

with the Vāyavya weapon. Pierced by a shaft of Karna's, *A.* began to reel, etc.; Karna in vain endeavoured to extricate his chariot. Recovering his senses, *A.* took up an Añjalika weapon. Urged by Kṛṣṇa, *A.* cut off Karna's standard, and then struck off Karna's head with an Añjalika weapon (the *R.* loudly crying out "Peace be to the universe!") (VIII, 91). *A.* fought the chariots of the Kauravas. *A.* and Kṛṣṇa blew their conchs; D., G., men, Cā., M.-r., Y., and M.-U. congratulated *A.* (VIII, 94). Urged by Kṛṣṇa (αϕ'), *A.* presented himself to Yudhishtira, who greeted *A.* and Kṛṣṇa. Yudhishtira, with Kṛṣṇa and *A.*, came back to the field to have a look at Karna's body (VIII, 96).—§ 609 (Çalyap.), IX, 1-2: 2, 119: Çalya was made the commander of the army (IX, 1). Dhṛtarāshṭra's lament (IX, 2).—§ 610 (do.), IX, 3-7: 3, 143, 150; 4, 207, 208, 234; 5, 251; 7, 351: *A.* proceeded towards the chariots; he fought with 25,000 foot-soldiers; Cektāna, etc. (κ), having slain a large number, *A.* attacked the rest (IX, 3). The troops passed the night at the foot of Himavat (IX, 6). Kṛṣṇa said that Çalya was equal to Bhīshma and superior to *A.* (χ) (IX, 7).—§ 611 (do.), IX, 8-28: THE BATTLE OF THE FORENOON OF THE EIGHTEENTH DAY: 8, 398; 9, 448; 11, 567; 14, 705, 708, 710, 714, 730, 737, 749, 750, 751; 18, 961; 19, 1015; 24, 1325; 25, 1364, 1395; 27, 1471, 1480, 1485: *A.* went against Kṛtavarma and the Saṃçaptakas (IX, 8). *A.* and Bhīmasena stupefied their foes (IX, 9). *A.*, having slaughtered the Saṃçaptakas, encountered Çalya (IX, 10). Duryodhana fought with *A.* (IX, 11). *A.* fought with Açvatthāman (IX, 12). *A.* fought against Açvatthāman and the Trigartas; he destroyed 2,000 cars (IX, 14). The Pāṇḍavas (in the very sight of Kṛṣṇa and *A.*) were afflicted by the Kurus; *A.* fought with Kṛpa and Kṛtavarma. Yudhishtira said that *A.* should protect his rear; *A.* began to slay the Kaurava troops (IX, 16). Yudhishtira slew Çalya with a celestial dart (IX, 17). *A.*, etc. (ββ), began to slaughter the Madrakas (IX, 18). Also the sons of Dhṛtarāshṭra almost all turned away from the fight at midday; *A.* fought against the chariots; Duryodhana rallied a small force by a spirited address (ζζ); the Pāṇḍavas, and especially *A.*, rushed against them (IX, 19). The whole army of Duryodhana fled except Duryodhana (IX, 21). *A.* (desiring to exterminate the Kurus) addressed Kṛṣṇa, recounting the loss sustained by the Kurus (νν), and attacked the remnant of the Kuru army, and caused a great slaughter (IX, 24). *A.* and Bhīma, etc. (οο), slew 3,000 elephants, encompassing the Pāṇḍava brothers; *A.* had afflicted Sañjaya's men; Bhīma and *A.* destroyed the elephants (IX, 25). Kṛṣṇa urged *A.* to destroy the remnant of Duryodhana's troops (σσ); *A.* ascended his chariot (ττ); *A.* fought against Suçarman and Çakuni, the Trigartas, slew Satyakarman, Satyeshu, and the Prasthala ruler Suçarman, and the latter's thirty-five sons, etc., and then proceeded against the remnant of the Bharata host (IX, 27).—§ 612 (Hradapr.), IX, 29-31: 29, 1568, 1600; 30, 1725: the followers of Çakuni attacked the Pāṇḍavas; *A.* and Bhīmasena came to the rescue of Sahadeva; *A.* slew them. Duryodhana abandoned his slain steed, and fled away without a companion, on foot towards a lake, taking up his mace. The Pāṇḍavas with *A.* baffled the purpose of the Kurus. In Duryodhana's army no great chariot-warrior was alive save Açvatthāman, Kṛpa, and Kṛtavarma (IX, 29). When the sun had set, *A.*, etc. (ε), started towards the lake (IX, 30). Yudhishtira in vain exhorted Duryodhana to come out from the lake and fight with

