Angiras (v)—born in Vāruni yajña by an oblation in the angāra (fuel) from it, and hence the name. Agni therefore claimed him to be his son, and so Angirasas became Āgneyas. Bhāradvājas and Gautamas belong to this line; performed penance at Amarakantaka, praised Soma and spoke on the Śrāddha Kalpa to his son Śamyu at Dāruvana.¹ Married Surūpā, daughter of Marīci and had ten sons.²

Br. II. 9. 18, 23; III. 1. 21, 39-40, 101; 13. 5; 20. 19; IV. 2. 33 and 47; Vā. 64. 2; 73, 63; 75. 56; 77. 5; 88. 7; Br. II. 27. 103. ² Vā. 65. 105-8; M. 195. 9; 196. 1; 245. 86.

Angiras (v1)—A son of Kaśyapa; married Smrti and had two sons and four daughters; flourished in Svāyambhuva antara; a Devarși.²

¹ Br. II. 11. 17; 9. 55; Vā. 28. 14. ² Ib. 31. 16; 30. 86; Br. II. 11. 17; 13. 53.

Angiras (VII)—with the sun for the months Nabhonabha (Nabha-Vi. P.).

Br. II. 23. 9; Vi. II. 10. 9.

Angiras (VIII)—the name of Vyāsa in the fourth dvāpara; avatār of the lord Suhotri.

Vä. 23, 126,

Angiras (IX)—one of the Atreyas of the Raivata antara.¹ Sprung out of charcoal in which Brahmā offered a second oblation: adopted by Agni as his son and hence Angiras called Āgneyas.² See Angiras V.

¹ Br. II. 36. 62. ² Ib. III. 1. 40-42.

Angiras (x)—a son of Rsabha, the ninth avatār of Maheśvara.

Vā. 23. 144.

Angiras (XI)—A son of Atharva: 1 known as Atharvan.²

1 Vā. 29. 9. 2 Ib. 65. 97; Br. I. 5. 70.