Durmukha to rescue Karna; Bhīma slew Durmukha, upon whose chariot Karna mounted, weeping; Karna fled, carried away by his steeds (VII, 134). Dhrtarāshtra's observations on Bhīma's victory over Karna (vv); "I think Destiny reigns Sanjaya called Dhrtarashtra "the root of this destruction of the world"; then he related: five brothers of Duryodhana $(\phi\phi)$ + Karna & Bhimasena, who slew the five brothers, resisting Karna the while (VII, 135). Karna became despondent of his life; Bhīma again deprived Karna of his steeds, driver, and bow; Karna once more fled on foot; Duryodhana dispatched other brothers of his against Bhīma, who slew them all $(\chi\chi)$. Karna wept, recollecting the words of Vidura; then, riding upon another chariot he encountered Bhīma (description), who gladdened Arjuna, etc. (44) (VII, Karna sorrowfully surveyed the slain brothers of Duryodhana, and was hard pressed by Bhīma, who was applauded by Ca., Bhūricravas, etc. (ww); Duryodhana dispatched seven of his brothers to the rescue of Karna; they were all slain by Bhīma (aaa); Bhīma lamented the death of Vikarna, who was dear to him. Then he with a shout gladdened Yudhishthira, who rushed against Drona. Beholding the slaughter of thirty-one of his brothers by Bhīma, Duryodhana recollected the words of Vidura (BBB) (VII, 137). Bhīma & Karna; a great carnage was caused by both (Sindhus, Sauvīras, Kauravas); Cā. and Si. were amazed (VII, 138). Continuation: D-r., Si., G., and Vd. applauded the two combatants. Pierced by Karna, Bhīma's driver sought refuge in Sātyaki's chariot; Karņa cut off Bhīma's weapons; Bhīma leaped into the sky in order to snatch Karna off his chariot; Karna concealed himself on his vehicle; the Kurus and Ca. applauded Bhīma; Bhīma's weapons being exhausted he fled away from Karna and defended himself with the bodies of the elephants slain by Arjuna; but, recollecting Arjuna's vow, he did not take the life of Karna; and Karna, recollecting his promise to Kuntī, did not take the life of Bhīma, whom he touched with the end of his bow and insulted with his speech. Arjuna then forced Karna to fly, and speeded a terrible shaft after him when he was retreating, which was cut off by Acvatthaman, whom Arjuna then forced to flee away (VII, 139). Dhrtarāshṭra lamented (γγγ). Sañjaya related: Sātyaki followed Bhīma; Alambusha (rājavaro, v. †5828) & Sātyaki, who slew him (!), and then proceeded, with his steeds of the Sindhu breed, towards Arjuna; Duhçāsana and the Dhartarashtras & Satyaki, who slew the steeds of Duhçasana, gladdening Arjuna and Krshna (VII, 140). Fifty Trigarta princes & Satyaki, who made them flee away, and then, passing through the Curasenas and Kalingas, approached Arjuna, and was eulogized (δδδ) by Krshna. Arjuna was not pleased with the arrival of Satuaki on account of his anxiety for Yudhishthira (eee) (VII, 141). Bhūriçravas & Sātyaki; they mutually addressed (555) and challenged each other, whereafter the fight began; each deprived the other of his chariot, then they fought with swords, then with fists and hands (descriptions); Kṛshṇa urged Arjuna to protect the tired Satyaki against Bhuricravas, who was fresh; Sātyaki succumbed to Bhūricravas; Arjuna cut off one of the arms of Bhūrigravas (VII, 142). Bhūrigravas rebuked Arjuna for his unrighteous feat $(\eta\eta\eta)$; Arjuna justified his conduct $(\theta\theta\theta)$. Bhūricravas (b), abandoning Yuyudhana, desired to die in praya (description); he acknowledged the justice of Arjuna's plea, and was blessed by Arjuna and Krshna (111). Though forbidden by Krshna, etc. (κκκ), Sātyaki slew Bhūriçravas sitting in prāya. The

