

Her joy at the birth of Kṛṣṇa, and helped Yaśodā in her *rakṣa* ritual to Kṛṣṇa; joy at his escape from Kālīya; intensely attached to Rāma; surprised at Kṛṣṇa holding the Govardhana; came to see him taking Pārijāta from Indra's abode. Kṛṣṇa's respects to;³ went to Syamanta-*pañcaka* for the solar eclipse, met Yaśodā there and embraced her. Lamented the decease of Kṛṣṇa and Rāma.⁴ Entered fire after their decease;⁵ also known as Pauravī.⁶

¹ Bhā. IX. 24. 45-6; X. 1. 8; Br. III. 71. 161-5; Vā. 96. 160-3; Vi. V. 1. 74-6; 2. 2; 5. 5; 6. 11; IV. 15. 18-9. ² Bhā. X. 2. 7-8, 15. ³ Ib. X. 5. 17; 6. 19; 11. 12; 15. 44; 17. 15; 25. 30; 36. 17; [67 (v) 47-8]. ⁴ Ib. X. 82. 37; XI. 31. 18. ⁵ Vi. V. 38. 4. ⁶ M. 46. 11.

Rohiṇī (II)—one of Kṛṣṇa's wives; a Devī; mother of Dīptimat, Tāmrapakṣa and other sons.

Bhā. X, 61. 18; Br. III. 71. 242; Vā. 96. 233. Vi. V. 28. 4; 32. 2.

Rohiṇī (III)—a wife of Mahādeva-Candramatanu of Śiva; mother of Budha.

Br. I. 2. 9; II. 10. 84; M. 55. 12; 139. 25; Vā. 27. 56; 66. 22. Vi. I. 8. 8.

Rohiṇī (IV)—a daughter of Surabhī and Kaśyapa; a sister of the Rudras; mother of four daughters—Surūpā, Hamsakālī (kilā), Bhadrā and Kāmadu(a)ghā.

Br. III. 3. 73-5; Vā. 66. 71-72.

Rohiṇī (V)—a constellatoin important for śrāddha performance;¹ the worship of, in *go sahasra dānam*.²

¹ Br. III. 18. 3; M. 17. 3; 54. 9; Vā. 82. 3. ² M. 163. 41; 171. 32; 278. 14.

Rohiṇī (VI)—had Saumya as her son.

Vā. 2. 9.

Rohiṇīcandra śayanam—with which Nārāyaṇa is worshipped with the names of the moon; to be observed on the full moon day when Rohiṇī is the nakṣatra or Monday being