

his army every day a different way, one of the ways being *āsura* 6. 20. 18; 6. 104. 16; Dhṛṣṭadyumna also knew how to arrange the army the *āsura* way and in other ways 5. 56. 11.

Āsura² adj. : A kind of missile known to the Asuras.

Ghaṭotkaca knew different kinds of missiles some of them being the ones used by the Asuras 7. 148. 36 (also cf. 7. 148. 41).

Āsyamodaka nt. : Name of a missile (*astra*).

One of the eight *astras* of Arjuna recounted by Rāma (Jāmadagnya) to Duryodhana; when struck by any one of these, the victim died, or became insane, or lost consciousness, or he slept, or jumped up, or vomited, or passed urine, or he wept or laughed incessantly; (perhaps Āsyamodaka produced only the last effect of making the adversary weep or laugh incessantly?) 5. 94. 38-40.

Indrajāla nt. : Name of a missile.

(1) One of the missiles used by Arjuna against the Gandharvas accompanying Citrasena; they were burnt by these arrows 3. 234. 17-18; (2) one of the *astras* used by Dhṛtarāṣṭra's sons against Yudhiṣṭhira for covering him up with arrows 8. 43. 21 [In both these references Indrajāla is mentioned with Sthūpākarna]; (3) Arjuna released shower of arrows against the Sindhu warriors; the arrows formed a net which looked like the one produced by the Indrajāla weapon (? or which looked like the effect of some magic? *tad indrajālapratīmanī bāṇajālam amitrahā vyasṛjat*) 14. 76. 31.

Indrāstra nt. : Name of a missile.

Used by Arjuna 3. 168. 2. [See *Aindrāstra*].

Iṣikā f. : A reed or a straw, instead of an arrow, used as a missile by Aśvatthāman; the *astra* employed on it not named, but apparently identical with Brahmaśiras (10. 12. 4, 40).

Described as a 'powerful missile' (*paramāstra*) 10. 13. 17; 10. 15. 12, 23, 33; 10. 16. 8; 'heavenly' (*divya*) 10. 15. 16, 25; 'unparalleled' (*durāsada*) 10. 15. 16; 'fierce' (*ghora*) 10. 15. 11; 'unfailing' (*amogha*) 10. 15. 31; (10. 16. 8); 'producing big flames and surrounded by a circle of lustre' (*mahājvālām tejomaṇḍalasaṁvṛtam*) 10. 14. 8; when challenged by Bhīma, who was followed by Arjuna and Yudhiṣṭhira in a chariot, driven by Kṛṣṇa, Aśvatthāman took a reed (*iṣikā*) in the left hand (*saveyṇa pāṇinā*) and thought of the heavenly missile, recited *mantras* on it to imbibe it with the lustre of fire (*vahnitejo 'numantrya vai* 10. 15. 16), and released it for the destruction of the Pāṇḍavas (*apāṇḍavāya* 10. 13. 18; 10. 15. 16); fire broke out from the reed which threatened to burn the three worlds 10. 13. 15-20; to counter it, Arjuna released Brahmaśiras (10. 15. 23) saying 'let the missile be pacified by missile' (*astram astreṇa śāmyatām*) 10. 14. 2-6; 10. 15. 20; (however, according to 1. 1. 155 Arjuna said '*svasti*' while releasing his missile); apprehending great danger to the creatures from the fire released by the two missiles, Nārada and Kṛṣṇa Dvaipāyana stood between them and appealed to the two heroes to withdraw their missiles since they were never used by any one before 10. 14. 7-16; accordingly, Arjuna withdrew it (10. 15. 1, 5, 10), but Aśvatthāman could not