

(4) Suparṇa (and Suparṇas) fought with Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna who protected the fire at Khāṇḍava; he fought with wings, beak, and nails 1. 218. 19-20; 8. 63. 68 (*nakha, daśana* (? for beak)); (5) During his fight with demons (Daiteyas) he performed the great feat of killing six of them 5. 103. 11-12.

K. Strength : Indra described Garuḍa as a great being (*mahad bhūtam*) and wished to know the extent of his strength (1. 29. 22, 23); Garuḍa said that although good persons did not themselves describe their strength and virtues he would do so due to his friendship with Indra; Garuḍa could carry the whole earth with mountains etc., the worlds, even with Śakra, with only a quill of his feather (*pakṣanāḍī*), and this without feeling fatigue 1. 30. 2-5; also cf. 1. 20. 10-14; 1. 26. 6-9; 5. 103. 10-11, 17.

L. Greatness : (1) Called *mahātman* 1. 28. 24; (2) Destined to be the only Indra of all birds and was so consecrated 1. 27. 29, 35; hence he is called *khageśvara* 1. 20. 14; *khagarāj* 9. 16. 57; *pakṣirāj* 1. 24. 12; 1. 25. 6; 1. 27. 2; 1. 28. 1, 10, 13; 1. 96. 36; 7. 103. 8; 7. 47. 35; *pakṣirāja* (Garutmān) 12. 314. 6; *gaganacareśvara* 1. 24. 14; *patageśvara* 1. 20. 10; *patagarāja* 5. 113. 17; 7. 99. 12; *patagapati* 1. 30. 22; *patagendra* 1. 28. 4, 16; 5. 81. 20; *patagottama* 1. 23. 6, 9; *patagasreṣṭha* 8. 27. 40; *patatām vara* 3. 13. 82; 5. 112. 1; 5. 117. 3; *dvijottama* 12. 324. 30-32; (3) Vainateya is counted among the Ādityas 1. 60. 38; (4) he moved at will (*kāmacārī, kāmagamaḥ*) and had any amount of strength according to his wish (*kāma-vīrya*); he was irresistible (*adhr̥ṣya*) and could not be killed (*avadhya*) 1. 21. 1; 1. 27. 2, 3, 29; (5) Vainateya present among those who greeted Arjuna's birth 1. 114. 62; (6) The account of

Garuḍa is the subject matter of a Purāṇa 1. 27. 4, 3. M. Comparisons with Garuḍa : (1) Based on his enmity with serpents : Bhīṣma wanted to kill Śālva as Garuḍa killed a serpent 1. 96. 36; also 7. 35. 27; 7. 149. 26; 8. 63. 68; 8. 66. 22; (Garutmant) 3. 157. 66; 7. 114. 87; 8. 40. 68; (Vainateya) 7. 13. 73; 7. 164. 145; (Tārksya) 7. 13. 54; 7. 114. 57; 8. 15. 41; 8. 19. 6; (Suparṇa) 3. 253. 5; (*khagarāj*) 9. 16. 57; warriors routed by Sātyaki took refuge with Droṇa as serpents, frightened by *patagarāja*, did in holes 7. 99. 12; 1. 202. 17 (Vainateya); man is freed of sins by seeing Gaṅgā as serpents lose poison at the sight of Tārksya 13. 27. 43; [also see the next]; (2) Based on his speed, vehemence and agility : (i) arrows : speed of arrows compared to that of Suparṇa 7. 109. 32; 6. 79. 50 (Garutmant); (ii) horses : Arjuna's horses compared with Garuḍa 8. 45. 68; 7. 103. 8 (Suparṇa); speed of horses dispatched by Duryodhana like that of Garutmant (pl.) 6. 101. 12; the chariot of Duṣṣanta compared with Suparṇa 1. 63. 11; (iii) individual heroes : Aśvatthāman's speed, while rushing to attack Dhṛṣṭadyumna, compared to that of Garuḍa rushing to catch a serpent 8. 42. 39; Abhimanyu so compared 7. 51. 7 (Suparṇa); 7. 47. 35 (*pakṣirāj*); Bhīma so compared 3. 153. 19 (Vainateya); 7. 31. 61 (Vainateya); Ghaṭotkaca so compared 6. 89. 5 (Vainateya); (iv) birds : swans 8. 28. 14; owl 10. 1. 36 (Suparṇa); *taṭvā* 8. 27. 40 (Suparṇa, Vainateya); (3) The breeze produced by his flight : (i) horses compared with it 7. 36. 21 (*garuḍānīlaramhobhīḥ ... hayaiḥ*); 7. 74. 10 (Tārksya); (ii) arrows : 7. 172. 22; 8. 62. 51 (?) (Suparṇa); (iii) strong wind 3. 157. 19 (Suparṇa); (4) The noise produced by flight : (i) chariot's sound compared with it 3. 230. 18; 6. 86.