

enemies 3. 23. 1-2. E. Status : The Śāringa bow of Viṣṇu counted among the only three heavenly bows of divine beings, the other two being Gāṇḍiva of Varuṇa and Vijaya of Mahendra (*trīṇy evaitāni divyāni dhanūṃṣi divicāriṇām*) 5. 155. 5; hence the Vijaya bow obtained by Rukmin is said to be comparable with the Śāringa 5. 155. 4.

Śibikā f. : Name of a weapon (*śastra*) of Kubera.

When Indra started for the fight with Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna at the time of the burning of the Khāṇḍava forest, Dhaneśvara (Kubera) picked up his Śibikā to help him 1. 218. 31. (According to a view cited by Nīlakaṇṭha, *śibikā* means *gadā*. Nīlakaṇṭha's reading is *gadām caiva*, but he adds *śibikām iti pāthe śibikā gadeti prāñcaḥ* on Bom. Ed. 2. 227. 32). [See Antardhāna²; Kaubera astra in the Addenda]

Śuka nt. : Name of a missile.

One of the eight missiles known to Arjuna; enumerated by Rāma Jāmadagnya for the information of Duryodhana; Arjuna was likely to employ these missiles during the war 5. 94. 38; for the effects produced by these missiles see Akṣisaṃtarjana.

Śūla m. : A missile (*astra* 13. 14. 131, 136), specially related to Śiva (Rudra) but also to Nandi(n), and Viṣṇu (Kṛṣṇa). I. Missile of Śiva : Upamanyu saw Śiva together with his missiles in bodily form (*mūrtimanti tathāstrāṇi sarvatejomayāni ca | mayā dr̥ṣṭāni govinda bhavasyāmitatejasah* 13. 14. 121), one of them being the one which is known as Śūla in the three worlds 13. 14. 131; hence Śiva (Rudra) has epithets like *śūlapāṇi* 1. 44. 22; 3. 40.

34; 3. 81. 71; 3. 104. 11; 3. 163. 43; 3. 261. 54; 5. 188. 7; 7. 64. 15; 9. 31. 38; 12. 122. 34; 12. 160. 48; 12. 283. 16; 13. 14. 132, 172; 13. 15. 11; 13. 61. 45; 13. 83. 40; 13. 127. 40; 18. 4. 10; *śūlapāṇin* (m. c. for *śūlapāṇi*?) 3. 40. 55; 4. 40. 11; 5. 49. 24; 5. 190. 4; 10. 6. 34; *śūlin* 7. 57. 35, 52; 8. 24. 46, 136, 153; 13. 1. 25; 13. 14. 131, 139; 14. 8. 3; *śūlahasta* 9. 31. 40; 9. 43. 33; *śūladhṛk* 2. 10. 20; 3. 81. 108; 9. 37. 43; *śūlabhṛt* 6. 58. 61; *śūladhara* 3. 38. 43; *khaḍgaśūladhara* 13. 14. 151; *śūlāṅku* 10. 7. 44; *dīptaśūla* 7. 172. 59; *triśūlapāṇi* 3. 80. 111; 7. 173. 33; 14. 8. 25. A. Description : mysterious (*guhya*) 13. 14. 131; Indescribable (*anirdeśya*) 13. 14. 136; having very sharp points (*atitīkṣṇāgra*); very frightful (*subhīma*); causing the opponent's hair stand on ends (*lomaharṣaṇa*), as if threatening him with its eye-brow knit in three wrinkles (*trīśikhām bhrukutīm kṛtvā tarjamānam iva sthitam*) 13. 14. 135; it was like fire without smoke, black in colour, appearing like the sun risen at the time of the end of the universe; it held a serpent in hand, and hence looking like the god of Death with his *pāṣa* in hand (*vidhūmam sārciṣam kṛṣṇam kālasūryam ivoditam | sarpahastam ... pāṣahastam ivāntakam*) 13. 14. 136. B. Strength : If released by Śūlapāṇi (Śiva) it was capable of tearing open the whole earth, or dry up the great ocean, or destroy the entire world 13. 14. 132. C. Status : It was equal or even superior to Pāśupata (*tat- (= Pāśupata) tulyādhikam eva vā*) 13. 14. 131. D. Use : The demon Lavaṇa, holding this Śūla in hand, killed the very strong and universal monarch Māndhātṛ, the son of Yuvanāśva 13. 14. 133-134. E.