

Mubūrta had set in (*sūrye vimāla udgate / maitre muhūrte samprāpte / ... kṛtvā paurvāṅhikam kṛtyam*) 5. 81. 6, 9 (Nī., however, on Bom. Ed. 5. 83. 6 : *maitre janmarkṣād aṣṭamatārāyām dūtasya hi svāmibaleṇaiva balavattvam ity arthaḥ*).

Yamasya putraḥ m. : Name of a planet (Ketu ?).

When Karna fell, the rivers stood still, the sun, with a turbid hue set, and the planet, the son of Yama, having the colour of blazing sun arose obliquely (*grahaś ca tiryag jvalitārka-varṇo yamasya putro 'bhyudiyāya rājan*) 8. 68. 47 (one Telugu (T₂) ms. actually reads *ketuḥ* for *rājan*; most Bengali mss., few Devanāgarī and one Grantha read *somasya putro* i. e. Budha).

Rākā f. : Name of the second Paurṇamāsī when the full moon day extends to two days (cf. *yā pūrvā paurṇamāsī sānumatir yottarā sā rākā* Ait. Br. 32. 9; Nir. 11. 29).

A. Description : Observing her vows strictly (*svratā*) 8. 24. 74. **B. Mythological events :** (1) Rākā, personified, along with Anumatī and many others arrived at the river Sarasvatī to attend the investiture of Kumāra as the general of the gods 9. 44. 12, 16; (2) she served as one of the reins of the horses of Śiva's chariot when it was made ready for Śiva's fight with the Tripuras (*kuhūm rākām ca suvratām / yoktrāṇi cakrur vāhānām*) 8. 24. 74.

Rāhu m. : Name of a planet, also called Svārbhānu (6. 13. 39-40; 13. 17. 37).

A. Description : Described as round (*parimaṇḍala*) 6. 13. 40; fierce (*tīvra*) 6. 3. 26; dark (*śyāma*) 6. 3. 15; blazing, (*prajvalita*) 6. 3. 15; having smoke and fire (*sādhūmah sahapāvakaḥ*) 6. 3. 15; having

copper-red crest (? *tāmra° śikha*) 6. 3. 24.

B. Importance : Chief among the planets (*grahapatir varaḥ*) 13. 17. 37; Rāhu, along with other planets, visits the *sabhā* of Brahman 2. 11. 20, 19; Rāhu, not directly named but probably referred to as *Grahapati*, finds place in the list of a thousand names of Śiva (*ketugraho grahapatir varaḥ*) 13. 17. 37 (however, Nī. on Bom. Ed. 13. 17. 38, interprets *grahaḥ* as *rāhuḥ* : *ketuś ca prasiddhaḥ / candrārkaḥ grhṇātīti graho rāhuḥ / grahāṇām patiḥ [grahapatīḥ] krūratvāt maṅgaluḥ*); Rāhu finds place also in the *Daivatavamśa* 13. 151. 12. **C. Measurement :** Dhṛtarāṣṭra asked Samjaya to tell him complete extent (*sarvaṁ (pramāṇam)*) of Rāhu, to which Samjaya agreed 6. 12. 3-4; according to the information of Samjaya his diameter (*viṣkambha*) was 12000 *yojanas*, and his circumference (*pariṇāha*) 36000 *yojanas*; according to the learned Paurāṇikas his expanse (? *vipulatva*) was 6000 *yojanas* (*parimaṇḍalo mahārāja svārbhānuḥ śrūyate grahaḥ / yojanānām sahasrāṇi viṣkambho dvādaśāsya vai // pariṇāhena ṣaṭtriṁśad vipulatvena cānagha / ṣaṣṭim āhuḥ śatāny asya budhāḥ paurāṇikāś tathā*) 6. 13. 40-41 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 6. 12. 41 interprets *vipulatvena* as *tato 'py ādhikyena, idam uttarāṇvayī*; in that case the circumference of Rāhu will be 36000 + 6000 = 42000 *yojanas*; see also Editor's note on the stanza, Cr. Ed. Vol. 7, p. 765 : "Samjaya is here relying upon his studies, and not upon the Eye Divine"); owing to its being larger in size than the sun and the moon, Rāhu covers them both at proper times (*sa rāhuḥ chādayaty etau* (i. e. *candrādityau*) *yathākālām mahatīyā*) 6. 13. 45. **D. Omens :** (1) Among the