

Śani—a son of Vivasvat and Chāyā; attained the status of a planet by penance; see *Śanaīścara*.

M. 11. 9 and 38.

Śanaīścara (I)—(Saturn) Śrutakarma, traverses each sign of the zodiac in thirty months—generally an evil planet.¹ A son of Chāyā and Vivasvat (*Mārtāṇḍa-Vi. P.*);² fought with Naraka in the Devāsura war;³ fed by the svarāt ray of the sun; above the Bṛhaspati planet; goes on in an iron chariot.⁴ One of the nine grahas;⁵ found on the side of Soma;⁶ rise of, reddish in colour, a bad omen;⁷ stands above Bṛhaspati;⁸ in the chariot of Tripurārī;⁹ chariot of, drawn by horses.¹⁰

¹ Bhā. V. 22. 16. ²Ib. VI. 6. 41; VIII. 13. 10; Br. II. 24. 50, 71, 83, etc; III. 59. 32, 49, 82; Vā. 84. 31; Vi. I. 8. 11; III. 2. 4. ³Bhā. VIII. 10. 33. ⁴Br. III. 23. 87; IV. 2. 133. ⁵M. 93. 44; Vā. 84. 83. ⁶M. 23. 40. ⁷Ib. 133. 21. ⁸Vā. 101. 133. ⁹M. 127. 8; 128. 49; 133. 21. ¹⁰Vā. 52. 79; 53. 32; Vi. II. 12. 20.

Śanaīścara (II)—a son of Rudra and Suvarcalā.

Vā. 27. 49; Br. II. 10. 76; 11. 23.

Śanaīścara (III)—an Ātreya.

Vā. 28. 20.

Śamtanu—a son of Pratīpa and a brother of Devāpī; was a great king learned and a specialist in medicine (*mahā-bhīṣak*); it is said that a touch of his hand cured people of any disease and made them youthful again; hence his name Śamtanu; married Jāhnavī; father of Devavrata (*Bhīṣma*); from the dark fisherwoman he got Vicitravīrya. Another son was Citrāṅgada; a Paurava with an *amśa* of