

chief of the luminous bodies (*tejasām bhāskaram cakre* (īśam)) 12. 122. 31; Brahmā told the sages that Sūrya was the chief of the planets (*sūryo grahāṇām adhipaḥ*) 14. 43. 6; Arka was known as the chief of the hot luminaries (*arko 'dhipatir uṣṇānām*) 14. 43. 7; also cf. *ādityo jyotiṣām patiḥ* 6. 7. 14; *khecarāṇām pravaro yathārkaḥ* 1. 83. 7; (3) Bhagavān, while narrating his *vibhūtiś*, said that he was Ravi among the luminous bodies (*jyotiṣām ravir amṣumān*) 6. 32. 21; (4) The divine sages, the Siddhas, and the great sages saw Candra, Āditya and Budha, among others, in the abode of Brahman 1. 203. 4; Āditya, along with Candra and constellations, wait on Brahmadeva in his *sabhā* 2. 11. 17; E. Advent of the Kṛtayuga : Mārkaṇḍeya told the Pāṇḍavas that when Candra, Sūrya, the constellation Tīṣya (Puṣya) and Bṛhaspati will come together in one *rāśi*, the Kṛtayuga will set in 3. 188. 87 (for citation and Nī.'s commentary on it, see above Puṣya¹, p. 257. 1). F. Mythological events : (1) Candra, Āditya, the planets, the stars, the constellations and the denizens of the heaven felt dejected due to the destruction caused by Sunda and Upasunda (*candrādityau grahās tārā nakṣatrāṇi divaukasah / jagmur viśādam*) 1. 202. 26; (2) when the gods made ready a chariot for Śiva's fight with the Tripuras, Sūrya and Candramas were made the two wheels of the excellent chariot (*sūryācandramasau kṛtvā cakre rathavarottame*) 8. 24. 71. G. Auspicious : (1) Bhīṣma told Yudhiṣṭhira that in war the side which had wind, Sūrya and Śukra favourable to it became victorious; if they were simultaneously present, the former of the two proved stronger (*yato vāyur*

yataḥ sūryō yataḥ śukras tato jayaḥ / pūrvaṁ pūrvaṁ jyāya eṣām saṁnīpāte yudhiṣṭhira //) 12. 101. 17; (2) Dhṛtarāṣṭra told Saṁjaya that when he heard that both Śukra and Sūrya were favourable to Pāṇḍavas indicating their victory, he lost all hopes of winning the war (*yadā śrauṣam śukrasūryau ca yuktau kaunteyānām anukūlau jayāya / ... tadā nāstamse vijayāya saṁjaya* //) 1. 1. 129. H. Omens : (1) According to an astronomical event which took place before the war and which was noticed by Vyāsa, *amāvāsyā* occurred on the thirteenth day of the month which was very unusual; on that occasion Candra and Sūrya were untimely swallowed the same month by Rāhu which indicated destruction of the subjects (*caturdaśīm pañcadaśīm bhūtapūrvām ca ṣoḍaśīm / imām tu nābhijānāmi amāvāsyām trayodaśīm // candra-sūryāv ubhau grastāv ekamāse trayodaśīm / aparvaṇi grahāv etau prajāḥ saṁkṣapayīṣyati* //) 6. 3. 28-29 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 6. 3. 28 : *parva darśākhyam pañcadaśe 'hni bhavati / ekatithivṛddhau ṣoḍaśe vā ekatithikṣaye caturdaśe vāhni bhavati / tithidvayakṣayas tu loke 'tyantam aprasādhā ity aparvaṇity uktam / graham yātau rāhuṇā grahaṇam prāptau etad eva prajā-saṁkṣayahetutvena śāstre drṣṭam* /); a similar event — Rāhu swallowing both Āditya and Soma simultaneously — also occurred when the Sindhu heroes fought Arjuna and at that time the meteors struck Sūrya and were scattered (*ulkāś ca jaghnire sūryam vikīryantyaḥ samantataḥ*) 14. 76. 15-16; for Rāhu's swallowing Āditya out of time (*aparvaṇi*) also cf. 2. 71. 26, and 9. 55. 10; also cf. 5. 141. 10; and 6. 3. 11 (in the last two references *aparvaṇi* does not occur);