

SAMĪKA I.

1) *General.* A muni. He remained with herds of cattle and performed tapas feeding himself on the foam from the mouth of calves drinking their mother's milk. He was the father of Śrigī, who cursed king Parīkṣit, who once threw a dead snake on the neck of Śamīka. The curse was that he would die within seven days of the incident by snake-bite. For details see under Parīkṣit, Para 3).

2) *Other information.*

i) Śamīka worships Indra in his court. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 7, Verse 16).

ii) Śamīka too was present on the occasion when Vyāsa called up and showed Janamejaya the souls of dead kings. (Aśvamedhika Parva, Chapter 35, Verse 8).

ŚAMĪKA II. (SAMĪKA). A great warrior of the Vṛṣṇi dynasty and one of the seven mahārathis in Dvārakā. He was present at the wedding of Draupadī. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 14, Verse 58).

SAMITIŅJAYA. One of the seven great heroes, who fought in chariot, in the clan of the Yādavas. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 14, Verse 58).

ŚĀMITRA. A particular rite performed during a yajña. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 196, Verse 1).

ŚAMĪVRKṢA (ŚAMĪ TREE). (For the connection between this tree and fire see under Agni, Para 12).

SAMJŅĀ. Wife of Sun (Sūrya).

1) *Birth.* Samjñā was the daughter of Viśvakarman according to the Viṣṇu Purāṇa (Part 3, Chapter 2) and of Tvaṣṭā according to Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva (Chapter 66, Verse 35). Most of the Purāṇas refer to Samjñā as the daughter of Viśvakarman.

2) *Separation from husband.* Samjñā lacked the power to put up with the heat of Sūrya. She once went into the forest to perform Tapas after deputing her companion, Chāyā, to serve her husband. Samjñā left her three sons Manu, Yama, and Yamī also in the charge of Chāyā, who in the guise of Samjñā served Sūrya. He took her to be his wife and begot three children, Śanai-cara, (another) Manu and Tapatī of her. Chāyā once got angry and cursed Yama, son of Samjñā. Then it was that Sūrya realised that she was not his wife. Sūrya felt very sad at this separation from his wife and went to the forest in search of her. He knew, by the power of his meditation, that Samjñā was doing tapas in the guise of a mare. Then he assumed the form of a horse and begot of the mare the Aśvinikumāras and Revanta. The Aśvinikumāras named Nāsatya and Dasra, were born through the mare's (Samjñā) nose. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 150, Verse 17).

3) *Reunion.* Sūrya brought Samjñā back with him. She complained to her father Viśvakarman, that life with Sūrya was impossible on account of his excessive heat, and so Viśvakarman ground Sūrya on his drilling machine and reduced his heat. But, only 1/8 of the heat (effulgence) could be so reduced, and it was with that fraction of effulgence that Viṣṇu's disc (cakra), Śiva's trīśūla (trident), Kubera's puṣpakavimāna and Subrahmaṇya's weapon called Śakti were made. (Viṣṇu Purāṇa Part 3, Chapter 2; Harivaṁśa, Chapter 41 and Bhaviṣya Purāṇa For details see under Tapatī).

SAMKHYĀ. In ancient India digits up to 19 were in vogue. Bhāskarācārya the great mathematician, has in his work, "Līlāvati", given the following names to the nineteen digits.

1 Ekam 10 Daśam 100 Śatam 1000 Sahasram 10000 Ayutam 100000 Lakṣam 1000000 Prayutam 10000000 Koṭi 100000000 Arbudam 1000000000 Abjam 10000000000 Kharvam 1000000000000 Trikharvam 1000000000000 Mahāpadmam 1000000000000 Śaṅku 10000000000 Jaladhi 10000000000000 Antyam 1000000000000000 Madhyam 10000000000000000 Parārdham 100000000000000000 Daśaparārdham.

ŚĀMKHĀYA. An ācārya, who worked in the Ṛgveda branch of the Vedas.

SAMKRAMA (SAŅKRAMA) One of the three attendants given to Subrahmaṇya by Viṣṇu, the other two being Cakra and Vikrama. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 37).

SAMKRAMA II. One of the followers given to Skanda by Mahāviṣṇu. (Mahābhārata, Śānti Parva, Chapter 44, Verse 23).

SAMKRTI. A king of the Bhārata dynasty. He was the son of king Naraka and father of Rantideva. (Bhāgavata 9th Skandha).

SAMMARDANA. One of the sons of Vasudeva by Devakī. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).

SAMMITEYU. A king of the Pūru dynasty, being one of ten sons of Bhadrāśva (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 28).

ŚAMPĀKA. A very pious brahmin, whose slogan in life was that renunciation was the greatest asset in life. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 176, Verse 4).

SAMPĀTI I. A bird. The elder brother of Jaṭāyu.

1) *Birth.* Aruṇa and Garuḍa were the sons born to Prajāpati Kaśyapa by his wife Vinatā. Two sons named Sampāti and Jaṭāyu were born to Aruṇa. (For further details see under Jaṭāyu, para 1).

2) *Sampāti in the Rāmāyaṇa.* Once Sampāti and his younger brother Jaṭāyu flew to the Sun. To protect his younger brother Jaṭāyu who had neared the Sun, Sampāti opened his wings which were burnt and he fell on the shore of the salt sea. At this time an army of the monkeys, with Hanūmān at their head came there, in search of Sītā. Sampāti gave them directions of the path they were to follow. (Detailed story is given under Rāma and Mālī)

SAMPĀTI II. A Rākṣasa (giant). The son of Kumbhīnādī the sister of Kaikasī. (See under Kaikasī).

SAMPĀTI III. A warrior who fought against the Pāṇḍavas on the Kaurava side. He took his place at the 'hrdaya' (centre) of the Garuḍavyūha set up by Droṇa. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 20, Verse 12).

SAMPRIYĀ. A princess of the Madhu dynasty. King Vidura married her, and a son called Anaśva was born to the couple. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 95, Verse 40).

SAMRĀJ. Son of Citraratha by Ūrṇā. He married Utkalā and the couple had a son called Marīci, who became very famous in after years. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 5).

SAMRĀṬ. The grand-daughter of Manu Svāyambhuva and the daughter of Priyavrata, who had married the daughter of Kardama. Ten sons and two daughters named Samrāṭ and Kuṣi were born to Priyavrata. (Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Amśa 2, Chapter 1).

SAMRĀDDHA. A nāga (serpent) born in the family of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. This serpent was burnt to death in the sacrificial fire of the serpent sacrifice of Janamejaya. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 57, Verse 18).

SAMSĀRA. One in the line of Gurus. (See under Guruparampara).