

where a deafening noise was heard of Pāṇḍava warriors returning to the fight (VII, 22). At the request of Dhṛtarāshṭra, Sañjaya described the steeds of Bhīmasena, etc. (o), especially mentioning Brhanta (b); the standards of Droṇa, etc. (π), and the bows of Yudhisṭhira, etc. (ρ) (VII, 23). The despondency of Dhṛtarāshṭra, mentioning Bhīma, etc. (σ) (VII, 24). When the Pāṇḍavas returned to fight and attacked Droṇa, the Kurus were afraid. Duryodhana urged his troops against them. Durmarshana Dhṛtarāshṭra & Bhīma; Kṛtavarma & Yuyudhāna; the Sindhu king & Kshatravarma; Subāhu & Yuyutsu, who cut off the two arms of Subāhu; Çalya & Yudhisṭhira; Bāhlika & Drupada; Vinda and Anuvinda & Virāṭa; that encounter between the Matsyas and the Kekayas resembled that between D. and As. in days of old; Bhātakarma Sabhāpati & Nakula's son Çatānīka; Bhūtakarma was slain by Çatānīka; Vivimçati & Sutasoma; Bhīmaratha (Dhṛtarāshṭra) slew Çalva; Citrasena's son & Çrutakarman; Prativindhya & Açvatthāman; the son of Duḥçāsana & Çrutakīrti (the son of Arjuna by Draupadī); Lakshmana (son of Duryodhana) & Paṭaccarahantṛ; Vikarna (Dhṛtarāshṭra) & Çikhandin; Angada & Uttamayas; Durmukha & Purujit; Karṇa & the five Kekaya brothers; Durjaya + Jaya + Vijaya (Dhṛtarāshṭrāh) & Nila + the Kāçi king + Jayatsena; Kahemadhūrti + Brhanta & Sātyaki; the Cedi king & Ambashṭha; Kṛpa & Vārdhakshemi; Somadatta's son & Manimat; Vṛshasena (the son of Karṇa) & Pāṇḍya; Ghaṭotkaca & Alambusha (VII, 25); Duryodhana & Bhīmasena; the Anga king (Mleccha king) & do.; Bhīma slew him, and his divisions fled; the Prāgyjyotiṣa king (upon his elephant Supratika) & Bhīma (who knew the añjalikāvedha); Bhīma escaped from the elephant, but was supposed to have been slain; Yudhisṭhira (+ the Pāncūlas) & Bhagadatta (upon Supratika); the Daçārya king (upon his elephant) & Bhagadatta; Bhagadatta & Yuyudhāna; Bhagadatta destroyed the Pāṇḍava troops; Bhīma & Bhagadatta, whose elephant frightened Bhīma's steeds, that bore Bhīma away; Ruciparvan (Kṛtī-sutuh) & Bhagadatta, who slew him; Abhimanyu, etc. (τ), & Bhagadatta's elephant; Yuyutsu had his steeds and charioteer trod down and fled; Duryodhana (?) & Abhimanyu; Arjuna, etc. (v) & Bhagadatta; the Pāṇḍava troops fled (VII, 26). Urged by Arjuna, Kṛshṇa began to proceed against Bhagadatta; the Saṃçaptakas (10,000 Trigartas and 4,000 Nārāyaṇāh (Vāsudevayānugāh)) challenged Arjuna, and he encountered them, shot the Brāhma weapon, defeated and slew them, and then turned against Bhagadatta (VII, 27); but as Suçarman with his brothers followed him from behind, he again attacked Suçarman, and then again Bhagadatta (VII, 28); Bhagadatta, at last, by means of mantras changed his hook into the Vaiṣṇava weapon, which, received by Kṛshṇa on his breast, became a garland. As Arjuna taxed Kṛshṇa for his taking part in the battle, Kṛshṇa related the history of the Vaiṣṇavāstra (σ). "The great Asura has now been divested of that supreme weapon; now slay Bhagadatta, that enemy of the gods, even as I formerly for the benefit of the worlds slew the Asura Naraka." Arjuna then slew both Bhagadatta (who was ever the favourite and friend of Indra, v. 1302), and the elephant (VII, 29). Then Arjuna slew the two brothers Vṛsha[ka] and Acala (sons of the Gāndhāra king Subala). Dhṛtarāshṭra's sons attacked Arjuna, and Çakuni created illusions in order to confound him and Kṛshṇa: clubs, etc., and asses, etc., which Arjuna slew with celestial weapons; then darkness, whence proceeded harsh voices; this Arjuna dispelled with the weapon

