

and destitute of manhood; Indra told him that this would come to pass in the thirteenth year of their exile, then he should regain his manhood; (the desire of the man that listens to this history of *A.* never runs after lustful ends, etc.).—§ 339 (do.): III, 47: One day Lomaça came to the abode of Indra; as Lomaça wondered how *A.*, who was a kshatriya, had attained the seat of Indra, Indra explained to him who Arjuna really was; *A.* had dwelt with Viṣṇu in Badarī, which the gods and ṛshis were unable to behold, and whence the Gaṅgā, worshipped by Siddhas and Cāraṇas, springs forth; he and Kṛṣṇa had, at Indra's desire, been born on earth and would lighten its burden, etc. Lomaça was sent to Yudhishtira in order to bring him news about *A.* and accompany him on a tirthayātrā.—§ 340 (do.): III, 48, 1919, 1926: Dhṛtarāshtra expressed his anxiety at Arjuna's exploits to Sañjaya; 49, 1952, especially his encounter with Çira in the guise of a Kirāta, etc.—§ 341 (do.): III, 50, 1966: Arjuna's absence lasted for five years.—§ 342 (do.): III, 51, 1973, 1993: Dhṛtarāshtra expressed his anxiety before Sañjaya.—§ 343 (Nalop.): III, 52, 2018: One day, when the Pāṇḍavas were grieving for Arjuna, the ṛshi Bhadaçva came and told the history of Nala, who was yet more unfortunate than Yudhishtira.—§ 356 ff. (Tirthay.): III, 80, 4001: The Pāṇḍavas, etc., lamented Arjuna. 81 ff.: Pulastya's enumerations of tirthas.—§ 377 (do.): III, 86, 8289, 8295: Yudhishtira told Dhaumya that he did not like to live longer in the Kāmyaka wood without Arjuna. 87 ff.: Dhaumya described the tirthas of the various regions to Yudhishtira.—§ 378 (do.): III, 91, 8424, 8428: Lomaça arrived and told that Arjuna had obtained Brahmaciras (*b*), learned the Gāndharva Veda, etc. 92, 8439: Lomaça said that Arjuna had asked him to accompany Yudhishtira to all the tirthas. 93 ff.: Accompanied by Lomaça, the Pāṇḍavas (except Arjuna), etc., visited all the tirthas.—§ 400 (do.): III, 118, 10218, 10219, 10220: At the Nārītirthas they heard of, and praised the deed of Arjuna.—§ 402 (do.): III, 120, 10282: Kṛṣṇa said that Arjuna, etc., would never renounce the rules of his caste.—§ 418 (do.): III, 139, 10838: Kṛṣṇa always sought the protection of Bhīma, whether Arjuna were near or not.—§ 420 (Gandhamādanapr.): III, 141, 10896: Yudhishtira complained to Bhīma that he had not seen Arjuna for five years; they now ought to enter Gandhamādana (*b*) in company with brahmans of strict vows.—§ 424 (Bhīmakadalikhaṇḍaprav.): III, 146, 11101: Bhīma thought "as Arjuna has gone to heaven and I have come here for the sake of the flowers, what will Yudhishtira do?"—§ 436 (Yakshayuddhap.): III, 159, 11658: When they had come to the hermitage of Ārshtishena, Ārshtishena told the Pāṇḍavas that they must not attempt to proceed further, but wait for Arjuna there.—§ 438 (do.): III, 162: Arjuna had never uttered an untruth; in heaven he was honoured by gods, Pitṛs, and Gandharvas, and by Çāntanu, who, after having performed seven great sacrifices on the Yamunā, resided in the world of Çakra, and had enquired about his welfare.—§ 440 (do.): III, 164, 11883, 11902: Since the departure of Arjuna the Pāṇḍavas had not felt joy. After having dwelt in the abode of Indra for five years and obtained all celestial weapons from him, viz., Āgneya, Vāruṇa, Saumya, Vāyavya, Vaishṇava, Aindra, Pāçupata, Brāhmya, Pārameshthya, likewise those of Prajāpati, Yama, Dhātṛ, Savitṛ, Tvashtṛ, and Vaiçravaṇa, Arjuna took leave of Indra and came to Gandhamādana.—§ 441 (Nivātakavacayuddhap.): III, 165 f., 11903: One

