

(Ç°), 7367 (Ç°); V, 188, 198, 566, 2375 (Ç°), 5739 (Ç°); VI, 1849, 1864, 2014, 2728, 3687, 3689, 3690, 4792, 4796, 4798, 4800, 5265, 5363; VII, 589, 600, 606, 1589, 1660, 2673, 3894, 3918, 3943 (Ç°), 5353, 5541, 5629, 6074, 6139, 6142, 7030, 7055, 7369, 7484, 7486, 7491, 7493, 8545, 9167; VIII, 45 (Ç°), 330 (Ç°), 334 (Ç°), 1313, 1323, 1324, 1341, 1390, 1632, 1655, 1656, 1665, 1670, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1679, 1703, 1779, 1869, 2014, 2394, 2460, 2840, 3190, 3193, 3207, 3257, 3949 (Ç°), 4021, †4648, †4815; IX, 120, 121, 321, 342, 345 (Ç°), 349, 352, 354, 358, 372 (Ç°), 377, 385, 388, 391, 409, 451, 460, 463, 466, 512, 515, 539, 540, 541, 589, 590 (Ç°). 600 (°Vrkodarau), 604, 608, 626, 643, 650, 656, 689, 690, 691, 697, 698, 700, 768, 773, 775, 776, 778, 780, 781, 785, 786, 794, 796, 800, 809, 810, 824, 826, 851, 852 (°Yudhishthirau), †898, †903, 942 (hale), 955 (nihale), 960, 969 (°padānugān, will revenge his death), 978 (do.), 982 (do.), 983 (do.), 990 (°ānugesu), 993, 994 (nipātītam), 996 (pātīte), 998, 1003 (hale), 1018 (hataṁ), 1023, 1207, 1457 (hataḥ), 1837 (Ç°), 3061 (among the fallen); XI, 636 (nihataḥ cele), 640, 641.

Madrarājan (do.): VI, 1697, 3556, 5415; VII, 3570; VIII, 1651, 1872, 3647; IX, 685; XIV, 1796.

Madrarājeçvarātmaja (P): VIII, 1386.

Madreça ("king of the Madras"): VII, 1080, 1625, 2619, 6077; VIII, 1345, 1391, 1579, 1749, 2196, †4063; IX, 555, 556, 774, 823, 842, 848, †921 (praçāntam); XIV, 1794.

Madreçvara (do.): I, 551; VI, 1699, 3681, 3693, 5269, 5315, 5416; VII, 4720; VIII, 1325, 1327, 1331, 1379, 1793 (Ç°), 4354; IX, 356, 660, 683, 694, 772.

Sauvira, q.v.

Çalyabhrātr ("brother of Çalya"). § 593 (Abhimanyu-vadhap.): VII, 38, 1631 (slain by Abhimanyu; cf. Çalyādavarajaḥ, v. 1625).

Çalyānuja ("younger brother of Çalya"). § 611 (Çalyap.): IX, 17, 931 (slain by Yudhishthira). Cf. Madrarājānuja.

Çalyaparvan¹ ("the section relating to Çalya"), the 9th of the greater parvas of Mbhr. § 4 (Anukram.): I, 1, 90 (°augandhibhīḥ).—§ 11 (Parvas.): I, 2, 550, 552.—§ 795c (Mahābhārata): XVIII, 6, 275 (enumeration of what gifts should be given away during the recitation of Ç.).

Çalyaparvan², the 80th of the minor parvas of Mbhr. § 10 (Parvas.): I, 2, 346.—§ 609: Requested by Janamejaya (a), Vaiçampāyana related Duryodhana's grief at Karna's slaughter, his resolution to continue the battle, his making Çalya the commander of the army; that Çalya, having made a great carnage, was slain by Yudhishthira at midnight; that Duryodhana fled away from the field, penetrated into a lake, and in the afternoon was summoned and slain by Bhīmasena, who had caused the lake to be encompassed by many warriors; that Açvatthāman, etc. (β), slaughtered the Pāṇcāla troops in the night; that Sañjaya, next morning, having set out from the camp, entered the city; the grief of the citizens upon hearing Duryodhana's fall; that Sañjaya informed Dhṛtarāṣṭra (γ) ("on the side of the Pāṇḍavas 7 are alive, amongst the Dhṛtarāṣṭras 3") (ε); Dhṛtarāṣṭra's, etc. (e), grief; that Dhṛtarāṣṭra ordered Vidura to let the ladies and Gāndhārī retire, and was comforted by Vidura (IX, 1); Dhṛtarāṣṭra's lament and how he asked Sañjaya about the battle (ζ) (IX, 2). Sañjaya begins his narration.—§ 610: The fear of the Kurus after the fall of Karna, and the state of the Kuru army (η); Duryodhana's resolution to resist the victors (θ); Bhīma and Dhṛṣṭadyumna caused

