotras.

M. 272. 6-17; Vā. 99. 314-15.

Śīsunāga—the father of Kākavarṇa; became ruler after rooting out the Pradyotas; ruled for 40 years at Benares.

Bhā. XII. 1. 5; Br. III. 74. 127-8.

Śīsunāgas—ten in number commencing with Śīsunāga, and ending with Mahānandi; these ruled for 360 years.¹ These are Kṣatrabandhus and contemporaries of Ikṣvākus, Pāñcalas, Kālakas, Haihayas, Ekalingas, Śakas, Kuravas, Maithilas, Śūrasenas, Vītihotras.² (See also Śīsunāka).

¹ Bhā. XII. 1. 7; Br. III. 74. 127-35.

Śīsunābha—the father of Kākavarṇa.

Vi. IV. 24. 9-10.

Śaiśanābhas—descendants of Śīsunābha; rule of, for 362 years.

Vi. IV. 24. 19.

Śīsupāla—a son of Śrutaśravas and Damaghoṣa; in previous births, Hiranyakaśipu killed by Narasimha and Rāvaṇa (Daśagrīva) killed by Rāma; a hater of Hari but was shown grace by Kṛṣṇa;¹ attacked the northern gate of Mathurā and Gomanta when they were besieged by Jarāsandha;² engaged by Bhīsmaka for his daughter Rukmīṇī under the influence of Rukmin, his eldest son; defeated by Kṛṣṇa who carried off Rukmīṇī; consoled by his friends that Time was not in his favour he returned to his city.³ Protested against the place of honour being given to Kṛṣṇa when Brahmaṛṣis and Rājaraṣis were available. He vilified him as a cowherd given to drinking and not an observer of Varṇadharma. While the Pāṇḍavas drew their swords, Kṛṣṇa cut off his head.⁴ His