

SUTAPAS VI. A hermit who was born in the dynasty of Bharadvāja. This hermit had two wives. A son named Kalyānamitra was born by Piṭṭkanyakā, one of the two wives.

The glamour of the second wife of Sutapas attracted the sun, who raped her once and from this, the son Aśvinīsuta was born. On seeing that his wife was a harlot, Sutapas abandoned her with her son. Afterwards, at the instance of Śrī Kṛṣṇa, the hermit received his wife and her son back. (Brahmavaivarta: 1: 11).

SUTAPAS VII. A hermit. This hermit once approached the princess Utpalāvati and requested her for coition with him. The princess refused. Then he cursed her, to become an animal. Utpalāvati begged for liberation from the curse. Sutapas felt pity for her and blessed her thus:—"A son named Lola will be born to you. He will become the Manu of Tāmasa Manvantara." (Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa, Chapter 17).

SUTĀRĀ. A Gandharva damsel who had been cursed. (For further details see under Pramohinī).

SUTASOMA. The son born to Bhīmasena by his wife Draupadī. The information regarding this Sutasoma, taken from Mahābhārata, is given below:

(i) Sutasoma took birth from a portion of the Viśvadevas. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Verse 127).

(ii) It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Droṇa Parva, Chapter 23, Verse 28, that this prince was given the name Sutasoma, because he was born by the blessings of Candra (Moon).

(iii) Sutasoma had a combat with Vikarṇa on the first day of the battle of Bhārata. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 58).

(iv) He rescued Śrutakarmā from the hold of Durmukha in the battle of Bhārata. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 79, Verse 39).

(v) Sutasoma fought with Vivinātī. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 25, Verse 24).

(vi) Sutasoma fought with Śakuni and was defeated. (M.B. Karṇa Parva, Chapter 25, Verse 18).

(vii) There was a severe fight between Sutasoma and Aśvatthāmā. (M.B. Karṇa Parva, Chapter 55, Verse 14).

(viii) Mention is made in Mahābhārata, Sauptika Parva, Chapter 8, Verse 55, that in the battle of Bhārata, Aśvatthāmā entered the camp of the Pāṇḍava army in the night and killed Sutasoma.

SUTEJANA. A King who was a friend of Yudhiṣṭhira. (Bhārata, Droṇa Parva, Chapter 158, Verse 40).

SUTĪRTHA. An ancient holy place in Kurukṣetra. It is stated in Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 83, Verse 54, that the Devas and the manes would come to this place, and that if offerings to the manes are given at this place, one would get the merits of performing horse sacrifice.

SUTĪKṢṆA. A hermit. While Śrī Rāma and Lakṣmaṇa were living in the forest with Sītā, they visited the hermit of hermits such as Śarabhaṅga, Sutīkṣṇa and others. Once Indra came to the hermitage of Sutīkṣṇa and invited him to the world of gods. It was at this time that Śrī Rāma came to the hermitage with Sītā and Lakṣmaṇa. When they were nearing the hermitage, Indra said "I shall see Rāma later when he has completed his great task." Saying thus Indra went away from the hermitage. Śrī Rāma and his wife and brother

asked the hermit, where in the forest, they were to live. The hermit told them that they could live in that hermitage itself.

This hermit was the brother and disciple of Agastya. Once Sutīkṣṇa changed a wicked and cruel man named Duṣpaṇya to a good and righteous man by sprinkling holy water of Gaṅgā on him. (See under Duṣpaṇya). (Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa, Araṇya Kāṇḍa, Sarga 7).

SŪTRA (VEDASŪTRA). See under Veda.

SŪTVĀ, A son of Sumantu, the teacher and hermit of Sāmaveda. (See under Guruparamparā).

SUVĀHA. A warrior of Subrahmaṇya. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 66).

SUVĀK. A maharṣi in ancient India who held Yudhiṣṭhira in great respect. (Vana Parva, Chapter 26, Verse 24).

SUVAKTRA. A warrior of Subrahmaṇya. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 73).

SUVĀMĀ. A holy river in India famous in the Purāṇas. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 29).

SUVARCALĀ I. Daughter of the maharṣi called Devala. Śvetaketu (son of a sage) married her and the couple attained salvation by performing the duties of the householder. (M.B. Southern Text, Śānti Parva, Chapter 220).

SUVARCALĀ II. A wife of Sūrya. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 146, Verse 5).

SUVARCAS I. One of the hundred sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. He was killed by Bhīma in the great war. (Karṇa Parva Chapter 84, Verse 5).

SUVARCAS II. Son of Suketu. Both the father and the son attended the wedding of Draupadī. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 185, Verse 9).

SUVARCAS III. A son of Tapa, the Pāñcājanyāgni. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 185, Verse 9).

SUVARCAS IV. A very truthful Sage who lived in ancient India. Dyumatsena father of Satyavān lived in the āśrama of this sage. He consoled Dyumatsena when Satyavān and Sāvitrī who had gone out to collect firewood were very late to return. (Vana Parva, Chapter 298, Verse 10).

SUVARCAS V. A son of Garuḍa. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 101, Verse 2).

SUVARCAS VI. A soldier who fought on the Kaurava side and got killed by Abhimanyu in the great war. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 48, Verse 15).

SUVARCAS VII. One of the two attendants given to Subrahmaṇya by Himavān, the other one being Ativarca. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 46).

SUVARCAS VIII. A son of the king Khanīnetra. He is known as Karandhama as well. (See under Karandhama).

SUVARCAS IX. Wife of sage Dadhīci. At the request of Indra, the maharṣi sacrificed himself so that the former might use his bones. Suvarcas who hated the Devas especially Indra as the cause of her husband's death cursed Indra that he and his dynasty be ruined. She decided to end her life in the pyre of her husband when the following celestial voice was heard: "You are pregnant." Then she opened her stomach with a sharp stone, took out the foetus and placed it near a Banyan tree and ended her life in her husband's pyre. (Padma Purāṇa, Uttara Khaṇḍa, 135; Śivaśataka, 24-25). The child born from the foetus is the famous Pippalāda. (See under Pippalāda).