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## THE

## RGVEDA-PRĀTIṠĀKY‘A,

## WITH

## THE COMMENTARY OF UVAIA,

EDITED FROM ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS, WITH INTRODUCTION, CRITICA]
AND ADDITIONAL, NOTES, ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE TEXT AND SEVERAL APPENDICES

## BY

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## Volume III

FNGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE TEXT, ADDITIONAL NOTES, SEVERAL APPENDICES AND INDICES

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## FOREWORD

The present volume affords an essential supplement to the edition of the Rgveda-Prātisākhya, with the Commentary of Uvaṭa, published in 1931. For the great majority of purposes in the case of so highly technical a work as the Prātiśākhya an English Translation is indispensable. Without its aid even those familiar with the terminology of the Prātiśākhya have no easy task in discovering the significance of the Sütras, while for workers in other fields who have occasion to turn to the text it remains gravely obscure.

The merits of the present translation are clear. It is based on the researches of the author in establishing the text, on which further light is here thrown by extracts from European as well as Indian MSS. of the text and commentary consulted by him after his earlier work at Oxford. He has been able therefore to improve substantially the renderings of Max Müller and Regnier, and to clear up several of the obscurities of the text, and thus his work represents one of the most substantial contributions to Indian studies due to the pupils of the late Professor A. A. Macdonell, under whose auspices the author started on his task.

## ( ii )

The completion of the work by the appearance of the Introduction and the text of the Prātiśākhya in its original form will be welcomed by all students of Indian literature.

A. Berriedale Keith

> The University of Edinburgh, January 1, 1937 .

## PREFACE

I am glad to bring before the scholarly public this third volume of my edition of the Rgveda-Prātisaākhya, which is in continuation of its second volume published by the Indian Press, Limited, Allahabad, in 1931. It is a matter of regret that it was not found possible to continue the same arrangement also for its publication. But, in spite of it, the whole plan of this volume is based on the idea of unity of the whole work, no matter whether published by one or more than one publishers. All the references, whether by Patala and Sutra, or by page and line, to the Rgveda-Prātisākhya or its commentary by Uvata in this volume, are based on the second volume.

The Additional Notes in their original form were prepared during my stay at Oxford from 1919 to 1922. They have been revised and enlarged in later years. Excepting in a very few places (e.g., on pages 162-163) these notes do not take into account the evidence supplied by my subsequent collation of MSS. which is set forth in Appendix I. Whenever necessary a reference to Appendix I has, however, been given in the footnotes to the Additional Notes. It will be noticed that in most of the cases the evidence contained in Appendix I confirms my own conclusions already arrived at independently.

I often refer, in this volume, to my Introduction to the Rgveda-Prātiśākhya to be published in Vol. I (still in the press). A part of the Introduction was, however, published from Oxford in 1922. Whenever I refer to particular pages of the Introduction, that reference should therefore be taken to that Oxford publication.

Several Appendices and Indices have been added to this Volume. All of them have their own importance and utility. Appendix III is, however, specially important for showing the relation of the Prātis̄ākhya with the Pāṇinian Grammar as well as for tracing the development of the Pāninian Grammar itself. I intend to explain the implications of this comparison in the Introduction in Vol. I. The Indices do not take into account the Varga-dvaya-vṛtti which, as shown in the Introduction (pp. 8-12), is not the work of Uvata.


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## ABBREVIATIONS

| A. Dh. | $=$ श्रापस्तम्वधर्मसूत्रम, Mysore, 1898. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ait. Ār. | $=$ ऐतररगारएयकम, edited by A. B. |
|  | $\quad$ Keith. Oxford, 1909. | wise specified Macdonell's edition (Oxford, 1886) is referred to.

Apo. Rg. $\quad=$ Die Apokryphen des Rgveda, edited by J. Scheftelowitz.
Ār. Br. $=$ आष्षेयदाहगाम.
Ar. Ś. $\quad$ ग्रर्थशास्त्रम् by Kauṭilya, revised edition, 1919.

$\bar{A}$. Śikṣa $=$ अfिशलिशिन्ता, edited by Dr. Raghuvira, in the Journal of Vedic Studies, Vol. I, No. 2. Lahore, 1934.
A. S. L. $\quad=\quad$ A History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature, by M. Müller. Allahabad, 1912.
Aṣ̣a-vik. Vi. = अष्टविकृतिवितृतिः, edited with a Comm. by Satyavrata Sāmaśrami. Calcutta, 1811 S'akābda.


Mādh. Yajur. (or
Vãj. S.) $\quad=\quad$ वाजसनेयिमाध्यन्दिन्नि यजुर्वेद $)$ संहिता.
Maha. $=$ पातअलमहाभाष्यम्, edited by F. Kielhorn.
Mahabha. $=$ महाभारतम्, edited by T. A. Krishnacharya and T. R. Vyasacharya. Bombay, 1908.

| M. Dhātu. |  | माधवीयधातुवृत्ति:. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mim. S. |  | पूर्वमीमांसासूत्रम् . |
| M. M. | $=$ | Max Müller. |
| M. ŚSikṣa | $=$ | माएड्रकीशिन्ता (शिन्तासंग्रह:, pp. 463- |
|  |  | 478), Benares Sanskrit series. |

Ni. $=$ यारकीयनिक्तम्. Referred to by Adhyāyas and Khaṇdas.
Nid. S. $=$ निदानसूत्रम्, edited by Satyavrata Sāmaśramì.
 210-326),Benares Sanskrit series.
P. S. $\quad=$ पारिनीयाष्टाध्यायी $(=$ Pāṇinisūtrāṇi)
P. Sikṣā $=$ पाशिनीयशिन्ता (शिन्तासंपह:, pp.378384),Benares Sanskrit Series
P. V. $=$ पाएानिसूत्रवार्त्तिकानि.
P. Vr. $=$ पार्षदतृत्ति: on the Rg. Prāt. ( not yet printed).
Reg. $=$ M. Regnier.
Rg. Anu. ( or R.
Anu.). $\quad$ श्रक्सर्वानुक्रमया, edited by A. A. Macdonell. Oxford, 1886.

Rg. (or R.) Kalpa-
druma $=$ शृग्वेदकल्पद्रुम:. Not yet printed.
Rg. Pari. = परिशिष्टानि ( or श्रष्टमाष्टकपूराएका, pp. 1-46). Printed as a supplement to Gaṇapata-Krṣnā-ji's edition (Bombay) of the Rgveda-samhitā with Sãyana's Comm.
Rg. Prāt. $=$ अृग्वेदপातिशाख्यम्.
R. Pari. ${ }^{1}=$ श्रुग्यजु:परिशिष्टम् ( pp. 494-501),
edited with the शुक्लयज़:प्रातिशाख्यम् in the Benares Sanskrit Series.
R.T.or (R.Tan.) $=$ ॠकृतन्त्र्, edited by Surya Kanta Shastri. Lahore, 1933.

RV. (or Rg.) = ॠश्वेदसंहिता.
S. $=$ Sūtra.
S. Bh. Sikṣă = खररभक्किलन्तापरिशिष्टशिन्ता ( शिन्दा-संग्रहः, pp. 172-175), Benares Sanskrit Series.
S. Kaum. $=$ व्याकरासिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

Svarān. $\quad=$ ख्वराङुशः, edited by Satyavrata Sāmásramí.
Sabda-k. $=$ शब्दकौस्तुभ:.
Säñ. Ār. = शा⿷्ध्वायनारायकम्, edited by A. B. Keith, Oxford, 1909.
Sān. Ś. = शान्ल्भायनश्रौन्तसूत्रम्, Bibliotheca Indica, 1888.

1. 'Ṛg. Pari.' on page $140, \mathrm{l} .11$ should be corrected to 'R. Pari.'

Śikṣā-pr. = शिन्दाप्रकाशः (शिन्तासंग्रह:, pp. 385393), Benares Sanskrit Series.
Ślo. Vār. = मीमांसाश्रोकवार्तिंकम्, Benares,189 8
S. Sañ. $\quad=$ शिन्तासंसंगःः, Benares Sanskrit Series.

| Tait. Ār. $\quad=$ | तैत्रिरीयारायकम्, $\quad$ Bibliotheca |
| ---: | :--- |
|  | Indica. |

Tait. Prāt. = तैत्तिरीगप्यपिशाख्यम् , edited by W.
D. Whitney.

Tat. Bodh. = तचवबोधिनी.
Tribhăs. (or
Tribhā. R.) = त्रिभाष्यरत्नम्, a Comm. on the Tait. Prāt.
Upanid. S. = उपनिदानसूत्रम्, edited by M. D. Shastri in the "Princess of Wales Sarasvatī Bhavana Texts Series'. Benares, 1931.
$\mathrm{Vā} . \mathrm{Br} . \quad=$ वाचसपत्यवृहद्मिधानम् .
Vaidikà. $=$ वैदिकाभरागम, a Comm. on the Tait. Prāt.
Vāj. Prāt. = वाजसनेयिप्रातिशाख्यम्, edited and translated by A. Weber, Indische Studien, Vol. IV. In special cases, however, the शुक्लयज़ःप्रतिशाख्यम् of the Benares Sanskrit Series is also referred to specifically.
Vāj. S. (or Mādh.
Yajur.) $=$ वाजसनेयिमाध्यन्दिनसंहिता .


# RGVEDA-PRĀTIŚĀKHYA TRANSLATION 

The Introductory Stanzas
(1) Having made obeisance to the supreme first God, the lotus-born,-to him whom, in the lower and the higher Veda ( परावरे घह्दायि), the great sages always describe as the soul and the abode of the Veda,-Saunaka states the nature ( लन्ताम् ) of the Rk-stanzas ( अचाम ).
(2) Mānḍūkeya says that the union (of the earth and heaven ) is the air. Likewise, Mākṣavya ( says), in this connection ( शस्य, that it is ) the ether alone. Agastya thinking that there is an identity between the air and the ether ( says that the union is) the same (i.e., the ether ) without omitting (the air, घविपरिहारम ).
(3) With regard to the self, Süravīra and (his) son dispute about the order of speech and mind.
The turning into euphonic combination they call 'Nirbhuja', and the pronouncing of pure syllables, 'Pratṛnna'.
(4) Both ( the Nirbhuja and the Pratṛṇa) are embraced by the Ubhayamantarena ; and so are the (objects of ) desires known as food, heaven, and both.
(One should know) the breath (of the Samhitā), i.e., the letter s $s$, the strength, i.e., the letter $n$, and the mutual sacrifice of speech and breath.
(5) \& (6) Heaviness, lightness, homogeneousness (of sounds ); short, long, and prolated ( syllables ); dropping, insertion, and modification; natural state, the unchanged Visarjaniya ( विक्रम:), and duplication ; (the quality of ) the circumflex, acute, and grave accents; breath, voice, and both-all this must be understood by one studying the Vedic speech.
(7) For the sake of knowledge of (all ) this, I will expound, in the following, this whole treatise with reference to the Saisirìya text, as well as the science of the metres, their

[^0]form, the knowledge of beings, the pervasion of the metres, and the achievement of heaven and immortality.
(8) One who knows the distinction of the Pada and the Krama text, is expert in the succession of sounds (i.e., in the Samhita text), and distinctly knows accents and quantity, will attain the perfection of a teacher.
(9) $A, r, i, u, e, o, a i, a u$ (these are the vowels: suaras).
$L$, among the vowels, (does not occur) at the beginning and at the end of words (i.e., the vowel $l$ occurs only in the middle of words).
(One should recognise) the long vowels, beginning with $\overline{\mathrm{a}}$, as the seconds to (their corresponding ) short ones.
They exist in the case of all the five (short vowels).
(10) $K, k h, g, g h, \dot{n}$;
$c, c h, j, j h, \tilde{n}$;
$t, t, t h, d h, n$;
$t, t h, d, d h, n$;
$p, p h, b, b h, m$;
$y, r, l, v$;
$h, s, s, s$;
$\underline{h}$ (Visarjanīya), $\underline{h}$ (Jihvāmulìya), $h$ (Upadhmānīya), $\dot{m}$ (Anusvāra).
This is the group of (all the ) letters and ( their ) order.

## PATALA I.

(1) The eight (vowels), in the beginning, are monophthongs (समानाचराशि).
(2) Then the next four are diphthongs (संध्यघ्रालि).
(3) These (both monophthongs and diphthongs) are vowels ( स्वरा: ).
(4) A prolated vowel ( ल्लुत: ), followed by $i$, (is to be treated) like a long vowel.
(5) Anusvāra is either a consonant or a vowel (i.e., it shares some of the qualities of consonants and some of vowels).
(6) All the rest (are) purely consonants.
(7) The first of them are ' contact consonants' (स्पर्शा:).
(8) They (consist of) five classes, each of five (letters).
(9) Then the (next) four are semi-vowels (श्रन्त:स्था:).
(10) The next eight are 'breathings ' (ऊष्मायः).
(11) The last seven of them (i.e., of the breathings) are voiceless (凤घेषा:).
(12) The first two in each class are also voiceless.
(13) The even ones (in each class) are aspirates (सेख्मा(औ).
(14) The final (in each class) is nasal (घनुनासिक:).
(15) Gārgya (takes) a contact consonant in pause, apart from that (i.e., apart from the final consonant of each class), as the third (of its respective class).
(16) (But) Sākatāyana (takes it) as the first (of each class).
(17) Among the vowels, the odd ones, up to the seventh, are short.
(18) The rest are long.
(19) But both (the short and long ones) are syllables (श्रक्तरायि).
(20) The long vowels are heavy.
(21) Similarly, (those) of the others (i.e., of the short vowels) which are followed by a conjunct consonant or Anusvāra (are heavy).
(22) Anusvāra and a consonant are parts of a syllable.
(23) Consonants between two vowels belong to the following one.
(24) Anusvāra and Visarjanīya belong to the preceding (vowel).
(25) The first (letter) of a conjunct consonant (between two vowels) optionally (belongs to the preceding or the following vowel).
(26) In the same way, when the second (letter of a conjunct consonant) is doubled, both (the consonants caused by reduplication optionally belong to the preceding or the following vowel).
(27) A short vowel has one mora.
(28) That much is the interval of an Avagraha ${ }^{1}$.
(29) A long vowel has two (moras).
(30) A prolated vowel is said to have three (moras).
(31) (This) prolation (ल्लुतिः) occurs (in the Rgveda) thrice (in the passages :) श्रघ: स्विद्यासीःत्त (Rg. X. 129,5), उ्वरि स्विदालीःत् (Rg. X. 129,5), भीरिव विन्दती हैं (Rg. X. 146,1) (and there) it has a reference to the meaning (of the sentence).
(32) The 'vowel-part ' ( स्वर्मक्ति: ) belongs to the preceding (letter and) is a part of the (preceding) syllable.
(33) The longer (Svarabhakti) has half a mora.
(34) The others (i.e., consonants) also (have half a mora).
(35) The other (Svarabhakti, i.e., the shorter one) is less by half (the longer one, i.e., has one-fourth of a mora).
(36) A nasal letter is called ' coloured ' ( रक्ष ).
(37) But a coming together of consonants is conjunction (संयेगः ).
(38) The letter $a$ (i.e., $a$ and $\bar{a}$ ) is a guttural.

