

presence of Paurajānapada and devoted himself to attaining salvation through the path prescribed by Aurva. Greed for more territory; conquered Tālajanghas, Yavanas, Śakas, Haihayas and Barbaras. On the advice of his guru, Vasiṣṭha, he spared their lives but punished them by disfiguring them—some wholly shaven, and some half-shaven. They became ancestors of Mlecchas and Vrātyas.¹ Realised the yoga power of Hari.² Addressed by him Vasiṣṭha narrated the story of Paraśurāma. In the case of Haihayas, he conquered the king and burnt the city. When he invaded the Vidarbhas, its king sought alliance by offering his daughter in marriage; was honoured by Śurasenas and Yādavas.³ During his rule, nowhere was heard rāja śabdha; ruled like Dharma himself, maintained castes and orders, earned the title of Aṣṭamaṇḍal-ādhipati; had an erudite assembly.⁴ The jewel of the solar race. Sumatī brought forth a mass of flesh which ultimately through the blessings of Aurva was converted into 60,000 sons.

¹Bhā. IX. 8 (whole): X. 41. 15: XII. 3. 9: Br. III. 52. 37 Chh. 53 and 54 (whole) 55. 22: 58. 37. Vi. III. 8. 3: 17. 1: Vi. IV. 3. 35-41: 4. 1-29, 32. 63. 121-151: M. 12. 39-43. ²Bhā. II. 7. 44. ³Br. III. 31. 1: 47. 93-100: Chh. 48 (whole). ⁴Ib. III. Chh. 49-51.

Sagaras—the sons of Sagara who created eight extra countries (upadvīpas) near Jambūdvīpa, when they dug up the earth in search of their father's sacrificial horse;¹ purified by the Ganges.²

¹Bhā. V. 19-29-30. ²Vi. II. 8. 115.

Samkaṭa—the son of Kakubha and Dharma. Father of Kikāṭa.

Bhā. VI. 6. 6.

Samkarṣaṇa (१)—the fourth form of Hari worshipped by Śiva in Ilāvṛta; another name of Ananta; the ruler of Ahankāra. A god of one thousand heads presiding over bhūtas; by his fire was burnt the three worlds; his greatness;