

his opponents, angered Somakas and others, surrounded him (*parivavruḥ*) 9. 16. 6; after the death of Śalya, when the Madra army attacked the Pāṇḍava army, Somakas and others covered Yudhiṣṭhira on all sides to protect him (*yudhiṣṭhiram paripsantaḥ samantāt paryavārayan*) 9. 17. 8; Somakas and others thought that the elephant of king Śālva (9. 19. 2-3), though one, was moving in thousand forms around them (*tam eva nāgam dadṛśuḥ samantāt / sahasraśo vai vicarantam ekam*) 9. 19. 6; Duryodhana alone halted (*avārayat*) with his sharp missiles the attack of Somakas and others 9. 20. 34; Aśvatthāman assured Duryodhana who had taken shelter in the Dvaipāyana lake that he would kill Somakas and others on that very day (*adya nihantīṣyāmi somakān*) 9. 29. 19; when Duryodhana's whereabouts became known, delighted Somakas shouted loudly (*prākrośan somakās tatra*) 9. 29. 48; Somakas and others held Duryodhana in high regard (*sarva evābhyapūjayan*) when he challenged Bhīma to prove his boasts 9. 55. 40; after the duel began, Somakas and Pāṇḍavas were afraid when they noticed the velocity of the wind produced by Duryodhana's mace (*gadāmārutavegam hi dṛṣṭvā*) 9. 56. 31; when at one stage Bhīma lost consciousness due to the stroke of Duryodhana's mace on his chest, Somakas and Pāṇḍavas, their hopes dashed to the ground, became dejected (*bhṛṣopahata-saṁkalpā nahṛṣṭāmanaso 'bhavan*) 9. 56. 49; Somakas were thrilled to see Duryodhana fall down (*dadṛśuḥ hrṣṭaromāṇaḥ*) 9. 58. 2; the chief warriors among Somakas, who were righteous, did not approve of Bhīma's putting his foot on the head of

fallen Duryodhana (*nābhyanandan dharmātmānaḥ somakānām prabarhāḥ*) 9. 58. 13; (24) Dhṛtarāṣṭra asked Saṁjaya whether Kṛpa and Kṛtavarma took part in destroying the camp of Pāṇḍavas and in killing them and Somakas while fighting, and then go the way Duryodhana did (i. e. die in battle) (*kaccit pramathya śibiram hatvā somakapāṇḍavān / duryodhanasya padavīm gatau paramikām raṇe* ||) 10. 8. 3; while moving in the camp, Aśvatthāman happened to see the sons of Draupadī and the surviving Somakas (*avaśiṣṭāṁś ca somakān*) 10. 8. 44; as far as the destruction of Somakas, who were asleep and not on their guard, was concerned that night proved to be extremely cruel (*evamividhā hi sā rātriḥ somakānām janakṣaye / prasuptānām pramattānām āsīt subhṛṣadāruṇā* ||) 10. 8. 142; Aśvatthāman was delighted that Somakas and the Matsyas who had survived were all killed by him; he felt that he and his associates had done their duty; he wanted to give that very delightful news to Duryodhana if he was still alive (*somakā matsyaśeṣāś ca sarve vinihatā mayā / idānīm kṛta-kṛtyāḥ sma ... / yadi jīvati no rājā tasmāt śamsāmahe priyam* ||) 10. 8. 150-151. C. Certain persons referred to as the leader or the prominent among the Somakas : A. *somakānām dhuraṁdhara-* : Drupada 5. 5. 1; B. *somakānām prabarha-* : (1) Dhṛṣṭadyumna 1. 185. 1; 5. 22. 17; 5. 47. 39; (2) Some prominent Somakas, not named 9. 58. 13.

Somakula (nt., sg.) : The lineage of Soma.

The king of Gāndhāra country (not named) born in this lineage, was killed