

kṛtvā samśaptakān mithaḥ) 7. 97. 12; when Duḥśāsana was wounded by Sātyaki, Duryodhana asked Trigartas to fight with Sātyaki; Samśaptakas again made a determined effort to attack Sātyaki; Sātyaki killed their five hundred chief warriors, showering arrows on them, at the head of the army (*agrāṇike vyapothayat*) 7. 99. 3-7; their condition described 7. 99. 8-11; ultimately they retreated in the direction of Droṇa 7. 99. 12; (9) When Dhṛtarāṣṭra was told that on the sixteenth day, angry Arjuna attacked the Samśaptaka troops (*samśaptakagaṇān* 8. 9. 8) he wished to know the details of the fight between Samśaptakas and Arjuna; Arjuna entered the large ocean-like troops of Samśaptakas (*samśaptakagaṇam ... arṇavasamntibham*) and agitated it (*vyakṣobhayat*); the fight in which Arjuna cut off the hands and heads of his opponents with sharp arrows and killed elephants and horses along with their riders as well as chariot-fighters was hair-raising (*lomaharṣaṇam*) 8. 12. 1, 3-13; at that point Aśvatthāman challenged Arjuna; hence he asked Kṛṣṇa whether he should continue killing Samśaptakas or accept the challenge of Aśvatthāman; Kṛṣṇa drove him to Aśvatthāman 8. 12. 21-22; after fighting with Aśvatthāman, Arjuna returned to Samśaptaka horse-riders, chariot-fighters, elephant-riders and foot-soldiers (*tataḥ samśaptakān bhūyaḥ sāśvasūtaraṭha-dvipān | dhvajapattigaṇān*) 8. 12. 36; battle described in which Arjuna killed all kinds of his opponents (*samśaptakamahārṇavam | vyaśoṣayata duḥśoṣam...*) and returned to fight with Aśvatthāman 8. 12. 37-43, 47; after fighting for a while with him, Arjuna came back to Samśaptakas; he cut off the

hands, heads, weapons etc. of the opponents who did not turn back (*aparāṇmukhānām*) 8. 12. 54-58; after Arjuna's one more encounter with Aśvatthāman in which the latter was removed from the battle by his horses, Arjuna continued his battle with Samśaptakas 8. 12. 70-71; when there was loud noise to the north of the battle-field (8. 13. 1), Kṛṣṇa advised Arjuna to go there and first fight with Māgadha Daṇḍadhāra; he could later kill the Samśaptakas 8. 13. 4; accordingly, Arjuna first killed Daṇḍadhāra and his elephant and came back to Samśaptakas 8. 13. 25; in the battle that followed, Arjuna killed many Samśaptakas, while Kṛṣṇa drove his chariot in various roundabout ways (*vakrānuva-kragamanāt*) 8. 14. 1; the battle described 8. 14. 2-21; at that moment Kṛṣṇa advised Arjuna not to while away his time with Samśaptakas; he should kill them without loss of time and hasten to kill Karna (*kiṁ kṛḍase 'nugha | samśaptakān pramathyaitāms tataḥ karṇavadhe tvara*); Arjuna agreed and killed quickly the remaining Samśaptakas (*kṣipraṁ śiṣṭān samśaptakāms tadā | ākṣipyā śastreṇa balād... avadhīt*) 8. 14. 22-23; Trigartas, along with Śālvas, Samśaptakas, and Nārāyaṇas, led by the king of Trigartas and his brothers, attacked Arjuna 8. 19. 2-4; the battle, in which Samśaptakas were killed by hundreds and thousands (*śataśo 'tha sahasraśaḥ* 8. 19. 19) and at one stage they surrounded Arjuna and showered him with weapons, described 8. 19. 5-34; in the end almost the entire Samśaptaka army turned back and did not stay to face Arjuna (*prāyaśo vimukhaṁ sarvaṁ nāvatiṣṭhata samyuge*); Arjuna thus won victory over many Sam-