

Manu (I)—a son of Dhīṣaṇā and Kṛśāśya.

Bhā. VI 6. 20.

Manu (II)—a Pravara.

M. 196. 30.

Manu (III)—a Sādhyā god.

M. 203. 11.

Manu (IV)—the author of a Dharmaśāstra; grass cut for cow is not punishable; so also flowers plucked from gardens other than those of temples for the worship of god.

M. 227. 27, 32, 113.

Manu (V)—approached by Varūtri's sons to ruin the offerings to Gods but interrupted by Indra.

Vā. 65. 79.

Manu (VI)—a son of Bāṣkala.

Vā. 67. 79.

Manu (VII)—a son of Śighraka; established himself in Kalāpagrāma by yoga.

Vā. 88. 210.

Manu (VIII)—one of the sons of Madhu.

Vā. 95. 45.

Manu (IX) (*Raivata*)—the fifth Manu; son of Priya-vrata and brother of Tāmasa; Bali and others were his sons. Vibhu was Indra; Bhūtarayas were the gods of the epoch; Vaikuṇṭha was the manifestation of Hari in this *manvantara*.¹ Devabāhu and others were the seven sages; served as calf to milk the earth.²

¹ Bhā. V. 1. 28; VIII. 5. 2-5. ² Br. II. 36. 3, 51. 64; 37. 17. 8.