

The Queen says what is contained in this speech in order to justify her haughty conduct in leaving her husband on his knees and departing without taking his leave. 'I am sure I am right in rejecting his supplication and walking away because I know it is insincere. I am only a little afraid that hereafter I may perhaps regret that I did not take notice of his humility. But nevertheless let me go.' That is what she means. She fears she will regret taking no notice of the prostration of the king. See below p. 64. l. 2. किंतु प्रणिगतकङ्कनादहमस्या धैर्यमकमिष्ये, and the note thereon. See also *infra* p. 72, ll. 2-5.

P. 63. l. 3.—On the word अप्रसन्ना as applied to a river see *supra* p. 9, l. 7. पाउसणदी विअ अप्रसण्णा 'turbid and rapid.' He means she is gone off greatly dissatisfied. पाउसणदी 'a monsoon river.' Many rivers in the dry weather are quite empty and expose their rocky beds. But when the first plenteous showers of the monsoon swell them, they are extremely muddy and rapid.—उद्देहि. For we must suppose the King is still on his knees, not knowing that the Queen is gone.

P. 63. ll. 4-8.—नैदम् &c. 'And that is not unreasonable.' Literally, 'that is not improper.' इदम् = 'पाउसणदी विअ अप्रसण्णा गदा इत्येतद्. "इदमुपपन्नमेवेत्यर्थः इदंशब्देन अप्रसादगमनं परामृश्यते," Kâṭavema. That is, she is justified in going away dissatisfied. The reason is given in the stanza that follows. The king means, his conduct has justified the Queen's anger. The existing editions are all wrong in reading उपपन्नम् for अनुपपन्नम्. इदम् can only refer to what immediately precedes and that is the अप्रसादगमनम् of the Queen. This being so, अनुपपन्नम् is the only correct reading.

प्रियवचन &c. Kâṭavema : दयितजनानुनयः दयितजनस्य प्रियजनस्यानुनयः प्रार्थना प्रियवचनशतोपि प्रियाणि वचनशतानि यत्र स तथोक्तः तादृशोपि रसादृते प्रेम्णा विना । प्रेमरहित इत्यर्थः । तद्विदा रसविदा योषिता हृदयं मनः न प्रविशति न संक्रमति । अत्रोपमामाह । तद्विदा मणिवरीक्षकाणां हृदयं कृत्रिमरागरूषितः (that is what he appears