the Narmadâ. On account of its great size, the country was also called 'Mahârâshtra'; cf. B. R. 10. 74. Kuṇḍinapura, also called Vidarbhâ, was its ancient capital, which probably stands for the modern Beder. The river Varadâ (Wardâ) divided Vidarbha into two parts, Amarâvatî being the capital of the northern, and Pratishṭhâna of the southern, part.

विदिशा See under दशार्ण.

विदेह N. of a country lying to the north-east of Magadha. Its capital Mithilâ is the same as Janakapura in Nepal north of Madhuvânî. Videha must have covered, in ancient times, besides a portion of Nepal, all such places as Sîtâmârî, Sîtâkunḍa, or the northern part of the old district of Trihut and the north-western portion of Champaran.

विराट See मत्स्य.

वृंदावन 'Rádhá's wood' now forming an important town a few miles north-west of Mathurâ, and standing on the left bank of the Yamunâ.

शक N. of a tribe inhabiting the countries on the north-western frontier of India, the Sacae of the classical writers, and generally identified with the Scythians.

शुक्तिमत् One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. Its position is not clearly ascertained, but it appears to be the Sub-Himâlayan range in the south of Nepal.

श्रावस्ती N. of a town in northern Kosala where Lava is said to have reigned; (it is called सरावती in R. 15. 97). It is identified with Sahet Mahet north of Ayodhyâ. It was also called धर्मपत्तन or धर्मपुरी.

One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is still known as Sahyadri, and is the same as the Western Ghats as far as their junction

सह्य N. of a country which lay to the west of Vanga. Its capital ताम्रलिप्ति (also called ताम्रलिप्त, दामलिप्त, तामलिप्ती and तमालिनी) is identified with the modern Tumlook on the right bank of the Cossye, which is the same as the कपिशा of Kâlidâsa. In ancient times the town was situated nearer to the sea, and was a place of considerable maritime trade. The Suhmas are sometimes called Râḍhas, the people of Western Bengal.

सौराष्ट्र (also called आनर्त) The modern peninsula of Kattywar. Dwârakâ is called आनर्तपुरी or अभिनगरी. The old Dwârakâ stood near Madhupura 95 miles south-east of Dwârakâ, and also near mount Raivataka, which appears to be the same as the Girina hill near Junagad. Valabhî appears to have been the next capital of the country, the ruins of which were discovered at Bilbi 10 miles north-west of Bhownaggar. The celebrated lake Prâbhâsa was situated in the same country and stood on the sea-coast.

सुह्म N. of a town and district at some distance from Pâṭaliputra. It is identified with the modern Sug on the old bed of the Yamunâ.

हस्तिनापुर N. of a celebrated town said to have been founded by king Hastin, one of the descendants of Bharata; said to be situated about 56 miles north-east of the modern Delhi on the banks of an old channel of the Ganges.

हेमकूट The 'golden-peaked' mountain, one of the ranges of mountains which divide the known continent into nine *Varshas* (वर्षपर्वत); it is generally supposed to be situated north of the Himâlaya —or between the Meru and the Himâlaya—forming with it the boundaries of the *Kimpuruṣha-varsha* or abode of *Kinnaras*, cf K. 136. Kâlidâsa speaks of it as 'having plunged into the eastern and western oceans and emitting golden fluid'; see *S.* 7.