

fire the whole world of devas, when out of rage Viṣṇu killed her; Bṛghu cursed him to be born seven times among men; then by power of *tapas* he restored his wife to life; Śukra's religious observance so as to please him; penance over, Maheśvara granted him three things: non-defeat by others, lordship over wealth, and eternal life; on this he praised *Nīlahita* by many names; pleased, Śiva disappeared; then Śukra was attracted towards Jayantī the daughter of Indra and promised to be with her for ten years unknown to the asuras by means of *māyā*; when Kāvya returned the asuras were pleased; but during the ten years Bṛhaspati appeared before the asuras in the guise of Kāvya and pretended to speak to them the *mantra* he had heard; the asuras accepted him; ten years were over and a daughter Devayāni was born to Śukra who appeared before the asuras; finding two Kāvyas the asuras became mystified and Kāvya said that he was Bṛhaspati in disguise; the asuras did not believe in the real Śukra who left them in anger; soon they found out the mistake and approached Śukra through Prahlāda and he became pleased; then he approached Brahmā who said that after ten *yugas* and in the Svārociṣa Yuga the asuras would get back their kingdom; saying this he pointed out to two disciples Saṇḍa and Marka equal to Bṛhaspati, and at last the devas were defeated. Seeing the success of the asuras Viṣṇu took different avatars to put them down.⁴

⁴ Vā. 97. 94 to end and ch. 98; Br. III, 72. 96 to the end; 73. 1-64.

Kāvya (II)—an Āngirasa, and one of the seven sages of Tāmasa Manu;¹ a *mantrakṛt*.²

¹ Br. II. 32. 98 and 104; 33. 7; 36. 47. ² Vā. 59. 96.

Kāvya (III)—a son of Senājit.

M. 49. 50; Vā. 99. 173.

Kāvya (IV)—a son of Bharatāgni.

Vā. 29. 8.