

Satyavāk-kṛti—one of the nine sons of Sāvarṇi.

Vā. 100. 21.

Satyavādinī—the goddess enshrined at Mukuṭa.

M. 13. 50.

Satyavān (I)—a son of Dyumatsena and husband of Sāvitrī; went to the wood, fell unconscious with head-ache while cutting fuel; the God of Death appeared on the scene; Sāvitrī noticed him; see Sāvitrī.

M. 208. 12, 210.

Satyavān (II)—a son of Manu and Naḍvalā.

Vi. I. 13. 5.

Satyavrata (I)—a Rājaṛṣi of Draviḍadeśa, born as the son of Vivasvat, the future Vaivasvata Manu; once when he was performing his ablutions a fish fell into his hands. He reared it in a jar and as it grew big it was left in a pond. It grew bigger and was taken to a number of lakes and rivers and finally to the sea. Addressed by the king the fish revealed his true form and warned him against the forthcoming deluge. During the floods Satyavrata, as directed by Matsya Hari, got with the sages, into the ark, creepers and plants and seeds and tied the ship to the horn of the fish. His praise of Hari; heard the *Matsya Purāṇa samhitā* from Hari and after the deluge became Vaivasvata Manu, (s.v.);¹ a mahātmā.²

¹ Bhā. VIII. ch. 24 (whole): IX. 1. 2-3. ² Br. III. 11. 92.

Satyavrata (II)—a son of Tribandhana, celebrated as Triśanku (s.v.).

Bhā. IX. 7. 5.