

Jyotirdhāman—one of the seven sages of Tāmāsa epoch;
a Bhārgava.

Bhā. VIII. 1. 28. Br. II. 36. 47.

Jyotiṣa—the science of Astronomy begins in Dvāpara;¹
a part of Viṣṇu;² attributed to Garga who learnt it from
Śeṣa.³

¹ M. 144. 22; Vā. 66. 52. ² Vi. V. 1. 37. ³ Bhā. X. 8. 5;
Br. II. 21. 36; 22. 3; III. 5. 80; Vi. II. 5. 26.

Jyotiṣāmpati—Rāma addressed as.

Vā. 108. 22.

Jyotiṣka—a peak of Meru full of precious stones; here
Ādityas, Vasus, Aśvins, Guhyakas, Yakṣas, other sages,
Apsaras, all worship Paśupati besides Nandi and Gangā.

Vā. 30. 81-92.

Jyotiṣtama—a Gandharva.

Br. III. 7. 11.

Jyotiṣmat (I)—a boundary hill in Plakṣadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 4.

Jyotiṣmat (II)—one of the ten sons of Kardama and
king of Kuśadvīpa which he divided among his seven sons,
Udbhijja, Veṇumān, Vairatha, Lavaṇa, Dhṛti, Prabhākara
and Kapila.

Br. II. 14. 9, 27-28.

Jyotiṣmat (III)—a name in the first Marut gaṇa.

Br. III. 5. 92; Vā. 67. 123.

Jyotiṣmat (IV)—(Bhārgava) a sage of the Rohita
epoch.

Br. IV. 1. 63. Vi. III. 2. 23.

Jyotiṣmat (V)—one of the ten sons of Svāyambhuva
Manu.

M. 9. 5; Br. II. 13. 104.