

Atharvan (II)—a Brāhman priest invited by Yudhiṣṭhira to officiate in his *Rājasūya* sacrifice.

Bhā. X. 74. 9.

Atharva Veda—one of the four Vedas useful for kings.¹ Rearranged by Sumantu (s.v.) under the guidance of Vyāsa; in five parts.² Part of Viṣṇu.³ *Mantras* connected with war.⁴ Twenty-one Atharvas from the face of Brahmā.⁵

¹Bhā., X. 53. 12; Vā. 9. 51; 60. 15, 20. ²Bhā. I. 4. 22; XII. 7. 1; Br. II. 34. 15; Vi. III. 4. 9 & 14; 6. 8, 13-14. ³Vi. V. 1. 37. ⁴Br. IV. 20. 104. ⁵Br. II. 8. 53.

Atharvāṅgiras—name of the Veda personified, as the son of Prajāpati Aṅgiras and Sati:¹ Praise of Soma.² To be uttered in founding a temple.³

¹Bhā. VI. 6. 19; Vā. 65. 98. ²Br. III. 65. 12. ³M. 265. 28.

Atharvāṅgirasī—taught by Vyāsa to Sumantu.

Bhā. XII. 6. 53.

Atharvā—a Laukikāgni; is Bhṛgu; father of Darpahā. Belongs to Dadhyaṅgātharvaṇa category.

Vā. 29. 8, 9; Br. II. 12, 9.

Athārvikā—5000 + 980 according to Ṛṣis like Aṅgīrasa.

Vā. 61. 72.

Adarśanā—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 27.