Krshna pointed out to Arjuna that Yudhishthira was being pursued by many Dhartarashtras, headed by Duryodhana, while the Pañcalas were following in order to rescue him, and that he was in great danger, though the Kurus had been checked by Satyaki and Bhima, because Duryodhana, etc. $(\omega \omega)$, would break down the very mountains; "Yudhishthira is exceedingly emaciated in consequence of his fastings; he is endued with Brahma force, but not with much of kshatriya might"; he was surrounded by the Dhartarashtra warriors with the weapons Sthunakarna, etc. (aaa); in the very sight of the twins, etc. $(\beta\beta\beta)$, Karna was destroying the Pāṇḍava division, and rushing against Bhīmasena; having vanquished the Pañcalas, etc. (yyy), he would soon come against Arjuna, and he was protected by Duryodhana: he should be slain; Karna was rushing against Dhrshtadyumna in order to exterminate the Pançalas; however, Yudhishthira was living; Bhīma (+ Srnjayas and Sātyaki) and the Pāncālas were now conquering the Kauravas, who were flying away, Krpa and Karna, etc., resisting the Pañcalas (headed by Dhrshtadyumna); the Nishada prince (coming on his elephant against Yudhishthira) was slain by Bhīma, who had checked three akshauhinīs of Duryodhana's soldiers. Arjuna then destroyed the remnant of his foes; the Samçaptakas fled (VIII, 60). Requested by Dhrtarāshtra (δδδ), Sanjaya related: Karņa, etc., & Bhīmasena + the Pāṇḍavas, etc. (eee); Çikhaṇḍin & Karṇa; Dhṛshṭadyumna & Duhçasana; Nakula & Vrshasena (at the side of his father); Yudhishthira & Citrasena; Sahadeva & Ulūka; Sātyaki & Çakuni; the Draupadeyas & the other Kauravas; Açvatthaman & Arjuna; Krpa & Yudhamanyu; Krtavarman & Uttamaujas; Cikhandin was deprived of his chariot by Karna and retreated; Dhṛshṭadyumna (+ many Pancalas) & Duhçasana: Si. and Aps., etc., wondered. Karna endeavours to rally the retreating troops of the Dhartarashtras. After Karna had gone away, Nakula proceeded against the Kauravas; Karna's son, avoiding Nakula, went to Karna in order to protect his chariot-wheel. Ulūka was made driverless by Sahadeva and entered the division of the Trigartas. Çakuni ascended the chariot of Ulūka, who took him away from Sātyaki, who then routed the Kuru army. Duryodhana & Bhīmasena, who deprived him of his chariot and bow and made him fly away; the whole Kuru army attacked Bhimasena, who scattered them. Yudhāmanyu retreated on his chariot, Uttamaujas sat down and was taken driving it himself. away by his driver. The whole Kuru army attacked Bhimasena; Duhçasana and Çakuni (with an elephant force) & Bhimasena, who made Duryodhana fly away, invoked his celestial weapons, and scattered and destroyed them (description) (VIII, 61). Arjuna (with Krshna) appeared. Duryodhana (with half his troops in order to seize Yudhishthira) & Yudhishthira, whose warriors (555) then came to rescue him with an akshauhini; Karna checked them all; Sahadeva (invoking a celestial weapon) & Duryodhana; Karna began an onslaught on the troops of Yudhishthira and Dhrshtadyumna; they fled away; Karna & Yudhishthira, who sat down and ordered his driver to retreat; Duryodhana and the Dhartarāshtras pursued him; but 1,700 Kekaya troops and a body of Pañcala troops checked them. Duryodhana & Bhima (VIII. 62). Karna & the Kuikayas, who fled to Bhimasona. Karna & Yudhishthira (who was proceeding slowly towards the Pandava encampment with Nakula and Sahadeva, the protectors of his chariot-wheels, on his two sides); Nakula and Sahadeva & Karna, who slew the steeds both of Yudhishthira and Nakula, who both ascended the chariot of Sahadeva; Calya, in order to

