

night for the region to the north of Meru and south of Lokā-loka as the sun is far removed and the earth is surrounded by the lekha;² for the Pitṛs is Suklapakṣa;³ enters water in the morning.⁴

¹ Vā. 9. 6-15; Br. II. 13. 14. ² Vā. 50. 108. ³ Ib. 51. 11; 57. 9. ⁴ Ib. 53. 14.

Rātrisūktam—a *mantra* of the Ṛg Vedins to be recited in tank ritual.

M. 58. 34; 93. 131.

Rāthamtara—the 4th kalpa.

M. 290. 3.

Rādhā (I)—came with Kṛṣṇa to mediate between Paraśurāma and Vināyaka; spoke on the non-differentiation of Śiva and Viṣṇu; Gaṇeśa was a Vaiṣṇava and Paraśurāma Śaiva.

Br. III. 42. 21, 47-8; 43. 21 and 29; 44. 29; Vā. 104. 52.

Rādhā (II)—the goddess enshrined at Vṛndāvana.

M. 13. 38.

Rādhākānta—is Kṛṣṇa.

Br. III. 36. 56.

Rādhika—son of Jayasena, and father of Ayuta.

Bhā. IX. 22. 10.

Rāma (I)—Balabhadra of the Yādava race and lord of Dvārakā. (Balarāma): brother of Kṛṣṇa and Subhadrā; See Baladeva; eldest son of Vasudeva by Rohinī; father of two sons; welcomed Kṛṣṇa to Dvārakā; asked by Kṛṣṇa to take one of the two heavenly chariots and get ready to fight Jarāsandha. Rāma blew his conch and began fighting