

Samyāti (II)—a son of Nahuṣa;¹ became a muni to attain mokṣa and Brahmāhood.²

¹ Bhā. IX. 18. 1; M. 24. 50; Br. III. 68. 12. Vi. IV. 10. 1. ² Vā. 93. 13-14.

Samyuta—a son of Daśaratha and father of Śālīsūka.
Vi. IV. 24. 30.

Samyūpa—a son of Śūra and Bhojā.
M. 46. 3.

Samyogajam—a sin of four kinds; the doer, the aid, cause of action and approver; each ten times greater than the other.

Br. IV. 8. 39-40.

Samrambha—one of the names in the fourth Marut gaṇa.

Vā. 67. 127.

Samrāt (I)—a son of Citraratha and Ūrṇā; had a son Marici on Utkalā.

Bhā. V. 15. 14-15.

Samrāt (II)—Vairāja Puruṣa; got that name as having assumed the form of Sāma; also Vairāja Manu (see Vairāja).

Br. II. 9. 39; Vā. 10. 15; 94. 23.

Samrāt (III)—the daughter of Kardama, the progenitor.

Br. II. 14. 8.

Samrāt (IV)—the title of a king who conquers all Bhāratavarṣa;¹ the title of Hariscandra after his Rājasūya,² of Kārtavīrya.³

¹ Br. II. 16. 16; M. 114. 15. Vā. 45. 86; ² Ib. 88. 118. ³ Br. III. 16. 23.