

**Kaumuda m.; adj. :** Name of the month Kārttika; of the month of Kaumuda.

Described as occurring in the autumn season ( *śārada* ) 13. 116. 70; Kṛṣṇa set out for Hāstinapura on his peace mission towards the end of the autumn season and at the advent of the winter, in the month of Kaumuda, and under the constellation Revatī ( *kaumude māsi revatyām śaradante himāgame* ) 5. 81. 7; according to Bhīṣma, observance of *dharma* consisted in avoiding all kind of meat in the Kaumuda month, especially in the bright fortnight ( *kaumude tu viśeṣeṇa śuklapakṣe narādhipa / varjayet sarvamāmsāni dharmohy atra vidhiyate* ) 13. 116. 60; Bhīṣma told Yudhiṣṭhira that many kings in the past like Nābhāga, Ambariṣa and others ( 13. 116. 65-70 ) had given up meat in the (bright) fortnight of the month of Kaumuda ( *kaumudam pakṣam* ) 13. 116. 64; they gave up meat in the month of Kaumuda and attained heaven 13. 116. 70.

**Kaumudī f. :** The full moon day of the Kaumuda month ( i. e. of Kārttika ).

One who gives food on the full moon day of the bright half of the month of Kaumuda gets over difficulties and attains immense happiness after death ( *kaumudyām śuklapakṣe tu yo 'nnadānam karoty uta* ) 13. 65. 60; also a festival celebrated on that day is called Kaumudī; the demons Sunda and Upasunda, when the two received the boon from Pitāmaha, observed it out of time with their friends and fulfilled every desire of the participant ( *akālakaumudīm caiva cakratuḥ sārva-kāmikīm / daityendrau paramapritau tayoś caiva suhrjjanah* ) 1. 201. 29.

**Guru m. :** The planet Jupiter. See *Brhaspati*.

**Citrā f. :** Name of a constellation.

**A. Religious rites :** ( 1 ) Nārada told Devakī ( 13. 63. 2-4 ) that if one gave as a gift a bull and auspicious perfumes under Citrā ( *citrāyām* ) one moved in the world of the Apsarases and enjoyed in the Nandavana 13. 63. 17; ( 2 ) Yama told Śaśabindu ( 13. 89. 1 ) that by offering a *kāmya śrāddha* under Citrā one got handsome sons 13. 89. 7. **B. Bad omens :** ( 1 ) Karna pointed out to Kṛṣṇa that the Kauravas were facing great danger because the planet ( Mahāpāta ) was severely afflicting Citrā ( *nūnam mahad bhayaṁ kṛṣṇa kurūṇām samupasthitam / viśeṣeṇa hi vārṣṇeya citrām pīḍayate grahaḥ* // ) 5. 141. 9 ( Nī. on Bom. Ed. 5. 143. 10 : *citrām graho mahāpātākhyo jyotiḥ-śāstraprasiddhaḥ / tena rākārasya vedhād rājajātīyānām kṣayo bhaviteti bhāvaḥ* ); ( 2 ) Among the bad omens pointed out by Vyāsa to Dhṛtarāṣṭra there was one according to which a Śvetagraha ( also called a harsh *graha* = Ketu ) had gone beyond Citrā and was at the beginning of Svāti ( *śveto grahas tathā citrām samatikramya tiṣṭhati* ) 6. 3. 11 ( Nī. on Bom. Ed. 6. 3. 12 : *śveto grahaḥ ketuś citrām atikrāmati svātyādaḥ vartate* ); ( *citrāsvātyantare caiva dhiṣṭhitāḥ paruṣo grahaḥ* ) 6. 3. 16.

**Caitra m. :** Name of a month.

Angiras had told Bhīṣma ( 13. 109. 9-10 ) that if one, with restrained mind, spent the month of Caitra eating only once a day he was born in a noted family that was rich with gold, gems and pearls 13. 109. 22; Nārada told the Pāṇḍavas that Brahmadeva and other gods, the Seers, the Siddhas and the Cāraṇas visit the famous and very holy confluence of the river Sarasvatī where Janārdana was worshipped ( *saṅgamam lokaviśrutam /*