

Suśarman with his army took position at the 'left wing'; while Tuṣāras and others stood at the 'right wing'; Śrutāyus, and Saumadatti (Bhūriśravas) guarded the rear 6. 71. 14-21; called *mahāvvyūha* 6. 73. 24; (3) Dharmarāja (Yudhiṣṭhira) arranged the Pāṇḍava army this way on the eleventh day of the war when Droṇa took charge of the Kaurava army and arranged his army the Śakaṭa way; in the front of the Pāṇḍava army were Arjuna and Kṛṣṇa (*vyūhapramnkhatāḥ* 7. 6. 16; *agrataḥ* 7. 6. 20; *balasenāgragau* 7. 6. 21) 7. 6. 15-21.

Garuḍa (Suparṇa) m. : Name of a particular arrangement of the army (*vyūha*), described as *mahāvvyūha* 6. 52. 2; also called Suparṇa 7. 19. 4, which is described as 'superhuman' (*atimānuṣa*) and 'invincible by the enemies' (*ajayyam ariḥhiḥ*) 7. 19. 21.

1. On the third day of the war Bhīṣma arranged the Kaurava army according to the Garuḍavyūha; at its 'beak' (*tuṇḍa*) stood Bhīṣma himself; its 'eyes' (*cakṣuṣī*) were Droṇa and Kṛtavarman; Aśvatthāman and Kṛpa, supported by the Trigartas, Matsyas, Kaikayas and Vāṭadhānas, formed the 'head' (*śirṣa*); at its 'neck' (*grīvā*) were stationed Bhūriśravas, Śāla, Śālya, Bhagadatta, Jayadratha, and the Madrakas, the Sindhusauvīras and the Pañcanadas; at its 'back' (*prṣṭha*) was king Duryodhana with his brothers and followers; the 'tail' (*puccha*) was made up by Vinda, Anuvinda, the Kāmboja, and the Śakas, as well as the Śūrasenas; the Māgadhas, the Kalingas and the Dāśerakas stood at the right wing (*dakṣiṇa pakṣa*), while on the left (*vāma pakṣa*) were the Kānanas, the Vikūñjas, the Muktas, and the Puṇḍrāviṣes together with Brhadbala 6. 52. 3-9; 2. On the twelfth day of the war Droṇa arranged the Kaurava

army according to the Suparṇa (Garuḍa) *vyūha*; at its entrance (*mukha*) stood Droṇa; its 'head' (*śiras*) was Duryodhana with his brothers and followers; its 'eyes' (*cakṣuṣī*) were Kṛtavarman and Gautama (Kṛpa), together with Bhūtavarman, Kṣemaśarman, Karakaṛṣa, and the warriors from the Kalinga and other countries; at its 'neck' (*grīvā*) were Śūrasenas, Daradas and others with their armies consisting of elephants, chariots, horsemen and foot-soldiers; Bhūriśravas, Śāla, Śālya, Somadatta and Bāhlika with an army consisting of one *akṣauhiṇī* formed the right wing (*dakṣiṇa pakṣa*); Vinda and Anuvinda of the Avanti country, and Sudakṣiṇa from the Kāmboja occupied the left wing (*vāma pakṣa*), and took positions in front of Aśvatthāman; at the 'back' (*prṣṭha*) of the *vyūha* were the Kalingas, the Ambaṣṭhas and others; at the 'tail' (*puccha*) was Karna with his sons and relatives; Jayadratha, Bhīmaratha and other heroes stood 'above' (?) the *vyūha* (*vyūhasyopari*) 7. 19. 5-14; the *vyūha* looked like an ocean tossed by wind 7. 19. 15; from its wings and ends of wings rushed (elephants) eager to fight; in the midst of this army of elephants stood the king of Prāgjyotiṣa (Bhagadatta) mounted on an elephant duly prepared for fight; Bhagadatta was surrounded by many kings from mountain countries (*pārvalīyaiḥ samanvitāḥ*) 7. 19. 16-20.

Gāṇḍīva, Gāṇḍīva nt. : Name of Arjuna's bow (Gāṇḍīva recognized by Kāśikā on P. 5. 2. 110, but very likely it occurs *m. c.*).

A. Etymology : So called because it was made of *gāṇḍī*, i. e. the bow was covered with the skin of rhinoceros (?), or