

of the *Samhitā*,⁵ part of Viṣṇu,⁶ served with other Vedas as a horse of the chariot of Tripurāri.⁷

¹Bhā. I. 4. 21; IX. 11. 2; 21. 28; X. 7. 14; 53. 12; XI. 27. 31; XII. 6. 76; 11. 47; 12. 62. Vā. 31. 33; 65. 26. Vi. III. 4. 9 and 13. ²Br. II. 34. 15; III. 1. 25. ³Ib III. 7. 334, 339. ⁴Ib IV. 12. 17. ⁵M. 49. 76; Vā. 99. 130. Vi. III. 6. 1-7. ⁶Ib V. 1. 37. ⁷M. 85. 5; 133. 31;

Sāmanta—neighbouring chieftains; their irritation against the king is a case of internal dissension;¹ they should behave like fire towards refractory sāmantas; residence of;³ followed Haihaya in his hunting expedition;⁴ subordinate to the Kauravas.⁵

¹Br. III. 27. 13, 39; 28. 12; 38. 20; 74. 124; M. 223. 8. ²Ib. 226. ³Ib. 227. 168; 254. 21. ⁴Br. IV. 14. 10. ⁵M. 272. 37.

Sāmalanātha—a *tīrtha* sacred to Piṭṛs.

M. 22. 42.

Sāmalomakhi—Ārṣeyapravara of Angirasa.

M. 196. 7.

Sāmavratam—in honour of Śiva or Keśava.

M. 101. 26.

Sāmāni—Vaiṣṇava *sāmas* for Bhīmadvādaśi;¹ sung by Gandharvas;² Jaimini learnt them from Vyāsa;³ those learned in, know the Brahmā.⁴

¹M. 69. 44. ²Vā. 2. 31. ³Ib 9. 50; 60. 15. ⁴Ib 79. 95; 101. 346.

Sāmānya—a mother goddess.

M. 179. 30.

Sāmikā—a portion of the Pūrvasamhitā.

Vā. 61. 57.