

madhyena pāṭayām āsa .../ dvidhā kṛtām tataḥ saubham ... tasmin nipatite saubhe cakram āgāt karaṁ mama) 3. 23. 33-35; seeing the Saubha on fire, the women (of the Dānavas) fled 3. 23. 39; Kṛṣṇa steadied his chariot near the Saubha and blew his conch (*tato 'haṁ samavasthāpya ratham saubha-samīpataḥ śaṅkham pradhmāpya*) 3. 23. 38; after killing Śālva and bringing down the Saubha, Kṛṣṇa returned to the Ānarta country (*evam nihatya samare śālvaṁ saubham nipātya ca / ānartān punar āgamyā*) 3. 23. 40; the downfall of Saubha and the killing of Śālva by Kṛṣṇa is referred to at various places : (1) By Arjuna when he recounted the exploits of Kṛṣṇa (*tvayā saubham ca pātitaṁ*) 3. 13. 29; (2) By Arjuna again in his message to Dhṛtarāṣṭra through Saṁjaya (*ayaṁ saubham yodhayām āsa khaṣṭham ... saubhadvāri pratyagrhnāc chataghnīm*) 5. 47. 73 (reference to 3. 22. 2-3 where attack on Kṛṣṇa with *śataghnīs* and other missiles is mentioned?); (3) By Kṛṣṇa when he suggested to Yudhiṣṭhira to send Suyodhana and his allies the way Śālva and Saubha had gone (*prasthāpya-tām pāṇḍava dhārtarāṣṭraḥ suyodhanaḥ ... saubhasya saubhādhipateś ca mārgam //*) 3. 180. 33; (4) By Vidura when he reminded Duryodhana that a monkey-chief, Dvivida by name, covered Kṛṣṇa with rocks at the gate of Saubha in order to arrest him but he did not succeed (*saubhadyāre vānarendro dvivido nāma nāmataḥ / śilāvarṣeṇa mahatā chādayām āsa keśavam // grahītu-kamo...grahītuṁ nāśakat tatra*) 5. 128. 41-42 (reference to 3. 23. 10-19 where the showering of rocks is attributed to a Dānava who had assumed the form of a monkey *dānavo vānarākṛtiḥ*); (5) By Dhṛtarāṣṭra

when he recounted Kṛṣṇa's wonderful exploits (*divyāni karmāṇi* 7. 10. 1); he referred to his bringing down Saubha which had taken refuge in the bay of the ocean (*saubham ... samudrakukṣau vikramya pātayām āsa mādavaḥ*) 7. 10. 14 (reference to 3. 21. 16-38); (6) By Bhagavān when he told Nārada that at the conjunction of Dvāpara and Kali he would destroy all those residing in the Saubha (*sarvān saubhanivāsinaḥ*) 12. 326. 87. E. Simile : The falling down of the Saubha, when struck by Sudarśana, compared with the falling down of Tripura tossed up by the arrow of Maheśvara (*saubham sudarśanabalād dhatam / maheśvaraśaroddhūtaṁ papāta tripuram yathā*) 3. 23. 34.

Saubha² nt. : Name of the city of king Śālva.

A. Its king : Śālva is referred to as Saubhapati 1. 96. 48; 5. 175. 24; 5. 176. 2; as Saubharāj 5. 176. 36; sometimes the name of the king is identified with the name of the city and hence the king of the city Saubha is referred to as Śālvapati instead of Saubhapati in 5. 171. 6; 5. 172. 2, 10, 14, 18; 5. 174. 3; 5. 175. 22 (*mayā śālvapatir vīra manasābhivṛtaḥ patiḥ* where *pati* is repeated; cf. with this 1. 96. 48 where *saubhapatiḥ* occurs and not *śālvapatiḥ*); 5. 176. 34. **B.** Epic event : When Śālva was defeated by Bhīṣma, he returned to his town (Saubha) (*tataḥ śālvaḥ svanagaram prayayau*) 1. 96. 39; Ambā told Bhīṣma that she had already chosen the king of Saubha as her husband (*mayā saubhapatiḥ pūrvam manasābhivṛtaḥ patiḥ*) 1. 96. 48; permitted by Bhīṣma, she went to the town Saubha (*gatā saubha-*