

Romā f. : Name of a city.

It lay outside the Bhāratavarṣa; Saba-deva, in his expedition to the south of Indra-prastha (*prayayau dakṣiṇāṁ diśam* 2. 28. 1; *dakṣiṇābhīmukho yuyau* 2. 28. 8; *prāyād ... dakṣiṇāṁ diśam* 2. 28. 37) before the Rājasūya subjugated it just by sending messengers and made the people pay tribute (*dūtair eva vaśe cakre karam cainān adāpayat*) 2. 28. 49 (identified with Rome; cf. Edgerton JAOS 58. 262 ff. and his note on 2. 28. 49, Vol. 2, p. 502).

Rohitaka nt. : Name of a city.

A. Identification : According to Nī., however, a mountain (Bom. Ed. 2. 32. 5 *rohitakam girim*). **B. Location :** Situated to the west of Khāṇḍavaprastha (*niryāya khāṇḍavaprasthāt pratīcim abhito diśam* 2. 29. 2). **C. Description :** Delightful (*ramya*), wealthy (*bahudhana*), full of cows, horses, wealth and grain (*gavāśvadhanadhānyavant*), dear to Kārtikeya (*kārtikeyasya dayitam*) 2. 29. 4. **D. Epic event :** Nakula in his expedition to the west before the Rājasūya invaded it and there was a great battle with heroic Mattamayūrakas (*tatra yuddham mahad yrttam sūrain mattamayūrakaiḥ*) 2. 29. 5 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 2. 32. 5; *mattamayūrasamjñaiḥ kṣatriyaiḥ*).

Laṅkā f. : Name of the city of Rāvaṇa.

A. Location : On the other side of the ocean (*pāre mahodadheḥ*) 3. 262. 33; in the valley of the Trikūṭa mountain on the other side of the ocean (*pāre samudrasya trikūṭagirikandare*) 3. 266. 55. **B. History :** Pitāmaha assinged Laṅkā, together with the Rākṣasas, to Vaiśravaṇa (Kubera) as the seat of his capital (*pitāmahas tu ... dadau vaiśravaṇasya ha ... rājadhānīnive-*

śam ca laṅkāṁ rakṣagaṇānvitām) 3. 258. 15-16; Kubera, while living in Laṅkā, gave three Rākṣasīs as servants to appease Viśravas, his father 3. 259. 3; Daśagrīva (Rāvaṇa), son of Viśravas, defeated Kubera in battle and drove him out of Laṅkā 3. 259. 32; Kubera left Laṅkā and entered Gandhamādana (*hitvā sa bhagavāi laṅkāṁ āviśad gandhamādanam*) 3. 259. 33; Laṅkā then belonged to Rāvaṇa and he was its king (*mama laṅkā purī nāmnā*) 3. 262. 33; 3. 266. 54; Rāvaṇa called king and resident of Laṅkā (*rājñā laṅkānivāsina*) 3. 263. 39; (*laṅkāṁ bhrātur niveśanam*) 3. 261. 44. **C. Description :** Pleasing (*ramyā*) 3. 262. 33; naturally unassailable (*prakṛtya-iva durādharṣā*) 3. 268. 2; having strong ramparts with arched doorways (*dṛḍha-prākāratorāṇā*) 3. 268. 2; its southern gate was unapproachable (*dakṣiṇāṁ nagaradvāram ... durāsadam*) 3. 268. 24; when besieged by Rāma, Rāvaṇa made arrangements (for the fortification) of the town as prescribed in the *śāstra* (*rāvaṇas ca vidhiṁ cakre laṅkāyāṁ śāstranirmitam*) 3. 268. 2; the seven deep trenches around Laṅkā are described in 3. 268. 3-5; troops, both stationary and moving, consisting of many foot-soldiers, elephants and horses, were stationed near all gates of the town (*puradvāreṣu sarveṣu gulmāḥ sthāvaraṇḍgamāḥ | babhūvuḥ pattibahulāḥ prabhūtagajavājinaḥ*) 3. 268. 6; called *pūrī* 3. 262. 33; 3. 264. 41; 3. 266. 68; 3. 268. 21; *mahāpurī* 3. 266. 54; *purā* 3. 268. 6; 3. 270. 29; 3. 271. 1; *nagara* 3. 268. 24. **D. Rāmāyaṇa events :** (1) Śūrpaṇakhā, when her nose and lips were cut off, went to Laṅkā the residence of her brother (*yayau ... laṅkāṁ bhrātur niveśanam*) 3. 261. 44; (2) Rāvaṇa