

Sāgara (II)—the lord of rivers;¹ married Velā, the daughter of Meru;² had a daughter Savarnā married to Prācinabarhis.³

¹ Vā. 70. 9. ² Ib. 30. 35. ³ Br. II. 13. 38.

Sāgara (III)—a son of Śakti.

Vā. 70. 83.

Sāgaras—(also *Sagaras* s.v.) were purified by the waters of the Ganges flowing from the foot of Viṣṇu. 60,000 sons of Sumatī who were unrighteous; sent by Sāgara to seize the sacrificial horse; finding it near Kapila they treated him as thief but perished by the fire of his wrath; as they dug up the earth, the sea got enlarged and came to be known as Sāgara; ruled Campā.

¹ Bhā. X. 41. 15; Br. III. chh. 52-3; 54. 11; 56. 3. ² Ib. III. 74. 197.

Sāṅkāśyā—the capital of Kuśadhvaja;¹ also the name of the kingdom.²

¹ Br. III. 64. 19. ² Vi. IV. 5. 29.

Sāṃkṛtas—of Kauśika gotra.

Vā. 91. 100.

Sāṃkṛtaya—the Kṣeropeta Brahmins; of Angirasa line.

Vā. 99. 164.

Sāṃkṛti—a son of Nara.

Vā. 99. 160.

Sāṃkṛtya—a Bhārgava gotrakāra; a śruta ṛṣi.

Br. II. 33. 2; M. 195. 23.