

Caranas, Bhūtas, Preta-piśācas, Vidhyādhara, Kinnaras, etc.¹ The sixth sarga.²

¹ Bhā. III. 10. 16, 26-8. ² Vā. 6. 63.

Devasāvarṇi—the thirteenth Manu; father of Citrasena, and others; Divaspati is Indra. Nirmoka and others were sages; Yogeśvara is Hari's manifestation.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 30-32.

Devasūnavas—a class of Pitṛs among whom four divisions are distinguished; the past, the future, the elder and the younger.

Vā. 71. 15-16.

Devasenā—a daughter of Indra, married to Kumāra.

Br. IV. 30. 105; M. 159. 8.

Devasenāpati—is Skanda;¹ anointed by all the Devas and their gaṇas;² as Viṣṇu.³

¹ Br. III. 10. 50; 73. 110. ² Vā. 39. 33; 72. 49. ³ Vi. I. 8. 28.

Devasthānam (I)—heaven, etc. for *varṇāśramis*; eight places beginning with Brahmā and ending with Piśāca; here are *aṇimā* and seven other *aiśvarya*s; there are three guṇas pervading here—Satva, etc.; realised not by eyes, but by experience.

Vā. 102. 96-8.

Devasthānam (II)—Piśāca, Rākṣasa, Gāndharva, Kumbhāra, Aindra, Saumya, Prājāpatya, and Brāhma; a yogi must give up all these sthānas to attain the Brahmanhood.

Vā. 12. 39-42; 61. 170; 102. 96-8.

Devasthāni—a Pravara of Angiras.

M. 196. 15.