

time of the cattle-raid to swallow the Vāyavyāstra used by Droṇa (*vāyavyam ... astram astreṇa pāṇḍavaḥ | ... grasate sma ...*) 4. 53. 48; against Bhīṣma at the time of the cattle raid 4. 59. 21; at the time of displaying his skill in the use of missiles 1. 125. 19; (ii) by Bhīṣma, against Arjuna at the time of the cattle-raid 4. 59. 21; against Rāma Jāmadagnya who combated it with the use of the Guhyakāstra 5. 181. 11; (iii) by Droṇa, against Arjuna at the time of the cattle-raid 4. 53. 48; (iv) the effect of the Vāyavyāstra was produced by the Nivātakavaca demons by employing their *māyā* while fighting with Arjuna; it produced wind, the velocity of which was obstructed by Arjuna by the use of the Śaila astra (*śailena ca mahāstreṇa vāyor vegam adhārayam*) 3. 168. 9-10; the demons again practised their different *māyās* simultaneously (*prākurvan vividhā māyā yaugapadyena*) and produced the Astra of Vāyu (along with that of Agni and the Aśmavarṣa); it oppressed Arjuna and produced darkness all around, which was dispelled by Arjuna by employing his Astramāyā 3. 168. 11-13, 25-26. D. Effects : Arjuna created wind by the use of the Vāyavya astra (*vāyavyeṇāsrjad vāyum*) 1. 125. 19; the wind that was released by the use of the missile agitated the sky, felled the trees, and killed soldiers 6. 98. 18-20; when used against the Saṁsaptakas, god Vāyu (*bhagavān vāyuh*) swept them away together with their horses, elephants, chariots and weapons, like dried leaves; they appeared like birds flying away from trees 7. 18. 22-23. [See Vāyuvarṣa]

Vāyuvarṣa nt. : A missile (?) of the Nivātakavaca demons produced by their

māyā.

The Nivātakavaca demons employed their various *māyās* simultaneously (*prākurvan vividhā māyā yaugapadyena*) against Arjuna which produced, besides other missiles, the Vāyuvarṣa; it afflicted Arjuna; as a result of the simultaneous use of these missiles there was darkness all around 3. 168. 11-13; Arjuna used his Astramāyā to defeat the *māyās* of the demons 3. 168. 25-26; earlier also the Nivātakavaca demons had produced wind blowing with velocity apparently by using the same Vāyuvarṣa missile produced by the *māyā*; Arjuna obstructed the velocity of the wind (*vāyor vegam adhārayam*) by using the Śaila astra 3. 168. 9-10. [See Vāyavyāstra]

Vāruṇa¹ adj. (pl.): of the Pāśas of Varuṇa 12. 220. 18. [See Pāśa]

Vāruṇa² adj.: of Gāṇḍiva bow, originally belonging to Varuṇa.

It is one of the three divine bows belonging to celestial beings (*divyāni dhanūṁṣi dvicārṇām*), the other two being Vijaya of Mahendra and Śarṅga of Viṣṇu 5. 155. 5-6. [See Gāṇḍiva]

Vāruṇa³ adj. (du.): of the two quivers of Varuṇa.

Described as heavenly (*divyau*) 5. 59. 12, (*divyarūpau*) 8. 57. 42; great (*maheśudhī*) 1. 216. 7; 5. 59. 12; 8. 57. 42; inexhaustible (*akṣoyyau*) 1. 216. 7; (*akṣayau*) 5. 59. 12; 8. 57. 42; full of arrows (*śarapūrṇau*) 5. 59. 12; Varuṇa gave them to Arjuna at the time of burning the Khāṇḍava forest (*prādād vai...akṣayyau ca maheśudhī*) 1. 216. 7; according to Karṇa, however, these were given by Havyavāha (Agni) himself to Arjuna (*maheśudhī...havyavāhāt*) 8. 57. 42.