1. Separation of words in the Pada text indicated by the sign ' 5 '.
(39) Also both the first and the fifth of the breathings (i.e., $h$ and $h$, are gutturals).
(40) Some (teachers hold that) these two (letters) are chest-sounds ( वरеचै ).
(41) $\underset{.}{R}$ (i.e., $r$ and $r$ ), l, then the sixth breathing (i.e., jihvāmūlìya) and the first class of consonants (i.e., $k, k h, g, g h, \dot{n})$ are produced at the root of the tongue.
(42) $E$, the $c$-class (i.e., $c, c h, j, j h, \tilde{n}$ ), $i$ (i.e., $i$, $\bar{\imath}$ ), $a i, y$ and $s$ are palatals.
(43) $S$ and the $t$-class (i.e., $t, t h, d, d h, n$ ) are cerebrals.
(44) But the $t$-class (i.e., $t, t h, d, d h, n$ ) is produced at the root of the teeth.
(45) Also $s, r$ and $l$ (are produced at the root of the teeth).
(46) Some (teachers hold that) $r$ is produced at the projected place lying immediately above the upper gum (ब₹ठर्पम् ).
(47) \& (48) The rest are labials, excepting the nose-sounds, (i.e.) the nāalikya', the twins ( यमт: ), and Anusvāra.
(49) Such are the places of articulation.
(50) At this point the explanation of the Yamas (is to be given).
2. On the meaning of nāsikya, see note.
(51) The teacher Vadamitra, however, says that the root of the tongue and the palate (together) are the places of articulation of $d$.
(52) That $d$, occurring between two vowels, becomes $l$ according to the same (teacher).

The same ( $d$ ) becoming $d h$ by an addition of a breathing (i.e., $h$ ) is changed to $l h$ (between two vowels) according to the same (teacher).

The examples here are : इळा, साळ्हा, and the word वीड्वक: (when given) with the Avagraha.
(53) One should understand the exceptions as connected with the (corresponding) general rules.
(54) Irregular formations (are to be understood) as given with reference to the whole treatise.
(55) In a statement as to the places of articulation and the contraction of vowels, (one should), when a short vowel is mentioned, (understand) the two homogeneous vowels: short and long.
(56) (One should understand that) the expression 'this to that ' means becoming that, with reference to the sound which (in its relation) stands nearest to it ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$.

[^1](57) Ritual summonses (पैषัเ:, should be treated) just like metrical quarters.
(58) (One should regard) the finals of words joined (by Sandhi) to that (i.e., non-Vedic iti) as (they appear) before the non-Vedic iti (is added in the Pada text). ${ }^{1}$
(59) (The finals of those words which are) not joined, by Sandhi, to that (iti, should be taken just as they are).
(60) The so-called Sāma-vaśa Sandhis (cp. VII. 1) that make an accomplishment of the two elements (i.e., the short and long syllables) of a Pāda (should be taken as) exceptions.
(61) In the absence of a statement to the contrary, (one should treat) the parts of a compound as words.
(62) Excepting (the instances of ) cerebralization (नत), sibilation (उपाचरित), the Krama text, and the accent.
(63) Teachers maintain that the first eight vowels, when (they occur) in pause and are not Pragṛyas, are nasalized.
(64) The followers of Sākalya show that (nasalization) only in the case of a vowel having three moras, in order to prevent the loss

[^2]of the teaching of the Ācāryas (referred to above).
(65) The ten vowels beginning with $r$ (are called) Nāmins (i.e., causing the change of a dental into a cerebral).
(66) In the case of cerebralization (of a dental) the letter which causes the cerebralization (नग्ता) stands first, (while) that which suffers the same (नव्यम्) follows.
(67) A Visarjaniya, which is not rhotacized (धर्रिफित:) and is followed by a vowel or a sonant consonant, (should be treated), together with its penultimate, as one letter.
(68) $O$ appearing (as final) in a vocative is Pragṛhya.
(69) Also the other ( $O$ which is) a word (by itself is Pragṛya).
(70) Also ( $O$ ) not occurring at the end of the first part of a compound (is Pragṛya).
(71) The three long vowels, beginning with the sixth, (i.e., $\bar{\imath}, \bar{u}, e$ ), when standing at the end of a dual, (are Pragṛhya).
(72) The first two (of these three long vowels) belonging to the seventh case (are) also (Pragrhya).
(73) Also (the words) श्रस्मे, युष्मे, व्वे and धमी are Pragṛhya.
(74) The last but one word (i.e., zaे), when it is anudātta or a part of a compound, (is) not (Pragṛhya).
（75）$U$ ，when joined to इति and standing alone （i．e．，not joined to a consonant），is nasalized and lengthened and is also（Pragṛya） according to the teaching of Sākalya．
（76）The fifth breathing（i．e．，h），when preceded by a Nāmin vowel，is rhotacized（रेफी）．
（77）With the exception of मह：and श्रप：，the other（Visarjanīya，i．e．，one not preceded by a Nāmin vowel，is rhotacized），as is stated（below）．
（78）The word भ्र户्त：，when it has the udātta accent on its final syllable，（is rhotacized）．
（79）The word श्रचा：（is rhotacized）when other－ wise（i．e．，when it has no udātta accent on its final syllable）．
（80）The word उष：，forming the first part of a compound，（is rhotacized），if a contact con－ sonant follows．
（81）The word प्रात：（is rhotacized）．
（82）The word भr：，in the phrase देवं भा：，（is rho－ tacized）．
（83）The word aष：，if it has the udātta accent on its first syllable，（is rhotacized）．
（84）The word क：，if anud $\bar{a} t t a$ ，（is rhotacized）．
（85）The word श्रबिभ：（is rhotacized）．
（86）The word श्रद्व：after the phrase तबा（is rhotacized）．
（87）The word 天天：，when it occurs in the Pragātha－hymns，（is rhotacized）．
（88）The word क：after एतरो（is rhotacized）．
(89) The word कः after दिवे (is rhotacized).
(90) The word क: after श्रव: (is rhotacized).
(91) The word श्रट्सा: (is rhotacized).
(92) The word श्खृ: (is rhotacized), if not preceded by f.
(93) The word ख्व: (is rhotacized), if it has the svarita accent.
(94) (The Iword स्व: is) not (rhotacized), if it forms the latter part of a compound.
(95) The statement of accent (in Sūtras 78, 79, $83,84,93$ is applicable only) to the case of words not forming the first part of a compound.
(96) The word :्xa: (is rhotacized), when followed by the word मह:.
(97) The word ऊध:, if followed by a vowel or a sonant consonant, and if not at the end of a hemistich, (is rhotacized).
(98) (The word ऊध: is) not (rhotacized), when $r$, or the words श्रहपास:, श्रत्रत्यत, and मही follow.
(99) The words a:, श्रवः and श्राa: preceded, in the same Pāda, by वि or श्रप (are rhotacized), if they (i.e., any of these five words) do not form a part of a compound.
(100) (The words a:, श्रव: and श्राa: are) not (rhotacized), if followed by (the eight words) पथ्या, मघेनी, दिवि, चन्नसा, मदे, पूर्व:, श्र्चिंषा, घतीतृषाम.
(101) (The sixteen words) होतः:, सनितः, पेतः, नेषः, सेतः, सवितः, नेतः, ख्व:, मातः, जनितः, भ्रात:, ग्रात:, स्थातः, जरितः, धातः, घर्त: (are rhotacized).
(102) (The nine words) जामात:, दुहित:, दर्त:, प्रशाख:, शवित:, पितः, देपापावहतः, श्रवन्पर्तः, घयन्तः (are rhotacized).
(103) (The nineteen words) दीघ:, श्रभा:, श्रवरीव:, श्रद्ऱ, दर्द:, श्रद्धर्:, श्यजाग:, श्रनीगः, वा:, घपुनः, पुन:, अस्प:, अ्रक:, स्प:, सस्व:, पह:, सनुत:, सब:, श्रस्वाः (are rhotacized).

## PATALA II.

(1) The Samhita text has (disjointed) words as its material (घकृति).
(2) (It is called Samhitā), because, while combining the finals of words to the initials of words, it proceeds without any interval of time.
(3) The interval, however, between two vowels, is called hiatus (विवृत्ति:).
(4) That (hiatus) has optionally the duration of a 'vowel-part' (₹वरमक्षि).
(5) One should understand the teaching of (euphonic) modification (as applicable) only to those initials and finals of words which are seen in the Pada text (and this also) in virtue of an (explicit) rule.
(6) A word, consisting of (only) one letter, even if contracted, (is to be treated) as the final as well as the initial of a word.
(7) (One should make) the euphonic combinations according to the succession (of words ).
(8) When the words एँ:, स्य:, स: or vowels precede (and) a consonant follows, these 'combinations according to the succession of syllables' ( भन्वचरसंधय:) are 'in the natural order ' ( अनुलेतमा: ).
(9) When it is otherwise (i.e., when consonants precede and vowels follow), the
same (i.e., the anvakṣarasandhis) are ' contrary to the natural order ' (घ्रतिलेग्रम:).
(10) In the so-called pratiloma anvaksarasandhis the first class-consonants become the third class-consonants.
(11) In the case of others (i.e., anuloma anvakșarasandhis) the breathing (i.e., Visarjaniya) of the three (words, i.e., एप:, etc.) is dropped, excepting the vowel (preceding the Visarjanìya).
(12) But not where they are parts of a compound.
(13) पुरपता, तितउना, प्रउगम्, नमउक्तिभिः-(these) are (the four cases of ) hiatus in the interior of words.
(14) Cases of hiatus, other than these, (occur) in the (external) combinations of words.
(15) Two monophthongs which have the same place of articulation become one long vowel.
(16) $A$ (i.e., $a$ and $\bar{a}$ ), when followed by $i$ (i.e., $i$ and $\bar{\imath}$ ), is, together with the following (vowel), changed into $e$.
(17) In the same way ( $a$, i.e., $a$ and $\bar{a}$ ), followed by $u$ (i.e., $u$ and $u$ ), is changed into $o$ (together with the following vowel).
(18) If the odd ones (i.e., $e$ and $a i$ ) among the next (vowels, i.e., the diphthongs) follow, ( $a$, i.e., $a$ and $\bar{a}$, together with the following vowel), becomes $a i$.
(19) ( $A, i . e ., a$ and $\bar{a}$, together with the following vowel) becomes $a u$ when the even (diphthongs, i.e., $o$ and $a u$ ) follow.
(20) These combinations (Sūtras 15-19) are named 'contracted' (रशिबस्टा:).
(21) A non-guttural monophthong is changed into its own semi-vowel, when followed by a vowel.
(22) (But) not (so) whenever the same monophthong (as the preceding one) follows.
(23) These (combinations), in which the following (vowel) remains unchanged, are called 'hastened' (ติหः:).
(24) An unrhotacized Visarjanīya, if preceded by a long vowel and followed by a vowel, becomes $\bar{a}$.
(25) Also the last two vowels (i.e., ai and $a u$, become $\bar{a}$, when followed by a vowel).
(26) These (Sütras 24-25) are (the cases of ) 'hiatus between two words' (पदवृत्त्य:).
(27) But that (unrhotacized Visarjanīya), if preceded by a short vowel (and followed by a vowel), becomes $a$.
(28) So the two vowels ${ }^{1}$ which precede the last but one (vowel become $a$, when followed by a vowel).

