

also the *Samçaptakas* (VIII, 16); the *Kalinga*, *Vaṅga*, and *Nishāda* heroes attacked *Arjuna* with a division of elephants, which was broken; *Kṛṣṇa* urged *Arjuna* not to spare *Açvatthāman*, who at last was borne away by his steeds and entered the army of *Karna*; *Kṛṣṇa* and *Arjuna* proceeded towards the *Samçaptakas* (VIII, 17). The *Magadha* chief (lord of *Girivraja*) *Daṇḍadhāra* massacred the *Pāṇḍava* army. *Arjuna* (urged by *Kṛṣṇa*) & *Daṇḍadhāra* (on an elephant), whom he slew; his brother *Daṇḍa* & *Arjuna* (+ *Kṛṣṇa*), who slew him; the hostile force broke up; *Arjuna* proceeded once more against the *Samçaptakas* (VIII, 18), whom he slaughtered; *Ugrāyudha's* son & *Arjuna*, who slew him; urged by *Kṛṣṇa*, *Arjuna* smote the remnant of the *Samçaptakas*, hastening in order to kill *Karna*; *Kṛṣṇa* described the dismal sights of the field of battle "for the sake of *Duryodhana* alone". The army of *Duryodhana* was defeated by *Pāṇḍya* (VIII, 19), who regarded himself as superior to *Bhīṣma*, etc. (γγ), and was slaughtering the army of *Karna*, the *Pulindas*, etc. (δδ); *Açvatthāman* & *Pāṇḍya* (b), who employed the *Vāyavya* weapon; meanwhile *Karna* began to rout the elephant force of the *Pāṇḍavas*; *Pāṇḍya* ascended a riderless elephant and split *Açvatthāman's* diadem; then *Açvatthāman* slew him, who had given numerous steeds, men, and elephants as food to the *Rā*. *Duryodhana* and his brothers worshipped *Karna* (VIII, 20). *Kṛṣṇa* said to *Arjuna* that he did not see *Yudhishtira*; the *Pāṇḍavas* had retreated, and *Karna* was slaying the *Srñjayas*. The *Kurus* (headed by *Karna*) & the *Pāṇḍavas* (headed by *Bhīmasena*); *Karna* caused a great carnage among the *Pāṇḍavas*, *Srñjayas*, and *Pāñcālas*. The *Pāñcāla* chief, etc. (εε), & *Karna* (VIII, 21); *Dhṛṣṭadyumna* & the *Āngas*, etc. (ζζ); the *Pāṇḍavas* and the *Pāñcālas* come to the aid of *Dhṛṣṭadyumna*; *Nakula*, etc. (ηη), overloaded the elephants with their weapons; *Sātyaki* killed the elephant of the *Vaṅga* king and felled the rider; *Sahadeva* & *Puṇḍra*, whose elephant he slew, and then proceeded towards the *Ānga* chief; *Nakula* & the *Ānga* king (*Mleccha* king), whom he slew; the elephant-men of the *Āngas* + *Mekalas*, etc. (θθ), & *Nakula*; then the *Pāṇḍavas*, etc. (ιι), rushed to the rescue of *Nakula*; *Sahadeva* slew eight elephants and *Nakula* many; *Dhṛṣṭadyumna*, etc. (κκ), overloaded the elephants with arrows; the hostile army fled away and the *Pāṇḍava* warriors rushed against *Karna* (VIII, 22). *Sahadeva* & *Duhgāsana*, who was taken away by his charioteer; *Sahadeva* crushed *Duryodhana's* division (VIII, 23). *Karna* & *Nakula*; both the *Somakas* and *Kurus* were greatly afflicted; *Nakula* fled on foot; *Karna* pursued him and placed his stringed bow around his neck, but let him escape, recollecting the words of *Kuntī*; *Nakula* in great shame proceeded towards *Yudhishtira's* chariot, which he ascended. *Karna* at noon made a great slaughter among the *Pāñcālas* and the *Srñjayas*, and pursued them (VIII, 24). *Ulūka* & *Yuyutsu*, who was vanquished and mounted another chariot. *Ulūka* slaughtered the *Pāñcālas* and the *Srñjayas*. *Çrutakarman* (*Dhārtarāshtra*) & *Çatānika*; both were deprived of their chariots and retired; *Çrutakarman* mounted the chariot of *Vivinçā*, *Çatānika* that of *Prativindhya*. *Çakuni* & *Sutasoma*, who was deprived of his chariot, but contended on foot with *Çakuni*, who fought from his chariot; the *Si*, etc., were highly pleased; *Sutasoma* went to the chariot of *Çrutakṛti*; *Çakuni* slew many of the *Pāṇḍava* army (VIII, 25). *Kṛpa* & *Dhṛṣṭadyumna*, who got bewildered and let his charioteer carry him to *Bhīmasena*, pursued by *Kṛpa*. *Kṛtavarma* (the *Bhoja* king) & *Çikhaṇḍin*, who fell into a swoon, and was borne

