Agniveśya(1)—the son of Devadatta, was an incarnation of Agni. Was known also by other names—Kānīna and Jātūkarņa. He was a great sage, and the originator of the Brāhman group of Agniveśyāyana.<sup>1</sup> (Pravara-Angiras).<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bhā., IX. 2. 21-22; Br. III. 47. 49. <sup>2</sup> M. 196. 12.

Agniveśya (11)—a son of Śūli in the 24th dvāpara. Vā. 23, 207.

Agniśarma—a mānasa rtvik at Brahmā's yāga, created five Agnis from his face.

Vā. 106. 34, 41.

Agniśamāyaṇas—the originators of Kaśyapa gotra. M. 199. 7.

Agnișțut (1)—produced by Brahmā. Bhā., III. 12. 40.

Agnistut (II)—a son of Cākṣuṣa Manu.

Br. II. 36. 79, 106; M. 4. 42.

Agnistoma—a son of Manu Cākṣuṣa and Nadvalā.

Bhā. IV. 13. 16: Vi. I. 13. 5.

Agnistomam—origin of, from the first face of Brahmā<sup>1</sup>; performing Agnistomam is equal to honouring pitrs; done by  $V\bar{a}li^2$ . Here the sacrifice of  $pa\acute{s}u$  is involved.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Br. II. 8. 50; Vā. 9. 49; Vi. I. 5. 53. <sup>2</sup> Br. III. 7. 268; 11, 43; 15. 11. <sup>3</sup> M. 53. 33; 58. 53; 239. 30.

Agnișn (șț) ut—a son of Nāḍvaleya Manu. Vā. 62. 67, 91.