

(*svasriyam*, sc. Čalya's), 526 (fought with Čalya); **16**_γ, 645 (pierced by Droṇa).—§ 592 (Saṃcāptakavadhap.): VII, **23**_o, 956 (description of his horses), (*π*), 1033 (*śarabham prsthāsauvarṇam N°sya mahādhvajam*), (*ρ*), 1040 (held [the bow] Vaishṇava); **32**_{ζζ}, 1443 (protected Sātyaki).—§ 593 (Abhimanyuvadhap.): VII, **34**_a, 1487 (is praised by Sañjaya), 1491; **39**_ν, 1657.—§ 599 (Jayadrathavadhap.): VII, **98**_κ, 3661 (protected Sātyaki); **106**, 3976 (attacked by Vikarna); **107**, 4042 (defeated Vikarna); **109**_π, 4111, 4113 (partook in the encounter with Alambusha); **111**_ν, 4284; **114**_ψ, 4501 (pierced Kṛtavarma); **124**_{κκ}, 4983; **143**_{uu}, 5997.—§ 600 (Ghaṭotkacavadhap.): VII, **154**_β, 6650 (proceeded against Droṇa); **156**_θ, 6763 (pierced by Droṇa); **165**, 7364 (resisted by Čakuni); **168**, 7522 (*°sya outaḥ*, i.e. Čatānika); **169**, 7559, 7561, 7568, 7570 (*Pāṇḍu-nandanah*), 7573 (do., fought with Čakuni, whom he defeated and wounded), 7577; **170**_{νν}, 7672; **177**_{ψψ}, 8060; **178**_{ωω}, 8080 (pierced the Rākshasas, who were followers of Alāyudha), (*aaa*), 8084 (do.).—§ 601 (Droṇavadhap.): VII, **184**_a, 8367.—§ 602 (do.): VII, **187**, 8567, 8571, 8572 (fought with Duryodhana, whom he defeated); **188**, 8596 (*°sya . . . ratham*).—§ 604 (Karna): VIII, **5**_ζ, 118 (had slain the son of Bhagadatta).—§ 605 (do.): VIII, **11**_{aa}, 427 (in the ardhacandravyūha of the Pāṇḍavas); **13**, 491 (proceeded against Karna); **22**_{ηη}, 870, 877, 879 (slew the Aṅga king), 881, 883, 888; **24**, 915, 916, 919, 923, 927, 929 *bis*, 931, 932, 940, 944, 958 (fought with Karna and was defeated; Karna, however, spared his life, remembering his promise to Kuntī).—§ 608 (do.): VIII, **46**, 2156 (proceeded against Vṛshasena), (*η*), 2205; **48**, 2267, 2268, 2270, 2273, (*π*), 2281; **54**, 2624 (checked by Duryodhana); **56**, 2698, 2700 (fought with Duryodhana), (*ππ*), 2756; **61**, 3078 (proceeded against Vṛshasena), 3102, 3103 (fought with Vṛshasena), 3107; **62**_{ζζ}, 3148; **63**, 3184, 3188 (fought with Karna), 3212; **73**, 3732; **75**, 3814 (*Mādrī-putrah*, attacked Kṛtavarma); **78**, 3955, 3958 (pierced Karna); **79**_γ, 4029; **83**, 4247; **84**, 4281 (fought with Vṛshasena), 4282, 4283, 4285, 4287, 4288, 4289, 4291, 4293, 4294, 4297, 4302, 4303, 4304 (Vṛshasena slew his horses and defeated him); **85**, 4305, 4329, 4331 (*Mādrīutam*); **96**_{βa}, 5030.—§ 611 (Čalyap.): IX, **10**, 468 (fought with Citrasena, the son of Karna), 472 (slew Citrasena), 475, 477, 486 (fought with Sushena and Satyasena, sons of Karna), 491, 494, 496 (slew Satyasena), 502, 503, 507, 510 (slew Sushena), 511; **11**, 561 (pierced Čalya); **13**_o, 661 (do.), 663 (pierced by Čalya), 677 (attacked Čalya), 680 (*°proritam śaktim*), 688; **15**, 764 (*Mādrinandanah*, rushed against Čalya), 765, 767, 771; **16**, 800; **17**, 893 (Čalya cut off the shaft of *N.*'s chariot—*rathesham*); **22**_{λλ}, 1139 (pierced by Duryodhana), 1142 (pierced Duryodhana), 1157, 1158 (fought with Ulūka); **27**_{σσ}, 1446; **28**, 1527 (pierced by Čakuni).—§ 613 (Gadāyuddhap.): IX, **32**_β, 1882; **33**_e, 1890, 1900.—§ 617 (Aishikap.): X, **10**, 1568 (*N.* is sent to bring Draupadī to the camp); **11**, 577, 602.—§ 618 (Jalaprādānikap.): XI, **14**_ξ, 376; **15**_o, 393 (*hatācve N°m Vṛshasenena*, all. to VIII, ch. 84), 397 (*hatācve N°m Vṛshasenena*, do.).—§ 619 (Strivīlapap.): XI, **18**_γ, 540 (all. to Dyūtaparvan); **23**_θ, 635 (*°mātulaḥ*, sc. Čalya).—§ 623 (Rājadh.): XII, **11**, 333, (335).—§ 637 (do.): XII, **40**, 1446; **41**, 1478 (appointed to supervise the army); **44**, 1526 (got the palace of Durmarshana).—§ 656 (Khaḍgotpatik.): XII, **166**, 6120 (*b*: *N.* was an accomplished swordsman), (6121), 6128 (*b*: *N.* was the disciple of Droṇa), 6231,

