

(*aparāhṇe*) of that day killed all Somakas in the presence of Bhīma 8. 56. 7, 53; Arjuna expressed his fear to Kṛṣṇa that if Kṛpa, Kṛtavarman and Aśvatthāman were not killed they would cause the destruction of Somakas (*avadhyamānās te 'smābhir ghātayiṣyanti somakān*) 8. 57. 5; Karna fought a great battle with Somakas in which he crushed them while destroying their chariots and killing horses and elephants (*sumahat ... cakre yuddham somakān sampramṛdhan*) 8. 60. 14; when Karna came up to Arjuna to kill him, Somakas urged (*abhyakrośan*) Arjuna to hasten to pierce Karna (with an arrow), cut off his head without delay and shatter the hope of Duryodhana to get kingdom (*vidhya karṇam / chinddhy asya mūrdhānam alaṁ cireṇa śraddhām ca rājyād dhṛtarāṣṭrasūnoḥ*) 8. 65. 10; when Karna covered (*samācīnot*) Arjuna with a hundred Kṣudraka arrows and pierced (*bibheda*) Kṛṣṇa with sixty arrows, Somakas fled; Arjuna stopped them (*tadantaram somakāḥ prādravanta / ... pārthaḥ somakān pratyagṛhṇāt*) 8. 65. 32-34; seeing Karna lying dead on the ground, Somakas, delighted, made loud noise, sounded musical instruments and shook their (upper) garments and hands; others danced and embraced each other saying : " Karna is pierced with an arrow as fire is extinguished by a strong wind at the end of a sacrifice or at day-break in a bedroom; Karna's body with arrows all over it and smeared with blood shines like sun with his rays; the sun in the form of Karna has been forced to set by Kāla in the form of Arjuna; as the sun while setting takes away his light, so has the arrow taken away Karna's life " 8.

67. 28-32; after the death of Karna, in the evening, at the foot of the Himavanta (*haimavate prasthe* 9. 5. 1) and near the river Sarasvatī (9. 4. 49), Śalya when requested by Duryodhana to lead the army (9. 5. 26-27), he (Śalya) assured him that he would defeat Pārthas and Somakas in battle 9. 6. 3; after Śalya's election as the general, the great chariot-fighters of Madrakas while praising Śalya said that he was capable of defeating in battle even gods, demons and men, let alone Somakas and Śṛṅjayas (*kimu somakasṛṅjayān*) 9. 6. 9; that night, in the camp of Pāṇḍavas, Kṛṣṇa encouraged Yudhiṣṭhira to fight with Śalya; after he left, Yudhiṣṭhira gave leave to Pāṇḍavas and Somakas to leave his camp (*vīrjya pāṇḍavān atha somakān*) 9. 6. 39; (23) On the eighteenth day when Bhīma attacked Kṛpa, the great chariot-fighters of Somakas too attacked him and others in order to kill their opponents (*abhyadravanta ... jighāṁsantaḥ parān yudhi*) 9. 7. 31; Somakas fell down by thousands due to the arrows of Śalya; after a while, Śalya again struck down Somakas and Pāṇḍava army and caused distress to Yudhiṣṭhira (*somakās ca sahasraśaḥ / patitāḥ śalyo 'pi ... nighnan somakapāṇḍavān / ... yudhiṣṭhiram apīdayat*) 9. 10. 21, 41; when Yudhiṣṭhira announced his decision to kill Śalya, the army of Pāṇḍavas, especially the Pāṇḍavas, Somakas and Matsyas, expressed delight which helped the fulfilment of Yudhiṣṭhira's vow (i. e. encouraged him) (*tataḥ praharṣaḥ saīnyānām ... pāṇḍavān somakānām matsyānām ca viṣeṣataḥ / pratijñān tām ca saṅgrāme dharmarājasya pūrayan*) 9. 15. 26-27; seeing Śalya, killing