[^3](29) These (combinations) are (technically called ) udgrāhas.
(30) If followed by a long vowel (the same combinations are called) udgrāha-padavrttis.
(31) When the two vowels (i.e., $a$ and $\bar{a}$ ), which arise from labials (i.e., $o$ and $a u$ ), are followed by a non-labial (vowel), there is an insertion of $v$ (which is technically called) bhugna.
(32) The two guttural (vowels) become $a$ when followed by $r$. This (combination is technically called) udgrāhavat.
(33) When forming the first element ( पर्वर्वाया, i.e., the finals of preceding words) of the so-called udgrāha combinations and when followed by $a$, the two (letters, i.e., $e$ and $o$ ) remain unchanged, (while) the former (i.e., ah. ) becomes o. These ( combinations) are (technically called) prācya-padavrttis and pañcāla-padavrttis ; those in which the preceding (vowel) is a labial belonging to the Pañcalas (i.e., are called pañcāla-padavrttis ).
(34) Now begins the combination (called) 'absorbed ' (श्रभिनिहित: ).
$A$ in the beginning of a Pãda, becomes one with these primary and secondary
(vowels, i.e., e and o) ; they (i.e., e and o, remaining) here as the result of combination.
(35) (Also) in the interior of a Pāda ( $a$ similarly becomes one with the preceding $e$ or $o$ ), if, in the Samhita text, a light syllable beginning with $y$ or even $v$ follows the light vowel $a$.
(36) If a similarly constituted (syllable, i. e., a light syllable following a light $a$ in the Samhita text), even beginning with another (consonant, i.e., a consonant different from $y$ or $v$ ), follows, ( $a$ ) which is preceded by a word ending in $\bar{a} v a h$ (becomes one with the preceding vowel).
(37) (If preceded by words) ending in aye, ayah, ave and avah, a (becomes one with the preceding vowel), under all circumstances.
(38) ( $A$ becomes one with the preceding vowel) when (preceded) by the word a:, the latter being preceded by the words श्रा, न, घ, п, चिश्र:, सविता, प्व, क: .
(39) (The initial $a$ of) the following words (becomes one with the preceding vowel), if (preceded) by any word (ending in $e$ or $o$ ).
(40) (The words referred to in the previous
 श्रयेडपाह्टि, अवन्तु, अवीरता, श्रमुमुक्तम भ्रमतये, भनराममह, श्रष श्वचः, श्रवीरते, श्रवांसि, भ्वव:, भरधाः .
(41) ( $A$ becomes one with the preceding vowel) when preceded by the words: वासेवाय:, श्रभिभुने, कवष्य:, सक्न्दनल:, धीजवनः, स्वषाव:, उस्साद्वत:, आताव:, साभर्प:, हिरण्यश्टनः .
(42) (The absorption of $a$ appears in the following combinations of two words :) येडरा:, रायेाडध, मेऽधायि, नेाऽहि:, श्रुने ऽभिद्स्सति, जायमानेाऽमव:, श्रग्नेऽयम्, नृर्वाऽq:, प्रंछेाडतिपिपति .
(43) (So also in the combinations:) जभमगन्तोडहिम, मरूते $s$ नुमर्श्री, यनसेऽविष्मन्, वयुनेडजनिए, बृत्रहल्येड्री:, समरेडतमाना:, मरते।डमदन्, श्रभितोऽनन्न्त्त .
(44) (The absorption of $a$ appears in the combinations:) चुवतेडध्वन्, तबसेडवाचि, मेडरपत्, दघिरेडग्ना, नहुपोऽะ्मत्, पुरोऽभिनव्, उप तेऽधाम, वहतेड्यम्, यमेाडदिति:, जनुपोड्या, सुवितेडननु, श्रियेडधधित .
(45) (The absorption of $a$ also appears in the combinations:) वपुपेडनु, विशोऽयन्त, सन्तोरवद्यानि, खेऽनसः, भरन्तोडचस्यःः, श्योऽडस्तु, चुफ्यो।ऽज:, मायिनेाऽधम: .
(46) (So also in the combinations of words:)


(47) (So also in the following combinations:) स्वाध्योऽजनयन्, धन्वनेाऽभिमाती:, अ्रन्नेऽप दह, मनसेऽधि, योऽध्वन:, ये।ऽह्यः, तेऽविन्दन्, तपसेाऽधि, न येाऽधि, पादेाऽह्म,

(48) (The absorption of $a$ also appears in the combinations:) सोड天माकं य:, दूषेोमे्ये।न्यकृतेम्य:, तेम्योऽऋरम्, पयस्वन्तोडमृताः .
(49) (The absorption of $\alpha$ ) does not take place when the words घन्य:, श्रव्वांके and श्रथे (respectively) follow the words पुत्र:, वराके and पराबते: .
(50) Even in the interior of a Pāda, (the absorption of $a$ does not take place in the case of the following :) वयो। श्रन्तरिक्षे, वगे श्रस्य, श्रभ्रथय:, हेतय:, च्रय:, वो अन्धस:, रायदे श्रशि्वना, उमये, श्रने। भधि, सार्झंयः, जामय:, पगः .
(51) The so-called Pragṛya vowels remain unchanged, when occurring before the word इति .
(52) (The so-called Pragrhya vowels remain unchanged) also when vowels follow in the Samhitā text.
(53) The first (Pragỵhy, i. e., o in the vocative, is, however, treated in the Samhita text) as is said (above) ${ }^{1}$.
(54) These (combinations), occurring with the following words, are everywhere (i.e., either in the Samhita or in the Pada text, called) pragrhītapadas.
(55) ( But Pragṛhya vowels) that occur at the end of three-syllabic words (do) not (remain unchanged) when followed by the word हव (in the Samhita text).

[^4](56) $U$, when preceded by $y$ which is the result of a euphonic combination, and also when following a hiatus, (remains unchanged), only in the Samhita text.
(57) The word सु (remains unchanged) when a word beginning with $\bar{u}$ follows.
(58) If not preceded by a monosyllabic word or the word तश्र, the word पूपा (remains unchanged), when $a$ follows.
(59) The words श्रद्वा, सम्राज्ञी, सुशमी, च्वधा, कती, पृथुज्रयी, पृथिनी, ईेषा, मनीषा, श्रया, निदा, ज्या and प्रपा (remain unchanged), when the first, the fifth and the sixth of the vowels (i.e., $a, i$, and $\bar{\imath}$ ) follow.
(60) The word גचr (remains unchanged), when a vowel, in the beginning of a Pāda, follows.
(61) $\overline{1}$, if standing by itself (and followed by a vowel occurring in the beginning of a Pāda, remains unchanged), when preceded by a word ending in $s u$, the words जोषम, चर्षयी:, चर्षशिभ्य:, a word ending in $e$, or the words मित्रये।, श्रस्मत, ई़्धत्, and नमस्यु: .
(62) The two guttural (vowels, i.e., $a$ and $\bar{a}$, remain unchanged), before (the hymns belonging to the seer) Luśa, when followed by $e$ and $o$ (occuıring in the beginning of a Pāda).
(63) The word श्रमिनन्त (remains unchanged) in the Gotama-(hymns).
(64) The words विभ्वा, विधर्वर्, विपन्या, ददा, या and माता (remain unchanged), when $r$, even if not belonging to the beginning of a Pāda, follows.
(65) The words भीषा and पथा, in the Parucchepa(hymns, remain unchanged), if $a$ follows.
(66) The (hiatus) पवां ॠनिन्नम, with its penultimate lengthened, (occurs) in (the hymns of) the descendants of Atri.
(67) The hiatuses, which, from सचा (Sūtra 60) to one with its penultimate lengthened (Sūtra 66), have been prescribed, have their penultimate nasalized.
(68-77) (The following irregular combinations should be taken) just as they are given here :-

सेदु, सास्मिन्, सेमभि, साभिवेग:, सेद्धभव:, सेपमा, सैपधीरनु, साई्मा श्ररम, से।त न:, सेन्द्र विश्वा, सेति, साहमाकमनवध, सासि (68) ;

सेखग्ने, सेदन्नि: in the Vasiṣtha-hymns, सा६माईेभि:, सेदुमः, सेमे, सैना, सैनम, सेमम, सेादЭ्ञम, सेमाम, सेाषाम, सेशे, सेदीशे (69) ;

नू छॅथा से, साने श्रघ्ये, वो श्रसमे, वासै, वेद्यन्याम, रिषणयेमे, नू भन्यन्ना चित्, नू हन्द्ध in the beginning of a Pāda, ऊत्पर्वाक् (70) ;

उद् श्रवान्, रजेषत्तम, धनर्चम्, शतर्चसम, दर्शाएये, दशे।ण्ये, यभेहिपे, यधेाचिचे, दशेायिम्, पिबा इमम् when followed by a vowel, रथोш巨 (71) ;

वीरास पतन, तमू श्रफृण्वन्, ततारेव, पैपयुः, रेषषसीमे, घग्वर्शंस:, सरपस:, सचेत, प्रधीव, वीळ् उत, सर्तवाजै (72) ;

भरिवनेष, पीवेपवसनानाम्, महो श्रादिल्यान्, उषसामिवेतय:, स्तोतव श्रम्ठयम्, सूजा हूयचयै, सचेन्द, साने। श्रच्यये, स्वधामिता (73) ; गोश्रोपशा, गेझझ्टीक in any gender or case (घवाद), मनीपा श्रा खा, पृथिनी उत यौः, मनीपावस्यु:, राया इह, भाव, वृहतीइव (74) ;

येनिमारैक्, ग गादारैक्, ग्रारेक्, दुर्योग श्रावृयक्, हन्यासत्, रुप श्र:₹पितम, श्रनायुधास श्रासता (75) ;

श्रस्व्वासत:, निराविधमत, श्रभ्यादेवम्, क श्रासत:, न्याचृएक्, नकिरादेव:, न्याविध्यत्, पनमायुनक् (76);

शहिहच्चारिएक्पथ:, श्रायुन्नताम, उदावता, रिक्थमारैक्, य श्रायुक्त, कुरुश्रवामाबृतिय (77).
(78) The euphonic combinations in the three cases शुर्मंश्चिच्छेंप्रिदिंतम (Rg. V. 2, 7), नरीा वा रंसं
 $\overline{8} 6,42$ ) are not according $\overline{\text { to }}$ the succession (of words in the Pada text).
(79) Where there is (at least) a long vowel the hiatuses are long.
(80) Those hiatuses, in which there is a vowel on both sides of an (intermediate) vowel, are technically called dvi-sandhis ( $=\mathrm{ad}-$ mitting twofold combination).
(81) According to the old Sakalya (the hiatuses) in the Prācya and Pañcala (Padaverttis) ${ }^{1}$ have their following vowels resembling their preceding ones.
(82) (But) the settled practice is otherwise.

## PATALA III

(1) The acute (उदाव), the grave (श्रनुदान्त), and the circumflex (ғаरित) are the three accents. They are uttered respectively through stretching (씨याम), relaxing (विश्रғ्भ), and carrying across ${ }^{1}$ (श्राषेप, of the organs).
(2) They belong to syllables.
(3) When there is a combination of the first two accents (i.e., of the acute and the grave) into one syllable, (the resulting) accent is circumflex.
(4) A half-mora or even half (the whole quantity) of that (circumflex) is higher than the acute.
(5) The rest which follows is grave, (but) is heard like the acute.
(6) (Only) if the following syllable is not uttered acute or circumflex.
(7) A circumflex syllable which is preceded in (the same) word by an acute (should be regarded in its nature) as grave.
(8) The circumflex, in (the same) word, (which is) different from this (i.e., which is not preceded by an acute), they call natural (or independent : जाल्य) circumflex.

1. Cp. Whitney on Ath. Prāt. I. 16 ; also Uvaṭa.
(9) One should regard one or more than one grave syllables which follow (in the same word) those two (kinds of circumflex) as acute (i. e., heard like an acute).
(10) If not preceding (a syllable) which happens in that way (i.e., which is either an acute or a circumflex).
(11) In a coalescence (of two vowels), one of which is acute, the syllable resulting from the combination ( $\mathrm{A} \cdot \mathrm{c} \mathrm{d}_{\text {) }}$ ) is acute.
(12) But (the result of the combination) is circumflex, if (there is a coalescence of) a circumflex with a following grave.
(13) One should, according to Sākalya, proceed in the same way (i.e., should regard the result of the combination as circumflex), in the contraction of two short $i$ vowels and in the so-called 'hastened', and 'absorbed' combinations, if the first element (in the different combinations) is acute.
(14) According to Māṇ̣ūkeya, one should traditionally recognise the same in all cases of the contraction (the first element of which is acute).
(15) These are the (accentual) characteristics of (vowels) arising from coalescence.
(16) (The vowels arising from coalescence) with a following (acute) become the first (i.e., acute).
(17) A grave syllable, preceded by an acute and intervened by hiatus or a consonant, is circumflexed, if not followed by an acute or circumflex.
(18) According to (their) euphonic combination, they call these different kinds of circumflex, respectively Vaivrtta, tairovyañjana, ksaipra, abhinihita, and praslisṭa. (Cp. III. 13 and 17).
(19) The grave syllables which follow a circumflex have the accent (called) 'accumulation' (घचय), (in which case) they (i.e., the grave syllables), one, two, or even more, are heard like an acute.
(20) Some (teachers), however, (beginning) from the end, pronounce one or more than one syllables as grave, or (they do so) even till the last (syllable).
(21) But certainly (the syllable) followed by an acute or circumflex (is grave).
(22) Some (teachers explain this) grave accent for (this) reason, that there might appear the distinguishing features (धर्म) of the socalled 'accumulated accent' (घचयस्वर).
(This) practice with regard to the 'accumulated accent' is according to Śākalya and Ānyatareya.
(23) Vyāli, however, (maintains) the usage of the grave accent with regard to those syllables which, in 'the repetition with $i t i$ interposed' ( परिपद ), follow either a word ending in the non-Vedic (इति) or a syllable that has become one with that (हति), if those two accents (i.e., acute and circumflex) follow.
(24) Just as the accent of the syllables, that are combined without being coalesced, has been prescribed, so one should understand (the accent) of them in the case of Avagraha.
(25) But the first syllables of the second parts of those compounds which have two acute accents (one should regard) as if not combined (with their first parts, in the case of Avagraha).
(26) (One should treat) the finals of the two words तनू and शचा, when they are first parts of a compound (having two acute accents), like an independent circumflex or in the same way (as stated above either in Sūtra 24 or 25 , in the case of Avagraha).
(27) According to some, the last mora of the last two trimoric (words) ${ }^{1}$ is lower than a grave in the 'accumulated accent' ( (चचवस्वर).
2. Cp. 1. 31.
(28) Vyāli (however says that) both (the abovementioned moras) have the same accent (as the rest of the moras).
(29), (30), (31) One should pronounce the accents free from indistinctness (घ्रसदिग्व), unseparated (अविकृष), (and) free from tremor.
(32) One should not too much emphasize a circumflex.
(33) Nor should one exaggerate the first two accents, i.e., acute and grave).
(34) The (four kinds of) circumflex called respectively 'independent' (जाँ्व), 'absorbed' (श्रभिनिहित), 'hastened' (बैव), and 'contracted' (घरिलघ) suffer 'depression' (क्व), when followed by an acute or circumflex.

