

P. 138. 1. 2.—भनुवाच्य. See note to p. 45 l. 4.—साव्यतां रूपयति. It is difficult to say how this was done, so as to indicate to the audience that the King had suddenly known that he had already become a father.

P. 138. 1. 5.—यवज्जियोगमशून्यं करोमि. This means either 'I will just go and do your command' i.e. that of keeping the gem in the box after purifying it with fire, or 'I will go about my business,' no particular business being alluded to in this latter case. On this mode of withdrawing a character from the stage, See *Mālavikāgnimitra* Act II. p. 22 l. 7 and note *ad loc.* in our edition.

P. 138. 11. 7, 8.—Kāṭavema : उर्वशीसंभवस्येत्यादि । उर्वशीसंभवस्य उर्वशी-
जातस्य ऐलसूनोरिच्छाया अपत्यमैलः पुरुरवाः तस्य सूनोः पुत्रस्य भनुर्मृतो भानुष्कस्य
द्विषदायुषां संहर्तुः आयुषः आयुःसंज्ञाकस्य कुमारस्यायं बाणः ॥

P. 138. 1. 10.—अन्यत्र नैमिषेयसत्तान् आवेयुक्तोहमुर्वश्या, 'I have not been separated from Urvas'î at any time other than when I performed the sacrifice in the Nimisha forest.' Naimisha is the name of a forest sacred to the performance of *tapas* and sacrifice and is well-known to all readers of the Purāṇas and the epics. The great narrator of the Purāṇas, Sūta, related his Purāṇas in the Naimisha. Conf. the beginning of the *Bhāgavata Purāṇa* व्यास उवाच । नैमिषे निमिषक्षेत्रे ऋषयः शौनकादयः । सत्त्वं स्वर्गाय लोकाय सहस्रसममासत.

Purāṇavas means that he only remembers one occasion when Urvas'î was separated from him and when therefore she might have given birth to this child without his knowing anything about the event ; and that was when he performed a sacrifice in the Nimisha forest. A sacrificer shall, according to the canons of the vedic ritual, live single during the performance of the sacrifice.

Bollensen's अन्यत्रानिमिषेयक्रतुसंदर्शनादवेयुक्तोहमुर्वश्या is no improvement over what the older editions read अन्यत्र नैमिषेयसत्तादभियुक्तो &c.