

exceed all moderation according to European ideas,) nevertheless resembles in its features and structure the original Saura, or Súrya-Siddhánta, seems to me very probable. A little higher up, I hinted that the old Súrya-Siddhánta was not emancipated from astrology; we might *a priori* expect as much, because it must have been one of the first works of the scientific period of Hindu astronomy. In some other Siddhántas we find some few names reminding us of the Sanhitá period, in others all traces of astrology are lost. Now, what do we find in our present Súrya-Siddhánta? A much larger portion of astrological or half-astrological matter than in any other Siddhánta, in such as I know at least; see its Ch. VII., 18-24, the *grahayuddham*, the very same term we found above; see also Ch. XI. Further, while in some Siddhántas the *naxatras* are scarcely more than mentioned, in Áryabhaṭa's work not even so much, the present Súrya-Siddhánta treats of them comparatively copiously. Add to this the circumstance that all the Siddhántas since Áryabhaṭa are in the Áryá, but the work in question is in Anuṣṭubh,* the same metre in which Utpala's quotations are composed, and it will be difficult to avoid the conclusion that the Súrya-Siddhánta in its present edition is a lineal and legitimate descendant of the work mentioned by Varáha-mihira as one of his authorities.

The Vasishṭha or Váśishṭha-Siddhánta was known to Albí-rúní only as the work of Vishṇucandra, but his statement is evidently not so exact as Brahmagupta's, who ascribes only the revision to Vishṇucandra†. As the latter borrowed from Áryabhaṭa, (see Colebrooke l. c.) and this astronomer was contemporary with Varáha-mihira, the Váśishṭha-siddhánta mentioned in the Br̥hat-Sanhitá must have been the older one. The metre of the work, cited as such by Utpala, is in Anuṣṭubh. There exists a certain Vasishṭha-siddhánta, a very short

* Only the decidedly old Siddhántas, like the Váśishṭha and Romaka-siddhántas, and the *original* Pauliṣa-siddhánta, are in Anuṣṭubh.

† Mém. sur l'Inde, p. 332, and Colebrooke's Algebra, p. XLIV. & XLVII