## PATALA IV

(1) If contact consonants precede and consonants follow, this (mere combination, without causing any change, is called) 'uninfluenced' (श्रवगुंगम, and is one) of the so-called $\bar{a} s t h \bar{a} p i t a$ combinations.
(2) The first class-consonants, when followed by sonant consonants, become their own thirds.
(3) (The first class-consonants) become the last consonants (of their own class), if followed by the last class-consonants.
(4) $S$ preceded by any of the first class-consonants becomes $c h$ according to the father of Sākalya.
(5) A following (i.e., initial) $h$ (preceded by) the same (i.e., the first class-consonants) becomes the fourths of the latter (according to the father of Sākalya), when (the preceding first class-consonants) appear as finals of words and with the change into the thirds.
(6) If a contact consonant having a different place of articulation follows, $m$ becomes the last (of the class) of the following consonant, according to all (the teachers).
(7) If initial semi-vowels, excepting $r$, follow, $(m)$ becomes the corresponding nasal (semivowel).
(8) In the same way $n$ (is changed into the corresponding nasal semi-vowel), when $l$ follows.
(9) $N$ becomes $\tilde{n}$, when $\delta$ and the $c$-class (i.e., $c, c h, j, j h, \tilde{n})$ follow.
(10) When $j$ and $l$ follow, $t$ becomes the same two (i. e., $j$ and $l$, respectively).
(11) $T$ becomes $c$, if a voiceless palatal consonant follows.
(12) $S$ following those two (i.e., $\tilde{n}$ and $c$ ) becomes ch.
(13) ( $\dot{S}$ does) not (become ch) according to Sākalya.
(14) These (combinations, from Sūtra 2 to 13, are called) 'influenced '(वशंगम).
(15) If $r$ and breathings follow, $m$ becomes Anusvāra, and this (combination) they (technically) call paripanna.
(16) According to some, if $\dot{n}$ is followed by a voiceless breathing, $k$ (is inserted) between (the two).
(17) (The same teachers) maintain that $t$ (is inserted between), if $t$ and $n$ are followed by $s$.
(18) If $\tilde{n}$ is follwed by $s, c$ (is inserted between the two, according to some).
(19) These (combinations, from Sūtra 16 to 18, are called 'insertions' (भ्रन्त:पाता:).
(20) (Now begins) the prescription, in this Pațala, regarding those words which end in a breathing and about which no (rule of) combination has (yet) been given.
(21) The breathing ( $s$ ) is dropped in the phrase चित् कम्भनेन.
(22) ककुम्मान् (is an exception to Sūtra 3 of this Paṭala).
(23) The stem सम्राज् is an exception to the socalled pariparina ${ }^{1}$ combination.
(24) An unrhotacized Visarjanīya (together with its penultimate vowel) becomes $\bar{a}$, if followed by a sonint consonant.
(25) Preceded by a short vowel, (it, together with its penultimate vowel, becomes o (if followed by a sonant consonant).
(26) These two combinations are (respectively called) niyata and prasrita.
(27) A rhotacized Visarjaniya, however, which is preceded by any (short or long vowel) becomes $r$, if followed by a vowel or a sonant consonant ; these being called ' $r$ combinations' (रेकसंधय:).
(28) A (rhotacized) Visarjanīya is dropped, if followed by $r$.

1. Cp. IV. 15.
(29) The penultimate vowel of a short (rhotacized Visarjanīya) is lengthened (if $r$ follows, while the Visarjaniya is dropped).
(30) These two (combinations are respectively called) akāma and niyata.
(31) When a voiceless contact consonant, not followed by a breathing, follows, both rhotacized and unrhotacized Visarjaniya becomes a breathing having the same place of articulation as that (i.e., the following voiceless consonant).
(32) If a (voiceless) breathing follows, (Visarjaniya) becomes the same (breathing).
(33) If a (voiceless) contact consonant of the first or of the fifth class follows, (the change prescribed in Sūtra 31 takes place) optionally.
(34) Also when an uncerebralized breathing follows, (the change prescribed in Sutra 32 takes place optionally).
(35) This combination, where Visarjaniya is changed to a breathing, is called 'changed' ( (i. e., Visarjanīya) remains unchanged, is called 'passed-over' (विकान्त).
(36) If a breathing followed by a voiceless consonant follows, (Visarjaniya) is dropped, even if the (following) breathing is cerebralized.
(37) This combination (is technically called) anvakṣara-vaktra.
(38) Non-change (of Visarjaniya) is (however) the usage, when $k, k h, p$ and $p h$ follow.
(39) (The Visarjaniya of) х्व:, ध:, q:, when they are not independent words (i.e., only in a compound), becomes $r$, when voiceless consonants follow.
(40) (Visarjanīya is) not (treated regularly in the following combinations:) श्रन्न झन्दु:, स्वधितीव, श्राप् पन, भूर्या ददे, श्ऱ्झाभि:, उपर्वसूयवः, श्रावर्तम:, शहेरार्राखि, श्रदो पिनेग, घच्चेता राजन, and नर्तनीरह .
(41) As stated (later on, a Visarjanīya) preceded by a 'cerebralizing' (नामिन्) vowel becomes $s$, and the other (Visarjaniya, $i$. e., one not preceded by a 'cerebralizing' vowel), if unrhotacized, becomes $s$, when $k$ and $p$ follow; but always so in the interior of a word. This combination is called 'sibilation' (उपाचरित).
(42) In the interior of a Pāda, but not in a compound, (a Visarjaniya) preceded by $a$ (becomes $s$ ), when the dissyllabic masculine word पति follows.
(43) Also if the words करम्, कृतम, कृधि, करत् and कः follow.
(44) Also if the word परि occurring at the end of a Pāda follows.
(45) Final (Visarjaniya of a word ending in) asah (becomes s), if the word does not contain $r$, and when the words पार, परि, कृतानि and करति, even if not occurring at the end of a Pāda, follow.
(46) The word aाæते: (is sibilized), if the word पति follows.
(47) (The Visarjaniya of) the words आ्रावि:, हवि:, and ज्येति: (becomes ss), if $k$ follows.
(48) Also when the words वान्त and पश्यन्ति follow.
(49) The words इबाया:, गाः, नमसः, देबगुः, द्नुह:, मातु: and इब: (are sibilized), when any form or case (घवाद) of the word पद follows.
(50) This (sibilation of Visarjanīya) thus (takes place) with the exception of the words qूe्व:, gr: and $\mathbf{q}$ :, when first parts of a compound, and also of the (following) nine words.
(51) (The nine words referred to above are:) श्रस्या च:, सेाम:, बृहतः, श्रस्य पूर्यं:, उह ज्येाति:, जातः, इम:, वृषः and शन्य: .
(52) घक्मय:, (the group of) the two words घ्रातक्ष व:, विदुः, वसु: and पश्यु: (are sibilized), when the word कवि follows.
(53) When the word पथि follows, the words जिन्वथ:, चेतथः and मह: (are sibilized).
(54) The words विश्वतः, वीकितः and रज: (are sibilized), when the word पृथु follow s.
(55) The word राय: (is sibilized), when the words काम, पेष and पूधि follow.
(56) दिवस्परि (is an example of sibilation) at the biginning and the end of a Pāda.
(57) (In the same way) दिवस्थधिम्या: and жधमस्पदी़्ट, the first (only) if at the beginning of a Pāda, (are examples of sibilation).
(58) (Also) स₹्वदी़्ट .
(59) The words शवसः, महः, सहस: and द्वाया: (are sibilized), the first when the others when the word $\overline{\mathrm{g}}$ (follows).
(60) रायस्खाम, महस्करथ:, महस्परम, निष्कठ्यादम, निष्हृथ and निष्पिपर्तन (are examples of sibilation).
(61) The word दिव: (is sibilized), when any form or case of the words कबन्धम, पृथ, कण्वास:, पुत्र:, पात्व, पथा, पय:, पायु:, पृष्टम and पद्म follows.
(62) (Visarjaniya is sibilized in the combinations:) रजसस्पाति, श्रन्तस्पथा:, कसकाठ्या, चतुरसकर, ₹व्वुध्किक, निद्पानु, धौष्पित:, वसतिष्कृता .
(63) (Visarjaniya is sibilized in the combinations:) तपेष्पवित्रम्, न्रिष्टूर्वा, धीष्णीपाप, विभिज्पवात, चौषिता, रजसस्पृष्ट: ददुष्पज्राय and न₹करः .
(64) (Visarjanya is sibilized in the combinations:) वसुष्कुविव, मन्तुर्पता, fितुषिपता, पितुष्परि, प्रयस्पुरः, मयख्करन्, नभस्पय: and त्रयस्पर: .
(65) $N$ preceded by $\vec{a}$, even if at the end of a word which is a part of a compound, is
dropped, if followed by a vowel (in the interior of a Pāda).
(66) ( $N$ is dropped in the words) अं्रान्, जपसानान्, जघन्वान्, देंहूतनमान्, बद्धधानान्, इन्द सोमान्त, तृपायान्, ने देव देवान् and हन्त देवान्, (though occurring at the end of a Pāda).
(67) These 'hiatuses betweentwo words' (पष्वृत्त्व:) are with reference to words ending in $\bar{a} n$. [Or, these combinations (Sūtras 65, 66) are called an-pada pada-vrttis].
(68) ( $N$ is dropped) also in the 'apparent hiatu-
 य:, स्वर्व यानु and दद्वां वा.
(69) $N$ preceded by $\bar{\imath}$ or $\bar{u}$ becomes $r$, when the words हतमू, योनैा, वचेाभि:, यान्, युवन्यून् and चनिषीष्ट follow.
(70) Also when vowels follow.
(71) ( $N$ becomes $r$ ) also (in the two combinations:) दस्यूँरूकः and नॄँхभि.
(72) In these combinations a contact consonant is changed to $r$. (Or, these combinations are technically called sparsa-repha-sandhis).
(73) The exceptions to the above rules ${ }^{1}$ are: भ्रसमानुप, प्तावान्, ₹फुरान्, गचछ्छान्, देवानयाट्, वात्, हिरण्यचक्नान्, मायावान्, घोषान, तानशिवना, श्रविद्दान्, पयस्वान्त, पुत्राना धेहि, श्रा यनीयान् and पतीजुरोगः:
(74) ( $N$ ) preceded by a long vowel is always to be treated like Visarjaniya, when the words
[^5]चरति, चक्के, चमसान्, च, चेा, चित्, चरसि, च्यैत्नः, चतुर: and चिकिध्वान् follow.
(75) (But) not (in the words:) श्रसमान्, चमसान्य and पशून्न.
(76) (In the combinations:) ताँसते, सर्वईस्तान्, देवांस्र्वम्, तंस्रायस्व, and भ्रावद़ँस्त्वम् ( $n$ is treated like a Visarjanīya).
(77) (Where it is said) that ( $n$ ) becomes Visarjanīya if (certain) words follow: these are called ' contact-breathing-combinations' (स्पर्शोबमसंघय:).
(78) The combinations नृँ: पतिम्य:, नुँ: प्रयोत्रम, नृँ: पात्रम् and र्वतवा: पायु: are simply examples of the so-called 'passed-over' (विष्नान्त) combination (i.e., in these cases the Visarjanīya, which is a substitute of $n$, remains unchanged).
(79) Also नृँ: पाहि श्रुणि .
(80) When $n$ is either dropped or becomes $r$ or a breathing, the vowel preceding its position is nasalized.
(81) The first vowel of the following words (is nasal) even in the Pada text.
(82) (The words are:) मांस्चन्या:, मीशच₹्वे and मँरचते: .
(83) The final letter of the particle ईम्र is dropped, when the words गर्भम, गाव:, वर्सम, मृजन्ति, पृच्चते, सखाय:, विव्षाच, पुनः, रियन्ति and रथम् 1. Cp. IV. 35.
follow. This also is an instance of the socalled anvaksara-combination ${ }^{1}$.
(84) $S$ is inserted between, when the words पुक, पृथु and श्रधि precede and the word घन्द्र follows ; also when the final vowel of the first part of a compound is short.
(85) $S$ (is inserted between), if परि, a part of a compound, is followed by $k r$.
(86) $R$ (is inserted), if वन, (a part of a compound, precedes) and the word सद follows.
(87) ( $S$ is inserted in the phrase) परिष्कृण्वन्ति वेधस: .
(88) ( $S$ is inserted in) श्रसकृतेषसम्म .
(89) These combinations (Sūtras 84-88) are called ' pure-syllabic ' (शैद्दाष्रा:) .
(90) In (the hymns belonging to) Medhätithi, (the compounds) ending in the words वरुख and घत are shortened, if followed by a contact consonant or a semi-vowel.
(91) The words शादिल्या, देवा, वर्या and श्रसुरा (are shortened), when followed by the words beginning with या (enumerated in Sūtra 93, below).
(92) मिन्रा (is shortened), when व्यम् follows.
(93) The words beginning with या (referred to in Sūtra 91) are : या, सुप्रतीकम्म, निष्कृतम, पुरोहिति:, च्रम्, दाशति, शानसा, भिषज्यथ: .

1. Cp. II. 8.
(94-98) The following combinations are irregular:)
से चिन्नु in (the hymns belonging to) Agastya and in the tenth Maṇ̣ala (94);

सा न्वीयते (95) ;
स: पलिक्नी: (96);
हि पस्तव (97) ;
 बन्चस्र, परमन्दधुष:, घभि दन्चत्, कृष्यासे दधि and हियानस्य दब्चो: (98).

## Patala V

(1) In the interior of a Pada, s preceded by a cerebralizing vowel other than $e$ is changed to $s$, even if (the cerebralizing vowel) is followed by a breathing (i.e., Visarjaniya), as prescribed (in the following).
(2) One should understand that in this case (i.e., when a cerebralizing vowel is followed by Visarjanīya) cerebralization (नति) takes place first and the change of Visarjaniya into a breathing (व्यापच्ता ${ }^{1}$ ) afterwards.
(3) The word स: (is cerebralized when preceded by) the words सु, ऊती, नकि:, स्वै:, वि, उळु, नहि, षभि, नी, नि and हि.
(4) The two words सत् and स्थ: (are cerebralized) only (when preceded) by a dissyllabic word (ending in a cerebralizing vowel).
(5) सु is cerebralized (when preceded) by a nonpolysyllabic word.
(6) The syllables $s y, s k$ and $s n$ occurring in the beginning of words (are cerebralized, when preceded by a non-polysyllabic word).
(7) $S m$, (in the beginning of a word) having no $r$, (is cerebralized, when preceded by a nonpolysyllabic word).
(8) सु followed by न: (is cerebralized), even if preceded by $e$.

