Acvatthaman was kept awake by wrath and the desire of vengeance. He saw a fierce owl coming to that banyan and slaving a large number of crows roosting on its branches; at this sight he formed the resolution of slaving the Pandava army while buried in sleep; he roused Krpa and Krtararman, unfolded his project before them, and asked for their advice (X, 1); Krpa dissuaded him from executing his wicked design; "Let us repair to Dhṛtarāshṭra, Gandhārī, and Vidára, and ask them as to what we should do" (X, 2); Acceptathaman tried to refute Krpa's arguments (β) (X, 3). Krpa promised to aid Acvatthaman if the latter would fight the foe the next morning during daylight (γ) ; Açratthāman's answer: he would not desist (δ) (X, 4). Arpa earnestly remonstrated with Acvatthaman, who declared his resolution to be unaltered (e), yoked his steeds to his chariot, and proceeded alone, saving that he would avenge his father (K); Krya and Krtavarman followed him. Approaching the Pāndava camp, Acvatthāman stopped at the gate (X, 5). He beheld a being of gigantic frame (description; hundreds and thousands of Hrshikeças issued from its flames) ready to resist him, and fearlessly fought it; it devoured all the weapons of Acvatthaman, who repented of his rash deed, and resolved to seek the protection of Mahadeva (X, 6), to whom he recited a hymn (η) . A golden altar appeared before him with a blazing fire on it; many mighty beings of extraordinary appearance came there (description), worshippers of Mahadeva. Acvatthaman felt no fear at the sight; he offered himself to Mahādeva as a libation on the fire; Mahādeva appeared and declared that the period of life of everybody in the camp had ran out; he gave a sword to Acvatthuman and filled him with his own energy; many invisible beings and Rā. proceeded to his right and left as he set out (X, 7). He asked Krpa and Krtavarman to stand at the gate and slay everybody who would seek to escape; he entered the Paṇḍava camp like a thief and slew Dhrshtadyumna, etc. (0) (description; he employed the Rudra weapon); Ra. uttered loud roars in joy; also Y. came there; Krpa and Krtavarman set fire to the Pandava camp in three places; "Arjuna is incapable of being vanquished by D., As., G., Y., and Rā." Before midnight the vast host of the Pāṇḍavas was slain by Acratthaman; the camp was invaded by Ra. and Pc. that gorge upon blood and flesh. Açvatthaman forgot his grief for his father; when morning dawned he issued from the camp and joined Krpa and Krtavarman. Dhrtarashtra asked why Açvatthaman did not achieve such a feat before: Sanjaya answered that the absence of the Pāṇḍavas with Kṛshṇa, as also the sleep, was the cause of Açvatthaman's success. They congratulated each other and resolved to give notice of the slaughter to Duryodhana (X, 8). They beheld Duryodhana still living, surrounded by wolves, hyenas, etc. They lamented and informed him (1); Acvatthaman asked him. when he came to heaven, to inform Drong and embrace Bāhlīka, etc. (x), and informed him who were yet alive (λ) and who had been slain (u). Duryodhana regained his senses and praised Acratthaman, etc. (v). Saying "we shall all meet again in heaven", he gave up his life-breaths; his soul ascended to heaven. At early dawn Sanjaya came to the city and lost his spiritual sight. Açvatthāman, etc., ascended their chariots. Dhrtarashtra breathed long and hot sighs (X, 9).

*Saura, adj. ("belonging to Sūrya (the Sun)"). § 417 (Yavakrītop.): III, 138, 10812 (vedasya, learnt by Arvāvasu).-§ 512 (Ghoshayātrāp.): III, 245, 14995 (sc. astram, employed by Arjuna). - § 586 (Bhishmavadhap.): VI, 101, 4608 (astram, employed by Abhimanyu, only C.)-§ 615u (Skanda): 1X, 46, 2656 (sc. mātarah).—Do.2, pl. ("worshippers of the sun"): VII. 2926.

Saurabheya, mostly pl. (oak) ("sons of Surabhi," i.e. cattle, sg. bull): I, 4195 (sg.) = Kāmadhenuputraḥ, Nīl.); V, 5262 (°ā ivarshabham); VII, 163 (do.); VIII, 4416 (pl.); XII, 10261 (khorakah Soanam), 13866 (nagah, read Sauraseyah); XIII, 842 (°gatam, sc. Çiva).

