

(They are generally thus given:—

आदिमध्यावसानेषु भजसा यांति गौरवम् ।
वरसा लाघवं यांति मनौ तु गुरुलाघवम् ॥)

The letter ल is employed to denote a short syllable and ग to denote a long one.

A *जति* is a stanza whose metre is governed by the number of syllabic instants in each *páda*.

In metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants one instant is allotted to a short syllable and two to a long one.

It is not intended to exhaust the subject of Sanskrit Prosody in this appendix. It proposes to define and illustrate such metres as are met with in Sanskrit classics, in the following order:—

II. *Samavrittās* or metres regulated by the number of syllables in which the quarters are all similar.

III. *Ardhasamavrittās*, in which alternate quarters are alike.

IV. *Vishamavrittās*, in which the quarters are all dissimilar.

V. *Jātis* or metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants.

II.

Samavrittās.

NOTE—Sanskrit prosodists classify *Vrittās* according to the number of syllables contained in each verse. Thus they have twenty-six classes of *Samavrittās*, as in a regular *Vritta* the number of syllables varies from one to twenty-six in each verse. Each of these classes contains a number of varieties of which only such as sound well are selected and given in works on prosody. The six-syllabled class, called गायत्री, for example,

admits 64 varieties; (as each of the six syllables may be either short or long the total number of varieties is $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 64$) ; but of these only 5 or 6 are in use and generally given. The same remark applies to other classes. The last chapter of *Vṛttaratna'kara* gives rules for ascertaining the number and nature of the varieties in each class. When a *Vritta* is not to be found amongst those usually given, it is pronounced to be a particular variety (*उपजाति*) of the class to which it belongs. These details have been ignored in the present appendix.

In the following definitions the letters म, न, भ, &c. as designating particular syllabic feet often drop their vowel. Thus म will sometimes be found used in place of य, and जौ in place of ज and र. The words in the instr. case give the *Yati* or cæsura, and indicate where a pause may be made in reciting a verse. The number of syllables after which such a pause is allowed is denoted by Arabic figures within brackets at the end of the scheme.

5 Syllables in a verse (उपनिषत्)

पंक्ति

भृगौ गिति पंक्तिः

Sch. — उ उ | — —

Ex. कृष्णसनाथा तर्णकपंक्तिः ।
यामुनकच्छे चारु चचार ॥

6 Syllables in a verse (गायत्री)

तनुमध्या

द्वौ चेतनुमध्या

Sch. — — उ | उ — —

Ex. नवयंति ददर्शे वृंदानि कपीन्द्रः ।
हारीण्यबलानां हारीण्यबलानाम् ॥ Bt. x. 12