

having set out to insult the Pāṇḍavas under the pretext of supervising their cattle stations, was vanquished by the Gandharva king Citrasena; Duryodhana was made captive, and the soldiers took refuge with Yudhishtira, who prevailed upon Arjuna to rescue Duryodhana, he being himself prohibited by a sacrifice. **244**: As the Gandharvas would not set free Duryodhana, etc., as requested by Arjuna, a fierce battle ensued. **245**, 14984, 15001, 15002, 15003, 15004, 15005: The Gandharvas in vain attempted to break the cars of the Pāṇḍavas; especially Arjuna sent millions of them to the abode of Yama by means of his Āgneya weapon. The Gandharvas then rose up to the skies, taking the Dhārtarāshtras with them, showering maces, darts, etc., upon Arjuna, who killed them with his weapons Sthūṇākarna (C. Sthūlā), Indrajāla, Saura, Āgneya, and Saumya. At last Citrasena rushed at Arjuna, armed with a mace of iron; when Arjuna had cut that mace into seven pieces with his arrows, Citrasena, by means of his science, concealed himself from the view of Arjuna, and thus continued to fight with him; but Arjuna destroyed his power of concealing himself by shooting at him with his celestial arms, guided by the sound (*śabdavedham samācṛitya*). Then Citrasena showed himself to Arjuna, reminding him that he was his friend, and the battle was interrupted. **246**, 15010: Citrasena relates that he had been acquainted with the purpose of Duryodhana, etc., and had been requested by Indra to bring Duryodhana thither in chains; Arjuna entreated him to set Duryodhana free, but, at the request of Citrasena, they left the matter to be decided by Yudhishtira; Yudhishtira then liberated all the Kauravas. **249**, 15070: Duryodhana renounced all food from shame, as he had been liberated by Arjuna.—§ 513 (do.): III, **252**, 15173, 15189: The Dānavas (Daityas) in Pātāla comforted Duryodhana, saying that Naraka, who had been reborn as Karṇa, would slay Arjuna, etc., and that the Saṃcāptakas, possessed by the Rākshasas, were desirous of slaying Arjuna, etc.—§ 514 (do.): III, **252**, 15196: Karṇa promised to slay Arjuna; Duryodhana was comforted.—§ 518 (Mṛgasvapn.): III, **258**: The Pāṇḍavas left Dvaitavana and repaired to the Kāmyaka forest.—§ 522 (Draupadīharanap.): III, **264**: The Sindhu king Jayadratha saw Kṛṣṇā and became enamoured of her. **265**: Koṭikāśya introduced him to Kṛṣṇā. **266**: She said that her husbands were hunting, Arjuna to the west, etc. **267**: Jayadratha was treated hospitably by Kṛṣṇā, and asked her to leave the miserable Pāṇḍavas and become his wife. **268**, 15656: She threatened him with Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna, etc., but at last she was obliged to ascend his chariot. **269**: The Pāṇḍavas overtook Jayadratha. **270**, 15695: Kṛṣṇā showed Jayadratha each of the five Pāṇḍavas. **271**, 15717, 15759, 15767: Arjuna killed the twelve Sauvīra heroes, etc.; Jayadratha, etc., fled; Arjuna exhorted Bhīma to refrain from slaughtering the remnant of the Saindhava host; Bhīma and Arjuna went in search of Jayadratha; Arjuna killed the horses of Jayadratha, but entreated Bhīma not to kill himself.—§ 524 (Jayadrathavim.): III, **272**, 15805: Jayadratha obtained from Śiva that he should be able to defeat all the five Pāṇḍavas; but Arjuna was invincible, being in reality Nara, who had formerly practised austerities in Badarī, and had acquired the thunderbolt, etc., from the Lokapālas, and was protected by Kṛṣṇa. The Pāṇḍavas continued to dwell in Kāmyaka.—§ 546 (Kuṇḍalāharanap.): III, **300** ff.: Lomaśa had conveyed a message from Indra to Yudhishtira: "That intense fear of thine which thou dost never express to

