

devaḥ Çikhī . . . | tasmād Āngirasā jñeyāḥ sarva eva tad-anvayāḥ).—§ 749 (Ānuçāsanik.): 92δ, 4392 (among the masters of yoga).—§ 751b (Çapathavidhi): 94a, †4550 (among the ṛshis assembled at Prabhāsa, 4566(β) (took his oath that he is innocent of the theft of lotus-stalks).—§ 759 (Ānuçāsanik.): 105, 5141 (his utterance to Bhīshma about the merits of fasting which he had declared formerly to the maharshis), (5143), 5179, 5201, †5203; 107, 5209 (continuation), 5263.—§ 766 (do.): 127 (6062): recommended standing every night for a full year under a karañjaka tree with a lamp and the roots of a Suvarcala plant.—§ 767 (do.): 137a, 6260 (*Maruttaḥ . . . kanyām Āngirase dattvā divam āçu jagāma saḥ*; cf. XII, 8602).—§ 770 (do.): 151g, 7108 (his son Bala is mentioned among the Mānavāḥ), 7112 (Tṛnasomā°, the sixth of the seven ṛtvijes of Yama in the South, η), 7157 (ν, among the old brahmarshis who have worshipped certain mantras).—§ 772d (Pavanārjunasaṃvāda): The brahmans are always unconquerable in heaven as on earth; in days of yore Āngiras drank off the water as milk, but did not feel his thirst slaked, and once more caused the earth to be filled by a great flood. When A. became angry with me (i.e. Vāyu), I fled away leaving the world, and dwelled for a long time in the agnihotra from fear of A. Kavi (i.e. Agni, Nīl.), who is of the complexion of gold and blazes with effulgence when destitute of smoke, and whose flames, uniting together, burn upwards, when cursed by the angry Āngiras, became divested of all these attributes (read *gunair* with B.): XIII, 154, 7215 (*apibat tejasā hy apah*), 7217, 7220 (*Kavir Āngirasā çapta*).—§ 775 (Ānuçāsanik.): 166γ, 7664 (among the learned brahmans in the eastern region).—§ 778e (Avikshit): XIV, 4, 85 (the priest of Avikshit Kārandhama); 5, 95 (A.'s sons were Bṛhaspati and Samvartta) (v. Samvartta-Maruttīya), 99 (was formerly the family priest of king Karandhama, so also of his son Avikshit); 6, 134 (*Āngirasaḥ putram Bṛhaspatim*, had in vain been solicited by Marutta for his sacrifice), 137 (*Āngirasaḥ putrah Samvartto*).—Cf. Agnisambhava.

Āngiras², pl. (°aḥ), the descendants of Āngiras. § 206 (Droṇa): I, 132, 5280 (*Āngirasām varaḥ*, i.e. Droṇa).—§ 207 (Droṇa): I, 133, 5299 (*Āngirasām varaḥ*, i.e. Droṇa).—§ 324 (Dvaitavanaprav.): III, 26, 970 (the Dvaitavana wood became filled with A., etc.).—§ 393 (Paraçu-Rāma): 115, 10126 (among the ascetics presented to Yudhishtira by Lomaça).—§ 496 (Skandotp.): III, 224, 14270 (*Bhrgubhiḥ cāngirabhiḥ ca hutam*).—§ 506 (Skandayuddha): III, 231, 14555 (*Bhrgvā° obhiḥ*).—§ 555 (Indra): V, 16, 511 (*Āngirasām varishṭhe Bṛhaspatau*).—§ 573 (Ambop.): 193a, 7572 (*Droṇam Āngirasām varam*, read with B. *Angi°*).—§ 602 (Droṇavadhap.): VII, 190, 8728 (*Bhrgavo 'ngirasaç caiva*, etc., among those who reproach Droṇa for using the Brāhma weapon).—§ 605 (Karna): VIII, 17, †683 (*Āngirasām varishṭhaḥ = Açvatthāman*).—§ 615u (Skanda): IX, 45γ, 2510 (among those who came to the investiture of Skanda).—§ 621 (Rājadh.): XII, 2δ, 50 (*çakrāngirasām greshṭhād Dhanurvedam guros tadā*, i.e. Karna from Droṇa), 59 (do. = do.).—§ 665 (Mokshadh.): XII, 208δ, 7590 (*Açvinau tu smṛtau çūdrau tapasya ugre samāsthītau | smṛtās tv aṅgiraso devā brāhmaṇā iti niçayāḥ*).—§ 717 (Uparicara): XII, 337, 12800 (*Āngirasām varam = Bṛhaspati*).—§ 795 (Svargārohanap.): XVIII, 5, 159 (*Bṛhaspatim °am varam*).

Āngiras³ = Bṛhaspati. § 145 (Kaca): I, 76, 3188 (*devā caçviro 'ngirasaṃ munim*, perhaps *Āngirasaṃ*, i.e. Bṛhaspati).—§ 555 (Indra): V, 11, 367 (*Bṛhaspater Āngirasaḥ*); 18,

548 (?).—§ 641 (Rājadh.): XII, 68, 2595 (discourse between him and Vasumanas).—§ 717b (Nārāyaṇīya): XII, 343 VI, ††13206 (Āngiras Bṛhaspati curses the Ocean that it should be tainted with fishes, etc.).—§ 746 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 62, 3196 (Indra gave him the whole earth).

