

Tāmasa (I)—a son of Priyavrata, and a Manvantara adhipati.¹ The fourth Manu and brother of Uttama. He had Pr̥thu and nine other sons. During this epoch the gods went by the name of Satyakas, Haris, etc. Trisikha was Indra. Jyotirdhāmā and others were the seven sages.² Brother of Raivata.³ For different names of Gods, sages and Indra in this epoch;⁴ represents ukāra;⁵ twenty-seven gaṇas of Gods mentioned in this epoch—Supāra, Haraya, etc. Śibi was Indra; Nara and Khyāti, his sons.⁶

¹Bhā. V. 1. 28; Vi. III. 1. 24. ²Bhā. VIII. 1. 27-28. ³Ib. VIII. 5. 2. ⁴Br. II. 36. 3, 42-50; M. 9. 15. ⁵Vā. 26. 36; 62. 3. ⁶Vi. III. 1. 6, 16-19.

Tāmasa (II)—the quality of Bhūtādi swallowed by Mahat of which Buddhi is the guṇa.

Vā. 102. 19-20.

Tāmasamanvantara—four gaṇas; each of 25 devas; sages; sons.

Vā. 62. 37-43.

Tāmasa sarga—in this epoch were created sons of Himśa and of Adharma.

Vā. 10. 38-45.

Tāmasī (I)—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 88.

Tāmasī (II)—one of the three mātras of Om, the Praṇava.

Vā. 20. 2.

Tāmasī (III)—a R. of the Ketumālā country.

Vā. 44. 17.