Divavaṣṭā—a Kaśyapa and a Trayārṣeya.

M. 199, 13,

Divaspati (1)—the Indra of the epoch of the 13th Manu (Ruci); a friend of Yogesvara.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 31-32; Br. IV. 1. 101; Vā. 100. 105. Vi. III. 2. 39.

Divaspati (II)—Sūrya, Lord of Bhavya.

Br. II. 23. 50; Vā. 101. 22.

Divaspati (III)—a name of Dhruva.

Vā. 62. 81.

Divasparśā—a Tusita Deva.

Br. II. 36, 10.

 $Div\bar{a}ka$ —(Divārka Br. P.)—son of Bhānu and father of Sahadeva; leader of an army.

Bhā. IX. 12. 10-11.

Divākara (1)—the Sun god, king of the planets; is Agni; different positions of, in the sky in different lands; struck by Svabhānu, fell on the earth; addressed by Kārttikeya to whom he went as a Brahmana; at a distance of 1000×100 yojanas from the earth.

¹ M. 150. 151; 265. 38 and 41. 266. 38. 281. 12. Vā. 28. 32. ² Ib. 53. 29, 30. ³Br. II. 21. 37-43. ⁴ Br. II. 22. 12; III. 3. 110; 8. 76. ⁵ Ib. III. 70. 4. ⁶ Vā. 101. 129.

 $Div\bar{a}kara$ (II)—a son of Prativyoma (Prativyūha $V\bar{a}$. P.); his capital Ayodhyā; $(V\bar{a}. P.)$. Father of Sahadeva.²

¹ M. 271. 5; Vā. 99. 282. ² Vi. IV. 22. 3.

Divākara (III)—divided the earth into ten political divisions and distributed them among Ikṣvāku and other