Romaśa (1)—a siddha.

Bhā. VI. 15. 14.

Romaśa (II)—a Vidyādhara chief in Veņumanta hill. Vā. 39. 38.

Romaharṣaṇa—a pupil of Vyāsa in charge of Itihāsa-Purāṇa, and father of Sūta. Himself a sage and Sūta. Adopted as Brahmā by the sages in their yajña at Naimiṣa; also Lomaharṣaṇa (s.v.); killed by Balarāma for his failure to honour him by rising from his seat.¹ His was the mūlasamhitā; adept in ākhyāna narrated royal genealogies.² Had six disciples.³

<sup>1</sup> Bhā. I. 4, 22; X. 78, 22-30, 36; Br. J. 1, 18, II, 16, 3; 22, 2; 24, 1; Vā. 67, 2-3; Vi. III, 4, 10, <sup>2</sup> Br. I. 1, 14; II, 34, 13-16; 35, 68; III, 59, 3; IV, 4, 8, <sup>3</sup> Vi. III, 6, 16.

Romaharṣaṇikā—the Purāṇa (mūla) samhitā compiled by Romaharṣaṇa.

Vi. III. 6. 18.

Rohaka-a kingdom of the West watered by Sindhu.

Br. II. 18. 48; Vā. 47. 46.

Rohina (1)—same as Rohita.

M. 122, 97.

Rohina (11)—the banyan tree in the Ramanaka varşa. Vā. 45. 4.

Rohinī (1)—a daughter of Vālmīki; one of Vasudeva's wives, and mother of Gada, Balarāma and five other sons besides a daughter, Citrā.¹ Had her residence at Nandagokula. Hari ordered Yogamāyā to transfer his Dhāma in the womb of Devakī to that of Rohinī. This was the future Balarāma Sankarṣana. Nārada spoke about this to Kamsa.²