1. Cp, IV. 31-35.
(9) A (preceding) long vowel (does) not (cerebralize) $s y$.
(10) The word 3 also, when not preceded by a contact consonant, (does not cerebralize sy).
(11) The $t$-class preceded by $\delta$ is changed to the $t$-class, even if occurring in the interior of a word.
(12) The initial letter (i.e., s) of the words सिताम्, सधस्धात्, सनिहि, स्तवाम, संवे, सतुवन्ति, स्तुहि, सीमू, स्तुतः, स्थ, साहि, स:, सरुप्, सहिस, अस्सत, स्वनि, and the verb ₹त्वाभ, (when preceded by a cerebralizing vowel) even occurring at the end of a polysyllabic word, (is cerebralized).
(13) नि and परि (cerebralizé) the initial syllables sva and si, if the latter are followed by a consonant of the $c$-class.
(14) (नि and परि cerebralize) also the following (initial syllables-) $s e, s a$ and $s \tilde{\imath}$, if the latter are followed by $d$ followed by a vowel.
(15) (fि and परि cerebralize the initial $s$ of the words) सेध, ख्वापय, सर्नले, स₹्वजाते and ससाद.
(16) The latter word (i.e., परि, cerebralizes the beginning of the words :) सन्तम, सग्तः, सम्ति पूर्वी:, सधु:, स्था: and स्थात्.
(17) ( $S$ is cerebralized in the combinations:) दि षिश्च, तू विश्च, रजःसु पोद्वन, हतो षिश्धत, घभि घतः, किमु बिवत्, सूरिभिष्ठ्याम, दिवि पन्दु, के ष, प्रति धुरुर, त्री चधस्था and कमु धिव्.
(18) ( $S$ is cerebralized also in the combinations:) उ पुवायः, दिवि षनू, सूरिभिष्ध्याम, भच्छ्छम्ति षम, नू ह्रिरम्, वंसु पीदृि, नु ष प, हि छो यश्सा, मही षा, वि षा, भूयामे पु and यति घन.
(19) (The cerebralization of $s$ does) not (take place in the instances:) वाजी स्तुत:, वहन्ति सीम, पतिः ₹्याम, दिस्ससि स्तुत:, श्रोे सु ग्यन, श्रुधि सु, भ्रिः स्म and स्तुहि स्तुहि.
(20) ( $S$ ) in the interior of a word is cerebralized, (when it is preceded by cerebralizing vowels) occurring in the interior of the (same) word and preceded by the two even semi-vowels (i.e., by $r$ and $v$ ) or by a letter produced at the root of the tongue.
(21) (S) standing in the beginning of a part of a compound (is cerebralized, when preceded by cerebralizing vowels which are preceded) even by letters different (from those mentioned in the preceding Sūtra).
(22) ( $S$ standing in the beginning of a part of a compound is cerebralized), also when preceded by $e, r$ and the word घृतन.
(23) (S) remains unchanged when followed by $r, r$ and $r$.
(24) Similarly (the $s$ ) of the syllables sam, spre, svr, sar and svar (remains unchanged).
(25) (The $s$ of the syllable) sa remains unchanged, if the latter precedes an Anusvāra standing in place of $m$ (according to IV. 15).
(26) Also (when $s a$ precedes) a conjunct consonant beginning with a nasal (consonant).
(27) (The $s$ of the words) सहस्तम, सनिता, स्थात्राम्, सावित्रम् सूखरी, ₹नुपे, समुद्रम, सहशा, सारे, सायकः, साधनी, सह, सनित:, ₹पष:, सद्रः, सखायम्, सव्तै: and the stem सानु, when parts of a compound, (remains unchanged.)
(28) ( $S$ in) all words, when preceded (in a compound) by the words सुते, सेमे, वचलो, अ्रप्रामि, चर्षयि and ₹्वमिधि, (remains unchanged).
(29) ( $S$ is) not (cerebralized in the words:) शभिस्वा, रयिस्थानः, यासिलीधा:, सिसचि, तिसिते, तिखिराया, सिलिचे and सिसिच्रु:.
(30) ( $S$ is cerebralized in the words:) गोष्छादिव, गेषतमा:, उपष्टुत्, नार्ष्व: in all cases, पर्यपस्वजत्, स्वादुपंसदः, the stem पुछपन्ति, सुपंसदम, सुपमिधा and घ्रनुसेषिध्.
(31) ( $S$ ), which stands at the end of the first part of a compound and is the result of the change of Visarjaniya into a breathing (त्यापण्य ${ }^{1}$, is cerebralized), if preceded by a cerebralizing vowel and followed by $t$ not joined to $r$.
(32) If, however, there is no compound (विमझ, the above cerebralization takes place), when the unaccented words raा and तो follow.
2. Cp. IV. 31-35.
(33) ( $S$ at the end of) the word श्रमि: (is changed to $s$ ), when preceding a monosyllabic word (beginning with $t$.)
(34) Also ( $s$ at the end of the word) नकि: (is changed to $s$ under the above conditions).
(35) Also when the word नकि: is followed by the word तनूपु.
(36) ( $S$ of) नि: (is changed to $s$ ), when the words तत्, ततन्यु:, तृत्ठ:, तम् and तैाउगम follow.
(37) (The $s$ in place of the Visarjaniya of) the
 शुचि: (is changed to $s$ ), when त्वम् follows.
(38) ( $S$ is changed to $s$ in the combinations:) ईंयुष्टे, वावृधुष्टे, सधिषa, गोभिश्रेम and क्रनुषम्,
(39) (The $s$ in place of the Visarjaniya of the words) आाहुः, निष्पिध्वरी:, प्रभो:, वन्दार:, पष्टि:, श्रावि:, जि: and बह्दो: (is) not (changed to $s$ ), when the two unaccented words (łal and ते) follow.
(40) $R, r$ and $s$, if not preceded by $k$ and occurring in the same word which is separable by an avagraha in the Pada text, cerebralize $n$ occurring in the interior of the word, even if the former are the result of euphonic combination.
(41) A secondary (सन्व्य:) breathing (i.e., s, cerebralizes $n$ ) also in a word which is not separable in the Pada text.
(42) ( $R, r$ and $s$ do) not (cerebralize $n$ ) separated (from them) by the three intermediate classes of contact consonants ( $i$. e., by the $c$-class, the $t$-class, and the $t$-class).
(43) In the case of (compound) words beginning with परि, $\boldsymbol{r}$, श्रणि and इन्द्र ( $n$ is not changed to $n$, if separated) also by the last (class of contact consonants, i.e., the $p$ class).
(44) Similarly ( $n$ ), separated by $s$ or $s$, (is not changed to $n$ ) in (compound) words beginning with any word.
(45) ( $R, r$ and $s$ do not cerebralize $n$ ) occurring at the end of the first part of a compound.
(46) (Nor) the initial ( $n$ ) of any forms of नाभि and निर्यिज्.
(47) (Nor that) joined to $y$ or a contact consonant.
(48) (Nor in) कर्मनिष्ठाम and दीर्घनीथे.
(49) (Nor) in the word भानु.
(50) (Nor in) हिनोमि.
(51) ( $R$ and $\$$ do not cerebralize $n$ ) followed by a short vowel in (compound) words beginning with ध्वेष and पुरु.
(52) (Nor) in (compound) words beginning with त्रि, गुभ्र and युष्मा, even if $n$ is followed by both (i.e., by short and long vowels).
(53) (Nor) in (compound) words which have no $h$, have more than three syllables, and begin with पुरः, पुन:, दु:, चतु: and ब्योतिः.
(54) ( $N$ is cerebralized in the following words:) उस्नाम्यो, श्रनुम्नाम्ये, सुषान्ये, वृषमण्पव:, श्रधिषवण्या, प्रण्य:.
55) (The dentals are cerebralized in) any forms of दूळ्य, दूखाश and दूळभ; in these the syllable $d u r$ - which becomes $d u$-being the cause of the cerebralization.
(56) $R$ and $s$ preceded by any letter (cerebralize $n$ ) which belongs to a word not compounded with them (विमझे) and is not separated by (consonants) causing obstruction (i.e., by the three intermediate classes of contact consonants which prevent cerebralization ; Cp. V. 42), as stated (later on).
(57) The words 9 and परि when preceding (cerebralize) the words श्रानीत, जु व्यम्, नेानुवु:, नेानुम:, and derivatives of the root f.
(58) The word न: (is cerebrallzed) when preceded by पुरुपिया, अह्स, सुतेपु, नेषि, a word containing $s$ and ending in a lengthened $a$, इन्द, सु and ₹म when cerebralized, सवनेषु, पर्षि, र्व:, धर्यंमा, च, उछ and परि.
(59) (But) if हेळ:, सुळ्चतमू, मित्राय, राया, पूपा, गधि, श्रविष्त, a word containing $c h$, नब्येभि:, हमने, वाजान्, कृयोत, and the group of the two words नय प्ररम् follow, ( $\mathrm{F}: ~ \mathrm{is}$ ) not (cerebralized).
(60) ( $N$ is cerebralized in the following instances :) गोरोगेए. निर्गमायि, इन्द्द एया:, इन्द एयाम, स्वर्य, परा सुदस्व, श्नेनेवेश, वार्य and शक प्यम्.
(61) This is nati which consists in the cerebralization of a dental.

## PATALA VI

(1) The first (letter) of a conjunct consonant, when preceded by a vowel or Anusvāra, and occurring where there is no unchanged visarjanīya ( श्रविक्षमे ${ }^{1}$ ), is uttered twice. This is called 'doubling' (фम).
(2) An aspirate, however, is once uttered together with its own preceding (i.e., unaspirated consonant).
(3) $C h$ (is, thus once uttered together with its own preceding or unaspirated consonant), even if not at the beginning of a conjunct consonant.
(4) (A consonant) which follows $r$ (is doubled).
(5) Similarly a contact consonant following $l$ (is doubled).
(6) (A contact consonant) following a breathing (is) optionally (doubled).
(7) A final consonant (following $r$ is ) not (doubled).
(8) $R$ (is) not (doubled).
(9) A breathing, which is a part of a conjunct consonant and is not preceded by any letter, (is) optionally (doubled).

1. Cp. IV. 35.
(10) But not a breathing followed by a vowel or a breathing.
(11) Nor (a consonant) preceding a doubled consonant.
(12) (Nor) an initial ch if preceded by the words सह, श्रतिछाय, पवमान, यह्य, and the two words तने च.
(13) (Nor when it is preceded) by a long vowel excepting дт.
(14) (Nor an initial) consonant joined to another consonant (and following a long vowel), according to the teaching of Sakalya.
(15) $N$ and $n$ occurring at the end of a word and preceded by a short vowel are doubled, if a vowel follows.
(16) If there is no (explicit) statement, one should regard a rule in this pattala as universally (applicable, i.e., as applicable, notonly to the initials and finals of words, but also to the interior of words) and even to those (sounds) which are the result of euphonic combination ${ }^{1}$.
(17) Abhinidh $\bar{a} n a$, which consists in the holding apart (of a consonant, संधारण) and suppression (सवरय) of (its) sound, takes place in the case of contact consonants and semi-vowels with the exception of $r$, when they have already suffered euphonic combination and are followed by contact consonants.
2. Cp., in this connection, II. 5.
(18) Also in pause.
(19) Semi-vowels, even if nasalized, (suffer abhinidha$n a$, when followed by themselves.
(20) $L$ (suffers abhinidhāna), even when breathings follow, according to the doctrine of Sākalya.
(21) In the same way, $k$ of the root ख्या, when kh follows.
(22) Or $p$ of the root रष्श्.
(23) Contact consonants preceding $m$ (i.e., from $k$ to bh, suffer abhinidhāna, according to the doctrine of Sākalya), when they occur at the end of words and are followed by $y$, $r$, $v$, and breathings (occurring) in the beginning of words.
(24) The teaching of Śākalya (specified in Sütras $20-23$ ) is without conjunction (i.e., there is no joint utterance of consonants in the cases described in Sūtras 20-23).
(25) This (teaching of Sākalya does) not (hold good), when $s u$ which is a part of a compound word follows.
(26) But optionally (so, if the contact consonants) occur at the end of a word having more than one syllable (and if $s u$ which is a part of a compound word follows).
(27) Some (hold) that the teaching of Sakalya (takes place) optionally in all cases where there is (between two consonants) a difference of mode or place of articulation (or of both).
(28) (Some hold that the teaching of Sákalya holds good) in the case of the first class of contact consonants.
(29) Non-nasal contact consonants become their own 'twins' (यमान् ), when nasal contact consonants follow.
(30) One should understand that a contact consonant arising from a breathing is not changed to a twin.
(31) Nor does (it) suffer abhinidhāna.
(32) A twin is similar to its own original (consonant).
(33) Or there is an audible utterance produced in the mouth simultaneously with a twin.
(34) (It is), however, not different from its original with respect to what takes place before it ( प्रत्ययार्थे ).
(35) A vowel-part (₹वरभक्ति) does not dissolve a conjunction (of consonants).
(36) According to Gärgya, there is a nasal vowelpart after a twin.
(37) (According to Gärgya), a (nasal) breathing is inserted after an aspirate (twin or after a twin arising from an aspirate).
(38) One should avoid it.
(39) The voice which follows a (sonant) abhini$d h \bar{a} n a$ is called dhruva and lasts as long as that (i.e., abhinidhāna).
(40) (It is) inaudible after a voiceless (abhini$d h \bar{a} n a)$.
(41) (It is) nasal, if it follows a nasal (abhinidhäna.)
(42) If it follows a semi-vowel, it is of the same nature with its preceding (semi-vowel).
(43) According to Vyāli, abhinidhāna does not take place any where.
(44) Not (so), when a following consonant is doubled and when a vowel or $r$ precedes.
(45) According to others, in the prescription of the dhruva, it is otherwise with regard to (abhinidhāna) together with the dhruva, where a homogeneous consonant precedes; i.e., according to others, abhinidh $\bar{a} n a$ and its concomitant dhruva do not occur in the case of a conjunction of homogeneous consonants.
(46) After $r$ preceded by a vowel and followed by a consonant (there is inserted) a vowel-part consisting of $r$.
(47) Also after a sonant abhinidhāna (विचद्धेद) followed by a contact consonant or breathing.
(48) (The vowel-part) followed by a breathing is, however, longer.
(49) The other (i.e., the shorter) occurs when (the breathing) is doubled.
(50) Some maintain that there is no vowel-part at all.
(51) Others maintain the existence of a vowelpart preceded by $r$.
(52) Some maintain the existence of a vowelpart followed by a breathing which is not doubled.
(53) (They) also (say) that a vowel-part is similar to the preceding or the following vowel.
(54) Some regard the first contact consonant (of each class) as the second, when it is followed by a breathing and does not belong to the end of a word.
(55) Some (pronounce) $k h+y$ (instead of $k+\xi$ ) in the root क्शा.
(56) The same (i. e., $k h+y$ ) in nouns similar to the root ख्यr.