rescue them, exhorted Karna to fight with Arjuna, but in vain; Yudhishthira turned from the battle; Calya once more reminded Karna of Arjuna, etc. (nnn), and that Duryodhana was in danger from Bhimasena. Karna then left Yudhishthira and the twins and rushed to the rescue of Duryodhana. Yudhishthira in shame retreated with the steeds of Sahadeva, with the twins, whom he then dispatched to Bhīma (VIII, 63). Açvatthāman & Arjuna; Acvatthaman employed the Aindra weapon, which Arjuna baffled with a powerful weapon created by Indra; Acratthaman, having had his driver slain, himself guided his steeds while he fought with Arjuna; then he was brought away by his steeds. The Pandavas, repeatedly charging the Kauravas, broke their ranks and caused them to fiv away in the very sight of Dhrtaräshtra's sons, etc. (000). Duryodhana caused Karna to rally the troops; Karna, employing the Bhārgava weapon, harassed the Pāñcālas, who, with the Cedis, began to lose their senses. The Srnjayas called upon Arjuna and Vāsudeva. Arjuna spoke to Krshna about Karna; Krshna reminded him first to seek Yudhishthira (VIII, 64). Arjuna met with Bhīma and asked him to bring intelligence of Yudhishthira; Bhīma feared to incur the reproach of cowardice by leaving the battle; Arjuna went to Yudhishthira in the Pandava camp upon Bhima agreeing to resist the Samcaptakas. Arjuna and Krshna found Yudhishthira lying on his bed; thinking that Karna had been slain (VIII, 65), Yudhishthira congratulated them (ui) (VIII, 66). Arjuna told Yudhishthira the real motive of his arrival in camp (KKK), and swore to slay Karna and all the foes that very day (VIII, 67). Yudhishthira censured Arjuna, thinking that he had run away from the battle, leaving Bhīma unsupported (λλλ), several times invoking him to give up Gandiva to somebody else (VIII, 68). Arjuna drew his sword in order to strike off Yudhishthira's head in fulfilment of his vow about the person who would tell him to give up Gāṇḍīva (μμμ); Kṛshṇa addressed Arjuna on the nature of truth (vvv), relating the story of Balāka (f) and of Kauçika (g); Arjuna said he must keep his vow (FFF); Krshna suggested that Arjuna by insulting Yudhishthira, by addressing him as "thou," would be regarded as having slain him (ooo) (VIII, 69). Urged by Krshna, Arjuna insulted Yudhishthira in a long speech $(\pi\pi\pi)$; then he became despondent and desired to strike off his own head; Krshna urged him to utter his own praises, as selfpraise is equal to self-destruction. Arjuna praised himself $(\rho\rho\rho)$, and begged for Yudhishthira's forgiveness, promising to slay Karna and rescue Bhima. Yudhishthira grieved, saying that Bhimasena, not he, ought to be king. Krshna comforted Yudhishthira and induced him to forgive both himself and Arjuna (σσσ) (VIII, 70). Speeches of Krshna, Arjuna, and Yudhishthira on the same topic (777) (VIII, 71). Arjuna proceeded to slay Karna, having obtained Yudhishthira's leave: commanded by Krshna, Daruka had equipped the chariot. Auspicious omens. Krshņa addressed Arjuna in order to raise his spirits (vvv) (VIII, 72); continuation (vvv) (VIII. Arjuna's cheerful reply to Krshna $(\phi\phi\phi)$ (VIII, 74). Requested by Dhrtarūshtra (xxx), Sanjaya related: Description of the battle; Arjuna slew many. -Krpa & Cikhandin; Satyaki & Duryodhana; Çrutaçravas & Açvatthaman; Yudhamanyu & Citrasena; the Srnjaya Uttamaujas & Karna's son Sushena; Sahadeva & the Gandhara king Cakuni: Nakula's son Çatanıka & Karna's son Vrshasena; Nakula & Krtavarman; the Pañcala king Dhrshtadyumna & Karna; Duhçasana (with the Samçuptakas in the Bharata army) & Bhima. Uttamaujas slow Sushona. Karna & Uttamaujas,