

foes that day (VIII, 67). Yudhishtira censured A., thinking that he had run away from the battle leaving Bhīma unsupported (λλλ), several times invoking him to give up the Gāṇḍīva to somebody else (VIII, 68). A. drew his sword in order to strike off Yudhishtira's head in fulfilment of his vow regarding the person who would tell him to give up the Gāṇḍīva (μμμ); Kṛṣṇa addressed A. on the nature of truth (ννν); A. said he must keep his vow (ξξξ); Kṛṣṇa suggested that A., by insulting Yudhishtira, by addressing him with "thou," would be regarded as having slain him (ooo) (VIII, 69). Urged by Kṛṣṇa, A. insulted Yudhishtira in a long speech (πππ); then he became despondent and desired to cut off his own head; Kṛṣṇa urged him to utter his own praises, as self-praise was equal to self-destruction. A. praised himself (ppp) and asked for Yudhishtira's forgiveness, promising to slay Karna and rescue Bhīma. Kṛṣṇa induced him to forgive both himself and A. (sss) (VIII, 70). Speeches of Kṛṣṇa, A., and Yudhishtira on the same topic (τττ) (VIII, 71). A. proceeded to slay Karna, having obtained Yudhishtira's leave; Kṛṣṇa addressed A. in order to raise his spirits (vvv) (VIII, 72); continuation (vvv) (VIII, 73). A.'s cheerful reply to Kṛṣṇa (ψψψ) (VIII, 74). Sanjaya related: A. slew many (VIII, 75). Bhīma said to his charioteer Viçoka that he was anxious about A. and Yudhishtira; Viçoka pointed out to Bhīma that A. was returning to battle (www) (VIII, 76). A. and Bhīma attacked the Kaurava army (description) (VIII, 77). A. produced a river of blood (description). Requested by A. (ζ), Kṛṣṇa brought him to Karna; Duryodhana attacked A.; A. vanquished Açvatthāman, Kṛpa, and Kṛtavarma; Çikhaṇḍin, etc. (ι), proceeding towards A., checked the foes (VIII, 79). A., avoiding Karna, proceeded to the rescue of Bhīma; he informed Bhīma that Yudhishtira was well; he slew ten sons of Dhṛtarāshtra (VIII, 80). A. was assailed by ninety Saṃçaptakas as he was proceeding towards Karna's chariot; he slew them; so also many Kauravas and a force of Mlecchas, mounted on 1,300 elephants under the command of Duryodhana. Bhīma rushed towards A., and destroyed a small unslaughtered remnant of the Kauravas; then he followed A. in his rear (VIII, 81). Kṛṣṇa urged A. to slay Karna; A. proceeded with Bhīmasena (VIII, 82). Bhīmasena took up a little of Duḥçāsana's blood and drank it (μ), addressing Kṛṣṇa and A., and vowing soon to slay Duryodhana (VIII, 83). Urged by Bhīma and Nakula, A. proceeded towards Vṛshasena (VIII, 84). A. slew Karna's son Vṛshasena, and threatened to slay Karna, as Bhīma would slay Duryodhana; A. attacked Karna (VIII, 85); Kṛṣṇa addressed A. (τ); A.'s reply (v) (VIII, 86); description of A. and Karna (φ); As., Yātudhānas, Gh., etc., sided with Karna; the Vedas, etc. (χ'), took the side of A.; the smaller snakes all sided with Karna; V., M., Sā., R., V.-D., A., and Agni, etc. (χ'), sided with A., while all Ā. sided with Karna; the Vaiçyas, etc. (ψ'), sided with Karna; P., etc. (χ'), with A.; the Pretas, Pç., Rā., etc., with Karna; D.-r., B.-r., R.-r., with A., as also G. headed by Tumburu. With the Prādheyas and Mauneyas, G., and Aps., and many wise sages, having wolves for their vehicles, came to witness the encounter that was also witnessed by D., Dā., G., N., Y., etc., M.-r., P. (subsisting upon Svadhā), etc., and Brahmān with B.-r., and Prajāpatis, and Bhava. Indra wished that A. should vanquish Karna; Sūrya, that Karna should vanquish A.; the gods urged Brahmān that the success of both should be equal, Indra that A. and Kṛṣṇa should win; Brahmān

