

ŚUCIKĀ. An Apsaras. She had participated in Arjuna's birth festival. (Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 122, Verse 62).

ŚUCIKĀ. A figure of the giantess Karkkaṭi. (See under Brahmā, Para 12).

ŚUCIMUKHA. A hell. (See under Kāla the section on hell).

ŚUCIMUKHI. Companion maid of Prabhāvatī, daughter of Vajranābha. (See under Prabhāvatī V).

ŚUCIRATHA. A King born in Bharata's dynasty. He was the son of Citraratha and Dhṛṣṭama's father. (Bhāgavata, 9th Skandha).

SUCIROŚITA. A minister of Daśaratha. (Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa, Ayodhyā Kāṇḍa, Sarga 32).

ŚUCISMITĀ I. A Brāhmaṇī who was devoted to her husband. (For further details see under Dhanañjaya V).

ŚUCISMITĀ II. An Apsaras. She attends Kubera's assembly (Mahābhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 10, Verse 10).

SUCITRA I. A nāga (serpent) born in the family of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. This serpent fell in the sacrificial fire of the serpent sacrifice of Janamejaya and was burnt to death. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 57, Stanza 18).

SUCITRA II. (SUMITRA). Father of Sukumāra the King of Pulinda. (See under Sukumāra I.)

SUCITRA III. A son of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. He attacked Abhimanyu in the battle of Bhārata. (Mahābhārata, Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 79, Verse 22).

SUCITRA IV. A King who fought on the side of the Pāṇḍavas. He was a good fighter from chariot. (Mahābhārata, Karṇa Parva, Chapter 6, Stanza 27). While this king and his son Citravarmā were walking in the battlefield, Droṇa killed them.

ŚUCĪVAKTRA. A warrior of Subrahmaṇya. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 72).

ŚUCIVRATA. A king of ancient times. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 1, Verse 236).

SUDAKṢIṆA I. The son of king Pauṇḍraka. Śrī Kṛṣṇa killed Pauṇḍraka in battle and his head, cut off by Śrī Kṛṣṇa, fell in the country of Kāśī. Sudakṣiṇa who learned about the death of his father, went to Kāśī and recognized the head by the ear-rings. Sudakṣiṇa made up his mind to kill Śrī Kṛṣṇa somehow or other and began to do penance in Kāśī before Śiva. Pleased with his penance Śiva appeared before him and advised him to create a wicked fairy from the fire of sorcery. Accordingly Sudakṣiṇa prepared a fire of sorcery, from which a wicked fairy came out and ran towards Śrī Kṛṣṇa. Śrī Kṛṣṇa sent his weapon the Discus which cut off the head of the wicked fairy and from there the Discus flew to Kāśī and turned Sudakṣiṇa to ashes, and returned to Dvārakā. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 10).

SUDAKṢIṆA. II A king of Kāmbhoja (Kabul). The following information is taken from Mahābhārata about this king.

(i) Sudakṣiṇa had been present at the Svayamvara marriage of Draupadī. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 185, Verse 15).

(ii) He came with an akṣauhiṇī of army to help Duryodhana against the Pāṇḍavas in the battle of Bhārata. (M. B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 19, Verse 21).

(iii) Sudakṣiṇa was a valiant fighter in the army of

the Kauravas. (M. B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 160, Verse 1).

(iv) On the first day of the battle of Bhārata, there was a combat between Śrutakarmā and Sudakṣiṇa. (M. B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 66).

(v) There was another combat between Abhimanyu and Sudakṣiṇa. (M. B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 66.)

(vi) Arjuna killed Sudakṣiṇa in the battle of Bhārata. (M. B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 92, Verse 61).

(vii) The younger brother of Sudakṣiṇa confronted Arjuna to avenge the death of his brother and was killed by Arjuna. (M. B. Karṇa Parva, Chapter 56, Verse 110).

SUDAKṢIṆA III. A warrior who fought on the side of the Pāṇḍavas. Droṇācārya shot him down from the chariot with an arrow. (M. B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 21, Verse 56).

SUDAKṢIṆĀ. The wife of Dilipa. (See under Dilipa).

SUDĀMĀ I. A minister of king Janaka. (Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa, Bālakāṇḍa, Sarga 70).

SUDĀMĀ II. A king of Daśārṇa. This king had two daughters of whom one was married by Bhīma, the king of Vidarbha, and the other by Virabāhu king of Cedi. (M. B. Vana Parva, Chapter 96, Verse 14).

SUDĀMĀ III. A country of North India. Mention is made in Mahābhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 27, Verse 11, that this country was captured by Arjuna.

SUDĀMĀ IV. An attendant of Subrahmaṇya. (M. B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 46, Verse 10).

SUDĀMĀ V. A cowherd. This Sudāmā was reborn as an asura, because of the curse of Devī Rādhā. (For further details see under Tulasi, para 5).

SUDĀMĀ VI. A warrior who took the side of the Pāṇḍavas and fought against the Kauravas. (M. B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 23, Verse 43).

SUDĀMĀ VII. The watcher of the garden of Kāmsa. It is stated in Bhāgavata, Skandha 10, that this Sudāmā adorned Śrī Kṛṣṇa and Balabhadra Rāma with flower garlands.

SUDĀMĀ VIII. The real name of Kucela who was the friend of Śrī Kṛṣṇa in boyhood. Though his name occurs everywhere in Bhāgavata, as Kucela, his real name is Sudāmā. (See under Kucela).

SUDĀMĀ IX. A river famous in the Purāṇas. It is mentioned in Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa, Ayodhyākāṇḍa, Sarga 71, that Bharata, the brother of Śrī Rāma, crossed this river while he was returning from Kekaya.

SUDANḌIKA. See under Sūryaprabha.

SUDARŚANA I. A king of ancient India. He was a contemporary of Śrī Kṛṣṇa. This king who was esteemed even by the gods, was once captured and made a prisoner by another king named Nagnajit. Śrī Kṛṣṇa defeated Nagnajit and all the other Kings and made this King free. This story occurs in Mahābhārata, Udyoga Parva, Chapter 48, Verse 75.

SUDARŚANA II. A king who took the side of the Kauravas and fought against the Pāṇḍavas in Kurukṣetra. This king was killed by Sātyaki. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 118, Verse 14).

SUDARŚANA III. A king of Mālava. This king joined the side of the Pāṇḍavas in the battle of Bhārata and was