

sound 4. 40. 24-27; 6. 114. 43; 6. 116. 19; 7. 51. 40; 7. 80. 35; 7. 104. 31; 8. 32. 7; 8. 52. 2; 9. 13. 26; 9. 17. 6; 9. 18. 64; 14. 72. 8; 14. 74. 4; (*vi-sphāraya-*) 7. 78. 36; 8. 21. 15; (*ā-yam-*) 7. 80. 31; while shooting arrows, Arjuna shook it (*dodhūyamāna*, (*vi*)*dhūyamāna*, (*vi*)*dhunvan*) 4. 48. 2; 5. 23. 20; 5. 47. 47; 6. 65. 9; 7. 53. 20; 7. 64. 18; 9. 3. 21; when moved in a circle it looked like a firebrand (*alāta*) 9. 3. 20; (*agnicakra*) 4. 59. 12; or like a lightning (*vidyut*) 9. 3. 21, and Arjuna looked like the sun at the end of the aeon (*yugānta*) 8. 57. 55; it as if flew in all directions like a lightning 4. 58. 11; Arjuna recited *mantras* on Gāṇḍīva, (the bow-string, and the arrows) on special occasions : (1) while releasing the *vajra*-like arrows by employing the *vajra* missile of Indra against the Nivātakavacas (*anumantrya ca gāṇḍīvam*) 3. 169. 13-14; (2) while shooting three arrows to produce a pillow for Bhīṣma (*āmantrya gāṇḍīvam*) 6. 115. 41, and (3) to procure water from the earth for Bhīṣma (*śaram dīptam abhimantrya*) 6. 116. 19-23; (4) while using Aindrāstra to combat the Brah-māstra of Karṇa (*gāṇḍīvaṁ jyām ca bāṇāṁ ca anumantrya dhanamjayah / asṛjac charavarṣāṇi*) 8. 66. 49; Arjuna called *mantravid* when he made a sort of *satyakriyā* (*anena satyena nihantv ayaṁ śarah*) while shooting the arrow that killed Karṇa 8. 67. 19-20; 2. After receiving Gāṇḍīva from Varuṇa Arjuna must have used it on all occasions; specific mention of arrows or missiles released (or to be released) from Gāṇḍīva (which went straight to the target) is found at 3. 34. 83; 3. 172. 5; 3. 252. 18; 4. 45. 23-24; 4. 52. 8; 4. 55. 21; 4. 60. 13; 5. 23. 20; 5. 47. 48, (55, 58);

7. 65. 16; 7. 68. 5, 33; 7. 120. 85; 7. 145. 50; 8. 12. 38; 8. 21. 15-17; 8. 42. 46; 8. 46. 42; 8. 51. 83; 8. 52. 8; 8. 52. 13-14; 8. 58. 13; 9. 23. 57; 9. 24. 1; 14. 74. 14; 14. 83. 30; 14. 85. 5, 15; 16. 9. 21; no one realized the time that elapsed between Arjuna's drawing out the arrow from the quiver, his putting it to the bow, and discharging it from Gāṇḍīva 4. 57. 19; hence the arrows sped like mind or wind (*manonilasamā jave*) 7. 53. 42; (*ativedgavantah*) 3. 252. 17; (*śighravegān*) 3. 252. 18; they appeared to follow each other in close succession (*saṁsaktā yānti sāyakāḥ*) 5. 164. 4; they appeared like the rows of bees (and this was highly thought of by Mātali) 3. 167. 22, or like a swarm of moths (3. 252. 18); or like the rows of swans in the sky 7. 121. 3; the arrows released from Gāṇḍīva had the impact of the thunderbolt of Indra (*indrāśanisama-sparśāḥ*) 9. 23. 55; 9. 24. 2; 3. 169. 15 (*vajracoditā bāṇāḥ*); or they shone like a lightning (*vajrāśanisamaprabhān*) 14. 78. 27; (*aśaniprākāśaiḥ*) 4. 49. 22; the arrows released from Gāṇḍīva were burning and produced fire 5. 56. 27; 5. 141. 42; 8. 52. 32; 4. 45. 23; 8. 46. 42; [also see the following section]; 3. Specific mention of the bow : Arjuna must have used Gāṇḍīva on all occasions (5. 53. 1) starting from its use when Arjuna helped god Fire to burn the Khāṇḍava forest (1. 217-219); the bow is specifically mentioned by name when Arjuna got ready to fight with Kirmīra 3. 12. 40; started off to meet Indra to acquire heavenly weapons 3. 38. 15; lifted it to shoot at the boar (Daitya Mūka) 3. 40. 9; fought with Kirāta (Śaṅkara) 3. 40. 29; in this fight the bow (not named) was swallowed by