

day, Niṣādas and other warriors, incited by Duryodhana, attacked Arjuna 6. 112. 108; (6) On the thirteenth day, Niṣādas and Kalingas, riding elephants (*gajānīkena daṁṣitāḥ; kuñjarānīkam*) obstructed the advance of Abhimanyu; he scattered away their army of elephants 7. 45. 21-22; (7) On the fifteenth day, Dhṛṣṭadyumna regretted that he did not throw away the head of Droṇa in the territory of the Niṣādas, as (Arjuna did) the head of Jayadratha (*yan na tasya śiro mayā / niṣādaviṣaye kṣiptam jayadrathaśiro yathā*) 7. 168. 35; (8) On the sixteenth day, Kalinga, Vaṅga and Niṣāda warriors, riding elephants (*atha dvipair devapati-dvipābhair*) rushed against Arjuna; Arjuna killed both the elephants and the warriors 8. 12. 59-60; (9) On the same day, the Pāṇḍya king killed many Niṣāda warriors, who fought with *śakti*, *prāsa* and quivers (i. e. arrows), along with their elephants (*dviradān*) and horses 8. 15. 5, 8-9; (10) On the same day, incited by Duryodhana, Niṣādas, riding elephants (*hastibhis*), attacked Dhṛṣṭadyumna with arrows, *tomaras* and *nārāca* arrows; Dhṛṣṭadyumna showered *nārāca* arrows on them to crush their elephants 8. 17. 1, 3-5; (11) On the same day, they attacked Nakula with arrows and *tomaras*; when warriors came to help Nakula, a fierce battle took place between chariot-riders and elephant-riders (*yuddham rathinām hastibhiḥ saha*) 8. 17. 20-22; (12) On the seventeenth day, Karṇa killed many warriors in the army of Yudhiṣṭhira consisting of Niṣādas (on the side of the Pāṇḍavas) and others; when they began to run away, Sātyaki incited them to fight; on return, they were killed by

Karṇa who cut off their arms and removed their head-gears (*te vibāhuśirastrāṇāḥ ... petuḥ pṛthivyām ...*) 8. 33. 1, 4-5; (13) On the same day, Arjuna referred to Bhīma's killing Niṣādas (on the side of the Kauravas) and their elephants (*nāga-varān ... sadāmadān nīlabalāhakopamān*) 8. 49. 78-79; (14) When Arjuna moved with the Aśvamedha horse, he had to fight a fierce battle with the Niṣādas led by Ekalavya's son 14. 84. 7-8. H. Mythological event: Vinatā allowed her son Garuḍa to eat Niṣādas (but not the Brāhmaṇas) while on his way to fetch *amṛta* 1. 24. 2; when Garuḍa found the Niṣādas he collected them together; then, opening his beak wide, he stood in the way of the Niṣādas; they entered Garuḍa's mouth by hundreds since they were deluded by the dust raised by the wind; the hungry Garuḍa closed his beak and killed many Niṣādas 1. 24. 10-14. I. Past events: (1) Sarasvatī disappeared at the gate of the Niṣādarāṣṭra so that the Niṣādas might not see her 3. 130. 4; (2) Some Niṣādas once came to the place where Cyavana was practising austerities near the confluence of Gaṅgā and Yamunā; the Niṣādas who wanted to catch fishes threw their net in water; when they drew their net they dragged Cyavana along with fishes; they fell at the feet of Cyavana and asked him what they should do; Cyavana told the Niṣādas that he did not want to forsake the fishes and hence would get killed or sold along with them; afraid, the Niṣādas reported the matter to king Nahuṣa; Nahuṣa asked his priest to pay one thousand (coins) to the Niṣādas as the price of fishes and Cyavana; on Cyavana's denial to accept this price, Nahuṣa went