them (IX, 31).—§ 613 (Gadāyuddh.), IX, 32-33: 33, 1890, 1921: Yudhishtira (though reproved by Kṛṣṇa) granted Duryodhana that if he could slay even one of the five Pāṇḍavas he would continue king (IX, 32); Bhīmasena undertook to encounter him with the mace (IX, 33).—§ 614 (do.), IX, 34: Bala-Rāma (b) came to see the encounter.—§ 615 (do.), IX, 35-65: 58, 3246; 61, 3416; 62, 3474, 3477: According to the proposal of Bala-Rāma, Yudhishtira, with his brothers and Duryodhana, proceeded to Samantapañcaka (IX, 55). *A.* inquires of Kṛṣṇa about the relative merits of the two combatants. Kṛṣṇa said that by fighting fairly Bhīma would never succeed in vanquishing Duryodhana. *A.* struck his own left thigh before the eyes of Bhīmasena, who understood the sign and fractured Duryodhana's thigh with his mace (IX, 58). Kṛṣṇa caused *A.* to take down the Gāṇḍīva and his inexhaustible quivers, and then to dismount; then Kṛṣṇa also dismounted; the celestial Ape on his standard disappeared, and the chariot (burnt by Droṇa and Karna with the Brāhma weapon) with its steeds, etc., was reduced to ashes. At Kṛṣṇa's suggestion the Pāṇḍavas and Sātyaki resolved to pass the night at a spot outside the camp, on the banks of the Oghavati. They then despatched Kṛṣṇa to Hāstinapura in order to pacify the wrath of Gāndhārī and console her and Dhṛtarāshṭra (IX, 62). Duryodhana induced Kṛpa to instal Açvatthāman as the Kuru generalissimo; then they took leave of Duryodhana and left him alone (IX, 65).—§ 616 (Sauptikap.), X, 1-9: 4, 171; 9, 509: Açvatthāman, Kṛpa, and Kṛtavarma murdered all who were present in the Pāṇḍava camp during the night. "*A.* is incapable of being vanquished by D., As., G., Y., and Rā." They went to Duryodhana and informed him; Duryodhana died (X, 9).—§ 617 (Aishikap.), X, 10-18: 10, 550; 13, 652 (satya-karmā); 14, 670, 671; 15, 695, 696, 706: The Pāṇḍavas with Kṛṣṇa proceeded in the track of Bhīmasena and Nakula in pursuit of Açvatthāman: Kṛṣṇa, *A.*, and Yudhishtira on Kṛṣṇa's chariot. Açvatthāman shot a celestial weapon "for the destruction of the Pāṇḍavas" (X, 13). Urged by Kṛṣṇa, *A.* shot the [Brāhma] weapon. Extraordinary omens appeared in nature; Nārada and Vyāsa, seeking to save the three worlds, stood between the two fires (X, 14). *A.* withdrew his weapon, but Açvatthāman could not. Vyāsa praised *A.* for not having used the Brahmaçiras weapon before (X, 15). Kṛṣṇa said that Uttarā's son Parikshit would be stillborn, but be brought to life by Kṛṣṇa, etc. Açvatthāman's gem was placed upon Yudhishtira (X, 16).—§ 618 (Jalaprādānikap.), XI, 1-15: 15, 412: Dhṛtarāshṭra resolved to visit the field of battle accompanied by the Kuru ladies (XI, 10). Yudhishtira and his brothers set out to meet Dhṛtarāshṭra, accompanied by Kṛṣṇa, etc. (κ); they met the weeping ladies on the way (λ), and saluted Dhṛtarāshṭra, who reluctantly embraced Yudhishtira and broke an iron statue of Bhīma (XI, 12). Commanded by Dhṛtarāshṭra, the Pāṇḍava brothers proceeded with Kṛṣṇa to see Gāndhārī (XI, 14). *A.* moved away to the rear of Kṛṣṇa (XI, 15).—§ 619 (Strīvil.), XI, 16-25: 18, 540; 23, 660; 24, 684, 696: With the Pāṇḍavas and Kṛṣṇa and all the Kuru ladies Dhṛtarāshṭra proceeded to the field of battle. The Pāñcāla and the Kuru ladies were plunged into unutterable distress (description). Gāndhārī cursed Kṛṣṇa.—§ 620 (Çrāddhap.), XI, 26-27: 27, 807: Urged by Dhṛtarāshṭra, Yudhishtira ordered Sudharman, etc. (α), to cause the funeral rites of the slain (β) to be duly performed; they burnt them upon funeral pyres. Then Yudhishtira and