

परिक्रामति. By this is meant that she is going up to the King.

P. 147. l. 4.—गच्छुगच्छु, 'go forth to meet.' See *suprà* p. 30, l. 11.

P. 148. l. 1.—अर्धसनम् *i. e.* a part of the seat he himself occupied.

P. 148. ll. 4-6.—एसोसंवदं कवभहरो संवृत्तो । ताणिज्जा-
दिदो हथणिखेवो. Mark the delicacy of feeling here shown by the poet in not making the Tâpasî say to Urvas'î what the true reason was why she was delivering back her trust.

विसृज्येदुं. Passive infinitive.

उत्सृज्य मे अस्तमन्ममो, viz. by her absence from the hermitage. This is a remark intended to show that she wishes not to be detained.

संवदं कवभहरो संवृत्तो. This appears to be the time when Urvas'î had told Satyavatî that the latter should return the boy to her. See note below to p. 152, l. 4.

P. 149. ll. 1-3.—चिरस्स भज्जं दखिअ. This shows and is intended by the poet to show that after Urvas'î left the boy at the Âs'rama she had not met Satyavatî nor the boy.—गुणो दंसणाभ. See *suprà* p. 18, l. 4 and note *ad loc.*

P. 149. ll. 7, 8.—पूर्वस्मिन्नाश्रमे *i. e.* ब्रह्मचर्ये.

P. 150. ll. 2-5.—Translate: 'Send me that peacock Manikantaka when he gets his tail,—that Manikantaka who feeling happy by my scratching him about his crest used to go to sleep on my lap.' अङ्गे literally means 'on the thigh,' the thighs when the legs cross each other in the attitude of squatting.

सुप्तवान्. This does not refer to any particular time alone, but refers to the habit of the peacock.

Conf. Kâṭavema: मणिकण्ठो नाम तस्य मयूरस्य संज्ञा. Ranganâtha who reads शितिकण्ठम् says शितिकण्ठं नीलघ्रावं तन्नामानं वा.

P. 150. ll. 9, 10.—पौलोमिसंभवेनेव जयन्तेन पुरंदरः. As S'achi is the best of wives, so her son Jayanta is described as the best of