

and sons were Sannivasa and Viśvarūpa (s.v.);³ when the latter was lost, he offered a sacrifice to destroy Indra. From the fire rose a dreadful figure known as Vṛtra. The Gods were frightened and prayed to Hari. The lord revealed Himself and asked them to meet the sage Dadhyañja with whose support Vṛtra could be vanquished. Dadhyañja initiated them into Nārāyaṇavarma;⁴ was propitiated by Angiras for blessing Citrākṣa with a son.⁵ His contemplation.⁶ The name of the Sun in the month of Iṣa (Āśvina).⁷ (Māgha and Phālguna) (Vā. P. and Vi. P.) Fought with Śambara in the Devāsura war.⁸ Out of the *tejas* came Viṣṇu's cakra, Indra's vajra, and Rudra's śūlam; all limbs except the feet of Vivasvan were operated upon, and hence feet *amangala* and not to be worshipped; presented Kumāra with a hen that could assume any form at will.⁹

¹ Bhā. VI. 6. 39; III. 6. 15; M. 6. 4; 171. 56; Vā. 66. 66; Vi. I. 15. 130. ² Bhā. IV. 15. 17. ³ Ib. VI. 6. 44. ⁴ Ib. VI. 9. (whole). ⁵ Ib. VI. 14. 27. ⁶ Ib. XI. 15. 20. ⁷ Ib. XII. 11. 43. Vā. 52. 20; Vi. II. 1. 40; 10. 16. ⁸ Ib. XI. 12. 5; VIII. 10. 29. ⁹ M. 11. 3. 22-32; 159. 10.

Tvaṣṭā (I)—one of the four sons of Śukra;¹ married Yaśodharā—Vairocinī, daughter of Virocana; father of Trīśira, Viśvarūpa and Viśvakarma;² Prahrādī, another wife; Samjñā, a daughter of his, was given in marriage to the Sun God;³ an Āditya in the month of Kārttika having 8000 rays;⁴ with the Śīśira Sun;⁴ reduced the Sun's *tejas*;⁵ made Viṣṇu's discus;⁶ fell down on the earth for having drunk the Soma of Śacipati.⁷

¹ Br. III. 1. 78, 86; Vā. 65. 77, 85; Vi. I. 15. 121. ² Br. III. 14. 6; 59. 17. ³ Ib. II. 24. 34, 39. ⁴ Ib. II. 23. 20. ⁵ Ib. III. 59. 44 and 65. ⁶ Ib. III. 59. 71, 82. ⁷ Vā. 78. 6; 94. 56.

Tvaṣṭā (II)—a son of Manasyu.

Vi. II. 1. 40.

Tvaṣṭā (III)—the son of Bhauvana and Dūṣaṇā. His queen was Virocanā, and their son Virajā.

Bhā. V. 15. 15. Br. II. 14. 70. Vā. 33. 59.