at hand, and he would himself slay Karna and Calya. Arjuna said that that very day the wives of Karna would become widows (aa') (VIII, 87). In the welkin D., N., As., Si., Y., G., Rā., Aps., B.-r., etc., looked on. The battle commenced. Duryodhana, etc. $(a\beta')$, & Arjuna $(+K_r sh_n a)$; Arjuna defeated all of them; floral showers fell, etc.; Açvatthāman told Duryodhana to make peace (a7), but in vain (a8); Duryodhana urged his troops (VIII, 88); description of the battle between Arjuna and Karna; Arjuna employed an Agneya weapon, which was quenched by Karna with a Vāruņa weapon by means of clouds, which Arjuna dispelled by a Vayavya weapon; Arjuna employed the Aindra weapon (? astram dayitam devarājnah), Karņa the Bhārgava weapon. The Pāncālas and Somakas & Karna, who slew them. Seeing Arjuna's weapons baffled by Karna, Bhīma urged Arjuna to put forth his strength (ae'), and so did Krshna (ag'). Arjuna bowed to Brahmán and invoked the Brahma weapon, which could be applied by the wind alone; Karna baffled it; urged by Bhīma, Arjuna applied a second Brāhma weapon, which caused a great carnage among the Kaurava troops (description). Karna & Bhimasena, etc. (an'). Arjuna shot at Karna and Calya, and slew Sabhapati, etc. The Kauravas urged Karna to slay Arjuna. Yudhishthira appeared in order to witness the encounter. Arjuna's bowstring broke; Karna took advantage of the interval to hit Arjuna, etc. $(a\theta')$. Karna employed as arrows five snakes that had sided with Takshaka's son [i.e. Acvasena, at Khandava]; they penetrated Kṛshṇa's body, entered the earth, and, having bathed [in Bhogavatī], returned to Karna, but were cut off by Arjuna, who then covered Karna's chariot with showers of arrows and slew 2,000 Kurus, who had been urged by Duryodhana to fight. The Kurus fled, leaving Karna to fight singly with Arjuna (VIII, 89). Karna baffled Arjuna's weapon; Karna and Arjuna shot at each other dense showers of arrows. The snake Açvasena, who was hostile to Arjuna, was passing his time in the nether region, having escaped from the conflagration at Khandava; recollecting the death of his mother he now soared up and entered into Karna's quiver in the shape of an arrow. Karna and Arjuna were fanned and sprinkled with fragrant sandal water by many Aps. staying in the welkin, and Cakra and Sūrya with their hands gently brushed their faces. Karna aimed that arrow, born in Airāvata's race (i.e. the snake in the shape of an arrow), which he had long kept for Arjuna's destruction, and which lay singly in a golden quiver amid sandal dust; omens appeared, and the Lokapālas with Çakra raised loud wails. Karna did not know that the snake Açvasena had entered his arrow by the aid of his yoga powers. Calya in vain exhorted Karna to take another arrow; Karna said: "Karna never aims an arrow twice; persons like us never become crooked warriors." Krshna with his feet pressed Arjuna's chariot about a cubit into the earth, and the snake-arrow, failing to strike off Arjuna's head, broke his diadem (made by Svayambhū for Indra > Arjuna), incapable of being crushed by Rudra, etc. (at'). Celestial flowers were showered upon Kṛshṇa, etc. Açvasena appeared to Karna and asked him to shoot the same weapon again; Karna refused to avail himself of another's help or shoot the same shaft twice. Açvasena then, of his own accord, rushed on Arjuna in the shape of an arrow; Krshna informed Arjuna that it was Açvasena, who, as an unborn child, was saved with his mother at Khandava. Arjuna cut the snake into pieces, and Krshna with his arms raised the chariot from the earth.

Once, when Karna was stupefied and stood inactive, Arjuna was disinclined to slay him in such distress, but he was taught by Krshna never to spare an enemy, however weak. At that time, when the hour of Karna's death had come, Kāla, approaching invisibly, in consequence of the brahman's wrath, said "the earth is swallowing up thy wheel," and the weapon that Rama had given him escaped from his memory, and the earth engulfed his left wheel. began to rail at righteousness as not always protecting its worshippers. Karna invoked the Brahma weapon, and Arjuna the Aindra weapon, which was baffled by Karna; urged by Krshna to "shoot high weapons," Arjuna shot the Brāhma weapon. Karna cut off, one after another, eleven bowstrings of Arjuna's, not knowing that Arjuna had one hundred strings to his bow; urged by Krshna to strike Karna with "superior weapons," Arjuna then consecrated another celestial weapon with mantras, uniting the Raudra weapon with it. At that time the earth swallowed up one of Karna's wheels. Quickly alighting, Karna seized his sunken wheel with his two arms and endeavoured to lift it up; the earth rose up to the height of four fingers breadth, with her seven islands, etc.; Karna shed tears from wrath and asked Arjuna to wait for a moment till he had lifted his sunken wheel (VIII, 90). Krshna taunted Karna for appealing to virtue and the rules of fair fight by reminding him of all the wrongs done to the Pandavas by himself and Duryodhana acting according to his counsels (ak'). Karna dropped his head in shame and gave no answer, and continued to fight. Krshna urged Arjuna to pierce Karna with a celestial weapon; Ariuna. remembering the incidents alluded to by Krshna, blazed up with fury; blazing flames of fire seemed to emanate from all the pores of his body, a sight that appeared exceedingly wonderful. Both Karna and Arjuna invoked the Brahma weapon, and Karna once more made an effort to extricate his chariot. Arjuna shot an Agni weapon, quenched by Karna with a Varuna weapon, covering all the points of the compass with darkness, which Arjuna dispelled with the Vāyavya weapon. Pierced by a shaft of Karna's, while the earth trembled, etc., Arjuna began to reel, the Gandiva dropped from his hand, etc. At the interval Karna fruitlessly endeavoured to extricate his chariot. Recovering his senses, Arjuna took up an anjalika weapon. Urged by Krshna to cut off the head of Kurna, Arjuna cut off his standard, and then, with an anjalika weapon (the R. loudly crying out "peace be to the universe"), struck off Karna's head before Karna could mount his chariot. A light issued from Karna's body and entered the Sun. The Pandavas rejoiced (αλ') (VIII, 91). Duryodhana, etc., grieved; Bhīma, uttering loud roars, frightened the Kauravas, etc. $(a\mu')$. informed Duryodhana of Karna's death (av'). Duryodhana became almost deprived of his senses (VIII, 92): Requested by Dhrtarashtra, Sanjaya related the state of the Kaurava army after Karna's fall (ag'). Duryodhana resolved to make a final stand (ao'). Bhīmasena and Dhṛshṭadyumna (+ four kinds of forces) & Duryodhana (+ 25,000 warriors on foot, who were slain); Arjuna & the chariot force of the Kauravas; Nakula, etc. (aπ'), & Çakuni; the Kurus fled away; Cekitāna. etc. (ap'), blew their conches. Duryodhana challenged all the Pandavas and fought with them with great valour; he rallied the remnants of his troops and exhorted them to fight (ao'); they fled away heedless of his words (VIII, 93). Calya described to Duryodhana the carnage on the field (ar'), and urged the withdrawal of the troops to their nightly quarters.