away by his charioteer; the *Pāṇḍava* army fled (VIII, 26). *Arjuna* & the *Trigartas*, etc. (λλ); *Arjuna* slew king *Çatruñjaya*, and *Suçruta's* son, and *Candradeva*; King *Satyasena* wounded *Kṛṣṇa* and was slain by *Arjuna*, who then slew *Citravarman* and the *Samçaptakas* in hundreds and thousands, and *Mitrasena*, and wounded *Suçarman*; all the *Samçaptakas* attacked *Arjuna*, who invoked the *Aindra* weapon (description); the hostile army fled away almost entirely (VIII, 27). *Duryodhana* & *Yudhishtira*, who deprived him of his chariot; *Karna*, etc. (μμ), rushed to his aid; the other sons of *Pāṇḍu* surrounded *Yudhishtira*; the *Pāñcālas* & the *Kauravas* (description); *Karna* slaughtered the *Pāñcālas*, *Arjuna* the *Trigartas*, *Bhīmasena* the *Kurus* and their elephant division, when the sun had passed the meridian (VIII, 28); *Duryodhana* (on another chariot) & *Yudhishtira*; *Duryodhana* swooned away; *Bhīmasena* prevented *Yudhishtira* from slaying *Duryodhana*; *Kṛtavarma* & *Bhīmasena* in the afternoon (VIII, 29). The *Kurus* (placing *Karna* at their van) & the *Pāṇḍava* army (and *Sātyaki*); *Karna* & *Sātyaki*; many *Kurus* came to rescue *Karna*, but fled away before the *Pāṇḍavas*, who were headed by the sons of *Drupada*; *Arjuna* and *Kṛṣṇa* (having said their daily prayers and worshipped *Bhava*) destroyed the *Kurus*; *Duryodhana* & *Arjuna*; *Arjuna* & *Açvatthāman* + *Kṛpa*, etc. (νν); *Sātyaki*, etc. (ξξ), & *Karna*, who vanquished them; *Arjuna* & *Karna*; many *Kurus* fled away. At the close of the day both armies withdrew; *Rā*. and *Pç*, etc., appeared (VIII, 30). *Dhṛtarāshtra* exalted the prowess of *Arjuna* (οο). The *Kurus*, in grief, took counsel of one another; *Karna* assured *Duryodhana* that he would slay *Arjuna* on the morrow. On the morrow they beheld an invincible array formed by *Yudhishtira* according to the rules of *Bṛhaspati* and *Uçanas*. *Duryodhana* and his troops put confidence in *Karna*. *Dhṛtarāshtra's* grief (ππ); *Saṅjaya* rebuked him by reminding him of his evil acts (ρρ). At dawn *Karna* repeated before *Duryodhana* his pledge to slaughter *Arjuna*; "my bow *Vijaya* (c) is the foremost of all weapons; . . . *Arjuna* is superior to me only by having *Kṛṣṇa* ('the Creator of the Universe') for his charioteer, the chariot given him by *Agni*, his steed, and his standard with the *Ape*." He desired to have *Çalya* ("who is superior to *Kṛṣṇa*") to drive his chariot; *Duryodhana* solicited *Çalya* (VIII, 31) to comply with *Karna's* wishes (σσ); *Çalya* took offence at the proposal (ττ); *Duryodhana* repeated his request in honorific words (υυ), and *Çalya* accepted on the condition that he might in *Karna's* presence, utter whatever he desired (φφ) (VIII, 32). § 606: *Duryodhana* related to *Çalya* *Tripurākhyāna* (q.v.), which the great *Ṛ*. *Mārkaṇḍeya* had narrated to his father. "As *Brahman*, . . . the Supreme Deity acted as the driver of *Rudra*, so do thou restrain the steeds of *Karna*" (VIII, 33). He then related a story of *Paraçu-Rāma* (b), which a virtuous brahman had recited in the presence of his father. *Rāma* gave the *Dhanurveda* to *Karna*, "whom I do not think to have been born in the *Sūta* order, but to be the son of a god, born in the *Kshatriya* order and abandoned in infancy" (VIII, 34). *Duryodhana* said: "So did *Brahman* act as *Rudra's* driver; the driver should be superior to the warrior; thou art selected by us as superior to *Karna*." *Çalya* said that many a time he had heard this history recited to him, and *Kṛṣṇa*, knowing the same, had become the charioteer of *Arjuna*, and would fight if *Arjuna* were slain. *Duryodhana* eulogized *Karna* (a) and then *Çalya* (etymology) as superior to *Kṛṣṇa*. *Çalya* repeated his promise and condition. *Duryodhana* embraced