

Sūtranirṇaya—Brahmasuta establishing unity of *Jīva*, *Īśvara* and *Bhūta*.

Vā. 104. 22.

Sūtram (ety)—definition of: few letters, free from doubt, terse, and universal.

Vā 59. 142; 104. 108.

Sūdādhyakṣa—the chief cook of the King; they should have their hair and nails cleanly cut.

M. 215. 22-3.

Sūna—the region of *adharmā* and *Kali*.

Bhā. I. 17. 38.

Sūnās—the five obstacles to the attainment of heaven by a house-holder: *Kaṇḍani*, *peṣaṇī*, *cullī*, *jalakumbhī*, *pramārjanī*, sins (husking, grinding, fire place, water pots and cleaning). To get rid of these sins he performs the five *Yajñas*.

M. 52. 15-16.

Sūnāmukha—a *Kādraveya nāga*.

Br. III. 7. 35.

Sūnṛtā (I)—a wife of *Dharma*, and mother of *Satyasena* and others.

Bhā. VIII. 1. 25.

Sūnṛtā (II)—mother of *Svadhāmā*.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 29.

Sūnṛtā (III)—a daughter of *Dharma* and *Lakṣmī*, married *Uttānapāda*;¹ mother of *Dhruva*.²

¹ Br. II. 36. 87. M. 4. 34-5. ² Vā. 62. 75-6.