

the third Manvantara. Three bright sons Pāvaka Pavamāna and Śuci were born to god Agni (fire) by his wife Svāhā. Fortyfive sons were born to them. (Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Amśa 1, Chapter 10).

12) *Creation—Living things.* Creations of Sprouts, animals, Men, Devas, Dānavas and so on have been dealt with. But all these creations were pertaining to the world of gods only. Sprouts and animals were born in the earth only from Prajāpati Kaśyapa, the son of Marīci.

Prajāpati Kaśyapa married Aditi, Diti, Danu, Kālikā, Tāmṛā, Krodhavaśā, Manu and Analā, the eight daughters of Dakṣa. From Aditi, the Devas, Ādityas, Vasus and the Rudras were born. Daityas were born from Diti and Dānavas from Danu. The asuras Naraka and Kāla were born to Kālikā. Five daughters named Krauñci, Bhāsī, Śyenī, Dhṛtarāṣṭri and Śukī were born to Tāmṛā. Owls were born from Krauñci. Bhāsī gave birth to the Bhāsas. Hawks and Vultures were born from Śyenī; Swans, geese and ruddy geese were born from Dhṛtarāṣṭri. Natā was born from Śukī and Vinatā was born from Natā. Ten daughters named Mṛgī, Mṛgamandā, Hari, Bhadramatā, Mātaṅgī, Śārdūlī Śvetā, Surabhi, Surasā and Kadrū, were born to Krodhavaśā. Mṛgī gave birth to animals. From Mṛgamandā, bears, young deer and Bos grunniens were born. Lions and monkeys were the sons of Hari. A daughter named Irāvati was born to Bhadramatā. Airāvata was the son of Irāvati. Elephants were born from Mātaṅgī. Tigers were born from Śārdūlī. The eight elephants supporting the globe were born from Śvetā. Two daughters named Rohiṇī and Gandharvī were born to Surabhi. Cattle were born from Rohiṇī, and horses were born from Gandharvī. Surasā gave birth to Nāgas (serpents) and Kadrū gave birth to Uragas (reptiles). Men were born from Manu. The trees were born from Analā. Garuḍa and Aruṇa were born from Vinatā. Sampāti and Jaṭāyu were the sons of Aruṇa. (Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa, Araṇya Kāṇḍa, Sarga 14).

(Facts about creation seen in various Purāṇas do not agree with each other. This essay is based on facts gathered from various Purāṇas. So disagreements may occur in it.)

ŚRUTA I. Son of Bhīmasena. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 278).

ŚRUTA II. A King of the Solar dynasty. Bhāgavata, 9th Skandha refers to him as the son of Śubhāṣaṇa and father of Jaya.

ŚRUTA III. A King belonging to Bharata's dynasty. He was the son of Dharmanetra and father of Dṛḍhasena. (Bhāgavata, 9th Skandha).

ŚRUTA IV. A son born to Śrī Kṛṣṇa by Kālindī. (Bhāgavata, 10th Skandha).

ŚRUTADHVAJA. A brother of King Virāṭa. He was a supporter of the Pāṇḍavas. Virāṭa's brothers were—Gajānika, Śrutānika, Virābhadrā, Sudarśana, Śrutadhvaja, Balānika, Jayānika, Jayapriya, Vijaya, Labdhalakṣa, Jayāśva, Rathavāhana, Candrodāya and Kāmaratha. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 158, Verse 41).

ŚRUTADEVA. A devotee of Śrī Kṛṣṇa. In Bhāgavata, 10th Skandha it is stated that once he had described the story of Śrī Kṛṣṇa.

ŚRUTADEVĪ. A sister of Vasudeva, father of Śrī Kṛṣṇa. Vasudeva had five sisters who were:—Māninī, Pṛthā, Śrutadevī, Śrutakīrti and Śrutāśravas. (Bhāgavata, 9th Skandha).

ŚRUTĀHVA. A King who was on the side of the Pāṇḍavas. He was killed by Aśvatthāmā at the Bhārata battle. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 156, Verse 82).

ŚRUTAKARMĀ I. Son of Sahadeva, one of the Pāṇḍavas.

*Other details:*

(i) Śrutakarmā fought a duel with Sudarśana on the first day of Bhārata battle. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 66).

(ii) Durdumukha defeated Śrutakarmā. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 79, Verse 35).

(iii) He fought a duel with Citrasena's son. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 25, Verse 27).

(iv) Śrutakarmā killed Śāla. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 103, Verse 10).

(v) He killed Citrasena, King of Abhisāra. (M.B. Karṇa Parva, Chapter 14, Verse 1).

(vi) He fought against Aśvatthāmā. (M.B. Karṇa Parva, Chapter 55, Verse 13).

(vii) Śrutakarmā killed Devāvṛddhakumāra. (M.B. Karṇa Parva, Chapter 88, Verse 18).

(viii) Aśvatthāmā killed Śrutakarmā in Bhārata battle. (M.B. Sauptika Parva, Chapter 8, Verse 50).

ŚRUTAKARMĀ II. (ŚRUTAKĪRTI). A son of Arjuna. (See under Śrutakīrti II).

ŚRUTAKĪRTI I. Wife of Śatrughna. Rāma married Sītā; Bharata married Māṇḍavī; Lakṣmaṇa married Ūrmilā, and Śatrughna married Śrutakīrti. Of these Sītā was the daughter of Janaka and the other three were the daughters of Janaka's younger brother, Kuśadhvaaja. (Kamba Rāmāyaṇa, Bālakāṇḍa).

ŚRUTAKĪRTI II. A son of Arjuna. Pāñcālī had five sons by the five Pāṇḍavas. Of these Prativindhya was the son of Yudhiṣṭhira; Śruta was the son of Bhīmasena; Śrutakīrti was the son of Arjuna; Śrutakarmā was the son of Sahadeva and Śatānika was the son of Nakula. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 278). Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Verse 127 mentions that this Śrutakīrti was born from a portion of Viśvadeva. In the Bhārata battle he had fought against Jayatsena and the son of Duśśāsana. In the end he died by the arrow of Aśvatthāmā. (M.B. Sauptika Parva, Chapter 8, Verse 61).

ŚRUTAKĪRTI III. See under Śrutadevī.

ŚRUTANĀBHA. A king of solar dynasty. He was the son of Bhagīratha and father of Sindhudvīpa. (Bhāgavata, 9th Skandha).

ŚRUTĀNIKA. A brother of King Virāṭa. He was a supporter of the Pāṇḍavas. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 158, Verse 41).

ŚRUTANĀJAYA. Brother of Suśarmā, the king of Trigarta. He was slain by Arjuna in the course of Bhārata Yuddha. (M.B. Karṇa Parva, Chapter 27, Verse 12).

ŚRUTĀNTA (CITRĀṅGA). A son of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. He was slain at Kurukṣetra in his fight with Bhīmasena. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 26).

ŚRUTARVA (ŚRUTARVĀ) I. A king who lived at the time of Agastya. Once the sage Agastya approached him for some wealth. In Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 98 there is a story of how the king solved the problem