

holding Daṇḍa 1. 167. 19 (*ugra*); (4) the stick (*daṇḍa*) held by Ruru compared with Kāladāṇḍa 1. 9. 21; (5) the *tridaṇḍa* held by Śunaḥsakra compared with Brahmaḍaṇḍa 13. 95. 48; (6) Garuḍa : compared with a raised Brahmaḍaṇḍa 1. 26. 7. [See Kimkara]

Devadatta m. : Name of Arjuna's conch.

A. Origin : Produced in water *jalo-dbhava* 3. 165. 22; *vārija* 3. 172. 5. B. Description : Heavenly (*divya*) 5. 47. 58; 6. 1. 17; 6. 23. 14; excellent conch, excellent among all conches, unsurpassed (*śaṅkha-pravara*) 3. 165. 21; (*śaṅkhavara*) 6. 47. 25; (*sarvaśaṅkhavara*) 7. 79. 11; (*anuttama*) 2. 3. 18; of large size (*mahāśaṅkha*) 2. 3. 7; 7. 18. 10; frightful (*bhīma*) 8. 54. 27; shining white like snow (*himāvadāta*) 8. 68. 56, or shining like a white cloud (*pāṇḍurābhraprakāśa*) 8. 54. 27; producing loud sound (*mahāsvana*) 3. 166. 11; 8. 68. 56; (*mahārava*) 3. 171. 5, or good sound (*sughoṣa*) 8. 54. 27; 8. 68. 55; (*sughoṣavanta*) 2. 3. 7; decorated with gold (*hemapariṣkṛta*) 7. 17. 8, with golden net (*suvarṇajālāvātata*) 8. 68. 56, or with gold and jewels (*hemaratnapariṣkṛta*) 6. 47. 24. C. History : It belonged to Varuṇa (*vāruṇa*); Maya brought it from Bindusaras for Arjuna 2. 3. 7, 16, 18; but according to another tradition it was in the possession of Indra and he conquered the worlds with it; it was given by the gods to Arjuna when he was to leave for his battle with the Nivātakavacas 3. 165. 21, 22; God (Indra) gifted it to Arjuna when he returned victorious from his fight with the Nivātakavacas and the Kālākeyas 3. 171. 5; 8. 57. 43. D. Effect of its sound : When blown by Arjuna its sound filled the space and reached up to the heaven

3. 166. 12; 7. 17. 8; 7. 79. 12; 8. 68. 57; it terrified the minds of the enemies (but caused delight to the friends) 6. 23. 19; 4. 61. 28; 8. 68. 57; hearing it the enemies and the horses yoked to their chariots ejected urine and excreta 6. 1. 18; or, hearing it the army of the opponents became stupefied and the horses ejected urine and blood 7. 17. 9-10, the elephants became distracted (*vicetasah*) and slower in movement (*mandavegatarāh*) 7. 65. 15; even big creatures were frightened to hear the sound and they lay low (*vitresuś ca mlilyuś ca bhūtāni sumahānty api*) 3. 166. 12. E. Use : Having received Devadatta, Arjuna kept it on his chariot (along with his bow and the quivers) 5. 47. 58; 8. 54. 27; he must have blown it on all important occasions; specific mention of the blowing is found : (1) when Arjuna attacked the city of the Nivātakavacas 3. 166. 11; when he got ready to demonstrate his acquisition of the divine weapons to his brothers 3. 172. 5; when Arjuna defeated the Kaurava heroes at the time of the cattle-raid 4. 61. 28; when the two armies of the Kauravas and the Pāṇḍavas were arrayed against each other 6. 1. 17-18; 6. 23. 15; 6. 47. 25; while fighting with the Samśaptakas 7. 17. 8; 7. 18. 10; 8. 37. 19; when Arjuna took the vow to kill Jayadratha 7. 51. 41; while fighting with the elephants of Duḥśāsana 7. 65. 14; while fighting with the warriors who protected Jayadratha 7. 79. 11; when he succeeded in killing Karṇa 8. 68. 57.

Daiteyāstra nt. : Name(?) of a missile.

The terrible *māyā* of the Asuras (*āsuriṁ dāruṇiṁ māyām*), employed by Śālva against Pradyumna, so called; with its employment Śālva was able to shoot at once a number of arrows; the missile was successfully cut