

Bhuvana, Īśvara, Mr̥tyu, and Kapāli. Their sisters were Rohiṇī and Gāndharvī: Their overlord was Vṛṣadhvaja. Live in Śivapuram:⁶ Vanquished by Rāvaṇa;⁷ part of Viṣṇu;⁸ Rudras as different from Mahārudra, and as his attendants. For different names of Rudras see the text;⁹ one of the seven Devagaṇas of the Vaivasvata epoch: Pitāmahas considered as;¹⁰ their part in Devāsura wars.¹¹

¹ Bhā. VI. 6. 17; VIII. 13. 4; M. 5. 30-2; Vi. III. 1. 31. ² Bhā. VIII. 10. 34. ³ Ib. XI. 6. 2. ⁴ Ib. II. 3. 3. ⁵ Ib. VI. 7. 2; 10. 17; XI. 16. 13. ⁶ Br. III. 1. 61; 3. 72; 8. 6; 32. 22; IV. 2. 27 and 257; 20 47; 30. 8. ⁷ Ib. III. 7. 254; Vā. 66. 68-70. ⁸ Vi. V. 1. 17 and 58. ⁹ Br. IV. 33. 84-96; 34. 4-52. ¹⁰ M. 6. 44; 9. 29; 19. 3. ¹¹ Ib. 153. 16-21; 154. 24; 171. 38-40; 247. 10; 248. 22; 285. 8.

Rudras (II)—a tribe.

Vā. 98. 108.

Rudrakarṇau—a place sacred to Śiva.

M. 181. 25.

Rudrakāntam—a lake in the Kuru country, established by Bhava.

Br. II. 18. 72; Vā. 47. 68-9.

Rudrakunḍa—in Brahmakṣetra.

Vā. 59. 122.

Rudrakoti—sacred to Rudrāṇi;¹ surrounds the hill Amarakaṇṭha in Kalinga; he who bathes at the place goes to Rudraloka and enjoys heavenly bliss.²

¹ M. 13. 32. ² Ib. 181. 25; 186. 16-7.

Rudragāṇas—description of.

Vā. 101. 265-6.