

Samhata—a son of Kuntī.

M. 43. 9.

Samhatāśva—a son of Nikumbha;¹ well-versed and possessed of prowess in war; had two sons Kṛśāśva and Akṣa-yāśva.²

¹ Br. III. 63. 64. M. 12. 33 ² Vā. 88. 63.

Samhāra (I)—a Bhairava god on the sixth parva of Geyacakra.

Br. IV. 19. 79.; 20. 92.

Samhāra (II)—the *pralaya* at the end of Kaliyuga; first covering by waters, next by tejas, then by ākāśa, then by *bhūtadi*, then by *mahat*, and lastly by *avyakta*,¹ the period ending all manvantaras, each continuing for several yugas;² impossible to be told in detail.³

¹ Vā. 21. 11; 102. 4, 27-31; ² Vā. 100. 118; ³ Vā. 61. 126-27.

Samhāram pādām—the fourth pāda of the Purāṇa;¹ of the Vā. P. of 1,000 ślokas, represents the Kali yuga.²

¹ Br. IV. 1. 2-5, 3. 4. ² Vā. 32. 64; 100. 2 and 5.

Samhitā—Vedic texts;¹ three Samhitās composed by eight sages.²

¹ Br. II. 29. 52; 31. 11-13. M. 264. 23; Vā. 58. 13; 104. 86. ² Ib. 61. 1-2, 4, 121.

Samhūti—(Sadvatī)? A wife of Agni and mother of Parjanya.

Vā. 28. 16.

Samhṛti—a Mantrakṛt of the Angirasa branch.

Vā. 59. 98.