

Atri (III)—the third Prajāpati Of Svāyambhuva epoch, created by Brahmā from *ahaṃ tṛtīya*.

Br. I. 1. 117; 5. 70; II. 9. 18, 23; Vā. 31. 16; 34. 62; 65. 45; Vi. V. 1. 17.

Atri (IV) (c)—a northern kingdom.

Br. II. 16. 50.

Atri (v)—born in *Vāruṇī yajña* from Agni's flames;¹ Had ten beautiful and chaste wives, all daughters of Bha-drāśva and Ghṛtācī. His ten sons were all known as Ātre-yas,² also Svastyātreyas; a *mahaṛṣi* and a *mantrakṛt*. Tra-yārṣeya with Vasiṣṭha and Jātūkarna: a contemporary of Vṛddha Garga.³ One of the 18 writers on architecture. Has a place in the *Viśvacakra*.⁴

¹ Br. III. 1. 21 & 44; 8. 73; M. 171. 27; 192. 10; 195. 9; Vā. 62. 17; 64. 27; Vi. I. 7. 5, 7. ² Vā. 70. 67-76. ³ M. 145. 90, 107-9; 197. 1 & 4; 200. 19; 229. 2 & 3; Vā. 59. 104. ⁴ M. 252. 2; 285-6.

Atri (VI)—the *avatār* of the Lord in the 12th *dvāpara* in the Haimaka forest with sons with bath and ashes.

Vā. 23. 155.

Atri (VII)—a son of Gautama, an *avatār* of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 164.

Atrighana—a special rite in the *yajñas* after the celebrated sage Atri.

Vā. 70. 73.

Atharvan (I)—married Śānti, a daughter of Kardama. It was he who spread *yajña* in the world.¹ His son was Dadhyañca who had a horse's head.²

¹ Bhā. III. 24. 24. ² Ib. IV. 1. 42.