

the moon.¹ Asked by Bali to refrain from battle; position on the Śiśumāra about the neck; with Soma in the devāsura war;² his daughter, was the wife of Āyu.³ one of the nine planets; black in colour; it is said that the sun and the moon interrupt him and therefore both are attacked on new moon or full moon days; it is Sudarśana that makes Rāhu withdraw himself; such occurrences are said to be eclipses; below the region of Rāhu is the abode of the Siddhas, Cāraṇas and Vidyādhara;⁴ Rāhu leaving the moon is compared to getting rid of all sins by a bath in Prayāgā;⁵ attains Soma in Parvas and then Ādityas;⁶ swallowing of the moon is a bad omen;⁷ with sun or moon fit for gifts in Amarakaṇṭaka;⁸ rise of, must lead to the performance of śrāddha.⁹

¹ Bhā. VI. 6. 37; 18. 13-14; VIII. 9. 24-26; Br. III. 5. 13; 6. 20; M. 251. 12; Vā. 52. 81; 67. 60; 68. 20; 111. 5; Vi. I. 19. 52; II. 12. 22. ² Bhā. V. 23. 7; VIII. 10. 31; 21. 19. ³ Vi. IV. 8. 1. ⁴ Bhā. V. 24. 1-4; Br. II. 23. 89; 24. 136; III. 14. 3; M. 93. 10. ⁵ Ib. 106. 26. ⁶ Ib. 107. 12; 127. 10. ⁷ Ib. 163. 42. ⁸ Ib. 188. 87. ⁹ Vā. 78. 3.

Rāhu (II)— a Parā god.

Br. IV. 1. 57.

Rāhukarṇi—an Ārṣeya pravara (Aṅgiras).

M. 196. 7.

Rāhula—son of Śuddhodana, and father of Prasenajit.

Vā. 99. 289; Vi. IV. 22. 8.

Riktavarṇa—son of Svātivarṇa (Āndhra) ruled for 25 years.

M. 273. 9.

Rikṣa—son of Purujānu.

Vā. 99. 195.