

Smṛti (iv)—a daughter of Dakṣa; wife of Angiras; a gotrakāra;¹ had two sons and four daughters—Sinīvāli, Kūhu, Rāka, and Anumatī; sons Bharatāgni and Kīrtimat.²

¹ Vā. 10. 27; 28. 14, 30; Vi. I. 7. 25. ² Br. II. 9. 52, 55; 11. 17; Vi. I. 10. 7.

Smṛtyākarsaṇikā—a gupta śakti.

Br. IV. 19. 19; 36. 70; 44. 119.

Syamantaka—a jewel presented by the Sun god to Satrājita (s.v.) to enable him to see his form distinctly without being blinded by his hallow; had the quality of yielding eight loads of gold every day. Kṛṣṇa thought that Ugrasena was worthy of having it; knowing this Satrājita gave it to his brother Prasena. He placed it in a room and hedged it with divinity. Kṛṣṇa asked for it and was refused. It was taken to the forest by Prasena whom a lion killed. Jāmbavā killed the lion and got the jewel. Kṛṣṇa fought with him and recovering the jewel, returned it to Satrājita in a public assembly. Satrājita offered his daughter in marriage to Kṛṣṇa and made a gift of the jewel. Kṛṣṇa returned it to Satrājita. Śatadhanvan killed Satrājita and took it, and placed it with Akrūra for safe custody. This led to some misunderstanding between Kṛṣṇa and Rāma, and at Kṛṣṇa's request, Akrūra made it public that it was in his possession.

Bhā. X. 37. 18; cch. 56 and 57 (whole); Br. III. 71. 26, 52, 82, 98. M. 45. 4-17; Vā. 96. 25-58. Vi. IV. 3. 14-62, 151-161.

Syamantapañcaka—a place of pilgrimage near Kurukṣetra where the rival armies met in battle. A kṣetra sacred to Paraśurāma: Nine pools of blood were made here by Paraśurāma after killing all the Kṣatriyas of the earth twenty-one times. Here came Kṛṣṇa and the Yadus to observe solar eclipse. After fasting and bathing, Brahmans and other guests were fed. Thither came Nanda and the Gopas as well as Bhīṣma, Droṇa and other sages and kings.