another huge army of twenty-three akṣauhinis, encamped at Yamunā banks and slept that night. Kṛṣṇa divided his army into three divisions and attacked the enemy on all sides by surprise. All Jarāsandha's followers took to flight leaving all their belongings which were presented to Ugrasena.

Then he called on Bāṇa at his city Śoṇitapura soliciting his help against the Yadus. Bāṇa's welcome and offer to help; with this force he again besieged Mathurā. Fight between him and Rāma. Defeat of Kumbhāṇḍa and retreat of Kūpakarṇa and other soldiers of Bāṇa to their city. Jarāsandha's return to the city.²

Felt angry at Śrgāla's end and led another expedition to Mathurā. Defeat and return. In this way he led seventeen expeditions. During the eighteenth expedition a certain Yavana sent by Nārada besieged the city.3 Jarāsandha attacked the Yadus going to Dvārakā after vanquishing the mlecchas by the formation of Makaravyūha when Kṛṣṇa destroyed it by throwing a big tree on it. Rāma also gave them mighty blows. Then he turned upon two brothers who were unarmed and who ran to Pravarsana hill. Jarāsandha followed them and burnt the hill by besieging it from all sides. The brothers leaped into the plains and regained Dvārakā, but were taken by their enemies to be burnt dead. His defeat at Kṛṣṇa's hands during the svayamvara of Rukmiņī is mentioned. Arrival at Kundina; went to Śiśupāla and comforted him that all was due to fate, and returned to his city.4 His defeats were recalled by Krtavarman.5 had his capital at Girivraja, where thousands of kings were kept imprisoned.6 A preliminary to Yudhişthīra's rājasūya was to kill Jarāsandha. Finding him unconquered and also devoted to Brahmanas, Krsna, Bhima and Ariuna went to him in Brahmana's guise and asked for meals. Jarāsandha understood them to be Ksatriyas and still recalled Bali giving the earth to Hari in a Brahmana's guise. So he offered to give his head. Then Kṛṣṇa and his two friends revealed themselves and invited him to battle. He refused to fight a