ied, employed by. प्रयात—i. s. affection shown s enemy. पत्तिः—(a) ruined, fallen; (b) fallen down. अते—(a) knows the reality; (b) awakes.

नसा &c.—i. s. by having a good opinion about him, by praising him and looking upon him with affectionate eyes. युक्तिकथनम्—pointing out the remedy, giving advice तुषकण्डनम्—beating husks with a pestle in a mortar, i. s. doing something utterly useless.

आस्पर्म्—place, station, post. श्राद्यपर्म्—श्राद्यं च तरपरं च गोतम—name of the sage Bháradvája; also of the author of the Nyáyasûtras. महत्तपा:-महात्तपो यस्य. स्वभावत्यात्मना—by him who was kind by his very nature. मूजकानिर्वेशेषम्—iu no way superior to a mouse. सन्यथः—uneasy or distressed at heart. अकीर्तिकरम्—causing or reflecting disgrace.

P. 90. पद्म०—पद्मानि गर्भे यस्य तत्पद्मगर्भे तद्भिधानं (name) यस्य.

जीवनहेत्तवः—the source of my livelihood. इह समये तावत्—
this time at least (if on no other occasion).

एतयोः—i. e. of a friend or of an enemy. See Sis. II. 37.

अपूर्व—not tasted before. Construe—तदा प्राज्ञों रिपुणा सहं
युद्ध्यमानो त्रियेत. Sl. 19.—See notes on sl. 168. Ch. II.

अत्रावस्थितेन etc.—This has the force of 'If Meghavarua stays here as king he will send us all the choice things' etc.

अनागवर्ती etc.—thinks over what has not yet happened, delights in anticipation. भन्नभाण्ड:—भन्नानि भाण्डानि येनः

P. 91. देवीकोट-This was probably the same as ज्ञाणितपुर, the city of Bana.

विषुवरसंक्रान्त्याम् -संक्रान्ति is the apparent passage of the sun from one zodiacal sign to another. विषुवरसंक्रान्ति is the entrance of the sun into the zodiacal sign Aries or Libra at the vernal or autumnal equinox. Since no presents are given to the Brâhmanas on the occasion of these samkrántis, the reference here seems to be probably to the Makara—Samkárnti, on which some religious rites are observed and presents given to the Brâhmanas. सक्तुपूर्ण etc.—सक्तु the flour of a kind of corn first fried and then ground.

बाराव-a kind of oral earthen pot, open-mouthed.