Conf. Katavema: मधुकरेत्यादि । सुराभे घाणत्रीणं तनमुखीच्छ्वासगन्धमपास्यो यदि भारतादिष्यक्षेत् भारमन्तुण्डरीके तत्र राति: प्रीतिः भभविष्यत् किम् भजनिष्यत् किम् । न भवेदित्यर्थः ॥

- P. 116. 11. 9-12.—भिचरोद्धतपद्भवम् Ranganatha: भिचरोद्धतो नूतनोयत्र:। उपनीतमानीतम्। भाभिक्षिहतु(sic)भास्वादयतु | वदादी । भासवी मदिरा |
 •••••भद्भी नवपद्भव: ||
 - P. 116. l. 13.—कृताहिकः संवृत्त:, 'he has had his meal.'
- P. 117. 11. 1-4.—Kâṭavema: मदकलेत्यादि | मदोत्कले मदोत्कटे गजयूथपकलभकरोटू: कलभस्य करिपोतकस्य करवदूटू यस्याः सा तथाका (he apparently reads मदकलकलभकरोटूः) • • • । यूथिकाञावलकेशी यूथिकाभिः
 पुष्पविशेषेः शबलाधिताः केशा यस्याः सा तथाका ॥

मदकलपुनिवाशिकला = मदेन कला मदकला: मदकलासु पुनित्यु शशिकला, as distinguished for her beauty among young damsels sweet with passion, as is the young moon among the stars. मदकल literally means 'whose speech is sweet because of its utterance in passionateness.' कल is अन्यक्तमभूरा नाणी, like the words of a child which are indistinct and through the very indistinctness sweet, or like the speech of a parrot which is sweet for a similar reason. And so the words of a young woman uttering indistinct expressions in passion. Conf. Ranganâtha: पुनिवाशिकलेखनेन पुनिनो तार.कालम् । शशिकलेखनेन च नि:कलङ्कला बोल्पने (because the spots are not seen on the young moon, but when she is full or nearly full when she will cease to be a शशिकला) | स्थिरपैननालं तु देनतालादेव ||

- P. 117. 11. 5, 6.—अनेन...गांजितेन. We must imagine that the elephant gives out a cry here, which the King takes for a favourable reply to his question.—साधम्यति = "समानधर्मतात्" Ranganâtha.
- P. 117. ll. 7-10.—नागाभिराजो भवान, because it is the leader of a gang of elephants that the king is addressing as गजयूथा.

Mark the double sense of the word दानम् here. As applied