

Sahasrākṣa (I)—an attribute of Indra;¹ served his mother Diti (s.v.) during her penance to get a son to slay him; later he cut her phoetus into seven parts; they became Maruts.²

¹ Br. III. 5. 75, 101 etc.; Vā. 39. 19; 64. 7; Vi. I. 9. 19; V. 14. 14.
² Vā. 67. 95-6.

Sahasrākṣa (II)—the agni of the Asuras;¹ the son of Pāvaka (Vaḍavāmukha- Br. P.)²

¹ Vā. 29. 41, 5 and 34. ² Br. 12. 5, and 36.

Sahasrākṣa (III)—*tīrtha* sacred to Utpalākṣī;¹ sacred to Pitṛs.²

¹ M. 13. 34. ² Ib. 22. 52.

Sahasrājī (I)—a son of Bhajamāna.

Bhā. IX. 24. 8.

Sahasrājī (II)—a son of Upavāhyakā.

Br. III. 71. 5.

Sahasrāmsu—is sun.

Br. II. 21. 111.

Sahasrānīka—a son of Śatānika, and father of Aśva-medhaja.

Bhā. IX. 22. 39.

Sahasrāśva—a son of Ahinaga.

M. 12. 54.

Sahasvān—a (Marṣa) son of Susandhi and father of Visrutavān. Also called Marṣa.¹ He is called the son of Marṣa and father of Viśvabhava.²

¹ Br. III. 63. 212; Vā. 88. 211. ² Vi. IV. 4. 111.