

*R.* A manuscript in the same library, copied in the year 1363 of our era.

Notwithstanding all these materials, the editor has found it not always possible to constitute a text free from faults; far less to give a correct and uniform orthography. In many cases he has been obliged to have recourse to the Koshas of Amara and Hemacandra and their commentaries, in order to remove palpable blunders. The notes, and to some extent the glossary, point out all the passages in which a further collation of new Mss. is desirable. He has much felt, throughout, the want of a commentary; but though at least one is cited in the marginal notes to the Oxford Ms. of the commentary on the *Abhidânacintâmaṇi*, yet none appears to be in existence.

The precise age of Halâyudha cannot now be determined with any degree of certainty. The name itself is by no means uncommon in the literary history of India. We have, firstly, Halâyudha, the author of the *Kavirahasya*, who has been assigned by Westergaard (*Radices* p. VII) to the sixteenth century. Another Halâyudha, the son of Purushottama, compiled the *Purâṇasarvasva* in 1474 (*Oxford Catalogue* p. 84). Halâyudha the lawyer is frequently cited by Vâcaspatimiçra (in the *Cintâmaṇi* and *Dvaitanirṇaya*), and, still earlier, by Viçveçvara, the author of the *Madanapârijâta* and other works. A fourth Halâyudha, who shares with our author the epithet of Bhaṭṭa, composed a commentary on the *Pingala-*