‖ 3 ‖   vá eté devá-kritaṃ ca pûrvair mấsair áva rundhate,
yád bhûte-chádâ◡[18] sấmâni bhávanty ubháyasyấ 'va=
-ruddhyai[14].   yánti vấ eté mithunấd yé saṃ-vatsarám upa=
-yánty, antar-vedí mithunaú sám bhavatas[19], ténai 'vá mi=
thunấn ná yanti ‖ 4 ‖   vyṛíddham ákshodhukâs tấ◡ sấmâm prajấḥ,
paramấm evá, ca, tri◡çác ca ‖ 9 ‖

B. 1, 2, 6, 7. — K. 34, 5. — Kâ. 13, 3, 3-18. — Çáṅkh.
17, 6, 1. 2 (tad etat purâṇam utsannaṃ na kâryam). — Pañc. 5, 3, 1.
5, 15-21. 6, 8-13. Anup. 7, 10. Lâty. 4, 1, 1 - 3, 22. — arumdha
— sṛijante — ádadâta ity â-dadâte — bandhât — kurvaté
— yajámânâḥ | devabandhâd iti deva-bandhât — kurvate
— dadhấnâḥ — çatâyur iti çata-âyuḥ — çatendriya iti çata=
-indriyaḥ — samâghnantîti sam-âghnánti — atho iti — sar=
vấḥ — avárudhyâ ity avà-rudhyai — vyâyáchete iti vi=
-âyáchete — avárudhyâ ity avà-rudhyai | eti | anyaḥ —
mithunât.

10. cármấ 'va bhindanti, pâpmấnam evaí 'shâm[1] áva
bhindanti.   mấ 'pa rấtsîr mấ 'ti vyâtsîr íty âha[2], sam=
-pratỳ evaí 'shâm pâpmấnam áva bhindanty.   uda-kum=
bhấn adhi-nidhấya dâsỳo mârjâlíyam pári nṛityanti[3] padó
ni-ghnatîr[4] idám-madhuṃ[5] gấyantyo, mádhu vaí devấnâm
paramám annấ-'dyam, paramám evấ 'nnấ-'dyam áva rundh=

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9. [18] bhûtechannâmakânâm ṛishîṇâm.   [19] ye yajamânâḥ saṃ=
vatsarasattram anutishṭhanti te cirakâlabrahmacaryâbhyâsân mithunaçakteḥ
apagachanti, ataḥ punas tachaktiprâptyarthaṃ vedimadhye brahmacâripuṅç=
calîrûpau mithunâvayavau sambhavaṃ kuryâtâm; antarvedideçaç ca sûtra=
kâreṇadarçitaḥ: uttarasyâṃ vediçroṇyâm puṅçcalyai mâgadhâya ca pari=
çrayantîti, Magadhadeçotpanno brahmacârî Mâgadhaḥ; (hier, beim sûtra=
kâra, liegt somit wohl eine höhnische Beziehung auf den Buddhismus
vor? s. Ind. Stud. 1, 52. 53. Acad. Vorl. über ind. Lit. Gesch. p. 76. 108).

10. dâsînṛityam.   [1] yajamânânâm.   [2] vedhanât pûrvaṃ kava=
cishv adhvaryoḥ çâsanam.   [3] so (n°) AW, s. P. 7, 16.   [4] dakshiṇân
bhûmau tâḍayantyaḥ.   [8] idam madhv ity etaṃ çabdam, athavâ idam eva
sâragham madhv ity-âdimantram.