anyone I will remove when Dhanañjaya (i.e. Arjuna) has left." After twelve years of the exile of the Pāṇḍavas had passed away, Indra obtained for Arjuna the earrings and mail of Karṇa, giving him a lance instead; **301**, 16974, 16976; **302**, 16984, 16989.—[§ 547 (do.): III, **309**: Karṇa was always desirous of fighting with Phālguna (i.e. Arjuna), and he and Karṇa used to challenge each other.]—§ 548 (Āraṇeyap.): III, **313**, 17409, 17412: When the Pāṇḍavas had left Kāmyaka and returned to Dvaitavana, and a deer carried off a brahman's *araṇi* and *mantha*, Arjuna repented that he had not slain Karṇa; Arjuna and his brothers were sent after water and dropped down dead, until Yudhishtira resuscitated them all by answering the questions of the Yaksha (i.e. Dharma).—§ 549 (Pāṇḍavapr.): IV, **1**, 8, (9), (19); **2**, 41, 51, (52), 60; **5**, 149, 150, (154); **11**, 305: Yudhishtira asked Arjuna to select some spot where they might dwell during the fourteenth year without being recognized; Arjuna mentioned some countries surrounding the kingdom of the Kurus; Yudhishtira chose the city of Virāṭa, where Arjuna presented himself as one of the neuter sex, Brhannalā by name, saying that he had been a waiting-maid of Kṛṣṇā's; Arjuna carried Kṛṣṇā; Arjuna caused them to stow away their weapons on a *ṣamī* tree near a cemetery; they assumed secret names, Vijaya (i.e. Arjuna), etc.; Arjuna (§ 549c), "who proceeded to the Khāṇḍava forest and gratified Agni on a single car, vanquishing and slaying Nāgas and Rākshasas, and who married the sister of the Nāga king Vāsuki . . . the tenth Rudra, the thirteenth Āditya, the ninth Vasu, the tenth Graha," said: "I sing, dance, and play on instruments; I will be dancing-master to Uttarā."—§ 550 (Samayapāl.): IV, **13**, 332: Arjuna distributed among his brothers the proceeds of the sale of worn-out clothes which he received in the inner apartments of the palace, etc.; he pleased the king and all the ladies of the inner apartments by singing and dancing.—§ 551 (Kicakavadhap.): IV, **14-24**: **19**, 576; **24**, 846: The senāpati Kicaka tempted Kṛṣṇā, and was slain by Bhīmasena.—§ 552 (Goharanap.): IV, **35-69**: **35**, 1168; **36**, 1179, 1180, 1188; **37**, 1198, 1206, 1213, 1229; **38**, 1264, 1272; **39**, 1299; **41**, 1324; **43**, 1344, 1355, 1362; **44**, 1368, (1371), (1374), 1375, 1378, (1380), 1387; **45**, (1395), 1398, 1399, 1407, 1425; **46**, 1445, (1446); **47**, 1492; **48**, 1514, 1516; **50**, 1574; **51**, 1602; **53**, 1630, 1640; **54**, 1684; **55**, 1703, 1715, 1726, 1728, (1738); **56**, 1764, 1772; **57**, 1785, 1787, 1790, 1811, 1819; **58**, 1824, 1833, 1853, 1871, 1873, 1874, 1878, 1882, 1886; **59**, 1901, 1905, 1916; **60**, 1949; **61**, (1963), 1966, 1989, 1992; **62**, 1998, 2014; **64**, 2054, 2065; **65**, 2086, (2101); **66**, 2120, 2122, (2140), 2142: Duryodhana, etc., invaded Virāṭa's country and plundered his cattle and wealth. The Pāṇḍavas helped Virāṭa; Uttara with Brhannalā (i.e. Arjuna) for his charioteer encountered the Kurus; Arjuna seized his own weapons, defeated the foes, and was recognized; but the appointed time had passed; the conquered cattle and wealth was recovered and the Kurus fled; when Uttara became afraid he was comforted by Arjuna: (§ 552d) "At Indra's command I formerly slew . . . the Paulomas and Kālakhañjas; *aham Indrād dṛḍhāṃ muṣṭīm, Brahmanāḥ kṛtāhastatām | prāgaḍhe tumulaṃ citram anividdham* (B. *iti viddhi*) *Prajāpateḥ*; on the other side of the Ocean I vanquished 60,000 of car-warriors residing in Hiranyapura . . . I have obtained the Raudra from Rudra, the Vāruṇa from Varuṇa, the Āgneya from Agni, the Vāyavya astra from Mātariḡvan, the thunderbolt (*vajra*) and other weapons from