

the Greeks than any other Sanskrit book I know of. The chapter bears the title of “Yugapurāṇam,” and exhibits in the fashion of other Purāṇas a quasi-anticipated history of the Four Ages or Yugas. The three first Ages are disposed of very briefly, and only of the Kali-yuga a somewhat detailed account is set forth, the whole in prophetic style. I shall pass over the three first Ages, only noticing that it records the great war at the close of the Dvāpara Age and the reign of Yudhishthira the righteous, and that it mentions a host of names familiar from the Mahābhārata.\* After speaking of Párixit Janamejaya, his quarrel with the Brahmans and his death, it goes on in the following verses :

ततः कलियुगे राजा शिशुनागात्मजो बली ।  
 उदधीर्नाम धर्मात्मा पृथिव्यां प्रथितो गुणैः ॥  
 गङ्गातीरे स राजर्षिर्दक्षिणे समानाना चरो (?) ।  
 स्थापयेन्नगरं रम्यं पुष्पारामजनाकुलम् ॥  
 ते ऽथ पुष्पपुरे रम्ये नगरे पाटलीसुते ।  
 पञ्च वर्षसहस्राणि स्थास्यन्ते नात्र संशयः ॥  
 वर्षाणां च शतपञ्च पञ्चसंवत्सरांस्तथा ।  
 मासपञ्चमहोरात्रं मूर्हर्तान् पञ्च एव च ॥  
 तस्मिन् पुष्पपुरे रम्ये जनश्रजा (?) राज (?) शताकुले ।  
 ऋतुक्षा— कर्मसुतः शालिशूको भविष्यति ॥  
 स राजा कर्मसुतो— दुष्टात्मा प्रियविग्रहः ।  
 खराष्ट्रमर्दते घोरं धर्मवादी अधार्मिकः ॥  
 स ज्येष्ठभ्रातरं साधुं केतिति (?) हत्वा वि (?) प्रथितं गुणैः ।  
 स्थापयिष्यति मोहात्मा विजयं नाम धार्मिकम् ॥

This translated, so far as the wretched state of the text allows it, is : “After that, in the Kali-yuga there will be a king righteous and renowned in the world for his virtues, the powerful son of S’igunāga, Udadhí by name. That Royal Sage

\* It is curious that no mention is made of Rāma, the son of Daśaratha. The story of Paraçu-Rāma (here simply called Rāma) destroying twenty-one times the Kshatriyas at the end of the Tretā-Yuga, is shortly narrated.