

Raghuvams' a I. 46. Both Chitrâ and Vis'âkhâ are constellations which appear near the moon when the sky is bright and they shine brightly, viz. during the months of April and May. Possibly there is a double meaning intended in चित्तेहादुदीभं, which may also mean accompanied by the constellation Chitrâ; so that the whole may mean, 'Here comes the Royal Sage taking with him Urvas'î who is accompanied by Chitrâlekhâ, like the Moon rising with Vis'âkhâ which is accompanied by the less shining Chitrâ.' छेखा means a phase of the moon, a streak of light.

The constellations Chitrâ and Vis'âkhâ supply two of the modern names of the twelve months in Sanskrit, as other constellations supply those of the others. These names may be called the astrological names of the months. The ancient names of the twelve months are the following and in their order, beginning from chaitra मधु (चैत्र), माघ, शुक्र, शुचि, नभस् (or नभ), नभस्य, इष, ऊर्ज, सह, सहस्य, तप and तपस्य, embodied in the following couplet of S'rîpati in his *Ratnamâlâ*: मधुस्तथा माघसंज्ञकश्च शुक्रः शुचिश्चाथ नभोनभस्यौ । इषस्तथोर्जश्च सहःसहस्यौ तपस्तपस्याविति ते क्रमेण ॥

P. 13. l. 3.—सुदु भणसि &c. 'you speak rightly; for the demons are difficult to defeat.' Sahajanyâ means that the demons are so powerful that there is reason to rejoice that the king has returned unhurt.

P. 13. l. 6.—चक्रोद्धातं रूपयित्वा. 'Showing that he (the king) was jolted.' Observe that the stage-directions in Sanskrit are not for the characters but for the actors who represent the characters. Thus we have चक्रोद्धातं रूपयित्वा showing as if he was jolted instead of चक्रोद्धातमनुभूय.—हन्त &c. 'Ah, this descent on a rugged surface (विषम) has compensated me,' viz. by bringing his shoulder in contact with the shoulder of Urvas'î. Bollensen's is the only one of the existing editions that correctly read the passage with us. All the others wrongly read विषयावनारः !