

*pālayām āsa*) 6. 104. 3-10; this Vyūha could be one of the Mānuṣa, Daiva, Gāndharva or Āsura Vyūhas known to Dhṛṣṭadyumna 5. 56. 11; (2) The counter-Vyūha of the Kauravas used on that day: the entire Kaurava army was led by Bhīṣma (*agrataḥ sarvasainyānām*); he was guarded by the sons of Dhṛṭarāṣṭra; they were followed by Droṇa and his son Aśvatthāman; Bhagadatta, with his army of elephants, followed them; Kṛpa and Kṛtavarman followed Bhagadatta; next came Sudakṣiṇa, the king of the Kāmbojas, Jayatsena, the king of the Magadhas, and Brhadbala, the son of Subala; other kings headed by Suśarman guarded the rear (*jaghanam pālayām āsuḥ*) 6. 104. 15; similarly, during the war at night (between the fourteenth and the fifteenth day), the Kaurava army was rearranged (*punar vyūham akal-payat* 7. 138. 10) by Duryodhana (? by Droṇa?); this Vyūha is also not named; Droṇa was in the front, Aśvatthāman and Śakuni on either side, and Śalya in the rear; Duryodhana himself protected all the wings of the army 7. 138. 11; this Vyūha in which the chariots, horses, and elephants took up their positions looked like (the armies in) the Vyūha of the gods and the demons 7. 138. 32.

Śakāṭavyūha m. : Name of a *vyūha* (a particular arrangement of the army) 7. 6. 15.

Droṇa arranged the Kaurava army in the form of the Śakāṭavyūha on the eleventh day of the war; Jayadratha, the Kalinga king (not named), and Vikarṇa stood on the right side (*dakṣiṇa pārśva*); at the extremity of the right wing (*prapakṣa*) was Śakuni, assisted by excellent horsemen from the Gandhāra

country who fought with sharp *prāsas*; Kṛpa, Kṛtavarman, Citrasena, and Vivimśati, with Duḥśāsana to lead them (*duḥśāsana mukhāḥ*), stood on its left side (*savya pārśva*); at the extremity of the left wing (*prapakṣa*) stood the Kāmbojas, led by Sudakṣiṇa, who fought on horses, as also the Śakas and the Yavanas; apparently in between the two sides were stationed the Madras, the Trigartas, the Ambaṣṭhas, warriors who came from the west and the north, the Śibis, the Śūrasenas, the Śūdras, the Maladas, the Sauvīras, and the Kitavas, all of whom were led by Duryodhana (*tavātmajam puraskṛtya*); Karṇa took position in front of Duryodhana and was at the head of all the archers (*pramukhe sarvadhanvinām*) 7. 6. 1-8; in this Vyūha, Karṇa was in front of the army (*tāvakānām mukham karṇaḥ*) 7. 6. 21; from the description of the start of that day's battle it is clear that Droṇa also stood at the head of the army 7. 6. 32-36; this Vyūha of the Kauravas was opposed by the Pāṇḍavas with the Krauñcavyūha 7. 6. 15. [See Cakraśakāṭa]

Śakti<sup>1</sup> f. : A missile special to Vāsava (Indra), hence called *vāsavi* 3. 294. 34; 7. 122. 33; 7. 148. 34; 7. 158. 9, 10, 56, 58; given by Vāsava 3. 286. 20; 7. 154. 50; 7. 155. 21; or by Śakra (Indra) 3. 294. 1ff.; 7. 154. 53, 58 (*śakraśakti*); 7. 155. 27; 1. 7. 156. 27; 7. 157. 4.

A. Description : unfailing (*amoghā*) 3. 286. 14; 3. 294. 20, 21, 24, 29, 33; 7. 157. 7, 12, 16, 29; heavenly (*divyā*) 8. 5. 65; best, excellent (*śreṣṭhā*) 7. 154. 52; (*uttamā*) 7. 154. 55; (*paramā*) 7. 157. 6; (*pravarā*) 3. 294. 29; honoured (*sakṛtā*) 7. 154. 53; (*pūjyamānā*) 7. 122. 33; irresistible (*anivāryā*) 7. 158. 2; unbearable (*asahyā*)