

*nivasanti vane ye ca*) 2. 24. 23; (2) Yudhiṣṭhira asked Samjaya whether the Kauravas, if they encountered the bands of Dasyus, remembered Arjuna 5. 23. 19; (3) Arjuna told Samjaya that when he would scatter the hordes of Dasyus gathered for the battle, Dhṛtarāṣṭra and his sons would repent 5. 47. 59; (4) On the fourteenth day of war, Sātyaki covered the earth with the shaven heads of Dasyus together with their headgears 7. 95. 40; he killed many Dasyus 7. 97. 20; (5) Kṛṣṇa told Babhru to protect the Yādava women so that they were not attacked by Dasyus due to their greed for wealth (*naitā himsyur dasyavo vittalobhāt*) 16. 5. 4; (6) When Arjuna stopped at Pañcanada on his way to Hāstinapura with Vṛṣṇi women, Dasyus became greedy and took counsel among themselves; then, thousands of them, using sticks as weapons, attacked Vṛṣṇis desirous of looting property; they disregarded Arjuna's warning and continued their attack; Arjuna could not check them as he forgot his *astras*; the Vṛṣṇi warriors could not stop Dasyus running away with Vṛṣṇi women; Arjuna and the Vṛṣṇi warriors killed some of the plundering Dasyus with arrows; when Arjuna's arrows were exhausted, he killed Dasyus with the tip of his bow; but that was of no avail; before his very eyes, Dasyus (*mlecchas*) took away Vṛṣṇi and Andhaka women 16. 8. 44-61. I. Past events: (1) Nahuṣa, during his rule, had killed hordes of Dasyus 1. 70. 26; (2) Yayāti pleased the Dasyus by completely controlling them (*atarpayad ... dasyūn samnigraheṇa ca*) 1. 80. 3-4; (3) Dasyus who had stolen wealth, when pursued by royal guards, reached the

hermitage of Māṇḍavya; they kept the loot in the *āśrama* and hid themselves due to fear; the guards asked Māṇḍavya which way the Dasyus had fled; when Māṇḍavya did not reply they searched the *āśrama* and found the hidden thieves (*corān*); the guards reported them and Māṇḍavya to the king; the king asked to kill the thieves (Dasyus) and Māṇḍavya (*tām rājā saha taiś corair anvaśād vadhyatām itl*) 1. 101. 4-11; (4) some Dasyus were in search of men who, afraid of the Dasyus, had entered a forest; the Dasyus asked the ascetic Kauśika which way the men had disappeared; Kauśika told them that they had taken resort to the forest; the cruel Dasyus found them out and killed them 8. 49. 43-45; (5) Aśvagrīva (=Hayagrīva), whose limbs were cut off while fighting with Dasyus, enjoyed life in heaven 12. 25. 25; (6) In order to illustrate that a Dasyu, who observed proper limits, did not perish after death (*yathā dasyuḥ samaryādaḥ pretyabhāve na naśyati*) is told the story of Kāpavya; he was born of a Niṣādī by a Kṣatriya; he obtained perfection on account of his being a (good) Dasyu (since he lived righteously carrying out the duties of a Kṣatriya) (*dasyutvāt siddhim āptavān*); when the Brāhmaṇas, who had retired to a forest, did not accept food brought to them by Kāpavya because he was a Dasyu, he left some of it in their homes and went away early in the morning; many Dasyus who behaved cruelly disregarding the rules elected Kāpavya as their leader; they agreed to live as instructed by him and requested him to act as their father and mother; he taught them the way they