

attacked Dhṛṣṭadyumna (*hastibhis tu mahā-mātrāḥ ... dhṛṣṭadyumnaṁ jighāṁsantaḥ kruddhāḥ pārśatam abhyayuḥ* ||... *gajayodhinaḥ / aṅgā vaṅgāś ca ... gajayuddheṣu kuśalāḥ*) 8. 17. 1-3; (13) Sahadeva, after killing the elephant of a Puṇḍra warrior, attacked the elephant of an Aṅga warrior; Nakula took on himself the fight with the Aṅga warrior and his elephant; the Aṅga warrior threw *tomaras* on Nakula; the warrior (here called *mleccha* and *Ācārya-putra*) fell down along with his elephant; at the death of this Aṅga warrior, other warriors from the Aṅga country with their elephants attacked Nakula (*vivarmadhvajajīvitam / taṁ kṛtvā dviradam bhūyaḥ saha-deva 'ṅgam abhyagāt || sahaddevaṁ tu nakulo vārayitvāṅgam ārdyat* |... *aṅgaś cikṣepa tomarān / sa papāta hato mlecchas tenaiva saha dantinā || ācāryaputre nihate ... aṅgāḥ kruddhā mahāmātrā nāgair nakulam abhyayuḥ*) 8. 17. 13-18; (14) Elephants from Kaliṅga, Vaṅga, Aṅga, Niṣāda and Magadha countries along with their warriors mentioned among those who were killed by Bhīma (*kaliṅgavaṅgāṅgaṇiṣādamaḡadhān sadāmadān ... nihanti yaḥ śatrugaṇān anekasāḥ*) 8. 49. 79; (15) Dhṛtarāṣṭra while recounting Kṛṣṇa's exploits mentioned Aṅgas, Vaṅgas and Kaliṅgas among the countries which were conquered by him in battle (*aṅgān vaṅgān kaliṅgāṁś ca ... ajayad rane*) 7. 10. 15 (this incident is not mentioned in the epic). F. Past events : (1) Lomapāda, a friend of Daśaratha, was the king of the Aṅgas (*lomapāda iti khyāto aṅgānām īśvaro 'bhavat*) 3. 110. 19; he, the king of the Aṅga country, called his ministers and consulted with them about the means to bring R̥ṣyaśṛṅga

to the Aṅga country; he asked the courtizans to get R̥ṣyaśṛṅga from his *āśrama* to his country by some means (*tato 'ṅgapatir āhūya sacivān ... / yatnam akaron mantrāṇiścaye ... r̥ṣyaśṛṅgam ... ānayadhvam viṣayaṁ mama śobhanāḥ* ||) 3. 110. 28, 31; the courtizans deluded R̥ṣyaśṛṅga by various means and brought him to the ruler of the Aṅgas (*pralobhayantyo vividhair upāyair ājagmur aṅgādhipateḥ samīpam*) 3. 113. 8; enraged, Vibhāṇḍaka, father of R̥ṣyaśṛṅga, started towards Campā to burn it along with the king and his (Aṅga) country (*jagāma campāṁ pradidhakṣamānas tam aṅgarājam viṣayaṁ ca tasya*) 3. 113. 15; being honoured at various places on his way to Campā, Vibhāṇḍaka calmed down and, delighted, he approached the king of the Aṅgas in his town (*samāsa-sādāṅgapatiṁ purastham*) 3. 113. 18; (2) Once, Vasuhoma was the king of the Aṅgas (*aṅgeṣu rājā ... vasuhoma iti śrūtaḥ*) 12. 122. 1; (3) (Ruci, the wife of Devaśarman, once gathered flowers of heavenly fragrance that fell down near her *āśrama* 13. 40. 16; 13. 42. 7); just then she received an invitation from the Aṅga country where Prabhāvatī, the eldest sister of Ruci, was the wife of Citraratha, the king of the Aṅgas; Ruci put the heavenly flowers in her hair and went to the residence of the king of the Aṅgas; seeing those flowers Prabhāvatī, the wife of the chief of the Aṅgas, asked her sister for the flowers (*tadā nimantrakas tasyā aṅgebhyaḥ kṣipram āgamat || tasyā hi bhaginī tāta jyeṣṭhā nāmnā prabhāvatī / bhāryā citrarathasyātha babhūvāṅgeśvara-sya vai || ... āmantritā tato 'gacchad rucir aṅgater grhān || puṣpāni tāni dṛṣtvātha tadāṅgendravarāṅganā / bhaginīm codayām*