day the Pāṇḍavas saw Arjuna descending to them with Mātali on Indra's car; *A.* gave Draupadī precious gems, presented to him by Indra; the next morning Indra visited them.—§ 442 (do.): III, 167, 11937, (11943): When Indra had gone, *A.* related his journey; against the Kirāta he had in vain employed the Vāyavya, Sthūṇākarma, Jāla, and the Çalabhāstra, and showers of shafts and stones, as the Kirāta had swallowed them all, and he had in vain discharged the Brahmāstra.—§ 443 (do.): III, 168: Arjuna continued his tale; he enumerated a great many weapons, the use of which Indra promised to teach him; Mātali wondered that Arjuna was not jerked on the car of Indra, though Indra himself got jerked at the first pull of the steeds; when he had learned the use of the weapons, Indra had said that not even the gods could now conquer him; he had received fifteen weapons and learnt five ways of using them; Indra had asked him as his fee to slay the Nivātakavacas, and had given him the car (conducted by Mātali) upon which he (Indra) had vanquished Bali, etc., and "this" diadem and ornaments of his own and the impenetrable mail, and he had fastened "this" durable (*açarām*) string to the Gāṇḍīva, and the gods gave him the shell Devadatta by which Indra had conquered the worlds (cf. § 446).—§ 444 (do.): III, 169 f., 12173, 12181: Arjuna related his victory over the Nivātakavacas; Indra had formerly been told by Svayambhū that he himself would destroy them in another body; as the gods were unable to slay them, Indra had presented those weapons to Arjuna in order to have them killed. Then Arjuna and Mātali again went to the abode of the gods.—§ 445 (do.): III, 173: While returning, *A.* destroyed Hiranyapura, inhabited by Paulomas and Kālakhāñjas, who could not be slain even by the gods, etc.; therefore Brahmān had determined that Arjuna, a mortal, should kill them; he employed the Raudra weapon. Mātali took Arjuna to the abode of Indra, and in detail related Arjuna's achievement to Indra, and Indra praised him, and said that gods, etc., would not be able to stand him in fight, etc.—§ 446 (do.): III, 174, 12281, (12289): Indra said that in the battlefield Bhīshma, Droṇa, etc., would not be equal to one-sixteenth part of Arjuna. Then Indra gave him "this" golden garland, the shell Devadatta, etc. (see § 443). Then Indra told him to depart. *A.* promised that he would show Yudhishtira all the celestial weapons the next morning.—§ 447 (do.): III, 175, 12292, 12309: The next morning, when Arjuna was about to show the celestial weapons to Yudhishtira, the earth trembled, etc. Vāyu laid celestial garlands on Arjuna; sent by the gods, Nārada came and prevailed upon Arjuna not to charge the celestial weapons without necessity, which would destroy the three worlds; then the gods departed.—§ 448 (Ājagarap.): III, 176, 12317: The Pāṇḍavas spent four years with Arjuna in the gardens of Kubera.—§ 450 (do.): III, 179, 12427: Bhīma having been seized by a serpent (Nahusha), Yudhishtira directed Arjuna to protect Draupadī, while he himself with Dhaumya set out on the tracks of Bhīma.—§ 452 (Mārkaṇḍeyas.): III, 183, 12559: In the Kāmyaka wood Kṛṣṇa, "the friend of Arjuna," came accompanied by Satyabhāmā, etc.—§ 512 (Ghoshayātrāp.): III, 236, 14752, 14770: While the Pāṇḍavas were dwelling at the lake [of Dvaitavana], Dhṛtarāshtra was much afflicted, thinking that Arjuna would not have left heaven, where he received the celestial weapons, if it were not for the purpose of avenging himself and his brothers. 243, 14941, 14956: Duryodhana, etc.,