

*S'cahitāh*), 573, 595; XII, 15; XIV, 1812 (°*vadhān*), 1960; XV, 807 (°*vadhā-*), 844, 856 (incarnation of Soma), 875, 892; XVIII, 143 (°*o*).

**Saubhadra**<sup>1</sup>, name of a tirtha. § 250 (Arjunavanavāsap.): I, 216, 7841, 7847 (*maharshes tirtham ullamaṃ*, one of the five Nārītīrthāni, q.v.).

**Saubhapatī** ("lord of the Saubha") = Çälva<sup>4</sup>: III, 491 (Ç°), 659, 689, 711, 808 (C. by error Çau°), 869 (Ç°).—Do.<sup>2</sup> = Çälva<sup>4</sup>: I, 4133 (chosen by Ambā to become her husband); V, 6076 (Ç°), 6084.

**Saubhara**, name of a fire, son of Varcas. § 491 (Āngirasa): III, 220, 14164 (*putro Varcasya*).

**Saubharaj**<sup>1</sup> ("king of the Saubha") = Çälva<sup>4</sup>: III, 624, 690, 706, 761, 763, 765.—Do.<sup>2</sup> = Çälva<sup>4</sup>: V, 7018.

**Saubhavadhākhyāna** ("the story of the destruction of Saubha"). § 71 (Purvasaṅgr.): I, 2, 428 (i.e. Saubhavadhohpākhyāna).

[**Saubhavadhohpākhyāna(m)**] ("the episode relating to the destruction of Saubha"; cf. Saubhavadhākhyāna). § 319 (cf. Arjunābh.). *Kṛṣṇa* related: When *Çiçupāla*, the son of *Damaghoṣha*, had been slain, his brother, the *Mārttikārata*-king *Çälva*, in order to avenge him, came to *Dvārakā* in the *Saubha*, who moved at will and slew many of the *Vṛṣṇis*, and sought for *Kṛṣṇa* desiring to kill him. *Kṛṣṇa* was in *Indraprastha* at the *rājasūya* of *Yudhishtīra*, and when he learnt this on returning home, he set out to slay him, and found him in an island in the ocean (see Nil. and PCR.; BR. "a bay"), and blowing his conch *Pāñcājanya*, slew numerous *Dānavas*. Then, as soon as he heard of the game at dice, he had come to the *Pāñḍavas* (III, 14).—§ 320. Copious description of the combats with *Çälva*: When *Çälva* attacked *Dvārakā* it was well furnished and strongly fortified (description of fortifications and measures taken to defend the city by *Ugrasena*, *Uddhava*, etc.) and defended by *Gada*, *Çāmba*, etc. (III, 15). *Cārudeśhṇa* (son of *Kṛṣṇa* and *Rukmiṇī*), *Çāmba* (son of *Kṛṣṇa* and *Jāmbavati*), and *Pradyumna* (son of *Kṛṣṇa* and *Rukmiṇī*) rushed out against him. They on both sides fought by means of *māyā*. *Çāmba* put *Kṣhemarāddhi*, the commander of *Çälva*'s troops, to flight by a shower of arrows, and slew a *Daiteya* named *Vegavat* with his mace. *Cārudeśhṇa* slew the *Dānava* *Vivindhya* with a consecrated arrow. Then *Çälva*, riding on *Saubha*, encountered *Pradyumna* (III, 16). Riding on his chariot with a gaping *mākara* in its standard, *Pradyumna* with showers of arrows slew the *Dānavas* and pierced the heart of *Çälva* so that he fell in a swoon, but he rose again and wounded *Pradyumna* about his throat so that he became senseless (III, 17). *Pradyumna*'s charioteer *Dāruki*, a *sūta*, carried him off the field by the help of his fleet steeds, but when *Pradyumna* had regained his senses, he ordered him to turn the chariot, reminding him of the customs of the *Vṛṣṇis* in battle, and saying that he had restrained *Kṛtavarma*, the son of *Hṛdika*, from sallying out, as he would himself resist *Çälva* (III, 18). As *Çälva* used his *māyā* of the *Asuras*, *Pradyumna* shot him down with the *Brahmāstra*, and was about to aim another arrow at him, capable of killing any person, when all the hosts of the gods, with *Indra* and *Dhanuṣvara* (i.e. *Kubera*), sent *Nārada* and *Çvasana* (i.e. the Wind), who ordered him to desist as the creator (*Dhātṛ*) had destined *Kṛṣṇa*, the son of *Devaki*, to slay him. *Çälva* then mounted *Saubha* and went away through the skies leaving *Dvārakā* (III, 19). When *Çälva* had left *Dvārakā*, *Kṛṣṇa* returned from the *rājasūya*, and found *Dvārakā* deprived of its splendour, etc.

