

- lost to enemies. Also, I should develop eternal devotion to you and finally attain salvation.”
- Devī assured him recovery of his lost kingdom which he would rule till the sacrificial horse of Śrī Rāma in connection with the aśvamedha yajña came to his kingdom. Accordingly Sumada conquered his enemies and became king in Ahicchatra. After many years, in connection with Śrī Rāma's aśvamedha, Śatrughna with the yājñic horse reached Ahicchatra. Sumada welcomed Śatrughna and in his company went to Ayodhyā and detailed everything to Śrī Rāma. He then abdicated his throne in favour of his son and attained salvation. See under Ahicchatra. (Padma Purāṇa, Pātāla Khaṇḍa, Chapter 13).
- SUMAHA.** The charioteer of Paraśurāma. (M.B. Southern Text, Virāṭa Parva, Chapter 12).
- SUMĀLĪ I.** A Rākṣasa, who was Sukeśa's son and brother of Mālī. When Agastya cursed and transformed Tātakā and her sons into Rākṣasas it was Sumālī who put them up in Pātāla and Laṅkā. (See under Mālī).
- SUMĀLĪ II.** A son of Pātālarāvaṇa. After killing Pātālarāvaṇa Śrī Rāma gave asylum to the rest of the Rākṣasas of Pātāla and crowned Sumālī, the only son of Pātālarāvaṇa king of Pātāla, subject to Vibhīṣaṇa's control. (Kamba Rāmāyaṇa, Yuddha Kāṇḍa).
- SUMĀLĪ III.** An asura, son of Praheti and a follower of Vṛtra. (Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa, 3, 7, 99). When the asuras milked the earth (the earth became a cow in the time of King Pṛthu) this asura acted as calf. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 6).
- SUMALLIKA.** An urban area in ancient India famous in the Purāṇas. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 55).
- SUMANĀ.** Wife of Somaśarman, a brahmin. (See under Somaśarman).
- SUMANAS I.** A kirāta (forest tribe) king who flourished in Yudhiṣṭhira's court. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 25).
- SUMANAS II.** A king in ancient India who worshipped Yama in his court. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 13).
- SUMANAS III.** A Kekaya princess who lived in Deva-loka. She once held a discussion on spiritual topics with Śāṇḍilīdevī. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 123).
- SUMANAS IV.** A son of Pūru in Dhruva's lineage. Pūru had six mighty sons by his wife Atrī, viz. Aṅga, Sumanas, Svātī, Kratu, Aṅgiras and Gaya. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 13).
- SUMANDA.** A brother of king Duṣyanta. Two sons, Santurodha and Pratiṛatha were born to king Matināra of Pūru dynasty and to Santurodha were born three valiant sons called Duṣyanta, Pravīra and Sumanda. To Duṣyanta was born of Śakuntalā, Bharata. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 278).
- SUMANĀDALĀ.** A king in ancient India. Arjuna, in the course of his triumphal tour of the northern kingdoms conquered him. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 32).
- SUMAṅGALĀ.** A female attendant of Subrahmaṇya. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 46, Verse 12).
- SUMAṆĪ.** One of the two attendants given to Subrahmaṇya by Moon the second one being Maṇi. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 32).
- SUMANOMUKHA.** A Nāga born in the Kaśyapa dynasty. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 103, Verse 12).
- SUMANTRA.** A minister of king Daśaratha of Ayodhyā. The king had eight ministers called Jayanta, Dhṛṣṭi, Vijaya, Siddhārtha, Arthasādhaka, Aśoka, Mantrapāla and Sumantra and two priests called Vasiṣṭha and Vāmadeva. (Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa, Bālakāṇḍa, Canto 7). Sumantra was the right-hand-man of Daśaratha in all his activities. It was Sumantra who brought down to the palace sage Rṣyaśṛṅga for the yajña conducted by the king to have issues. According to chapter 12, Virāṭa Parva of Mahābhārata (Southern Text) Sumantra was Daśaratha's charioteer as well.
- SUMANTU.**
- 1) *General.* A maharṣi, disciple of Vyāsa. Asita, Devala, Vaiṣampāyana, Sumantu and Jaimini were the chief disciples of Vyāsa. (See under Guruparamparā and Bhārata).
  - 2) *Other information.*
    - (i) Vyāsa taught him all the Vedas and the Mahābhārata. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 63, Verse 89).
    - (ii) He was a member in the court of Yudhiṣṭhira. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 11).
    - (iii) He was one of the munis who visited Bhīṣma on his bed of arrows. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 47, Verse 5).
- SUMANYU.** A king in ancient India. He once presented to sage Śāṇḍilya an enormous quantity of food-grains (a mountain of food-grains). (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 137, Verse 22).
- SUMATI I.** A Rākṣasa who lives in Varuṇa's court worshipping him. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 13).
- SUMATI II.** A great maharṣi who was one of the munis who visited Bhīṣma on his bed of arrows. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 26, Verse 4).
- SUMATI III.** A sister of Garuḍa and wife of King Sagara. (See under Sagara).
- SUMATI IV.** A king, son of Kākutstha of solar dynasty. (Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa, Bālakāṇḍa, Canto 47, Verse 7).
- SUMATI V.** A King, grandson of Rṣabha and son of Bharata. (Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Part II, Chapter 1). He was a righteous ruler. After ruling the country well for long and performing many yajñas his father Bharata crowned Sumati king and practising meditation in Sālagrāma temple he gave up his life. (See under Bharata III).
- SUMATI VI.** A king, son of Dyumatsena and father of Subala. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).
- SUMBHA.** An asura. (See under Niśumbha).
- SUMBHA.** An asura; the eldest of the three sons, more powerful than Indra, born to Kāśyapaprajāpati by his wife Dānu, the other two sons being Niśumbha and Namuci. (For details see under Niśumbha).
- SUMEDHAS.** A maharṣi. (See under Samādhi Chetti-yār).
- SUMERU.** See under Mahāmeru.
- SUMĪDHA.** A son of Suhotra, the Solar King. He had by his wife Aikṣvākī three sons called Sumīdha, Ajamīdha and Purumīdha. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 94, Verse 30).
- SUMITRA I.** A Yādava King, son of Vṛṣṇi and brother of Yudhājit. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 10).
- SUMITRA II.** A King in ancient India. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 1, Verse 236).
- SUMITRA III.** A Sauvīra King, also called Dattāmitra. He was Krodhavaśa, the asura reborn as King. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Verse 63). He was a partisan of the Pāṇḍavas and a member in Yudhiṣṭhira's court. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 25).