

Svāyaṣṭhās—of Śveta Parāśara clan.

M. 201. 36.

Svārociṣa—(see Manu) second Manu; four sons, seven sages of whom Datta was the first; the Devas of the epoch were Tuṣitas; then lived the seven sons of the sage Vasiṣṭha, all Prajāpatis; *ākārarūpa*.²

¹ Bhā. VIII. 1. 19-20; M. 3. 47. ² Vā. 26. 33; 62. 3, 7, 18-19.

Svārociṣa (*Manvantara*)—the second one; creation of;¹ Gods were Tuṣitas; Indra was Vipāścit; Ūrja and six others formed the seven seers; Caitra, Kimpuruṣa and others were the sons;² belong to Priyavrata line.³

¹ Vi. I. 21. 27. ² Ib. III. 1. 6, 10-12. ³ Ib. III. 1. 24.

Svāha—a son of Vṛjinivān.

M. 44. 16.

Svāhā (I)—a daughter of Dakṣa and the mother of Pāvaka, Pavamāna and Śucī through Paśupati-Agni; from these three have sprung up forty-five agnis. All of them form a group of 49 agnis.¹ Mode of offering in invoking devas while svadhā for invoking Pitṛs.²

¹ Bhā. IV. 1. 60-61; Br. I. 1. 62; II. 9. 52, 56; 10. 81. 12.3; Vā. 1. 76; 10. 28, 32; 27. 53; 29. 1; Vi. I. 7. 25, 27; 8. 8; 10. 14-15. ² Br. III. 3. 25; 11. 18 and 116.

Svāhā (II)—a god of one of the ten branches of the Harita gaṇa.

Br. IV. 1. 85; Vā. 100. 89.

Svāhā (III)—the goddess enshrined at Māheśvarapura.

M. 13. 42.