sarit-sāgara, Tar. vi.108–164, omitting 111–112, 124–133a, 154–158, 161–162. — Kṣemendra gives this story in brief at vi.35–52, *Journ. As.*, 8.vi.446. The king is called Sātavāhana; but this is merely the family name of a dynasty that reigned in the north-west of the Deccan in the first and second centuries of our era. See Oldenberg, *Ind. Ant.*, x.225 f. Çarvavarman was a protégé of this family — p. 334, § 52. Somadeva, as we saw, makes Harṣa a descendant of Çāta-vāhana; and for the last, he adds (vii.13), Çarvavarman wrote the easy grammar called Kātantra — Bühler, *Report*, p. 74.

16–17. Guṇāḍhya, who had been interrupted by Kāṇabhūti, resumes his story here with **tatas**. — adhy-āsta, 620. — tad, 'that' (garden), whose creation by Durgā (see deva2c), Guṇāḍhya had narrated a little before (vi.84). It was just outside of the capital of Pratiṣṭhāna (p. 333).

19. √tr̥+ava, 957b. — Inf. of purpose.

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2. 'Çirīṣa-delicate-limbed, i.e. having limbs as delicate as a Ç. blossom.' — U.f. abhy-agāt.

4. 'She said "Don't with water (mā udakāis — cf. line 8) pelt me."' He understands it as "With comfits (modakāis) pelt me."

5. ānāyayat, √nī+ā, caus. imf.

7. rājann, 210. — See 2antara 1.

8. The order of the words is inverted to remove the ambiguity. — iti uktam · · tava (297a), 'Thus I said to thee.'

9. 'Knowest thou not the mere (mātrā2) euphonic combination of the mā-word and the udaka-word?'

12. hasati, present ppl., loc. absolute. — -ākrāntas, 955a. — See jhaṭ-iti.

13. 'Having abandoned-water-play,' 1308.

14–15. U.f. pra‿aviçat · · muhyan āhārādi-.

17–18. Construe: "çaraṇam me ('sti) p- vā, mr̥tyus vā" iti · ·. — 'Having bed-thrown-limbs,' √2as+pari-ni.

19–20. Construe: parijanas, · · dr̥ṣṭvā, abhavat sambhrāntas, "kim etad" iti ('saying "What's that?"').

21–23. aham, i.e. Guṇāḍhya. — tām, i.e. avasthām. — pary-ahīyata, 770b. — prātar āvām ('I. and Ç.').

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1–2. sarvasya, subjective gen. w. praveçe, which is loc. absol. w. ruddhe. — See katham. — mama begins new clause. — See paçca.

3–4. Construe: nr̥pas vijñaptas (1042d^2) mayā, upaviçya · ·. — See √vr̥t7.

5–6. 'S., tho' he heard it, kept silent (just so, tathā eva, i.e.) nevertheless.' See √1as4. — U.f. tatas ca idam.

7–8. U.f. · · kuru" iti prāk · · tena · · adya · · niçi — see adya.

9–10. See svapna. — U.f. nabhasas cyutam (nom.) — see √cyu4. — See √kas+vi.

11–12. tasmāt = ambujāt. — dhavala‿ambarā, like the one Socrates sees, *Crito* 44.

13. iyat (451) dr̥ṣṭvā. — See √man 1.

15–16. 'Ç. having thus announced his vision' — see √1vid+ni and 1308. — U.f. asta-māunas · · avadat.

17–18. The question goes to pāṇḍityam. — See √çak B1, pass. of caus. of desid. — kālena: for instr., 281c. Similarly varṣāis, line 21.

19. tena = pāṇḍityena. — eṣā, 'this' that you see about me. — na pratibhāsate = 'sordet.'

20. Observe caesura, and see 1ka 1. 'What pray has a fool to do with power, as it were a block with ornaments?' i.e. he has no more to do · ·, than a block · ·.

21–22. In the introduction to the Pañcatantra, also, the time needed for learning Sanskrit grammar is put at twelve years. — See mukha4.

23. See √çak B1, caus. — tad = grammar.

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2. kuryāt, √1kr̥ 1.

5–7. Protasis ends w. ced: tatas begins apodosis; 'then by me are renounced (tyaktam) these three languages which pass current' (√bhū+sam3). See p. 334, § 52. — See tadvat. — Kṣemendra (vi.52) has apabhrañça for Somadeva's deçabhāṣā. Both of these terms denote indeed a Prākrit