

Samśaya—a son of Unmāda and grandson of Nārāyaṇa and Śrī.

Br. II. 11. 4.

Samśruta—a Trayārṣeya.

M. 198. 4.

Samsad—an assembly.

Vā. 30. 120; 83. 106.

Samsāra—compared to an ocean; the evils of family life as explained by the king of mountains; the necessity of children, the difficulty and anxiety in procuring good husbands for daughters, etc;¹ the duhham of, explained.²

¹ M. 55. 27; 154. 145-174; Vā. 101. 195-204. ² Vi. VI. 5. 10-56.

Samsāram—(tāmasa) of six kinds—man, animal (paśu), beast (mr̥ga), bird (pakṣi), snake (sarīrṣṇu) and vegetation (sthāvara); sātvikam: Brahmā and others; rājasam—the intervening viṣṭambhaka among the 14 sthānas.

Vā. 14. 35-41; 100. 203.

Samsāramanḍalam—of fourteen kinds.

Vā. 15. 1.

Samsāramocanam—a tīrtha sacred to Pitṛs.

M. 22. 67.

Samsiddhakarāṇa—a son of Yakṣa and Kratusthali.

Vā. 69. 142.

Samskāras—purificatory rites for house-holders; these do not help without the eight ātmaṅgaṇas (s.v. Kriyā yoga).

M. 52. 17, 30.