

digits of the moon are its source and abode; the moon also has a sixteenth digit, which is very thin, and that is the real moon; that digit is not used by gods but it favours gods (?) (*kalāḥ pañcadaśā yonis tad dhāma iti paṭhyate / nityam etad vijānihi somaḥ ṣoḍaśamī kalā / ... ṣoḍaśā tu kalā sūkṣmā sa soma upaṭhāryatām / na tūpa-yuḥyate devair devān upayunakti sā //*) 12. 293. 4, 6 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 12. 304. 6 : *devair indriyair na upayuyate pālyate kiṃtu devān eva sattāsphūrtipradānena upayunakti pālayati*). C. Description : high-souled (*mahātman*) 6. 13. 42; whose rays are cool (*śitaraśmī*) 6. 13. 42; D. Extent : Dhṛtarāṣṭra asked Samjaya to tell him everything about the extent (*sarvaṃ pramāṇam*) of Soma, to which Samjaya agreed 6. 12. 3-4; according to Samjaya's information the diameter (*viṣkambha*) of Candramas was 11000 *yojanas* and its circumference (*maṇḍalam*) 33000 *yojanas*; (according to the learned Paurāṇikas) the expanse (*vaipulya*) of the moon was 5900 *yojanas* (*candramās tu sahasrāṇi vājann ekādaśa smṛtaḥ / viṣkambheṇa kuruśreṣṭha trayastriṃśat tu maṇḍalam // ekonāśaṣṭir vaipulyāc chīlaraśmer mahātmanaḥ*) 6. 13. 42 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 6. 12. 41 interprets *vipulatvena* as *tato 'py ādhikyena*; in that case moon's circumference will be 33000 + 5900 = 38900; see also the editor's note on the stanza 6. 13. 41, Vol. 7, p. 765); on account of the larger extent of Rāhu, it covers the sun and the moon at proper times (*sa rāhuś chādayaty etau yathākālām mahat-tayā / candradityau*) 6. 13. 45. E. Importance : (1) Upamanyu, while praising Śiva, said that he (Śiva) was Candramas among the *nakṣatras* (*nakṣatrāṇām ca*

*candramāḥ*) 13. 14. 156; Soma appears among the names of Śiva (*somo nakṣatra-sādhakaḥ*) 13. 17. 36; also Candra in a complex form (*candrasūryagatiḥ*) 13. 17. 37; (2) Soma appears as one of the names of Sūrya taught by Dhaumya to Yudhiṣṭhira 3. 3. 19; (3) God Śiva made moon (Niśākara) the chief of the constellations (*cakre nakṣatrāṇām niśākaram (īśam)*) 12. 122. 31; Candramas is known as the chief of the constellations (*nakṣatrāṇām ca candramāḥ (adhipaḥ)*) 14. 43. 6; Indu is known as the chief of the luminous bodies (*jyotiṣām indur (adhipatiḥ) ucyate*) 14. 43. 7; hence Soma is called *grahagaṇeśvara* 13. 66. 12; *grahapati* 12. 118. 15; 12. 162. 24; Candra and Sūrya are surrounded by the planets (*candrasūryau grahair vṛtau*) 3. 267. 17; moon is *nakṣatrarāj* 3. 226. 10; 12. 29. 123; it is surrounded by the *nakṣatras* 5. 138. 27; it is accompanied by the *nakṣatras* (*sanakṣatraḥ*) 6. 7. 14; followed by the planets, constellations and stars 3. 266. 2; shines along with the planets and many constellations 3. 179. 12; called *tārādhīpa* 1. 61. 30; 3. 264. 18, 20; 11. 19. 17; 12. 287. 60; 12. 327. 8; 13. 124. 4; *tārāpati* 3. 264. 38; 3. 277. 22; 3. 292. 1; *tārakārāja* 3. 42. 14. *uḍurāj* 9. 34. 36; 12. 52. 18; 13. 14. 110; 14. 63. 3; *uḍupati* 9. 50. 1; *uḍupa* 3. 146. 68; (4) Soma is also the lord of the plants (*oṣadhīnām patiḥ*) 14. 43. 8; (5) Candra, along with Āditya and Budha, present in the abode of Brahmadeva 1. 203. 4; Candramas and the constellations wait on Brahmadeva in his *sabhā* 2. 11. 17-18. F. Advent of Kṛta Yuga : When the Moon, the Sun, the Tīṣya (Puṣya) and Brhaspati will come in one *rāśi*, the Kṛta age will commence 3. 188. 87 (for the citation and Nī.'s com,