

and Śuci and their 45 sons together with Svāhā. All invoked in sacrifices.⁴ Another classification of fires: *divyam*, *bhautikam* or *abyoni*, and *pārthivam*.⁵

⁴ Bhā. IV. 1. 60-62; 7, 16. ⁵ Br. II. 24. 6; 21. 53. 56; Vā. 53. 5.

Agni (III)—one of the eight Vasus, and a son of Vasu. Wife Vasorddhāra. Draviṇaka and others are sons.¹ Identified with Hari.²

¹ Bhā., VI. 6. 11, 13. ² Ib. XI. 16. 13; M. 8. 4.

Agni (IV)—married Vikeśi. Father of Ūrjja clan of apsaras and also of Nala and Aṅgāraka, who afterwards became a planet.

Br. II. 24. 91; III. 7. 21, 229.

Agni (V)—an Ātreya, and one of the seven sages of Tāmasa epoch.

Br. II. 36. 47; M. 9. 15; Vā. 62. 41.

Agni (VI)—a son of Āgneyī and Ūru: His daughter Succhāyā married Śiṣṭa, son of Dhruva: Ārṣeya pravara.

M. 4. 38, 43; 196. 9.

Agni (VII)—*alias* Ṛta; son of Samvatsara;¹ married Svāhā, a daughter of Dakṣa.²

¹ Br. II. 13. 23. ² Vā. 1. 76; Br. II. 9. 56; 12. 1.

Agni (VIII)—a Marut gana of that name.

M. 171. 52.