## PATALA VII

(1) A short vowel, other than $r$, becomes long, when a consonant follows, as is stated (later on), and this combination is called Sāmavaśa.
(2) This is certainly (a kind of) prolation (•ल्बुति).
(3) (Also that) which has been prescribed in the vowels (i.e., in connection with the vowel combinations ${ }^{1}$, is a kind of pluti).
(4) Also (the lengthening ) of the initial (vowel) of the following word (in combinations) beginning with योनिमारेक् ${ }^{2}$ is a kind of pluti.
(5) $U$ in the word मक्ठ is lengthened in every position, even if it does not belong to the end of a word.
(6) The word शच्छ, if not compounded with another word (विभघे ${ }^{3}$, is lengthened), when words other than सुता: and याहि follow.
(7) Ya, which is not preceded by $\vec{a}$ and which is the final (syllable) of a dissyllabic second part of a compound (is lengthened), if that second part is accented on its first syllable.

1. Cp. II 66.
2. Cp. II. 75 etc.
3. Unless otherwise specified, विप्रशे should be taken as understood in all the Sūtras of Pațalas VII and VIII.
(8) The (final syllable of) asya 'is not (lengthened), when (it is ) preceded by a consonant.
(9) (The lengthening according to Sūtras VII, 5 and 7 does not take place) also in the instances:-नियूश fिशतमया, श्रभिपद्य, प्रास्य, सगत्य, श्शनुछर्य, श्रभिवृष्य, श्रारम्य, संमील्य, मऩुं गमाभिः, शभिठ्बग्य यत्र, and निष्ध fि.
(10) The words नहि, जहि, श्रमि, वीर्षेए, कृधि and क्रणुष (are finally lengthened), when a monosyllabic word, the vowel of which is changed to a semi-vowel, follows.
(11) Also the following words ${ }^{1}$ (are finally lengthened, when the vowel of the following monosyllabic word is changed to a semi-vowel).
(12) युक्ष्त, मन्रष्व and विश (are finally lengthened), when हि follows.
(13) विद्धि and पिब (are finally lengthened), when तु follows.
(14) जुात, यज, धासथ, शिरीत and भर (are finally lengthened), when सु follows.
(15) शघ (is finally lengthened), when सु, जु or हि follows.
(16) तृғग, क्षतेन, मुझ्नच and श्रय (are finally lengthened), when fo follows.
[^6](17) The word $\begin{gathered}\text { (is lengthened), when } \\ \text { g }\end{gathered}$ जु not followed by the word घर्य follow.
(18) येज and घ (are finally lengthened), when the latter of those two words (i.e., of \#ु and नु) follows.
(19) भरत (is finally lengthened), when मृळ्यद्भ्याम्, वसुवित्तमम, ग्रत, सेममम and जातवेदसमम follow.
(20) (In the following Sūtras ${ }^{1}$ a word is lengthened), if it does not occur at the end of a Pāda.
(21) ग्रह्य (is finally lengthened), when the words करण etc. (mentioned below) follow.
(22) (They are:) करगाम्, च, चित्, करते, वृषोमहे, भवतम्, कुगोतु, भवत and स्वस्तये.
(23) पुर (is finally lengthened), when चित्, पुरहुतः, नृपूतः, सहम्तायि, पुर्भुजा and धियायते follow.
(24) वг, when followed by ध्वम, दुहित: and दैव्यम्, (is finally lengthened).
(25) वर्धय (is finally lengthened), when घुन्नम्, रदम्प and नठ्यम् follow.
(26) नु (is lengthened), when it is followed by चित्, महिध्वम्, गी:, गृएानः, सः and ते, and if the last two words (i.e., स: and ते ) are followed by the words मर्त and अ्रद्रिव:.
(27) The word भर (is finally lengthened), if followed by the words तूत्जानान:, मतिभिः, भेजनानि, नः, बद्धि, स्तेमम, भूरि, ये निम् and ध्वमू.

1. That is to say, in Sütras VII. 21-32.
(28) नु is not (lengthened, when followed by) चिय:.
(29) The word भव (is finally lengthened), when the words ₹तेतृम्य:, धुग्नी, शत, and मे follow.
(30) (The first word is finally lengthened in the following combinations:) शोचा यविष्टय, एवा यथा, कर्ता यव्, सादया सत, श्रर्चा महद्भ्यः, तिष्टा नः, सना स्वः and पारया नब्य:.
(31) (The end of the first word is lengthened in the following pairs of words :) बोषा स्तेत्रे, चक्रमा घहमाहः, शंसा गोपु, उच्छा दुदित:, बदा तना, अजा नष्टम, जम्भया ताः, श्रधा मह:, गन्ता मा, युक्ष्वा हि and सुजा वनसपते.
(32) (The words रच etc. are finally lengthened in the following pairs of words :) (अग्ने) रधा श:, तिष्टा हिरण्यगम, सेता वरेण्यम्, ऐोचा मख्द्वृधः, शिचा स्तोतृम्य!, भूमा त्रिवन्धुर:, विबा मधूनाम and सेता परि.
(33) The (69) words सक्ष्व, मिमिक्ष्च, दधिष्व, चसिष्व, श्रोत, सुनेเत, हिने।त, पुनात, विघ्म, जगृभ्म, ररम्म, ववन्म, चाम, सुप्तनि, मन्घत, मर्ख्व, सर, रद, रा, जिन्च, धारय, श्रर्ष, चर, यज, चच्छ, दशस्य, साध, सेघ, तप, रुज, मृळ, वर्ध, यावय, श्रत्र, श्रनय, नमस्य,
 गृहत, कुग्र, मोषथ, दिध्, पचत, वृश्र, विध्यत, शथ, मदथ, श्रत्त, यदि, इत, पाथन, उपागरग, श्रश्बलीकृएय, वव्रज, श्रविष्न, उरुण,
 the (31) lengthened words beginning with श्रघ (cp. VII. 21), all these making a total of one hundred, (are finally lengthened) in the beginning of a Pāda, when followed
by a consonant ; but not when a conjunct consonant follows, excepting नु and ua (i.e., these two are lengthened even if followed by a conjunct consonant).

In the following (Sütras), too, if (the word which is to follow) is not mentioned, (the lengthening does not take place before a conjunct consonant).
(34) (The lengthening of the end of the first word does) not (take place in the following pairs of words:) वर्ध गुभ्रे, रुज य:, सेध राजन्, वह हव्यानि, यदि मे, अध यामनि, विम्म दातारम, श्रब धारगा, श्रध यत्, श्र ते ( विश्वम् ), पुरु वा, श्रर्च गाय, वह वायेा, पिब मध्चः, पुरु विद्धान्र, पुरु विश्वानि, सध वायुम्, पुह शस्त, यदि मृख्ये:, शध जिद्धा, पुरु विश्वा, पिब शुन्दम्, पित्र राये, वह कुरसम्, शर्च देवाय in the Bharadvāj hymns, यदि वा, पुहु दाशुषे, वह शुर्याय, सध बहु, मध यत्र and पुरु हि.
(35) The word कृधि (is finally lengthened), when the words सहम्नसाम्, धियम्, अरित्रे and न: follow.
(36) an (is finally lengthened), when the last (one of the above-mentioned words, i.e., न:) follows.
(37) तेन (is finally lengthened), when सहस्येन, सुश्रवसम, पवस्, and the pair of the words नेष श्रधि follow.
(38) The word दधात (is finally lengthened), when देवम्, वेनम् and केतम follow.
(39) श्रुधि and वंसa (are finally lengthened), when न: follows.
(40) हेढ (is finally lengthened), when followed by विश्वस्य, भृमम and मे.
(41) (वेद्) is finally lengthened also in the Sunaḩsepa hymns, when $y$ follows.
(42) जह्म (is finally lengthened), when न:, the two words च fिर:, कृयोति, ते, कृषोत and तूतेत् follow.
(43) श्रभि (is finally lengthened), when न:, नु, नवन्ते, सत:, नरम,,द्वा, सत् and सु follow.
(44) श्रभि (is lengthened) before the first word (i.e., before न:), only if the latter is followed by आा, शग्ने and अर्ष.
(45) घकुः, चदेते, दशस्यन्, समुद्, रथेन, न:, सदॠपीन्, मदृन्ति, ते, चः, भयन्ते, नियुुल्दि:, कृषीटम्म, रथस्य, सेामध्य, मत्ति: and राश्ति-(these are the words beginning with चकु: which are referred to in Sūtra 47, below).
(46) समुदम, the two words स्वर्य, the stem नववa-, दशग्वम, दंसिस्ट, वसूनि, न:, वसु, the two words बृष्रं निर्, नु, यतिम्यः, सहन्तः, पृथिव्याम्, निर, हं सि, समल्षु and पाकऋ-(these are the words beginning with समुद्द which are referred to in Sūtra 48, below).
(47) गत्र (is finally lengthened), when the words beginning with चक्: (cp. Sūtra 45), as well as नर: and सुपर्गा: follow.
(48) येन (is finally lengthened), when the words beginning with समुद्र (cp. Sūtra 46) follow.
(49) तम्र (is finally lengthened), when मे, सदः: and रथम् follow.
(50) श्रव (is finally lengthened), when न:, नु, कल्पेपु, नूनम्, वाजेपु and gृंसुपु follow.
(51) (품 is lengthened before the first two, i.e., before न: and नु) only if the latter are followed by वाजयुम, पाय, कम्, क्रग्ने and मघवन्.
(52) (the first word is finally lengthened in the following combinations:) रास्वा पित:, शतेना न:, वर्धंव्वा सु, श्रुधी छवम्, मम्दस्वा सु, वछस्वा सु, वनेमा ते, and नही नु व:.
(53) (The first word is finally lengthened in the following combinations :) पाथा दिव:, धाता रयिम्म, सृजता गयसाधनम, रा₹वा च, उरू न, शार्धो नः and स्तुजता मधुमत्तममू.
(54) [The first (in the last case also the second) word is finally lengthened in the following groups of words :] जही चिकिर्व:, वेरेा हि, रन्चा न, हता मखम्, युगेत्रा शहमू, ख्वेना हि and चनेमा ररिमा वयम्.
(55) (The first word is finally lengthened in the following combinations :) पवा चे धєमे, धामा ह, सना ज्येतिः, श्र्रपा बृधि, भृध्यामा ते in the Vāmadeva hymns, and जछाता मधुमत्तमम्.
(56) (The first word is finally lengthened in the following combinations :) यक्ष्वा महे, धिष्वा शाः:, जनिष्वा देवनीतये, श्रधा ₹वं हि, श्रधाहा श्वःश्व: and सचस्वा नः स्वस्वपे.