He learnt from *Hārdikya* (i.e. *Kṛtavarma*) about the invasion of *Çälva*, committed the city to the charge of king *Ahuka* and *Anakadundubhi* (i.e. *Vasudeva*), etc., bowed to *Bhara* (i.e. *Çiva*), and set out on his chariot yoked with *Çaiḍya* and *Sugrīva* and with *Dāruka* for his charioteer, blowing the *Pāñcājanya*, till he arrived at *Mārttikārata*, and pursued *Çälva* (*Daiteyāpasadaḥ*, v. 796), who, staying in *Saubha*, remained in the sky above the midst of the ocean a *kroṣa* off, so that *Kṛṣṇa*'s soldiers could not see it, but were obliged to stand as mere spectators. After a long battle with arrows, in which *Kṛṣṇa* killed numerous *Dānavas*, they took to flight by means of illusion, whirling maces, ploughshares, etc., and then mountain peaks. As none could ascertain whether it was day or night, or distinguish the points of the horizon, *Kṛṣṇa*, becoming bewildered, made use of the *Prajñāstra*, by which he regained light (III, 20). *Dāruka* was covered all over with shafts. Then a messenger of *Ahuka* came from *Dvārakā*, saying that *Çälva* had come to *Dvārakā* and had slain *Vasudeva*. *Kṛṣṇa* thought that then *Sātyaki*, *Baladeva*, *Pradyumna*, *Cārudeśhṇa*, *Çāmba*, etc., must necessarily have been killed first. Now he saw *Vasudeva* falling from *Saubha*, and swooned away; but, as he, after regaining consciousness, saw neither *Saubha*, nor *Çälva*, nor *Vasudeva*, he concluded that it was illusion (III, 21). Though *Kṛṣṇa* could not see *Saubha*, which had vanished through illusion, he discharged many arrows from the *Çārīga*. The *Dānavas* set up a loud howl, and when *Kṛṣṇa*, making use of a weapon that pierced the foe following the sound, killed them at one place, the yell ceased at that place and started from another quarter. Then *Saubha* reappeared at *Prāçyotiṣha*. *Kṛṣṇa*, *Dāruka*, and the horses were covered by torrents of rocks that concealed them, and the *Vṛṣṇis* fled in all directions. *Kṛṣṇa* then destroyed the crags with *Indra*'s thunderbolt, *Dāruka* pointed at *Çälva* and exhorted *Kṛṣṇa* to slay him. *Kṛṣṇa* made use of his *Āgneya* weapon and hurled his discus *Sudarçana* (b) against the city of *Saubha*, that fell cut in twain like the city of *Tripura* by the shafts of *Maheçvara*. Then the discus came back into his hands and was hurled against *Çälva* and cut him in twain. The remaining *Dānavas* fled in fear. *Kṛṣṇa* returned to the *Ānarttas*. It was for this reason that he could not come to *Hāstinapura* and prevent the gambling.—§ 321: Then *Kṛṣṇa* took leave of *Yudhishtīra*, etc., and set out for *Dvārakā* in his chariot yoked with *Çaiḍya* and *Sugrīva*, taking with him *Subhadra* and *Abhimanyu*. Then *Dhṛṣṭadyumna* set out for his own city, taking with him the *Draupadeyas*. And the *Cedi* king, *Dhṛṣṭaketu* (*Çiçupāla*'s son, Nil.), set out for his beautiful city of *Çuktimatī*, taking with him his sister [*Kareṇumatī*, the wife of *Nakula*; Nil., v. I, 3831]. Also the *Kaikeyas* (B. *Kekayāh*; *Sahadevaçyālāh*, Nil.) went away. But the brahmins, *vaiçyas*, and inhabitants of the country would not leave the *Pāñḍavas*. *Yudhishtīra* in due time ordered his men to make the chariots ready (III, 22). (For continuation v. *Dvaitavanaprav.*)

**Saucitti**, a prince (probably patron. of *Satyadhṛti*). § 573 (*Ambopākhyāna*): V, 196 $\mu$ , 7649 (*Satyadhṛtiḥ*).—§ 585 (*Bhīṣhmavadhap.*): VI, 93 $\psi$ , 4151 (*Satyadhṛtiḥ*).—§ 592 (*Samçaptakavadhap.*): VII, 23 $\circ$ , 986 (different from *Satyadhṛti*), 990 (*Satyadhṛtiḥ*).

**Saucalya**, pl., v. *Saubalya*, pl.

**Sauçruti**, a Kuru warrior. § 605 (*Karṇap.*): VIII, 27 $\lambda$ , 1078, 1084, 1086, 1088 (among the *Samçaptakas*, slain by *Arjuna*).

**Saudāsa** ("the son of *Sudāsa*") = *Kalmāshapāda* (*Mitrasaha*):