was copied from a Telegu Ms. Evidences of this are to be found in many places. Thus, for instance, the cipher is used to indicate the doubling of a letter, generally a consonant, in the Prakrit parts, as उनळ०चं for उनलक्षं or उनलदं. This cipher is sometimes given as in ordinary Telegu Ms. over the letter preceding, instead of between the letter to be doubled and its preceding letter. There are also some special evidences. Thus, on the second side of leaf 13, line 8, the King's speech runs thus: वयस्यांगुळीन्वेदेन दूष्येर नक्षराणि, which is only a mistransliteration of the correct passage in Telegu characters, in which (नो) and (सो) can easily be confounded. Again ण is often misrepresented by जि which is easily accounted for when it is borne in mind how ण and णि are similar to each other in Telegu. The beginning is श्रीवैंकटेशाय नमः। वैदांतेष &c. and the colophon: समाप्तामिदं कालिदासकृतं विक्रमार्वशायं नाम नाटकं ॥ || श्री || । ६ ॥ अविदिनपरहोषाः ब्रानिशिष्पूर्णाः निजगुणकालिकाभिः ॥ स्वेदमामीदयंनः ॥ पर्धनपरदार्पोक्षिताः शेषकृत्याः करकृतमपराभं क्षंतुमहीते संतः ॥ ॥ श्री ॥ ॥ ६ ॥ ॥ श्रीकृष्णा-वेणमस्तु ॥ ॥ ६॥ ॥ श्री॥

These six Mss. agree with one another in one essential point, viz. that they all omit the Prakrit verses forming parts of the King's long soliloquy in the fourth Act. But besides the six I have also used two more Mss. viz.,

K. Which is a very excellent Ms, written in Devanâgarî characters, professing to have been copied by one Chintâmani in Kâs'î, or Benares. It consists of very closely written 12 leaves having seventeen to twenty-one lines on each side with about 58 letters to the line. The Prakrit Passages have no chhâyâ. There are corrections made in the Ms. with haritâla, and red geru is frequently used as in A. It appears to have been used, and is very correct. The date is not given but the Ms. may be about two hundred years old. The beginning is the usual salu-