

P. 15. 1. 1.—पेडिदं. An adverb.—ण खु मे भासा भासि. 'For I had no hope that.'

P. 15. 1. 4.—कणसदाइं गलभन्तो होदु. *i.e.* 'may Your Majesty live long.' कणसदाइं is literally 'for a hundred kalpas,' a *kalpa* being a fabulous period of time equal to 1000 yugas.

P. 15. 1. 5.—पूर्वस्यां दिशि, because Indra resides in the east and Indrapurī lies in that quarter. As सदत्नकाञ्चनमयं शिखरत्रयं च मेरौ मुरारिकपुरारिपुराणि तेषु | तेषामधः शतमुखवृत्तनान्तकानां रक्षोम्बुपानिलशशीशपुराणि चाष्टौ || *Siddhānta-S'īromani, Bhuvanakoś'a.*

P. 15. 1. 7.—अवरोहति शैलाम्. It will be remembered that the king and the Apsarases are on the Hemakūṭa. Chitraratha comes up where they were. Hence अवरोहति शैलाम्.

P. 16. 1. 2.—चित्ररथः. The name of the King of the Gandharvas. In later mythology the Gandharvas are the husbands and the protectors of the Apsarases. And hence it is probably that Chitraratha their King was commissioned by Indra to rescue the nymphs. The Gandharvas are also the guards of Heaven.

P. 16. 1. 6.—हस्तौ स्पृशतः. This is not at present a mode of saluting or congratulating among the Hindus. But in ancient times touching or shaking or holding by the hand *was* such a mode of expressing joy when two friends met. Conf. समुपेत्य गोपालान्हास्यहस्तग्रहादिभिः विश्रान्तं सुखमासीनं पप्रच्छुः पर्युपागताः. *Bhāgavata Sk. X. 65. 5* ; also *ibidem Sk. I. 11. 22.*

P. 16. 11. 7-11.—चारणेभ्यस्त्वदीयं जयोदाहरणं श्रुत्वा. The Châraṇas are still a caste in Guzerath, who go about singing eulogistic songs, like their brother-caste the Bhâroṭyas or Bhâṭs. Last year's events at Baroda were in the songs of the Châraṇas not long after they occurred. Conf. *Raghuvamś'a* II. 12.—जयोदाहरणम्. A panegyric in verse beginning with some such word as जयति and ornamented with alliterations and containing the eight cases. For the *Pratāparudra* defines it thus :