

SAMŚAPTAKAVADHAPARVA. A sub-Parva of Droṇa Parva comprising Chapters 17-32.

SAMŚATĪ. Wife of the Agni called Pavamāna. The couple had two sons called Sabhya and Āvasathya. (Matsya Purāṇa, Chapter 51, Verse 12).

SAMŚRUTYA. One of the Vedāntist sons of Viśvāmitra. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 55).

SAMSTHĀNA. A region in India mentioned in the Purāṇas. Armies from this region protected Bhīṣma during the great war. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 51).

SĀMUDRAKATĪRTHA. A holy place near Arundhatīvaṭa. He who bathes here and fasts for three days will derive the same benefits as those of performing the aśvamedha yajña and gifting away of thousand cows. (Vana Parva, Chapter 84, Verse 81).

SĀMUDRANIṢKUṬA. An urban area in India famous in the Purāṇas. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 49).

SAMUDRASENA. A Kṣatriya king. He was a wise man, well-versed in Economics. He was the rebirth of Kāleya, an asura. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Verse 54). Bhīmasena defeated this Samudrasena, during his regional conquest of the east. Samudrasena was killed by the Pāṇḍavas in the Bhārata battle. (M. B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 30; Karṇa Parva, Chapter 67).

SAMUDRAVEGA A warrior of Subrahmaṇya. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 63).

SAMUDRONMĀDA. A warrior of Subrahmaṇya. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 68).

SAMŸHA. An eternal Viṣvadeva (god concerned with offerings to the manes). (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 91, Verse 30).

SAMVAHA. A wind which moves the aerial chariots of the Devas. According to Vyāsa there are seven winds. While once he was teaching his son Śuka Vedas, a storm blew and the teaching had to be stopped for some time. Then Śuka asked his father about winds, and Vyāsa answered as follows :

There are seven vāyus (winds). The first one called Pravaha moves the clouds. The second one, Āvaha, causes thunder while the third vāyu, Udvaha, converts sea-water into vapour and causes rain. The fourth one Samvaha moves clouds in the sky. The clouds are the aeroplanes of the Devas. The fifth is Vivaha, which gives form and shape to the clouds. The sixth Vāyu, Parivaha, keeps Ākāśagaṅgā motionless while due to the action of the seventh Vāyu, Parāvaha, the souls travel. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 329).

SAMVARAṆA. A king of the lunar dynasty.

1) *Genealogy.* Descended from Viṣṇu thus : Brahmā—Atri-Candra - Budha - Purūravas - Āyus - Nahuṣa - Yayāti - Pūru - Janamejaya - Prācinvān - Manasyu - Vitabhaya - Śuṇḍu - Bahuvīdha - Samyāti - Rahovādī - Bhadrāśva - Matināra - Santurodha - Duṣyanta - Bharata - Brhatkṣatra - Hasti - Ajamiḍha - Rkṣa - Samvarāṇa.

2) *Marriage.* Samvarāṇa married Tapatī, daughter of Sūrya. (For details see under Tapatī).

3) *Other information.*

(i) King Pāñcāla once attacked and subjugated him. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 93, Verse 37).

(ii) He gave up the throne in fear of the enemy and went and lived on the banks of the river Sindhu. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 39).

(iii) To regain his kingdom he appointed Vasiṣṭha as his priest. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 94, Verse 42).

(iv) He got back the kingdom by Vasiṣṭha's help and then he performed a Yajña with the latter as high priest. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 94, Verse 45).

(v) A son called Kuru was born to him by Tapatī daughter of Sūrya. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 94, Verse 48).

(vi) He was a devotee of Sūrya. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 170, Verse 12).

(vii) No other king more handsome than he had yet been born. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 170, Verse 15).

(viii) Once there was no rainfall for twelve years in his kingdom. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 172, Verse 38).

(ix) He is one of the kings to be remembered at dawn and at dusk. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 165, Verse 54).

(x) Words like Ājamīḍha, Ārkṣa, Paurava, Pauravanandana and Rkṣaputra have been used in Mahābhārata as synonyms of Samvarāṇa.

SAMVARTA. Son of Aṅgiras.

1) *General.* Aṅgiras had eight sons called Bṛhaspati, Utathya, Samvarta, Payasya, Śānti, Ghora, Virūpa and Sudhanvā. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 85, Verse 30). Samvarta was the third among the sons and he lived on inimical terms with his eldest brother Bṛhaspati. When once Bṛhaspati forsook king Marutta it was Samvarta, who managed for the king his yajña. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 29, Verse 20).

2) *Other information.*

(i) Samvarta is a member of Indra's court. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 7, Verse 19).

(ii) He lives in Brahmā's court and worships him. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 11, Verse 12).

(iii) He once got conducted at Plakṣāvatarāṇa tīrtha for King Marutta a yajña. (Vana Parva, Chapter 129, Verse 13).

(iv) Samvarta and Bṛhaspati disliked each other. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 55, Verse 38; Śānti Parva, Chapter 29, Verse 29).

(v) He was one of those who visited Bhīṣma on his bed of arrows. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 47, Verse 9).

(vi) It was he, who recited the praises of Śiva to king Marutta so that the latter got gold. (M.B. Southern text, Aśvamedha Parva, Chapter 8).

(vii) Once he paralysed Indra's Vajrāyudha. (Aśvamedha Parva, Chapter 10, Verse 17).

(viii) It was he, who invited and got down Indra to the yajña conducted by Marutta. (Aśvamedha Parva, Chapter 10, Verse 25).

SAMVARTAKA I. A nāga born to Kaśyapaprajāpati of his wife Kadrū. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 35, Verse 10).

SAMVARTAKA II. An agni, which is burning always on mount Mālyavān. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 7, Verse 27).

SAMVARTAVĀPI. A holy place (tank). Those, who bathe there will become handsome (Vana Parva, Chapter 85, Verse 31).

SAMVEDYA. A holy place. He who bathes here will master learning. (Vana Parva, Chapter 85, Verse 1).

SAMVṚTTA. A nāga born in the Kaśyapa dynasty. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 103, Verse 13).

SAMVṚTTI. A Devī, who worships Brahmā in his court. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 11, Verse 43).

SAMŸYAMA. A son of the Rākṣasa called Śataśṛṅga. He was killed by Sudeva, chief of the army of Ambariṣa. (Mahābhārata, Southern Text, Śānti Parva, Chapter 98).