warriors did not applaud Sātyaki; Si., Cā., men, and D. applauded Bhūricravas; the soldiers thought that it had been ordained by the Creator that it should be so. Satyaki justified his conduct (λλλ), quoting Vālmīki (VII, 143). Dhṛtarāshṭra asked Sanjaya how Satyaki could be humiliated by Bhūricravas. Sanjaya related the history of Çini (e) and of Somadatta, and praised the Vrshni heroes, vanquishers of the very D., Da., G., As., Y., U., and Ra. (VII, 144). Arjuna proceeded to Jayadratha's chariot. Duryodhana, etc. $(\mu\mu\mu)$ & Arjuna $(\mu\mu\mu)$. Duryodhana prevailed upon Karna to protect Jayadratha (vvv); Karna promised to do his best (\(\xi \xi \xi \xi \); Duryodhana, etc. (000) (also Açvatthāman) (f) & Arjuna (+ Bhīmasena and Yuyudhāna); Si., Cā., and Pn. applauded Karna and Arjuna. Arjuna deprived Karna of his steeds, chariot, and driver. Açvatthaman made Karna ride on his chariot. invoked the Varuna weapon; he caused a great carnage (VII, 145). Arjuna employed the Aindra weapon, etc. (description). Arjuna & Jayadratha (+ 000); Arjuna cut off Jayadratha's standard and slew his driver; Jayadratha was placed by six chariot warriors in their midst. Krshna covered the sun by means of his yoga power, so that all, except Arjuna, thought the sun to have set, and he urged Arjuna to cut off Jayadratha's head without delay; Arjuna caused such a carnage that the warriors abandoned Jayadratha in fear and fled away; Krshna again urged Arjuna to cut off Jayadratha's head without delay, telling him of Jayadratha's father Vrddhakshatra (g), who was still engaged in penances outside Samantapañcaka; Arjuna should make the head fall upon the lap of Vrddhakshatra himself, lest his own head should crack in 100 pieces; this Arjuna did, and as the head fell down from Vrddhakshatra's lap the latter's head split into 100 pieces. Kṛshṇa then withdrew the darkness created by him; Kṛshṇa and Arjuna blew their conches, and Bhīma, by a tremendous shout, communicated to Yudhishthira the message of victory. Yudhishthira & Drona, after the sun had set; and Arjuna fought with many mighty chariot warriors (VII, 146). Krpa + Acvatthaman & Arjuna; Krpa was carried away by his driver, and Acvatthaman fled. Arjuna, grieved at Krpa's death-like swoon (πππ), Karņa & Arjuna + Sātyaki + the two Pancala princes (Arjuna's wheel protectors). Krshna told Arjuna to avoid Karna because the latter had yet the lance that Indra had given him. Karna & Sātyaki (upon Kṛshṇa's chariot with Dāruka and the horses Çaibya, etc. (ρρρ), Krshna having known before the encounter that Sātyaki would be deprived of his chariot by Bhūricravas, and having therefore ordered Dāruka to let his chariot be equipped the next day, and now calling Dāruka by blowing his conch in the Rehabha note; neither D., G., Y., U., Rā., nor men could conquer the two Krshnas; D. with Brahman and Si. knew their prowess); Yudhāmanyu and Uttamaujas (abandoning Ariuna's chariot) & Karna; such a battle had never been heard of even between D., G., As., U., or Ra.; D., G., and Dā. looked at; Sātyaki slew Karņa's charioteer and steeds. Vṛshasena, etc. (σσσ), & Sātyaki. Karṇa ascended the chariot of Duryodhana. Sātyaki did not slay the Dhārtarāshtras (Duhçāsana, etc.) on account of the vow of Bhīmasena. Açvatthaman, Krtavarman, etc., were all vanquished by Satyaki with only one bow; "in this world there are only three mighty bowmen: Krehna, Arjuna, and Satyaki," said Sanjaya. The younger brother of Daruka soon brought another chariot (description) to Sātyaki; Sātyaki ascended it, and Daruka went to Kṛshṇa. A new chariot was brought for Karna also. Sanjaya told Dhṛtarāshtra that thirty-one of his