

(*mahāgamān dūragamān gaṇitān arbudaṁ hayān || koṭīśaś caiva bahuśaś suvarṇaṁ padmasammitam || balīm ādāya vividham dvāri tiṣṭhanti vāritāḥ ||*) 2. 47. 26-27; they are mentioned a third time along with Aṅgas, Vaṅgas and others whose kings (*kṣatriyāḥ*) brought large amount of wealth as tribute (*āhārṣuḥ kṣatriyā vittaṁ śataśaḥ*); when asked by the gate-keepers to give more, each one of them gave a thousand elephants from the Kāmyaka lake and then were allowed to enter; the elephants given by them are described in stanzas 2. 48. 15-20; Kṛṣṇa mentioned Śakas among those whose kings, afraid of the lustre of the weapons of Pāṇḍavas, acted as servers at the Rājasūya sacrifice (*śakān | ... mahīpālān śastratejohayārditān | ... yajñe te pariveśakān*) 3. 48. 18, 20, 22; (2) Drupada asked Yudhiṣṭhira to send his messengers to the kings of Śakas and others to seek their help in war 5. 4. 7, 9, 15; (3) Kāmboja Sudakṣiṇa came to Duryodhana with an army of *akṣauhiṇī* fighters consisting of Yavanas and Śakas; it looked like a swarm of locusts (*tasya senāsamāvāyaḥ śalabhānām ivābabhau*) 5. 19. 21-22; Duryodhana's army consisted of different peoples, Śakas being one of them; like the army of gods it was difficult to be attacked (*durādharṣāṁ devacamūprakāśām*) 5. 158. 19-20; Śaka kings with their armies led by Śakuni marched towards Kurukṣetra in the second division of the Kaurava army (*śakāḥ ... dvitīye niryayur bale*) 5. 196. 7; there, on the battle-field, before the start of the war, Kṛpa along with Śakas, Kirātas and others protected the Kaurava army in the north (*camūm uttarato 'bhipātī*) 6. 20. 13; (4) On the third day of the war,

the Kāmboja king along with the Śakas was posted at the 'tail' (*puccham āsan*) of the Garuḍavyūha (6. 52. 2) of Kauravas 6. 52. 7; (5) On the sixth day, Śakas, Yavanas and others stood at the right wing (*dakṣiṇam pakṣam āśritya*) of the Krauñcavyūha (6. 71. 14) of the Kauravas 6. 71. 20; (6) On the eleventh day, Śakas, Yavanas and others riding swift horses stood at the extreme end of the left wing (*savyam pārśvam ... teṣāṁ prapakṣāḥ ... yayur aśvalr mahāvegaiḥ*) of the Śakaṭavyūha (7. 6. 15) of Kauravas 7. 6. 4-5; (7) On the eleventh day, Dhṛtarāṣṭra, while recounting past exploits of Kṛṣṇa remembered his victory over hordes of enemies consisting of Āvantiyas and others who came from different directions and joined the Śakas riding horses (?) (*āvantiyān ... nānādīgibhyaś ca samprāptān vrātān aśvaśakān prati | jītavān puṇḍarikākṣo ...*) 7. 10. 16-18 (See Editor's note on the stanza Vol. IX. pp. 1144-1145; ŚBr. (*Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*) appears to use this word to signify 'excrement of a horse'! Here it seems to mean a particular (disgusting?) tribe of Śakas who were horse-riders (cf. अश्वपुरुष in 6. 1. 7); (8) On the twelfth day, Śakas were among those who occupied the 'neck' (*grīvāyām*) of the Suparṇavyūha (7. 19. 4) of Kauravas 7. 19. 7-8; (9) On the fourteenth day, fierce Śakas, Yavanas and others formed innumerable hordes in hundreds and thousands (*vrātāḥ śatasahasraśaḥ*) to attack Arjuna; he fought them with arrows and cut them off with his skill in shooting arrows (*aśātayat ... aśtramāyayā*); afraid, they all fled 7. 68. 41-45; (10) The same day, Sātyaki expected to encounter them in his onward march towards Arjuna (*śakats*