Bhūtagrāma—the group of five bhūtas;¹ beings are of four kinds; viviparous, aṇḍaja (egg-born), udbhijja (sprouting as plant) and svedaja (sweat produced);² worshipped in ceremonies prior to the construction of tanks, etc.³ Born of the sacrifice of Varuṇa clothed with tamas, rajas and satva.⁴

<sup>1</sup> Br. II. 37. 6; III. 1. 32; M. 1. 15; 165. 23-24. <sup>2</sup> Vā. 23. 82; 30. 101 and 227; 63. 5; 65. 122. <sup>3</sup> M. 53. 31; 58. 26; 166. 5-8. <sup>4</sup> Vā. 65. 33.

Bhūtajyotis—son of Sumati, and father of Vasu.

Bhã, IX, 2, 17.

Bhūtaḍāmarī—a mother-goddess.

M. 179, 31,

 $Bh\bar{u}tatanm\bar{a}rga$  ( $m\bar{a}tra$ -Vi. P.) sarga— $Bh\bar{u}ta$  and others. elementary creation proceeding from  $t\bar{a}masic$   $ahamk\bar{a}ra$ ; see  $Puruṣa.^2$ 

<sup>1</sup> Vā. 4. 49. <sup>2</sup> Vi. I. 2. 46.

Bhūtananda—a prince who ruled from Kilikilā after the Maunas ceased to reign.

Bhā. XII. 1. 32.

Bhūtapati—is Agni; also Šiva.2

<sup>1</sup> Br. IV. 2. 19; Va. 101. 21. <sup>2</sup> Br. II. 25. 39.

Bhūtapatis-see Bhūtas.

Bhā. I. 2. 26.

Bhūta (bali)—see Andhaka.

M. 252, 5-19.