## PATALA VIII

(1) In the interior of a Pāda, a, when standing alone (i.e., not joined to a consonant, is lengthened), when the separate (i.e., not compounded with any other word, विशे़ ) words वजस्य, सु, घा:, नमेभि:, शुचिम्, पविन्रम, उु, मही:, नु if not lengthened, and सुतह्य follow.
(2) (The above-mentioned lengthening takes place only) if the words सोमसुतिम, चर्किराम, स्तवाम, स्सवाना, गृभाय, रथम and श्रुधि do not follow those words (i.e., घजस्य etc.) which follow (उ).
(3) Also if the pairs of words ते श्रसि,ते महिमनः, y वोचत, प्रोचम and न: सुमना: (do not follow the words Д्रजғय etc. following э).
(4) सु (is lengthened), when the words महे, दिध्वम, तिर, मुश्, न:, मृध:, घर, नमध्वम, नम, ते and नयग्त follow.
(5) सु (is lengthened) before the two (abovementioned) monosyllabic words (i.e., before न: and ते, only) if the latter are followed by उव, इन्द, श्रग्ने, घं श्र, श्रघ्रम, श्रायु: and एनु.
(6) सद (is finally lengthened), when followed by येनिपु and पीतये.
(7) घन्a (is finally lengthened), when followed by सेमम, राट् and पूयमान:.
(8) यदि (is finally lengthened), when followed by कृथ:, मनसः, कवीनाम, सबन्धव:, गोः and सरमा.
(9) चर (is finally lengthened), when पुट्टिम, सेम and चर्षयिप्र: follow.
(10) जनिम (is finally lengthened), when हन्ति, सम् and जातवेढा: follow.
(11) रच्ध्य (is finally lengthened), when followed by येपु, कम and शासत्.
(12) सु (is not lengthened), when न:, followed by उप सातये, follows.
(13) The six words महय, श्रत्र, जय, काव्वेन, गूर्धय and भर (are finally lengthened), when ₹्व: follows.
(14) मद, पर्व, पिदृत, घन्व, यच्छर्त and रुतेम (are finally lengthened), when followed by ₹वस्तये.
(15) The words दधिम, मद़त, तन्वि, सिप्वत, स्तव, घद्त, श्रनज, रचत, उचत, पिप्टत, पृयत, पृ्छत, पुप, स्थ, घ, हिनव, श्रय, जुछेत, पश्यत, चकृम, श्रकुन्र, भूम, रम,शिशीत, सतेति and पसत (are finally lengthened), when followed by any word (beginning with a consonant).
(16) तु (is lengthened), when preceded by a monosyllabic word.
(17) भूम (is) not (lengthened), when कदा, हरिवः, वछयस्य, चक्तु:, सूपंस्य and निष्या इ्व follow.
(18) तु (is not lengthened), when वद्वायि, दि, बाबधे, यजियानाम, the two pairs ते दंसः and न: स:, and याक follow.
(19) चक्रम (is not lengthened), when the pair भूरि दुष्कृतम्र, and the words वर्धताम्, विपवनचस: and जिन्बवा follow.
(20) (Nor) स्थ, when the two words काण्वायना: and निक्कृत: follow.
(21) Also when जाता:, सुरथः and घवनभुतः follow.
(22) Nor घ, followed by स: and ar and belonging to (the hymns of) Kutsa and Vimada.
(23) Nor $\mathfrak{x}$, when the words beginning with राशिम follow (cp. S. 27, below).
(24) (Nor) ₹म, preceded by प्रति.
(25) (Nor ₹म) in the pair ₹म ते, when व्रजनम्, वनस्पते, चुभे and परुष्ण्याम् follow.
(26) (Nor ғम) in the pair ₹म पुरा in Vrṣākapi.
(27) (The words beginning with राशिम् which are referred to in VIII. 23 are :) राशिम्, वाजेषु, मे, सझ्म, पूपणम, तम, तृंहत, धायि, मा, दुर्हलायतः, यस्मै, घत्,वृत्रहयेपु, मावते, वातः, यम्, यहय, मत् and दुर्गृ भीयसे.
(28) (The first words पृच्छ etc. are finally lengthened in the pairs :) पृच्छा विपशिचतम, श्रवा पुरं ध्या, घा व्वद्धिक, वजुयामा ब्वेताः preceded by वीरान्, जनया दैव्यम्, भुजेमा तनूभि:, हा चहत: and वासया मह्मना.
(29) (The first word is finally lengthened in the pairs:) वेदा वसुधितिम, रेमा पृथिम्या:, बोघा मुतेपु, धावता सुहस्यः, मुन्चा सुपुतुपः, ₹्वाघ्मा पितूनाम, दहा वृयीध्व and बोधया पुरन्धिम्.
(30) (The first word is finally lengthened in the pairs :) श्रवथा स:, कृणुथा सुप्रतीकम्, तिरा शचोभिः, कुणुता सुर्न्नान्त, गमन्ता नहुपः, श्रनयता वियन्तः, रमा च्यावयन् and ईरया वृஜिमन्तम्.
(31) (The first word is finally lengthened in the pairs:) श्रसृजता मातरम्, सू रथम् followed by हुने, नयत। बद्दम्, स्वापया मिथूह्रा, हता जयत, गता सर्षतातये preceded by श्रा, ईरयथा मरतः and नेषथा सुगम्.
(32) (The first word is finally lengthened in the pairs:) घन्यत्रा चित, पिबता मुन्जनेजनम, घा स्या:, देच्चेमा विदयेपु, इता चियम, हता नि, यत्रा वि, दशस्यथा किविम्, चा बेघाति, दावया ध्वम् and किरा वसु.
(33) (The first word is finally lengthened in the pairs:) हा पदेव, कर्तना श्रुஜिम्, येधया च, जप्रभा वाचम, पायया च, तर्षया कामम, गानुया च and मन्दृया गोभिः.
(34) Also (in the pairs:) घा स्यालात्, पना सुमतिमू, वोचा जु, เ्यधया मन्युमु, नेथा च, चक्का जरसम and भवสा मृळयन्त:-
(35) Also (in the pairs:) प्वा चन, भजा राये, ररिमा ते, भजा भूरि, भुधी न:, उभयत्रा ते, भजा व्वम्य and मृळया नः.
(36) The eighth syllable in Pādas containing eleven or twelve syllables (is lengthened), when a syllable which is light in the Samhitā text follows.
(37) Also when the heavy syllable न: follows.
(38) In the same way the tenth (syllable) in these two (sorts of Pādas is lengthened, when a syllable which is light in the Samhita text or न: follows).
(39) Also the sixth syllable in a Pāda of eight syllables (is lengthened, when a syllable which is light in the Samhita text follows).
(40) In an incomplete (Pada) the perfection (i.e., the required number of syllables) should be sought by means of a resolution (व्यूह) of semi-vowels as well as coalesced vowels.
(41) (This lengthening required according to Sūtras 36-39) does not take place in वावृष्त, वातस्व, श्रवद्यानि, जिघांससि, सासह्याम, वबृर्याम, दीदिहि the eighth (i.e., hi of दीदिहि, which is the eighth syllable in a Pāda,) and ऊर्युहि.
(42) (Nor in) पुरुपजातथय, चभि followed by न:, कृषुदि when preceded by a dissyllabic word, हरं रव, उत, भवन्तु, इन्द्र, सदनाय, श्रसित and नाम followed by चित्.
(43) (Nor in) चमसां इव, घ्थव्रि, चसवान, सूज belonging to a Pāda of twelve syllables, श्यस्य, विमदस्य, सुमखाय, धार्य, ददातु, रच followed by विशा, दध्तु and दिधिषेय.
(44) (Nor in) अभन, सरस्वति, पस्र्, चरन्ति, इह preceded by माभि:, इन्वसि, रण्पसि, धाव, सु in the combination विद्धि पु य:, श्रभि in श्रभि षतः, सुविताय, व्वा समिधान, बधीमहि and देव.
(45) (Nor in) जामिपु, जासु, चिकेत, किरासि, ₹मसि, उप, वाति, श्रसि, सेमम, शतस्य, श्यापुि, चेतति, विशपि, मास्व, प, उश्मसि, मूर्धनि, सम, and वरन्त.
(46) (Nor in ) प्रदिवि, वरुण, तमसि, तिरसि, घृतमिघ, दिवि, मम, हि, चु followed by विश:, उषसि, ृथििवि, रजसि, वहसि, हनति, पितरि, वि, विहि, नि and मधु.
(47) (Nor in) सछस्तायि, श्रोमतेन, श्रसनाम, छायामिव, इष्व्यसि, सन्तु, पाहि, गोपीध्याय, पवमान, उ followed by वसन्तान्व, सख्याय, वेच्चेमहि and मानुषस्य.
(48) श्राष्य and भूम occurring at the end of a Pada (are finally lengthened), when consonants follow.
(49) श्रिधि (occurring at the end of a Pāda is finally lengthened), when followed by हवम.
(50) सa्म, ₹म, धर्म and भूषत, occurring at the end of a Pāda, are finally lengthened, when respectively followed by the words होता, सनेमि, सम् and रघ:.

## PATALA IX

(1) The final vowels of the first parts of compounds are always lengthened, when बसु and मध follow.
(2) तुवि (is finally lengthened in a compound), when रa follows.
(3) विश्व, विश्व, धन्व, रथ, काति, शान्तु, दुन्न and यज्ञ, (if first parts in a compound, are finally lengthened), when the root सह् follows.
(4) Also 9 , (only) if the vowel (of the following root $\mathrm{A}_{,}$) is not lengthened.
(5) The words ending with tama (cp. IX. 7), which follow (the first parts in a compound), should be taken together with their derivative and inflectional forms.
(6) परि, श्रभि, श्रप and श्रपि, (if first parts in a compound, are finally lengthened), when the root gृत, having $r$, follows.
(7) The first parts of the compounds श्रभीवर्त:, सूयवस:, रथीतम: and पुरुतम: are finally lengthened ; (in) the last case (i.e., पुरूतम:) only if it does not occur in the interior of a hemistich.
(8) The words कष, अद्ध, घान्य, मिथु, चर्षशि, स्तन and पिब are always (finally lengthened), when followed by any word (in a compound).
(9) The two words 民िविध and बक्य (are finally lengthened), when followed by $m$ (in a compound).
(10) परि, उरु and श्रन्न ( are finally lengthened), when a nasal other than $m$ follows (in a compound).
(11) पित्र्य, माहिन, खकृषि, भह्रुर, अर्व, विख्वदेक्य, भेषज; तुए्य, पस्य, सुम्न, अत and श्रराति (are finally lengthened), when $v$ follows (in a compound).
(12) Also the words beginning with वैस्रु ${ }^{1}$ ( are finally lengthened, when $v$ follows in a compound).
(13) The words beginning with पशन $^{2}$ (are), however, (finally lengthened), when $y$ follows (in a compound).
(14) Also the words श्रराति, कवि, सुक्कतु, श्रुधि, पितु, सुम्न, रयि, घृत and क्रश्व, (if first parts in a compound, are finally lengthened, when $y$ follows).
(15) But not the words श्शव्व, सुम्न, भृत and बृष, when they are parts of a compound, and when $y$ which begins a monosyllabic word follows.
(16) (The words beginning with पृथन which are referred to in IX. 13 are :) पृशन, शजिर, झज़, मधु, पुत्रि, जनि, कतु, वस्तु, वन्धुर, बृक, अन्दु, वम, वृजिन, श्रध्वरि, इपु, वृष, मध्य, सखि, ₹तभु, दुछझ्बुन, अघ, यवि, शान्तु and aसु.

1. Cp. IX. 17.
2. Cp. IX. 16.
(17) (The words beginning with वैसु which are referred to in IX. 12 are:) वैसु, हादुनि, पुष्ट, पर्षत, श्राहुति, श्रुभ्र, हृयय, श्रति, सह, बृष्णय, शकि, सदि, स्वधिति, कृशन, वयुन, श्रा, पृरि, हित, घित, विषु, सुत, क्रत्विय and नीथ.
(18) The final lengthening of the first parts does not take place in the compounds: ॠततवाकेन, घ्वरवित्, सुम्नयन्ता, वसुवसु, प्रसहान:, श्रभिवावृते, परिवृत्तम when followed by न, and श्रभिवृत्य.
(19) (Nor in) श्राव्वax, when it occurs at the end of a Pāda.
(20) (The first part of a compound is) never (lengthened), when मघस्य follows.
(21) The first members of the compounds श्रश्वयूपाय, श्र्वयुजः, श्रश्वयेगााः, सहवाह:, सुम्नग्ता, शत्सयन्त, सहवसुम, सहवरसा, ॠतयुक्तिम्, सहवीरम, and चयुनवव्र when followed by चकार are not finally lengthened.
(22) The first members of the compounds सुम्नायु: followod by जुन्दे, कहतागन, ॠरतायुम, उप्रादेवम्, दधियावान्, भहतायेः, बृषार्वाय, सूमयम्, शतावन्, श्रवीज़वा, श्रपरीवृतः, and श्रनवाृृत् are finally lengthened.
(23) The first members of the compounds इन्दावत:, सोमावतीम, अवायती,दी रांधिय:, श्रमित्रायुष:, रथीतरः, श््वावृष्वम्, विश्वापुपम, वसूजुवम, विश्वभुनुवे, यज्ञायते and घृताृृषा are finally lengthened.
(24) The first members of the compounds घु घायन्त्र followed by हत्, मित्रायुव:, घषीव:, देवाaान् followed by दिवः, प्वावषस्प, चेत्रासाम्, भताठने and सदृनासఫे are finally lengthened.
(25) The following lengthening takes place in the interior of words which are not separable in the Pada text ( श्रनिन्नय) as well as ( in the interior) of parts of compounds.
(26) $V a$ - and $m a$ - (are lengthened), when any one of -वृपस्व, -वन्थ, -वृध्वांसम, -वाता, -वानुः, -चनः, -वृतु;, -वृते, -ृृषाया:, -वृषायः, -वृजे, -वन्छि, मृज़ः, -मृशु:, -मृजे, -मृजीत and -वान, beginning with (a letter) similar ( to $v$ or $m$ ), follows.
(27) The first syllable of (the root) सह is lengthened, when preceded by the first part of a compound, with the exception of a monosyllabic word, चर्षशि and धन्व.
(28) But not, if सह occurs at the end of a Pāda of eight syllables.
(29) Nor when (it occurs at the end of a Pãda) of twelve syllables and is not preceded by भभिमाति.
(30) But (the first vowel of सह् ) is always lengthened, when it is preceded (in a compound) by the words श्रभिमाति, द, and पृतना and when $y$ follows.
(31) In the words beginning with श्वावय ( cp . IX. 32 ) the parts which (should) follow (the lengthened vowel) consist only of three letters; and one should regard them (i.e., श्राaय, etc.) as parts of words.
(32) The first syllable is lengthened in धावय, यावप, ध्यावय, यामय, रामय, मामह, वावस, दावय, छारह, वावृध, तातृष, सासह and रारप.
(33) The intermediate syllable of the word श्रनजु (is lengthened).
(34) That which should follow ( the lengthened vowel) in the case of the last word (i.e., रारप in IX. 32) consists only of two letters.
(35) The six following (words which are lengthened) refer to their derivative and inflectional forms.
(36) (The lengthening takes place in) दूयाशश:.
(37) Also in उषथशास:.
(38) Also in दाधषि:, when it ends in $i$.
(39) (Also in) सादनम, when it occurs at the end of a Pāda and is not a part of a compound.
(40) In पूरु:, however, when it occurs at the end of a hemistich.
(41) The lengthening takes place in उषासम occurring in any place (in a stanza) and following the words बेपाम्, श्रसमै, राजत:, भक्रन्, वनसपतीन, महीयमानामू, कीत and तुभ्यम्य.
(42) Also when it (i.e., उषासमू) occurs at the end of a Pāda of eleven syllables.
(43) The lengthening does not take place in यवयुः, अ्ररमय:, ससाहिषे, वतृषन्तः, रमया गिरा, ररम्म, यवपसि, ततृषापमेषति, श्रबयन्तः, श्रदष्हन्त and ते नृषद्लो.
(44) Nor in शवयतम, वाजसातौ नृषद्ये, विभ्वासइम्, वूयाश रोषनानि, न ततृषायः, यमयोः, र₹व्षो, पुरषषीबाम and यवयन्तिन्द्दव:
(45) Nor in ररच्च, यवग ₹तेनम, ससाहे, यवया वघम्, परमया, ॠवयन्त, श्रवयन् and ररते
(46) The lengthening takes place in साढ्बांस:, व: सत्रासाहम, सादन्यम, सथयं तातान, नानाम, श्रूया:, शुश्रूयाः, रीषन्तम and गातूयन्तीव.
(47) Also in वावर्त गेषाम्म, रीपत: not followed by $d$, सान्ल्यमि, नृपाहम, श्रपषरपमः, सान्ति गुहा, तन्वं रीरिवीट, जानि पूह्वं :, श्रभीवृतेव and श्रथाय.
(48) Also in साहन्, साहा:, जहईषन्त प्रसाहम्, नत्कोषासा, सूपर्पमुषासमम्मिम, परिरावः, सूनृने जारयन्ती, शुश्रूपत्तम, यूगुवे: and साद्ना ते.
(49) Also in करन् सुषाहा, घृतवान्ति, साह्वान्, भुज्येव, सूयघसात्, घृपाय, उषासानक्ता, पृथुजाघने, राथेक्मि:, रीरिषत and ग्लापयन्ति.
(50) Also in श्रध्चानयन्, रीरिषत्, प्रावएोभि:, रथीयन्तीव, शईमाय:, ससाहे, सासाह, युयुधिरिव, श्रश्रवाय:, पूषवन्मम्, रीरिष: and पूरुषाद:-
(51) Also in अपूरुपम्, जाहपपायेन, रीषते, क्रतयुभि:, रथीनाम्, साहिषीमहि, पवीतारः, कियास्या, ईे पूरुवव्वता, कतावरीरिव and हव्यानि गामय.
(52) Also in वृषायद्व, प्रसवीता, ससाहिषे, तातृqाणा, तातृपिम्म, सादनसृथः, साह्याम, हयान्ति, पशुमान्ति, जागृधुः, पवीतारम् and सूर्यंगुषासमीमछे.

