

*Rākṣasa*—a form of marriage by which Kṛṣṇa married Rukmiṇī. But Rukmi objected to this form of marriage.

Bhā. X. 52. 18 and 41; 54. 18; Vi. III. 10. 24.

*Rākṣasas* (I)—see Rakṣas: semi-divine beings;<sup>1</sup> different clans—Devarākṣasas like Nairṛtas, Bhūmirākṣasas, Guhyarākṣasas Daityarākṣasas like Kāpileyas; Another classification is divācaras (Yajñamukhas) (Yātudhāna, Brahma-dhāna, and Vārtta) and Niśācaras (Paulastya, Nairṛta, Āgastya, and Viśvāmitra) who ruin the Śrāddha, but worship Pitṛs;<sup>2</sup> of sharp teeth, reside in Bhaumanarakam;<sup>3</sup> sons of Yātudhāna;<sup>4</sup> description of their forms and features;<sup>5</sup> mother, Svasā;<sup>6</sup> both Dānavas and Daityas live in Pātāla.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bhā. VI. 8. 24; Br. II. 32. 1 and 2; 35. 191. <sup>2</sup> Ib. III. 7. 132-167; 8. 60-65; 10. 111; 11. 81; IV. 1. 155; 2. 26; 20. 47; Vā. 70. 54-7. <sup>3</sup> M. 39. 8-9. <sup>4</sup> Vā. 69. 128. <sup>5</sup> Ib. 70. 54-63. <sup>6</sup> Vi. I. 21. 25. <sup>7</sup> Ib. II. 5-4.

*Rākṣasas* (II)—*ety*: (see also Yakṣa, Niśācara). When out of hunger the first created beings began to swallow water, the Rākṣasas tried to protect the waters; then the hairs of Prajāpati stood on end with anger; out of this came snakes of all sorts;<sup>1</sup> occupy Vajraka hill.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Br. II. 8. 32; Vā. 9. 30-5; Vi. I. 5. 43. <sup>2</sup> Vā. 30. 90; 31. 12; 34. 55; 39. 36; 100. 159; 101. 3, 28.

*Rākṣasajit*—a son of Jāmbavan.

Br. III. 7. 303.

*Rākṣasamātr̥s*—eight in number: perhaps the seven daughters of Khaśa and Nilā; create fear and disease among children (human beings- Vā. P.).

Br. III. 7. 156-61; Vā. 69. 188.

*Rākṣasī*—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 16.