

Devānīka (III)—a son of (Dharma) Sāvārṇa Manu.

Vā. 100. 84. Vi. III. 2. 32.

Devānuja—a son of Auttama Manu.

Vā. 62. 34.

Devāntaka—a son of Kālanemi.

Br. III. 5. 39; Vā. 67. 80.

Devāpi (I)—a son of Pratīpa and brother of Śantanu; renounced the home and turned *muni*; requested by Śantanu to take up the throne; he spoke impeaching the Vedas. He took to yoga living in Kalāpagrāma. He was to establish the Lunar race in the Kṛta Yuga; Purohita of the Devas;¹ unacceptable to the people as he suffered from leprosy.² A Rājārṣi and a gotrapravartaka of the Treta yuga³ and a Paurava.

¹ Bhā. IX. 22. 12-18; XII. 2. 37; Vā. 99. 234. ² M. 50. 39-41; 273. 56. ³ Vā. 32. 39.

Devāpi (II)—a Paurava king who continues to live in Kali in Kalāpagrāma; Kṣatrapraṇetāra in the 24th Caturyuga. Originator of Kṣatriyas in the Kṛta.¹ A son of Pratīpa. Even as a child retired to forest. The famine in his brother Santanu's (s.v) kingdom was said to be due to his elder brother Devāpi having been passed over for succession. Infected with heretical views through the minister of Śantanu by means of ascetics in the forest; thus disqualified for the throne.²

¹ Vā. 99. 437-8; Vi. IV. 24-118. ² Vi. IV. 20. 9-30.

Devābhra—a Mt. with a Janapada on it; afraid of Hiranyakaśipu's prowess.

M. 163. 88.