

विवाहकालः करणं ग्रहाणां
 प्रोक्तं पृथक् तद्विपुला च शाखा ॥
 स्कन्धैस्त्रिभिर्न्यातिषसङ्ग्रहो ऽयं
 मया कृतो दैवविदां हिताय ॥

“The time for marriages and the Karana of the planets have been propounded by me separately, as well as the extensive S'ákhá. I have composed this Jyotisha-sangraha (encyclopedia of astronomical and astrological science) in three branches for the benefit of astrologers.”

It is at variance with the definition of Sanhitá, as given above, when in Ch. II. of the Brh. Sanhitá, p. 3, it is made one of the requisites of a well-trained astronomer-astrologer, that he ought to be conversant with the texts and to understand the meaning of the Grahaganita (astronomy properly so called), of the Horá and of the Sanhitá “ग्रहगणितसंहिताहोराग्रन्यार्थवेत्ता.” Here Sanhitá does not comprehend the whole of the science, but is only one of the three parts, and it is synonymous with *phalagrantha*,” or the knowledge of celestial and earthly omina and portents. This indeed is the common acceptation of the term Sanhitá up to the present day. The subjects of a Sanhitá are detailed Brh. Sanhitá p. 6, and are the same as are met with in the work itself and in other Sanhitás. And Varáha-mihira was not the first to take the word in its limited sense ; Garga had said already :*

यस्तु सम्यग्विजानाति होरागणितसंहिताः ।
 अभ्यर्च्यः स नरेन्द्रेण स्वीकर्तव्यो जयैषिणा ॥

“But one who knows properly the Horá, Ganita and Sanhitá, him ought the king to honour and to secure his service, if he wishes to be victorious.”

Thus we see that Sanhitá sometimes includes a complete course of the science, and sometimes denotes only one of its three branches. In the first acceptation it is synonymous with

* Quoted Brh. Sanh. Ch. II. vs. 21.