(6232) (*°Sahadevau*).—§ 780 (Açvamedhikap.): XIV, **14**_β, 356.—§ 783 (Anugītāp.): XIV, **52**_e, 1524.—§ 785 (do.): XIV, **66**_μ, 1954; **72**, 2102, 2108 (together with Bhīma he protected the city during the horse-sacrifice); **85**, 2514.—§ 787 (Açramavāsap.): XV, **16**, 455; **17**_χ, 481.—§ 788 (do.): XV, **24**_β, 646.—§ 793 (Mausalap.): XVI, **7**_λ, 179.—§ 794 (Mahāprasthānikap.): XVII, **2**, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63 (on the Pāṇḍavas' mahāprasthāna *N.* fell down on account of his having boasted of his beauty); **3**, 92 (all. to § 548).—§ 795 (Svargārohanap.): XVIII, **2**_e, 67; **4**_κ, 133 (in heaven). Cf. Aḥvineya (dual), Aḥvinisuta (dual), Aḥvisuta (dual), Ājamīdha³, Bhārata, Bharataçreshṭha, Bharatarshabha, Dāmāgranthi, Granthika, Kuruçreshṭha, Mādravātīputra (dual), Mādravātīsuta (sg. and dual), Mādreya (sg. and dual), Mādrinandana (sg. and dual), Mādrinandanaka (dual), Mādrīputra (sg. and dual), Mādrīsuta (sg. and dual), Mādrītanūja (dual), Pāṇḍava (sg. and dual), Pāṇḍaveya, Pāṇḍunandana, Pāṇḍuputra, Pāṇḍusuta, Yama (dual), Yamaja (dual).

Nākula, pl. (*°āḥ*), a people. § 578 (Bhishmavadhap.): VI, **50**_π, 2084 (in the army of Yudhisṭhira).

Nakulādāyāda = Čatānika, q.v.

Nakulākhyāna ("the narrative of the mungoose"). § 11 (Parvasaṅgr.): I, **2**, 609.—§ 786_b (Anugītāparvan): At the conclusion of Yudhisṭhira's horse-sacrifice, after everybody had been gratified, a blue-eyed mungoose, with one side of its body changed into gold, came and said, in voice as loud and deep as thunder, that this great sacrifice was not equal to a *prastha* of powdered barley given away by a liberal brahman of *Kurukshetra*, who was observing the *uñcha*- (or the pigeon-)vow. Asked by the brahmins the mungoose related: The brahman named lived with his wife, son, and daughter-in-law, and practised penances; he used to eat every day at the sixth division; during a famine he had nothing to eat day after day; one day in the month of *Jyāishṭha*, while the sun was in the meridian, he was picking up grains of corn, but got nothing; one day, after the sixth division had come, he obtained a *prastha* of barley, which they reduced to powder for making *saktu*; having finished their recitations and libations, etc., they divided the powdered barley among themselves, so that each got a *kuḍava*; then came a guest, who ate all the portions, the wife, son, and daughter-in-law with difficulty prevailing upon the brahman to give their portions as well. The guest turned out to be *Dharma*; flowers were rained down from heaven; D.-r, D., G., *Devadātas*, etc., and B.-r. standing in *vimānas* and dwelling in *Brahmaloka* were struck with wonder; "I have been rescued, and others who have not yet come (*anagataḥ*) have been rescued for countless *yugas*; he that gives away 100 having 1,000, 10 having 100, and a handful of water having no wealth, are equal in merit," citing *Rantideva* (*e*), *Nryga* (*d*), and *Çibi Auçinara*; "thou hast conquered *Brahmaloka*." The brahman, with his wife, son, and daughter-in-law, proceeded to heaven on a celestial chariot. The mungoose continued: "I came out of my hole, and by the contact with the powder of barley, etc., my head and half of my body became gold; in order to convert the rest of my body into gold I repeatedly repair to the hermitages of ascetics and to the sacrifices of kings; I came hither with high hopes, but I have not been made into gold." Then the mungoose disappeared (XIV, 90).—That mungoose was *Dharma*, who having injured *Jama-dagni* (*f*) had been cursed by the *Pitrs*, but became freed from the curse by disparaging himself in the form of *Yudhisṭhira* (XIV, 92).