

made by Varuṇa : (1) In battles : Varuṇa bound thousands of Daityas with them in the fight with Tārakāsura 3. 42, 28; during Varuṇa's fight with the demons, Bali, son of Virocana, was bound by the *pāśas* 12. 220. 18; Bali would be free from these *pāśas* at the turn of time (*mokṣayante vāruṇāḥ pāśās taveme kālaparyayāt*) 12. 220. 110; at a time only one *pāśa* of Bali will be released (*ekaiikas te tadā pāśaḥ kramaśaḥ pratimokṣyate*) 12. 220. 114; Varuṇa equipped himself with *pāśa* (sg.) when he got ready to help Indra in his fight with Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna at the Khāṇḍava forest 1. 218. 31; (2) To punish the sinners : Varuṇa has one thousand *pāśas* with which he binds a liar; when the liar is to be released he is freed of one *pāśa* at the end of each year 2. 61. 67-68; sinners in general bound by the *pāśas* of Varuṇa 12. 96. 20; 3. 190. 60; one who does not give what he has promised to give, or one who takes back what has been given, is bound by the *pāśas* of Varuṇa 13. 61. 72; every one is afraid at the sight of Varuṇa's *pāśas* 12. 220. 89; Varuṇa binding with *pāśas* referred to as *saṁyama* (?) (*vāruṇe caiva saṁyame*) 2. 69. 16 (Nī. *saṁyame vaśīkaraṇe* on Bom. Ed. 2. 78. 19].

D. Pāśas obtained by Arjuna : Arjuna received from Varuṇa the *pāśas* along with the secret of withdrawing them (*pratigṛh-ṇīṣva kaunteya sarahasyanivartanān*); if Arjuna used them on his stretched bow, even Antaka could not get rid of them; with their use Arjuna could destroy every Kṣatriya on the earth 3. 42. 27, 29, 30; Arjuna's receiving the *astra* of Varuṇa, without naming it, referred to 3. 89. 12; 3. 164. 29; 4. 56. 14; 7. 53. 43; 12. 5. 13-14. [See Vāruṇa<sup>1</sup>, Vāruṇa<sup>2</sup>]

Pāśupata nt., (m.) : Name of the missile of Śiva 7. 57. 16.

A. Description : Heavenly (*divya*) 3. 41. 7; 3. 163. 51; 7. 41. 7; 7. 57. 62; 13. 14. 124; large, of huge shape (*mahat*) 3. 41. 13; 13. 14. 124; (*mahākāya*) 13. 14. 125; (*mahāstra*) 1. 1. 109; 8. 57. 44; (*paramāstra*) 7. 57. 16; fierce (*ghora*) 3. 41. 7, 22; 5. 47. 100; 7. 57. 79; (*sughora*) 8. 57. 44; (*mahāghora*) 13. 14. 124; (*raudra*) 3. 163. 48; eternal (*sanātana*) 3. 163. 49; burning (*jājvalat*) 3. 41. 22; (*sasphuliṅgam ... visrjantam* (mas.) *ivānalām*) 13. 14. 125; (*udgirantam* (mas.) *ivānalām*) 13. 14. 126; itself irresistible (*apratihata*) 3. 163. 51; (*dūrāsada*) 3. 163. 52, but resisting all other missiles (*sarvā-strapratishedhana*) 3. 163. 51; (*sarvaśastra- vighātana*) 13. 14. 127; unsurpassed, indescribable (*advitīyam anirdeśyam*) 13. 14. 125; frightful to all beings (*sarvabhūta- bhayāvaha*) 13. 14. 125; difficult to be endured even by gods, Dānavas, and Rākṣasas (*duṣprasahaṁ suradānavarākṣasaiḥ*) 3. 163. 52; destroying the enemies and their armies (*utsādanam amitrāṇām parasenānikartanam*) 3. 163. 52; capable of destroying the three worlds (*trailokyasaṁhārakara*) 8. 57. 44; described as having a terrible bodily form — having one foot, large teeth, a thousand heads and bellies, and a thousand arms, tongues, and eyes — (*ekapādam mahādām- śtraṁ sahasraśirasodaram | sahasrabhujā- jihvākṣam*) 13. 14. 126. B. Use by Śiva : (1) Śiva killed with it all Daityas in the battle 7. 57. 16; (all the enemies of gods) 7. 57. 65; (2) Śiva charged his arrow with the Pāśupata missile and shot it to burn the *tripuras* of the three sons of Tāraka Asura 8. 24. 115, 120; (8. 24. 4, 10-12); 13. 14. 128. C. Śiva