

Rasau—the months of Madhu and Mādhava.

Br. II. 13. 9; Vā. 30. 8.

Rahamvarcas—a son of Sampāti.

M. 49. 4.

Rahasyayoginī—a group of deities.

Br. IV. 19. 46.

Rahūgaṇa—the king of Sindhu —sauvīra kingdom: employed Jaḍa-Bharata as his palanquin bearer, and found fault with him for not bearing it properly: He understood that he was a Brahmana, felt remorse and enquired who he was. Heard precepts on Ātmavidyā from Bharata and became devoted to Hari in a spirit of detachment.

Bhā. V. 10. 1-25; 13. 25.

Rākā (I)—a daughter of Angiras and Smṛti; wife of Dhātri, and mother of Prātas;¹ a Śakti.²

¹ Bhā. IV. 1. 34; VI. 18. 3; Vā. 28. 15; Vi. I. 10. 7. ² Br. IV. 32. 12.

Rākā (II)—a R. in Śālmālidvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 10.

Rākā (*Ekā* ?) (III)—the full moon shining resplendent and much pleasing to the eye;¹ a day fit for giving gifts;² ety. of.³

¹ Br. II. 11. 18; 28. 38, 46 and 60; Vā. 50. 201; 56. 35, 41 and 55.
² Vi. II. 8. 80. ³ Vā. 56. 41.

Rākā (IV)—Two lavas of the afternoon of Pratipada.

M. 133. 36; 141. 33, 41, 51.