Krtavarman's chariot; Vrshasena & Drupada, who swooned and was carried off by his charioteer; Vrshasona caused a great slaughter among the Pañcalas and the Somakas, and then proceeded to Yudhishthira. Duhçāsana (Dhārtarāshtra) & Prativindhya, who was vanquished by him and rescued by his brothers, ascended the chariot of Sutasoma and continued to fight Duhçāsana, to whose assistance many warriors rushed, and a fierce battle ensued (VII, 168). Nakula & Cakuni, who was carried away by his charioteer; Nakula proceeded towards Cikhandin (proceeding towards Drona) & Krpa; (Cikhandin was carried away by his charioteer); the Pañcalas and Somakas surrounded him, and Dhrtarashtra's sons surrounded Drona. A battle commenced once more (description) (VII, 169). Dhṛshṭadyumna (+ the Pancalas and Pandavas) & Drona; D., G., and Da. wished prosperity to Drona; Karna, etc. (λλ) (in order to rescue Drona) & Dhrshtadyumna; Dhrshtadyumna & Drumasena, whom he slew; the six chariot warriors & Dhrshtadyumna; Sātyaki (in order to rescue Dhrshtadyumna) & Karna; the sons of Dhrtarashtra+Karna+ Karna's son Vṛshasena & Dhṛshṭadyumna + Sātyaki; Gāndīva was heard, and the sound of Arjuna's chariot. Karna counselled Duryodhana to encompass and slay Dhrshtadyumna and Sātyaki; Duryodhana dispatched Çakuni with a large force (also Duhçāsana, etc. $(\mu\mu)$) against Arjuna, to slay Arjuna, etc. (vv); a great fight commenced. Çakāuni, etc., & Sātyaki; Drona & Dhrshtadyumna + the Pañcalas (VII, 170). Satyaki was surrounded by many leaders of the Kuru army; Duryodhana & Yuyudhana, who forced him to fly away (having mounted the chariot of Krtavarman), and routed the foes with whom he was engaged. Arjuna & Cakuni (+ his son Ulūka), whom he deprived of his chariot; Cakuni ascended the chariot of Ulūka; Arjuna slew the Kuru army. Krehna and Arjuna blew their conches. Dhrehtadyumna & Drona, whom Dhrshtadyumna checked and caused an immense carnage. Dhṛshṭadyumna, etc. $(\xi\xi)$, blew their conches (VII, 171). Duryodhana in anger addressed Drona and Karna (oo), who furiously attacked and routed the Pandava army; Drona, etc. $(\pi\pi)$; the Pāṇḍava host fled, throwing down their torches before the eyes of Bhīmasona, etc. $(\rho\rho)$, pursued by Drona and Karna; Arjuna and Kṛshṇa rallied the retreating troops (σσ); a wild battle ensued between the Kurus (especially Drona and Karna) and the Pandavas (especially Yudhishthira) (description) (VII, 172). Karna & Dhrehtadyumna, who was deprived of his chariot by him, but then slew his steeds and ascended the chariot of Arjuna and desired to proceed. but was stopped by Yudhishthira. Karna routed the Pañcalas. who, with the Somakas, attacked Karna. Meanwhile Karna's charloteer had yoked other white steeds of the Sindhu breed to his chariot. The Pañcala host (and the Srñjayas) fled (description); others, only observed by Drona, fled away on all sides. Yudhishthira and Arjuna (and Kṛshṇa) conversed about Karna; Arjuna asked Krshna to proceed towards Karna. Kṛshṇa said that none except Arjuna and Ghatotkaca could encounter him; but Arjuna must not do it, as long as he had the lance given him by Indra; "but Ghatotkaca (who had celestial weapons, as also those used by Ra. and As.), would vanquish Karna." They prevailed upon Ghatotkaca to encounter Karna (77); "thou, O Ghatotkaca, Satyaki, and Bhīmasena are the foremost among all our warriors; Sātyaki will protect thy rear." Ghatotkaca & Karna (VII, 173). Duryodhana urged Duhçasana to protect Karna against Ghatotkaca. Meanwhile the Ra. Jatasura's son Alambusha said to Duryodhana that he wished to slay the Pandavas in

