

make a day exactly in Viṣuvat; division of day into units of three muhūrtas;¹ those of the afternoon are Raudra, Sārpa, Maitra, Pitṛya, Vāsava, Āpya, Vaiśvadeva and Brāhma; those of the day are Prājāpatya, Indra, Indrāgni, Nirṛti, Vāruṇa, Aryamana, and Bhaga; these are to be calculated according to the shadow cast by a gnomon; the muhūrtas of the night are the Ajaikapad, Ahirbudhnya, Pūṣāśvi, Yama, Āgneya, Prājāpatya, Saumya, Āditya, Bārhaspatya, Vaiṣṇava, Sāvitra, Tvāṣṭra, Vāyavya and Samgraha; time reckoned by the movement of the moon.² Kṛṣṇa born in the Vijayamuhūrta;³ the eighth muhūrta said to be kutapa, auspicious for beginning any activity; the sun becomes *manda* or inactive then.⁴

¹ Bhā. III. 11. 8; Br. II. 13. 16; 21. 95, 116-22; 24. 56; 29. 6; IV. 1. 76, 213, 216; 32. 14; M. 124. 86-91; 142. 4; 203. 10; Vā. 30. 13; 100. 215, 218; Vi. I. 3. 9; II. 8. 59-61; VI. 3. 9. ² Br. III. 3. 32, 39-45; Vā. 66. 33. ³ Br. III. 71. 206; 72. 30. ⁴ M. 22. 84-5.

Muhūrtakas (I)—the periods of 30 kalās.

Br. II. 7. 19; Vā. 57. 6.

Muhūrtak(j)as (II)—sons of Muhūrtā and Dharma.

M. 5. 18. Vi. I. 15. 106.

Muhūrtā—a daughter of Dakṣa and one of Dharma's ten wives; begot Muhūrtaka gaṇa.

Bhā. VI. 6. 4 and 9; Br. III. 3. 3 and 32; M. 5. 16, 18; 203. 10; Vā. 66. 33; Vi. I. 15. 105-6.

Mūka—a son of Hrāda killed by Savysāci (Arjuna) in Kairāta.

Br. III. 5. 34, 36; Vā. 67. 72, 73.