

guise of Indra-Vā. P.). After the war there was a famine when Vasiṣṭha helped the people with fruits and roots;² the fifth battle in which Virocana was blessed with eternal life by Śiva;³ ended with the intervention of Brahmā who gave Tārā back to Brhaspati.⁴

¹ Bhā. IX. 14. 4-7; Br. III. 5. 32; M. 129. 16; 172. 10; Vā. 67. 69; 70. 81; 90. 33. ² Br. III. 8. 88; 65. 34; 72. 20-21, 74; M. Chh. 173-178. ³ Vā. 97. 21, 74 and 80. ⁴ Vi. IV. 6. 16-19.

Tārakāmaya (II)—the fifth of the twelve Kolāhalas. Indra killed Virocana, son of Prahlāda.

M. 47. 43-9.

Tāragraha—above Nakṣatramāṇḍala; below this Budha moves.

Vā. 101. 31, 132.

Tāramandram—the high and low strains of a song; sung by Kṛṣṇa.

Vi. V. 13. 16, 56.

Tārā (I)—the wife of Brhaspati, and abducted by Soma. Of this union was born Budha. Through Brahmā's influence she was restored to her husband; (came back to Brhaspati after a battle between the Devas and the Dānavas).

Bhā. IX. 14. 4-8, 13-14; Br. III. 65. 29; M. 23. 30-47; 24. 3; Vā. 90. 28-35, 43. Vi. IV. 6. 10-33.

Tārā (II)—a Brahmavādinī.

Br. II. 33. 18.

Tārā (III)—a daughter of Suśeṇa and queen of Vāli; her son was Angada.

Br. III. 7. 219.