order to avenge his father, whom they had slain, performing some Rā.-slaying incantations. Duryodhana urged him to slay Ghatotkaca. Alambusha & Ghatotkaca; both resorted to their power of illusion (vv); Ghatotkaca slew Alambusha and threw his head upon Duryodhana's chariot, promising that he should also see the slaughter of Karna and then his own. Ghatotkaca & Karna (VII, 174). Requested by Dhrtarashtra, Sanjaya described Ghatotkaca's person, armour, weapons, and chariot; then the encounter between Karna & Ghatotkaca, who employed Ra.-illusion, and even destroyed the celestial weapon of Karna; a Vayavya weapon was employed by Karna to destroy clouds; Ghatotkaca was once seen on a chariot, created by illusion, yoked with a number of asses, looking like elephants, and having the faces of Picacas; Ghatotkaca employed an açani of Rudra's workmanship, furnished with eight wheels; there appeared many Ra., Pc., and Yātudhānas, etc. (VII, 175). Meanwhile, the Rā. Alāyudha, with many thousands of Ra., came to Duryodhana, and said that he wished to avenge his kinsmen Baka and Kirmīra, and his friend Hidimba, and the marriage of Hidimba, by slaying all the sons of Kunti, especially Bhima, with Krshna, Ghatotkaca, etc. Duryodhana urged him to slay Bhīma. Alāyudha's chariot, steeds, weapons, etc., were pretty much as those of Ghatotkaca's (description) (VII, 176). The Kurus with Duryodhana welcomed Alayudha, having been (with Drona, etc. $(\phi\phi)$), very anxious about Karna, who was engaged with Ghatotkaca. Alāyudha & Ghatotkaca (abandoning Karna); Karna & Bhīmasena; Bhīma (disregarding the advancing Karna) & Alayudha (abandoning Ghatotkaca) + all the other Ra. (who fled away); the Ra. attacked the elephants, the Pañcalas, and the Sṛñjayas. Kṛshṇa urged Arjuna to proceed in Bhima's wake, and to let Dhrshtadyumna, etc. $(\chi\chi)$, proceed against Karna, Nakula, etc. $(\psi\psi)$, slay the other Ra.; Arjuna himself should resist Drona's division; then Krshna dispatched Ghatotkaca to protect Bhimasena (VII, 177). Ghatotkasa (abandoning Karna) & Alayudha (brother of Baka). Meanwhile, Yuyudhana, etc. (ww), & the Rā. of Alāyudha; Arjuna shot many kshatriyas, Karna many Pāncālas headed by Dhrshtadyumna, Cikhandin, etc. Bhīma + Nakula, etc. (aaa) (having slain the Ra.) & Karna; the Pañcalas & Drona; Alayudha resorted to his power of illusion, and so did Ghatotkaca, who cut off the head of Alayudha and threw it down before Duryodhana, who, with all his troops, became full of anxiety, while the Pañcalas and Pandavas roared like lions (VII, 178). Karņa & the Pancalas, etc. (\$\beta\beta\beta); many of them entered the force of Yudhishthira. Ghatotkaca & Karna, who had his steeds and charioteer slain by Ghatotkaca, who then disappeared from view, and created a terrible illusion (description), which severely afflicted the Kuru host, which at last fled; Karna alone kept his ground, looked at by all the Saindhavas and Bāhlikas; Karna's steeds were again slain by Ghatotkaca, and his celestial weapon was baffled by Ghatotkaca's illusion. The Kauravas urged him to slay Ghatotkaca with the dart presented to him by Indra, without minding Bhima, etc. (979). When Karna held the dart in his hands Ghatotkaca began to fly away in fear, all creatures in the skies uttered loud cries, etc.; Karna hurled the dart, and Ghatotkaca was slain, and falling upon the Kaurava army with his gigantic body, he slew a full akshauhini, desirous of benefiting the Pandavas. The Kauravas uttered loud shouts of joy; Karna ascended the chariot of Duryodhana and entered the Kuru host (VII, 179). The Pandavas were filled with grief; only Krehna with transports of delight