

(*puruṣo 'paraḥ / yuvā*) with golden armour, wearing heavenly *kuṇḍalas*, and holding *śakti*; he became *Viśākha* since he was produced due to *vajraviśana* (*yad vajraviśanāḥ jāto viśākhas tena so 'bhavat*) 3. 216. 12-14 [*viśana* 'opening made by the Vajra'? *Nīla*. : 'digging up of the arm' *bāhor ākhananāt* Bom. Ed. 3. 227. 17]; (vi) Śiva and Indra : (a) Śiva, in the form of a child in the lap of *Umā*, froze the arm of Śakra which held Vajra (since apparently Indra wanted to strike Vajra at the child not realising that the child was Śiva); when *Brahmā* and the other gods propitiated Śiva (*Rudra*) and *Umā*, Indra's hand, holding the Vajra, became as before 7. 173. 60-63; 13. 145. 30-34; (b) Indra once desirous to have *Maheśvara's* glory hurled his Vajra at him; it burnt *Maheśvara's* throat and departed; that is why Śiva is called *Śrikanṭha* (*tena śrikanṭhatā mama*; *Nīla*. *śrikanṭhatā = nīla-kanṭhatā* on Bom. Ed. 13. 127. 47) 13. 128. 8; (vii) Indra and *Mandara* : *Mandara*, son of *Hiraṇyakaśipu*, fought with Indra for a million years; due to the boon he had obtained from *Mahādeva* (Śiva) Indra's Vajra was shattered on the limbs of the "tormentor" (*graho*?) *Mandara* 13. 14. 53-54 (*Nī. grahasya mandāranāmnaḥ* on Bom. Ed. 13. 14. 75). E. Knowledge of Vajra by Arjuna and its use by him : Arjuna learnt (*adhītvān*) the Vajra missile from Indra (and other missiles from *Yama*, *Kubera*, and *Varuṇa*) 3. 89. 12; (i) *Mātali* advised Arjuna to use Indra's favourite missile against the *Nivātakavaca* demons; Arjuna released (*udīraya-*) it after resorting to a firm place (*acalam sthānam āsādya*) and after reciting the *mantras* on the *Gāṇḍīva* bow (*gāṇḍīvam anumantrya ca*); the result

was that the sharp, iron arrows released from his bow had the impact of Vajra (*amuñcam vajrasamsparsān āyasān nīsitān śarān*); the arrows, propelled by the Vajra and which had themselves become Vajra-like (*te vajra-coditā bāṇā vajrabhūtāḥ*) pierced the *māyās* of the demons and the demons themselves; they all fell down on the ground when struck by the impact (*vega*) of Vajra; the arrows killed also those demons who had entered the ground 3. 169. 12-17; (ii) Arjuna used the Vajra missile to kill the *Samśapta* warriors who showered arrows at *Kṛṣṇa* and Arjuna to completely cover them 7. 26. 19-20. F. As standard of comparison : Various things compared with Vajra : 1. arrows : of Arjuna 6. 114. 55, 57; 7. 68. 56; 7. 78. 10; 8. 21. 32; 8. 55. 3; 8. 67. 16; 14. 73. 29; 14. 78. 27; of Arjuna and *Karṇa* 8. 65. 7; of *Sātyaki* 7. 91. 20; 7. 94. 14; 7. 95. 42; of *Abhimanyu* 6. 75. 24; of the *Pāṇḍya* king 8. 15. 8; of *Droṇa* 7. 72. 30; of *Bhūriśravas* 6. 70. 9; of *Aśvasena* 7. 171. 49; 2. *gadā* : of *Bhīma* 6. 58. 34; 7. 109. 11; 7. 110. 13 (*gadā* not mentioned); 7. 152. 27; of *Sātyaki* 7. 169. 19; of *Karṇa* 8. 27. 29; 3. *cakra* of *Kṛṣṇa* 6. 55. 86; 4. *musala* : 16. 4. 35, 39, 37 (*erakā*); 5. Arjuna's banner with monkey on it 9. 3. 18; 6. strong built of *Karṇa* 8. 5. 11; of the *Pāṇḍya* king 8. 15. 13; 7. strong arms 8. 23. 26; 8. hard heart 7. 50. 49; 8. 5. 24; 9. 2. 4; 12. 171. 23; 9. the *Makaravyūha* 6. 76. 5 (*vajrakulpaḥ*; Vajra = the missile or the *Vajravyūha*?) 10. sound produced while fighting with different objects compared with that of the Vajra : (i) sound produced by arrows 7. 141. 21; (ii) by various weapons 7. 141. 23; (iii) by *gadā* 9. 56. 60; (iv) by summits of mountains hurled as missiles 7. 153. 26; (v) by fists 7. 152.