Āngiras⁴ = Sārasvata. § 368 (Tirthayātrāp.): III, 83, 7058 (*yatra Sārasvato yātaḥ so 'ngirās tapaso nidhiḥ*, i.e. Dadhīcasya tirtham).

Āngiras⁵ = Utathya. § 641 (Rājadh.): XII, 90, 3362 (the duties of kings proclaimed by Āngiras Utathya to Mādhātṛ Yauvanāçva).—§ 772 (Utathya): XIII, 155, 7254 (married to Bhadrā, the daughter of Soma, etc.).

Āngiras⁶ = Vishṇu. § 493 (Āngirasa): III, 221, 14188 (*Vishṇur nāmeḥa yo 'gnis tu Dhṛtimān nāma so 'ngirāḥ*).

Āngirasa¹ = Bṛhaspati. § 145 (Kaca): I, 76, 3188 (v. Āngiras = Bṛhaspati).—§ 168 (Satyavati): I, 103, 4151 (*Çukrāngirasayor iva*, sc. Bhīshma's knowledge).—§ 488 (Āngirasa): III, 217, 14118 (the firstborn son of Fire).—§ 554 (Sainyodyogap.): V, 6, 112 (*prajñāyā sadṛçāç cāsi Çukreṇā 'ngiraseṇa ca*, sc. the purohita of Drupada).—§ 589 (Droṇābhishhekap.): VII, 5, 151 (*Çukrāngirasadarçanāt*, i.e. Droṇa).—§ 746 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 62, 3195 (discourse between Indra and Bṛhaspati).—§ 778b (Samvartta-Maruttīya): XIV, 6, 121.—§ 782 (Guruçishyas.): XIV, 35 (δ), 962.

Āngirasa² = Utathya. § 772j (Utathya): XIII, 155, 7260.

Āngirasa³ = Samvartta. § 778b (Samvartta - Maruttīya): XIV, 10, 281.

Āngirasa⁴ = Kaca. § 146 (Devayāni): I, 80, 3335 (*Kacam*).

Āngirasa⁵ = Sudhanvan. § 300 (Prahāda): II, 68, 2315 (*Prahādasya ca saṃvādam muner Āngirasasya ca*).

Āngirasa⁶ = Cyavana. § 491 (Āngirasa): III, 220, 14156 (*Agnir Āngirasaç caiva Cyavanas Trisuaracakāḥ*).

Āngirasa⁷ = Bala. § 665 (Mokshadh.): XII, 208, 7593 (*Balaç cāngirasaḥ smṛtaḥ*).

Āngirasa⁸ = the planet Jupiter. § 605 (Karna): VIII, 17, 661 (*Çukrāngirasavareasor, Çukrāngirasayor iva*, i.e. Arjuna and Açvatthāman).

Āngirasa⁹, pl. (°aḥ), the descendants of Āngiras. § 747 (Suvarnotp.): XIII, 85, 4154 (the descendants of Fire—or Āngiras—are all called Ā°). Cf. Atharvan.

Āngirasa¹⁰ (adj.). § 602 (Droṇavadhap.): VII, 191, 8766 (*°am dhanuḥ*, used by Droṇa).—§ 616 (Sauptikap.): X, 7, 306 (*°kulo*, i.e. Açvatthāman).—§ 665 (Mokshadh.): XII, 208, 7593 (cf. Āngirasa⁷ = Bala).—§ 682 (do.): XII, 267, 9482 (*°o kule*, said of Cirakārin).—§ 717c (Uparicara): XII, 336, 12749 (*utpanne 'ngirase caiva yuge prathamakalpite*; cf. °*Āngirasaç kale*, XIII, 4326).—§ 747b (Suvarnotp.): XIII, 85, 4143 (*Bhārgavāngirasaḥ loka lokasantānalakṣaṇau*).—§ 772j (Utathya): XIII, 155, 7240 (*Utathyasya iātasya aṅgirase kule*).

Āngirasa¹¹ (adj.). § 11 (Parvas.): I, 2, 469 (*°am ākhvānam, Āngirasa or Āngirasopākhyāna*).

Āngirasa(m) ("on the descendants of Āngiras"). § 488 (Mārk.): Asked by *Yudhishtira, Mārkaṇḍeya* related the following "old story" (*itihāsam purātaṇam*): *Āngirasa* (the third son of Brahman, v. 14122) in days of yore practised austerities in his hermitage, so that he excelled *Agni*, who, thinking that *Brahman* had created a new Fire, was greatly depressed, but *Āngiras*, saying that *Agni* had been created by *Brahman* to officiate as fire, asked him to occupy his proper place, and when *Agni* only wished to be the second or *Prajāpatyaka* fire, at last prevailed upon him to remain and make