

her a slave, arrogating superiority as a Brahmana girl. Śarmiṣṭhā grew angry and stripping her of her clothes threw her into a well and returned home;¹ Śukra resented the action of the princess and left the palace though the king begged his pardon. Śukra agreed to stay on condition that Śarmiṣṭhā would follow Devayānī wherever she went. It was agreed. She was given to Yayāti when Devayānī was married to him. Yayāti advised not to share his bed with Śarmiṣṭhā. One day after her monthly period Śarmiṣṭhā requested him to embrace her, which he did. She became mother of three sons—Druhya, Anu and Pūru.²

¹ Bhā. VI. 6. 32; Br. III. 6. 23; 68. 15; M. 6. 22; 24. 52; Chh. 27-30; Vi. IV. 10. 4. ² Bhā. IX. 18. 6-33; M. Chh. 31-32; Vā. 68. 23; 93. 16.

Śarmiṣṭhā (II)—a daughter of Svarbhānu.

Vi. I. 21. 7.

Śaryātās—a Haihaya clan.

M. 43. 48.

Śaryāti (I)—a son of Vaivasvata Manu. A saintly king who gave a discourse on the second day of Angiraś Yajña. Father of twins Ānarta and Śukanyā: with the latter he went once to the āśrama of Cyavana. In an ant-hill the girl saw two luminous objects and little knowing that they were the eyes of the sage, she pricked them by a thorn. There was an overflow of blood and this disabled all the attendants of the king from answering calls of nature. On enquiry the king found out the mistake committed by his daughter and persuaded the sage to excuse her, by offering her in marriage to him. Taking leave of them he returned to the city.¹ Desirous of performing a sacrifice, Śaryāti called on the āśrama of his son-in-law after some time and found a young man seated on his daughter's side little knowing that the