and Içāna (i.e. Çiva) said that the victory of A. was certain (ω): "let Karna obtain identity with V. or M., let him be worshipped in heaven with Droṇa and Bhīshma." Indra acquiesced by their words. Description of Karna's and A.'s chariots; the ape on A.'s banner attacked the elephant's rope on Karna's banner. Kṛṣṇa and Çalya darted keen glances at each other, and so did A. and Karna. Çalya said that he would slay both Kṛṣṇa and A. if Karna was slain; Kṛṣṇa said that Karna could not slay A.; otherwise, the destruction of the universe would be at hand, and he would himself slay Karna and Çalya. A. said that that day the wives of Karna would become widows (aa') (VIII, 87). In the welkin D., N., As., Si., Y., G., Rā., Aps., and B.-r., etc., looked on. The battle commenced. A. defeated Duryodhana, etc. (VIII, 88); description of the battle between A. and Karna; A. employed an Āgneya weapon, which was neutralized by Karna with a Vāruṇa weapon by means of clouds, which was in its turn dispelled by A. by means of a Vāyavya weapon; A. employed the Aindra weapon (? *dayitam deva-rājāh; Mahendrasyastram*), Karna the Bhārgava weapon. Seeing A.'s weapons neutralized by Karna, Bhīma (ae) and Kṛṣṇa (af) urged A. to put forth his strength. A. bowed to Brahmān and invoked the Brāhma weapon, which could be applied by the mind alone; Karna neutralized it; urged by Bhīma, A. applied a second Brāhma weapon, which caused a great carnage among the Kaurava troops (description). A. shot at Karna and Çalya and slew Sabhāpati, etc. The Kauravas urged Karna to slay A. Yudhishtira appeared in order to witness the encounter. A.'s bowstring burst; Karna pierced A. (ad'). Karna employed five snakes as arrows; they were cut off by A., who slew 2,000 Kurus. The Kurus fled, leaving Karna to fight alone with A. (VIII, 89). The snake Açvasena entered into Karna's quiver in the form of an arrow. Karna and A. were fanned and sprinkled with fragrant sandal-water by many Aps., staying in the welkin, and Çakra and Sūrya gently brushed their faces with their hands. Karna aimed that arrow which he had long kept for A.'s destruction. Omens appeared; Karna did not know that Açvasena had entered his arrow. Kṛṣṇa with his feet pressed A.'s car about a cubit into the earth and the snake-arrow only broke his diadem (made by Svayambhū for Indra > A.); incapable of being crushed by Rudra, etc. (ae'). Karna would not shoot the same weapon again. Açvasena then of his own accord came towards A. in the shape of an arrow; Kṛṣṇa informed A.; A. cut off the snake, and Kṛṣṇa raised the chariot from the earth. Once, when Karna was stupefied, A. did not wish to slay him, but he was taught by Kṛṣṇa never to spare an enemy. Karna invoked the Brāhma weapon and A. the Aindra weapon, which was neutralized by Karna; urged by Kṛṣṇa to shoot "high weapons," A. shot the Brāhma weapon. Karna cut off eleven bowstrings of A.'s one after another, not knowing that A. had 100 strings to his bow; urged by Kṛṣṇa to strike Karna with "superior weapons," A. then consecrated another celestial weapon with mantras, uniting the Raudra weapon with it. At that time the earth swallowed up Karna's wheels. Karna asked A. to wait for a moment till he had raised his sunken wheel (VIII, 90). Kṛṣṇa urged A. to pierce Karna with a celestial weapon; A. kindled with fury; blazing flames of fire seemed to emanate from all the pores of his body. Both Karna and A. invoked the Brāhma weapon; A. shot an Agni weapon, which was neutralized by Karna with the Vāruṇa weapon, spreading darkness in all directions, which A. dispelled