

on it see Puṣya¹, p. 257. 1). G. Mythological events : (1) Pained due to the destruction indulged in by Sunda and Upasunda, the moon, the sun, the planets, the stars, the constellations and the denizens of the heaven felt dejected (*candrādityau grahās tārā nakṣatrāṇi divaukasaḥ / jagmur viśādam*) 1. 202. 26; (2) When the gods made ready an excellent chariot for Śiva's fight with the Tripuras, Sūrya and Candramas were made its wheels (*sūryācandramasau kṛtvā cakre rathavarottame*) 8. 24. 71. H. Auspicious conjunction : (1) Kuntī gave birth to Yudhiṣṭhira when the moon was in conjunction with the Aindra (Jyeṣṭhā) *nakṣatra* (*aindre candrasamāyukte*) 1. 114. 4-5; (2) Vyāsa asked first Yudhiṣṭhira to take the hand of Draupadī (in marriage) since that was an auspicious day on which Candramas would be in conjunction with the Puṣya constellation (for the citation and Nī.'s comment on it see above Pausya p. 259. 1); (3) Daśaratha asked his Purohita to make preparations for the consecration of Rāma as heir-apparent since on that night the moon would be in conjunction with the Puṣya which was an auspicious *yoga* (*adya puṣyo niśi brahman puṇyam yogam upaiṣyati*) 3. 261. 15; I. Omens : (1) While pointing out different bad omens to Kṛṣṇa, Karna said that the mark on Soma had disappeared (*somasya lakṣma vyāvṛttam*) 5. 141. 10 (But Nī. on Bom. Ed. 5. 143. 11 : *lakṣma vyāvṛttam kṣīnatvād amāvāsyāsānnidhyāt kṣīnacandro 'pi pāpa eva*); the same bad omen was noticed by Vyāsa also which, according to him, indicated great danger (*vyāvṛttam lakṣma somasya bhaviṣyati mahad bhayam*) 6. 2. 32 (Here Nī. on Bom. Ed. 6. 2. 32 : *vyā-*

vṛttam naṣṭam lakṣmahīnaś candra dṛśyate ity arthaḥ); a similar sight was noticeable at the junction of the Tretā and the Dvāpara when there occurred a drought for twelve years; at that time Soma, with its mark disappeared, receded to the south (*jagāma dakṣiṇam mārgam somo vyāvṛttalakṣaṇaḥ*) 12. 139. 15 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 12. 141. 15 : *vyāvṛttam anyathābhūtam lakṣaṇam cihnam yasya*); (2) According to another omen noticed by Vyāsa and reported to Dhṛtarāṣṭra the moon on the Kārttikī full moon night, being without lustre, was (sometimes?) not visible, and (at other times?) with the colour of fire appeared in the sky which had the same colour (*alakṣyaḥ prabhayā hīnaḥ paurṇamāsīm ca kārttikīm / candro 'bhūd agnivarṇaś ca samavarṇe nabhastale*) 6. 2. 23; (3) According to a third omen noticed by Vyāsa, whether it was day or night, the sun, the moon and the constellations appeared blazing; that indicated destruction (*jvalitārkendunakṣatram nirviṣeṣadinakṣapam / ahorātram mayā dṛṣṭam tat kṣayāya bhaviṣyati //*) 6. 2. 22; (4) According to another astronomical event, Vyāsa noticed that the *amāvāsyā* had occurred on the thirteenth day of the month which was very unusual; on that day Candra and Sūrya both were swallowed the same month by Rāhu at an improper time 6. 2. 28-29 (for citation and Nī.'s commentary see Sūrya p. 276. 2); (5) A similar event—Rāhu swallowed Āditya and at the same time Soma—occurred when the Sindhu heroes fought with Arjuna (*rāhur agrasat ādityam yugapat somam eva ca*) 14. 76. 15; (6) Saṁjaya told Dhṛtarāṣṭra that the day on which the two armies gathered at Kurukṣetra, Soma was in the constellation Maghā and the