Agniṣvāttāḥ—a pitṛgaṇa dwelling in the Somapāda region in the direction of Vaivasvata.¹ Pitṛs representing ārttavas, the name given to householders who do not perform yajñas.² Pitṛs in Viraja's kingdom. Their mind-born daughter Pīvarī was married by Śuka, son of Vyāsa.³ Gave Menā their mind-born daughter to Himavān;⁴ overlord of other pitṛs.⁵

¹ Bhā. IV. 1. 63; V. 26. 5; Vi. I. 10. 18; II. 12. 13; Br. II. 13. 6; Vā. 73. 2; 110. 10. ² Br. II. 13. 6-7; 23. 75-77; 28. 4, 16, 19, 20 and 73; Vā. 30. 6, 27f; 52. 67-8; 56. 13-15, 68; 73. 2-4. ³ Br. III. 10. 75-80. ⁴ Vā. 30. 27-9, 31; 56. 13 and 68; Vi. I. 10. 19; Br. II. 13.31. ⁵ M. 14. 2; 18. 21; 19. 5; 102. 20; 126. 69; 141. 4, 13 and 16.

Agnisambhavas—a Kanyā gaṇa born of Manu from Ūrjā.

Vā. 69. 54.

Agnihotram—personified as the son of Pṛśni and Savitā;¹ a vedic sacrifice;² performed by Bharata.³ Its nature and effects.⁴ Performers of Agnihotra live in Pitryāna;⁵ performed by Śukra, Dhūminī, the sonless wife of Ajamīḍha;⁶ performed by Purūravas; the face of the personified Vedas.⁶ As efficacious as hearing the Viṣṇupurāṇa once.⁶

Agnīdhra (1)—a Nadīputra and Dhisni agni.

Br. II. 12, 20. Va. 29, 18, 26.

Agnīdhra (11)—(Kāśyapa)—a sage of the epoch of Bhautya Manu (XIVth Manu).

Br. IV. 1. 112; V1. III. 2, 44.

Agnīdhra (III)—a son of Svāyambhuva Manu.¹ Lord of Jambūdvīpa.²

¹ Vā. 31. 17. ² Vā. 33. 9, 11.