Jyotiṣhka; then waves of water, dried up with the Āditya weapon; Çakuni fled. Arjuna slaughtered the Kuru army: one stream proceeded towards Droṇa, one towards Duryodhana; a fierce battle took place on the southern side between Arjuna and the Kurus. The various divisions of Yudhisṭhira's force smote the foe on every part of the field (VII, 30). Droṇa + the Kurus & Yudhisṭhira, etc. (φ), + the Pāṇḍavas; Nila & Açvatthāman, who slew him; the Pāṇḍavas regretted that Arjuna was engaged in the southern part of the field in slaughtering the Saṃçaptakas and the Nārāyaṇa force (VII, 31). Bhīmasena & Bāhlika + Karṇa; Droṇa, etc. (χ) & Bhīma; Yudhisṭhira despatched Nakula, etc. (ψ), to the rescue of Bhīma; Bhīma, etc., & Droṇa; the Pāṇḍavas, etc. (ω) & Droṇa, etc. (αα). Arjuna, having slain the Saṃçaptakas, & Droṇa + the Kurus + Arjuna, who employed the Āgneya weapon; Dhṛshṭadyumna, etc. (ββ) & Karṇa; Arjuna slew three of Karṇa's brothers (γγ); Bhīma slew fifteen of Karṇa's combatants; Dhṛshṭadyumna slew Candrarman, etc. (δδ); Duryodhana, etc. (εε) & Sātyaki, rescuing Karṇa; Dhṛshṭadyumna, etc. (ζζ) protected Sātyaki. At sunset the armies retired (VII, 32).

**Samedī**, a matr. § 615u (Skanda): IX, 460, 2631.

**Samgraha**, etc., see below under Saṅg°.

**Samhanana**, son of Manasyu. § 150 (Pūruvaṃç.): I, 94, 3697 (third son of Manasyu).

**Samhatāpana**, a serpent. § 65 (Sarpasattra): I, 57, 2152 (of Airāvata's race).

\***Samhitā** ("vedic text"): I, 2883 (padakramayulān), 6363 (ādhyāyane); III, 13425; XII, 7166, 7167, 7203, 7279, 7314, 7320 (ādhyāyin).

**Samhlāda**, an Asura (Samhrāda, B.). § 89 (Amçavat.): I, 65, 2526 (second son of Hiranyakaçipu).—§ 130 (do.): I, 67, 2642 (Prahādasyānujāh, incarnate as king Çalya). Cf. next.

**Samhrāda**, an Asura. § 268 (Varuṇasabhāv.): II, 9, 365 (among the Daityas and Dānavas in the palace of Varuṇa); 367 (do., the same?). Cf. the prec.

**Samhrshṭa** = Çiva (1000 names<sup>1</sup>).

**Samīci**, an Apsaras. § 250 (Arjunavanavāsap.): I, 216, 7858 (one of the five Apsaras who were delivered by Arjuna).—§ 269 (Vaiçravanaśabhāv.): II, 10, 394 (in the palace of Kubera).

**Samihana** = Vishṇu (1000 names).

**Samika**, v. Çamīka.

**Samira**, pl. (°āḥ), a people. § 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9μ, 360 (only C., B. has Muṣṭrāh)

**Samīraṇa**<sup>1</sup> = Vāyu (the wind), q.v. — Do.<sup>2</sup> = Vishṇu (1000 names).

**Samitiñjaya**<sup>1</sup>, a Vṛshṇi. § 273 (Rājasūyārambhap.): II, 14, 623 (one of the seven mahārathas of the Vṛshṇis).—Do.<sup>2</sup> = Vishṇu (1000 names).

**Samkalpa**, etc., see below under Saṅk°.

**Sammita** = Vishṇu (1000 names).

**Sammohana**, name of a weapon. § 552 (Goharaṇap.) IV, 66, 2112 (astram, employed by Arjuna).

**Samnyāsakṛt** = Vishṇu (1000 names).

**Sampanna** = Çiva (1000 names<sup>3</sup>).

**Sampāti**<sup>1</sup>, a vulture, brother of Jaṭāyus. § 128 (Amçavat.): I, 66, 2634 (with Jaṭāyus son of Aruṇa and Çyenī).—§ 425 (Hanūmad-Bhīmasaṃv.): III, 148, 11205 (all. to § 534).—§ 530 (Viçvāvasumokshana): III, 279, 16045 (brother of Jaṭāyus).—§ 534 (Hanūmatpratyāg.): III, 282, 16245, 16248 (directed Hanūmat, etc., to Lankā).