

assembled in the arena 1. 125. 19; Arjuna employed it by reciting *mantras* on the shining arrow with which he pierced the earth to produce jets of water for Bhīṣma (*saṁdhāya ca śaram dīptam abhimantrya mahāyaśāḥ | parjanyaāstreṇa saṁyojya ... avidhyat pṛthivīm pārthaḥ*) 6. 116. 22–23. [Parjanyastra apparently different from Varuṇāstra for which see below].

Parvata m. : Mountain (not named), used as a weapon by Tvaṣṭṛ.

Tvaṣṭṛ held it when he got ready to help Indra in his fight with Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna at the time of burning the Khāṇḍava forest 1. 218. 33; a heavenly weapon (not named) of Tvaṣṭṛ, known to Arjuna and Kṛṣṇa, is referred to by Bhīṣma 6. 116. 38–39. [Identical with Pārvata?]

Pāñcajanya m. : Name of the conch of Kṛṣṇa.

A. Origin : Ocean (*samudra* 1. 19. 3) said to be the origin of Pāñcajanya (*pāñcajanyaśya jananam*) 1. 19. 10. **B. History** : It belonged to the demon (?) Pañcajana residing in Pātāla; after conquering Varuṇa in the waters of the ocean, Kṛṣṇa killed Pañcajana and obtained the conch from him 7. 10. 19–20. **C. Description** : water-born (*jaloja*) 3. 15. 20; 3. 21. 30; (*ambuja*) 7. 78. 35; (*salilaja*) 7. 102. 59; heavenly (*divya*) 5. 47. 58; 6. 1. 17; 6. 23. 14; 7. 10. 20; king of conches or excellent among conches (*śaṅkharāj*) 7. 85. 36, 38; 7. 102. 59; (*śaṅkhavara*) 6. 47. 24; 8. 68. 56; (*śaṅkha-pravara*) 3. 21. 12; 7. 64. 20; (*sarva-śaṅkhavara*) 7. 79. 11; white in colour (*himāvadāta*) 8. 68. 56; (*gokṣīra-kundendumṛṇālarajataprabha*) 3. 21. 30; adorned with gold and jewels (*hemaratna-*

pariṣkṛta) 6. 47. 24, and covered with golden net (*suvarṇajālāvatata*) 8. 68. 56; producing loud sound (*sughoṣa*) 8. 68. 55; (*mahā-svana*) 8. 68. 56. **D. Sound** : Its sound (*nāda, nirghoṣa, rava, ninada*) was frightful (*bhairava*) 7. 56. 36; (*ghora*) 7. 102. 57, 58; the sound (*nirghoṣa*) was produced only on the *ṛṣabha* note (*ārṣabhenaiva pūritam*) 7. 56. 36 [Nī. *ārṣabhena ṛṣahasvaraprakāreṇa* on 7. 79. 39 Bom. Ed.]; Kṛṣṇa filled it fully with breath while blowing it (3. 21. 30) and the sound caused the whole world, including the *pātāla*, the heaven, and the guardians of the quarters, to tremble 7. 51. 42; Kṛṣṇa blew it forcefully to produce a shrill note (*pāñcajanyaṁ ca balavad dadhmau tāreṇa keśavaḥ*) 7. 78. 37; the sound excelled all other sounds and filled the heaven and the earth 7. 79. 13; 7. 102. 59; 8. 37. 19; 8. 68. 57; it reverberated in forests, mountains, rivers and directions 8. 68. 57; 6. 55. 102; it produced sound like the one heard at the flash of a lightning 5. 149. 65. **E. Effect of the sound** : The sound caused delight to warriors on Kṛṣṇa's side 5. 149. 65; 6. 1. 17; but the enemies felt dejected (5. 47. 59; 8. 37. 20), and trembled; they lost courage, and the draught-animals passed urine and dung 7. 64. 21–24; 6. 1. 18; 6. 67. 2; 7. 3. 19; 8. 68. 55; 9. 3. 19; hearing it enemies, strong and weak, fell on the ground 7. 78. 38. **F. Uses** : (1) In the epic war : (i) when the Pāṇḍava warriors reached Kurukṣetra they blew their respective conches and so did Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna 5. 149. 64–65; (ii) when the two armies were arrayed against each other, ready to fight, Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna blew their conches 6. 1. 17; 6. 23. 15; (iii) Kṛṣṇa blew his Pāñcajanya at the start of the second day's war 6. 47. 25 (and presumably