

Manu (xvi) (*Rudrasāvarṇi*)—the twelfth Manu; father of Devavān and other sons. Ṛtadhāman was Indra. Hārīta and others were gods. Tapomūrti and others were sages. Svadhāma was Hari manifesting in this epoch;¹ the fourth Sāvarṇa Manu in the 12th *pariyāya*.²

¹ Bhā. VIII. 13. 27-29. ² Br. IV. 1. 82-93.

Manu (xvii) *Sāvarṇa(i)*—the second Manu in the epoch of the Vaivasvata Manvantara; son of Sāvarṇa;¹ in his age Bali was to reign over the whole world.²

¹ Br. IV. 1. 51-5, 73-81. ² Ib. II. 36. 4; III. 73. 52.

Manu (xviii) (*Raucya*)—a Sāvarṇa Manu of the XIII *pariyāya*; three groups of gods, all addicted to Soma and ghee through *yajñas*.

Br. IV. 1. 95-116.

Manu (xix)—(*Cākṣuṣāntaram*)—Bhṛgu and other sages lived in this epoch.¹ There were five classes of devas, Lekha, Ṛbhava, Ṛbhādya, Vārimūla, and Divaukasa; Cākṣuṣa had ten sons commencing with Ruru;² King Purūravas flourished in the same line in this epoch.³

¹ M. 2. 14; 6. 3; 8. 12. ² Ib. 9. 22, 25. ³ Ib. 115. 7-8.

Manu (xx) (*Auttama*)—the third Manu;¹ father of ten sons; the devas of the epoch are Bhāvanas and there were also seven sages, Kaukurundi, etc., all engaged in yoga.²

¹ M. 3. 47. ² Ib. 9. 11.

Manu (xxi) (*Cākṣuṣa*) (vi)—the son of Cakṣu and Viriṇi; married a royal princess Nāḍvalā and had ten sons.

M. 4. 40; Vi. I. 13. 4.

Manu (xxii)—the son of Haryaśva and father of Pratikā.

Vi. IV. 5. 27.