a great carnage; Arjuna proceeded towards the car-division; Nakula, etc. (ι), & Çakuni; 25,000 foot-soldiers & Arjuna; they were slain by Dhṛṣṭadyumna (b) and Bhīma; the Kuru army broke and fled away; Cekitāna, etc. (κ), having slain a large number, blew their conchs; Arjuna attacked the rest; they fled; Duryodhana & the Pāṇḍavas; Duryodhana rallied his troops (λ); Duryodhana (+ all his troops) & the Pāṇḍavas (headed by Yudhishthira) (IX, 3). Kṛpa urged Duryodhana to make peace (μ) (IX, 4); Duryodhana refused (ν). The troops were filled with enthusiasm; they took up their quarters about two yojanas distant, and bathed in the Sarasvatī of red waters on the sacred and beautiful tableland at the foot of Himavat (IX, 5); there they passed the night: Çalya, etc. (ξ), and urged Yudhishthira to continue the battle. Duryodhana addressed Açvatthāman (description) (ο), according to whose proposal Çalya was made generalissimo (π) (IX, 6); Çalya promised to slay the foes (ρ). Çalya was anointed; the troops became cheerful (σ). Çalya resolved to slay or be slain (τ). No one any longer felt any grief on account of Karna; they slept that night happily and became very cheerful. Yudhishthira asked Kṛṣṇa his advice (υ); Kṛṣṇa praised Çalya (Ārtāyani), saying that he was equal to Bhīṣma, etc. (φ), and superior to Çikhaṇḍin, etc. (χ); he thought only Yudhishthira was a match for Çalya, and urged him to slay him. After Kṛṣṇa had gone, Yudhishthira dismissed all his brothers and the Somakas and slept happily that night, and so did the Pāṇcālas and the Pāṇḍavas, delighted with Karna's fall (IX, 7).—§ 611: THE BATTLE OF THE FORENOON OF THE EIGHTEENTH DAY. After that night had passed away, the Kuru army, urged by Duryodhana, prepared for battle; the leaders, Kṛpa, etc. (a), resolved to fight unitedly ("or be stained with the five great sins and all the minor sins"). Then, with Çalya at their head, they quickly proceeded against the foes. Similarly, the Pāṇḍavas. Asked by Dhṛtarāṣṭra about Çalya's slaughter by Yudhishthira and Duryodhana's by Bhīmasena, Sañjaya related: Çalya proceeded with horses of the Sindhu breed yoked unto his chariot, at the head of the array, accompanied by the Madrakas and the sons of Karna; enumeration of warriors on the left (β), on the right (γ), in the rear (δ), in the centre (e); Çakuni and Ulūka surrounded by a large force of cavalry, etc. The mighty bowmen amongst the Pāṇḍavas divided themselves into three bodies, and rushed against the Kurus; Dhṛṣṭadyumna, etc. (ζ), against the army of Çalya; Yudhishthira with his troops against Çalya alone; Arjuna against Kṛtavarma and the Saṁçaptakas; Bhīmasena, etc. (η), against Kṛpa; Nakula and Sahadeva against Çakuni and Ulūka. Requested by Dhṛtarāṣṭra, Sañjaya enumerated the relative strength of the two armies (θ) (IX, 8). The commencement of the battle (description); a terrible slaughter on both sides. Arjuna and Bhīmasena stupefied their foes; Dhṛṣṭadyumna, etc. (ι), & Çalya; Nakula and Sahadeva proceeded with speed; the Kurus fled away (IX, 9). Çalya & Yudhishthira (+ the Pāṇḍava host); Nakula & Karna's son Citrasena, whom he slew; Nakula & Citrasena's brothers Satyasena and Sushena; Nakula slew Satyasena, mounted the chariot of Sutasoma, and slew Sushena. The Kurus were rallied by Çalya; a great slaughter took place on both sides. Sātyaki, etc. (κ), roared like lions, etc. The Kurus surrounded Çalya; thither came Arjuna, having slaughtered the Saṁçaptakas, and the Pāṇḍavas headed by Dhṛṣṭadyumna (IX, 10). Çalya fought with great heroism against the troops of Yudhishthira; portents appeared on