Saurabheyī, an Apsaras. § 250 (Arjunavanavāsap.): I, 213, 7858 (among the five Apsarases who were delivered from a curse by Arjuna).—§ 269 (Varunasabhāv.): II, 10,

394 (in the palace of Varuna).

Saurabheyī, mostly pl. ("yyah) ("daughters of Surabhi," i.e. kine): XIII, 1370 (sg.), 3713, 3754.

Saurabhī ("daughter of Surabhi," i.e. cow): I, 6120 (iva); V, 3609 (Surūpā nāma).

Sauratha, pl. (oah), a tribe or family among the Cibis. § 466 (Çibi): III, 197, ††13300 (Kapotaromāņam . . . rehabham

Sauratheya - Cibi : III, †13297.

Sauri ("daughter of Surya (the Sun)") = Tapati: I, 3738 (7°).

Saurya, adj. (= Saura): XIII, †3675 (gāvah).

Sauti ("son of the Suta [i.e. Lomaharshana]") = Ugraçravas, the reciter of the Mhbhr.—§ 1 (Anukram.): I, 1, 1 (Lomaharshanaputra Ugraçravāh), 7, (9).—§ 2 (do.): 1, 1, (22).— § 4 (do.): I, 1, (74), (93) (only B., C. has Sūtah), (217).— § 5 (do.): I, 1, (219).—§ 7 (do.): I, 1, (245).—§ 8 (Parvasangr.): I, 2, (271). — § 9 (do.): I, 2, (289). — § 12 (Paushyap.): I, 3, (661).—§ 17 (do., Uttanka): I, 3, (837), (839), (848).—§ 18 (Paulomap.): I, 4, ††851 (Lomaharshanaputra Ugraçravāh), 856, (859).—§ 20 (do., Pulomā): I, 5, (875), (888); 6, (897) (only B.); 7, (911), (922), (935).— § 23 (do., Pramadvarā): I, 9, (964), (978).—§ 24 (do., Sahasrapad): I, 10, (991).—§ 25 (do., do.): I, 12, (1017). § 26 (Āstīkap., Jaratkāru): I, 13, 1021, (1023), (1025); 14, (1051); 15, (1058).—§ 27 (do., Kaçyapa): I, 16, 1069, (1072), (1082).—§ 28 (do., Amrtamanthana): I, 17, (1098); 18, (1112), (1117); 19, (1158).—§ 29 (do., Kadrū): I, 20, (1189), (1193).—§ 30 (do., do.): I, 21, (1205).—§ 31 (do., 'do.): I, 22, (1223).—§ 34 (do., Garuda): I, 24, (1263).— § 36 (do., Kadrū): I, 25, (1279).—§ 38 (do., do.): I, 26, (1296).-§ 39 (do., Ramanīyaka): I, 27, (1304).-§ 40 (do., Garuda): I, 27, (1318); 28, (1320), (†1335); 29, . (1340), (1344).—§ 42 (do., do.): I, 29, (1371).—§ 43 (do., do.): I, 30, (1384), (1399), (1401).—§ 44 (do., do.): I, 30, (1426).—§ 45 (do., Vālakhilya): I, 31, (1439), (1458).-§ 46 (do., Garuda): I, 32, (1471); 33, (1496); 34, (1525), (1531).-§ 47 (do., Sarpanāmakathana): I, 35, (1549).-§ 48 (do., Çesha): I, 36, (1585), (1587).—§ 49 (do., Vāsuki): I, 37, (1589) (C. by error Soo), (1597); 38, (1622); 39, (1641), (1652).-§ 50 (do., Jaratkāru): I, 40, (1657).-§ 51 (do., Parikshit): I, 40, (1661); 41, (1690), (1701), (1706); **42**, (1737); **43**, (1769), (1772), (1783), (1787) (only B., C. has Sutah), (1790).-§ 53 (do., Jaratkaru): I, 48, (1846); 47, (1869), (1872).—§ 55 (do., Āstīka): I, 48, (1912), (1924).—§ 56 (do., Parikshit): I, 49, (1934), (1937), (1953).—§ 57 (do., Janamejaya): I, 50, (1992).— § 58 (do., do.): I, 51, (2015), (2022).—§ 58 bis (do., Sarpasattra): I, 52, (2032).—§ 59 (do., do.): I, 53, (2044). -§ 60 (do., do.): I, 53, (2058); 54, (2067), (2070), (2083), (2092).—§ 61 (do., do.): I, 55, (†2113).—§ 62 (do., do.): I, **56**, (†2116), (2126), (2134), (2139) (C. by error So°).—