## PATALA X

(1) (Now begins) the krama.
(2) Having started with two words, one should, repeating the second of the same, join it to the next word and in this way conclude a hemistich.
(3) (The teachers) terminate (a krama-group) by having passed over the following :-
(1) a word consisting of one letter, excepting श्रो;
(2) सु and ₹म, when cerebralized and followed by न:;
(3) a word which is divided by another word and the dividing word ;
(4) the particle ईम, when its final $(m)$ is dropped ;
(5) words with lengthened initials;
(6) the word хकन्मनेन occurring with the loss (of $s$ );
(7) the first words in the two pairs of words द्वते पिचचत and घावर्तम:;
(8) both the words स्वसारमक्कृत;
(9) the second word in the passage बीरास पतन.
(4) Also those ${ }^{1}$ which follow the words with lengthened initials (are passed over).

1. See II. 78.
(5) One should not pronounce the (modified) form of a word, caused by the preceding or the following word, respectively in repeating or in concluding.
(6) Everything else one should treat as in the Samihită text.
(7) Having finished (श्रतिकғ्य) with the following, one should 'repeat them with इति interposed' (परिग्न्नीगाव्):-
(1) words separable in the Pada text by an avagraha ;
(2) words appearing with हति (in the Pada text) ;
(3) any form of the roots घत्ति and धुष्ति with their initials modified ;
(4) a word with a lengthened initial ;
(5) words in the interior of which there is a modification (of sound) not due to another word.
(8) Also the words occurring in the middle of (a krama-group of) more than two words. ${ }^{1}$
(9) Also a word occurring at the end of a hemistich.
(10) (But one should not repeat with इति interposed) a non-nasal श्रा occurring before this (i.e., before the final word of a hemistich).
2. See X. 3-4.
(11) One should, however, repeat it (i.e., the non-nasal था) with the following word.
(12) (A word) with दृि is called upasthita.
(13) A word standing by itself is, however, called sthita.
(14) That is called sthitopasthita, where one pronounces both (sthita and upasthita) together.
(15) It is approved that, if a first (kramagroup) has a letter (at the end of its first word) which is not seen (i.e., is not distinct), the 'repetition with इति interposed' (चेद्कः) should show it.
(16) Separable words (समासान्), however, one should separate by an avagraha in (their) second mention (in the parigraha).
(17) Euphonic combination in case of words preceded by इति (is desired) by old (teachers). But स्व: should remain uncombined. One should recite it with an avagraha.
(18) There should be no combination between two hemistichs.
(19) One should, in the krama, wholly join together the repeated Vedic passages which are omitted in the Pada text (समयान्), because their krama is (already) seen.

One should first conclude (a krama-group) with one word (of a samaya) and, having passed (the samaya), with the two (following) words.
(20) The following should assume their original form in the 'repetition with हति interposed' ( परिपद ) : -
(1) the treatment of $n$ like a breathing ;
(2) the lengthening of a vowel ;
(3) the sibilation of Visarjanīya before $p$ or $k$;
(4) the cerebralization of a dental letter :
(5) the contraction of the so-called Pragrhya vowels.
(21) The so-called sauddhāksara insertion (cp. IV. 84-89) disappears (in the parigraha).
(22a) The next three (changes ${ }^{1}$ also) assume their original form (in the parigraha).
(22b) Also the cases of rhotacism of a breathing (i.e., Visarjaniya) when a voiceless consonant follows, the change to $d \bar{u}$, and the word व्वधितीव (assume their original form in the parigraha).

1. Cp. IV. 98.

## PATALA XI

(1) Now when one recites both the Pada-form and the Samhita-form of two words at the same time, without the loss of the Samhita text, that is krama.
(2) Again (the krama sometimes ) consists of many (i.e., more than two) words in order to prevent the loss (of the Samhita text). (In that case) they, having passed over certain words, conclude (the kramagroup) with the following words.
(3) A monosyllabic word, without a consonant and if not a diphthong, is passed over (in concluding a krama-group) owing to the fear of (its) nasalization.
(4) A word which is cerebralized through a preceding word and is the cause of the cerebralization of the following word (is passed over ) for the sake of bringing together both the (direct and indirect) causes ( of the cerebralization) of the following word.
(5) The second of the two words परि and हत: (is passed over), because the preceding word (परि) cerebralizes the following word (i.e., सिम्चत).
(6) Others than these, seeing (in the letter), which is the result of euphonic combination (i.e., o instead of Visarjanīya in इतेा) and
which (as they think) has arisen for that very purpose (i.e., for cerebralization), a cause (of the cerebralization of सिघ्यत), form the krama-group, here, only of two words.
(7) In the same way, the word श्राव: followed by the word an: is excepted (from concluding a krama-group) on account of the doubt as to the (real) cause of $r$.
(8) (If so) why do they not also pass over (the first words of the pairs:) घदो पिते, से चित्, उपर् वसूयव:, and the roots धन्चि and धुच्चि ?
(9) The word स्वसारम् as well as the word श् श्कृत are excepted (from concluding a kramagroup). The insertion of $s$ in श्रसकृत being caused by the preposition fि:, it is usual, on account of this connection, to form (the krama-group here) by means of five words.
(10) The following words also (are excepted) on account of the doubt as to the real cause (of the respective modifications):-
(1) The particle ईम with इति ;
(2) $\bar{a}$ when nasalized ;
(3) the word इतन becoming एतन by the appearance ( श्रागम) of a guṇa-vowel (i.e., e) ;
(4) the word which follows the pair चाहकम्म चित् (i.e., सकम्मनेन) ;
(5) a word with its initial vowel lengthened.
(11) Those who regard the preceding word as the cause maintain that, in the last three cases, the krama-group should be formed by means of two words, because that (i.e., the preceding word) is immediate.
(12) (If so) the following word being surely immediate (also) in the 4th (cp. XI. 7) and the 6th [cp. XI. 10(1)] cases, why is there also no krama of two words?
(13) In that combination which is not according to the succession of words in the Pada text (cp. II. 78), both the word divided by another and the dividing word are passed over, because (otherwise) the combination of the two words (as it appears in the Samhitā text) is not shown.
(14) Others than these (however) in this case maintain a krama of two words, because the euphonic combination is effected, as it suits the case ( श्राश्रयात् ), and is (consequently not lost).
(15) When (a tmesis) is preceded by other words (the krama proceeds regularly) according to the order of words till that (i.e., the tmesis) and then the divided word and the dividing word (are both recited) together (with the preceding and the following words).
(16) Then one repeats with इति interposed (निराए) those two (i.e., the divided and the dividing) words, even in those two other cases of tmesis (where no word precedes it), then the following word is joined to that which is not divided.
(17) If two words, each of which is a cause of a krama-group of three words, occur immediately, Gārgya (proceeds) with three words and again with three words.
(18) But if three (causes and effects) come together, the Samhita text is favoured by (forming a krama-group of) five words.
(19) But a krama consisting of four words is, in this case, observed by the followers of Sākalya.
(20) Others (however) nowhere form a kramagroup of more than two words, because, as the Samhita text (is shown) for each word, there is no loss (of the same).
(21) (This being) not (true) universally, the teaching of Sákalya, in the case of kramagroups consisting of three or more words, is traditionally held with varying specification with regard to the number (of words forming a krama-group).
(22) If there is no mixing (or euphonic combination : यावन, with the word preceding a krama-group) one should observe the first.
prescription (with regard to forming a krama-group of two words).
(23) (One should make) the combination, according to their form in the Pada text, in words which appear without the cause (of their euphonic change).
(24) In I(forming) krama-groups, one should, having passed over a samaya (cp. X. 19), conclude the same with two (following) words, while joining it (to the preceding word, conclude the preceding group) with one word (i. $e$. , with the first word of the samaya).
(25) Having finished with (घतीत्य) the following words, one should show their Pada-form (by means of a 'repetition with इति interposed'):
(1) words with इृति (in the Pada text) ;
(2) a word separable by an avagraha (समास) ;
(3) a final word ;
(4) words occurring in the middle of a krama-group of more than two words ;
(5) a word in which an aspirate is changed to the third consonant of its own class ;
(6) a word modified without the influence of another word;
(7) a word with its initial vowel lengthened.
(26) But (with regard to the krama of three words) according to Gärgya (cp. XI. 17, one should show the Pada-form) after one has recited the second krama-group of three words.
(27) If a first (krama-group) contains a (final) letter which is not seen (or distinct), they traditionally maintain (its) showing. The 'repetition with इूति interposed'(चेदक) explains (निराए) it here.
(28) When one recites a single word, that is sthiti.
(29) When (one recites it ) with इति at the end, then (that is called) upasthita.
(30) Now by reciting these two together, (but) in reversed order, they form sthitopasthita.
(31) In that case (i.e., in a sthitopasthita) one should separate (by an avagraha) a compound (or separable) word (only ) when reciting it for the second time.
(32) (In a sthitopasthita) one should form euphonic combination in case of words other than ₹a:, because it is traditionally held that (in the latter case) in the parigraha there is, like an avagraha, a pause ( कान्व-धारया ) preceded by हति.
(33) One may form krama-groups, on both sides, according to the Samhita text, then showing afterwards the Pada-form of it ( $i$. e., of the modified word ); or (one may form krama-groups) while joining the words, according to the Pada text, to either of the two (preceding or following) words.
There being (in this way also) no loss (of the Samhita text), this applies to the last three cases ${ }^{1}$.
(34) The word mi, the combination of which is not nasalized, is excepted (from being shown in the parigraha).
(In this case one should form the next krama-group) by repeating that (i.e., या) and ending it, as before, (with the following word).
(35) In the same way, in the case of a kramagroup of more than two words and brought about arbitrarily, one should proceed with the krama while separating words one by one.
(36) In the 'repetition with इति interposed' one should restore the loss of $n$ and its change to a breathing and $r$ to the original form free from the nasalization (of the vowels).
(37) (One should also restore) cerebralization (to its original form).

1. Cp. XI. $10(3-5)$, or XI. 25(5-7).
(38) Also lengthening and sibilation.
(39) Also (those cases) where a Pragṛhya vowel followed by a vowel becomes one (with it).
(40) Any form of the words दूएाशर, वूष्य and दूळभ.
(41) $R$ instead of a breathing, when voiceless consonants follow.
(42) One should also restore the especially prescribed (मछापदेश) word स्वधितीव ( to its original form ; cp. IV. 40).
(43) One should also remove the insertion caused by the so-called Śauddhākṣara combination.
(44) When a word is recited for the first time in the krama, one should observe the euphonic modification which is required by the preceding word, while in repetition (one should observe ) that which is caused by the following word.

One should observe the modification different from these according to the Samhita text. But (this does not apply) to the first and last words.
(45) Or, in the repetition with इति interposed, in the (above-mentioned ${ }^{1}$ ) cases, one may once proceed according to the Samhitā text, while also not combining the word when wishing to repeat it, because there is a continuity of the cause of modification in (the first part of) the parigraha.

1. That is, cases mentioned in Sütras XI. 36-43.
(46) (In the first part of the parigraha) one should not have an unchanged Visarjaniya in the breathing-combinations which consist of two breathings.
(47) If two modifications (देग्णै) of a word, either simultaneous (i.e., in the same syllable) or contiguous (अन्तनौ), but not due to the same causes, come together, then, if the causes are not included (in the same krama-group by means of a krama of more than two words), the Samhita text verily suffers a loss in either (of its krama-groups).
(48) (In the same way, the Samhita text) certainly (suffers a loss) when $m$ preceded by a modified vowel is dropped, or when the first of a class is changed to the third.
(49) Or (this is) otherwise (i.e., the Samhitā text does not suffer a loss) according to those who hold differently ${ }^{1}$.
(50) But according to both, if a nasal follows.
(51) Also when a nasal is preceded by a cerebralized (word).
(52) In the same way, in the doubling of a syllable occurring by itself (as an independent word).
(53) Moreover, the preceding (accent) would not here (i.e., in the above-mentioned case)
2. Cp. I. 15.
have any combination with the circumflex, when that (i.e., the above-mentioned syllable) is followed by a grave accent.
(54) Also when a grave syllable ${ }^{1}$ comes under the influence of an initial (acute) syllable of a following word, through this also (the Samhitā text suffers a loss).
(55) The loss (of the Samhita text) occurs in the second krama-group (qr:) when (there is a coalescence of ) a preceding acute with a following grave, but in the first krama-group (9्रar:) when a non-grave (or an acute accent follows and a grave precedes).
(56) When one (through the influence of a following acute or circumflex) utters the latter portion of a circumflex as grave, the syllable appears (in the first krama-group) without the cause (of its Samhita accent).
(57) Also when a number of grave syllables, preceded by an acute (or circumflex), acquires two or even more accents (the Samihita text suffers a loss, if one does not resort to a krama of more than two words).
(58) If the combinations of accents and letters, as they appear ( घक्टृत्ते, in the Samhita text) with regard to various syllables and letters, are not seen (in the krama), it is

1 Also a circumtlexed syllable, according to Uvaṭa.
described as 'the loss of the Samhita text' (ध्रनार्ष्यविलेप).
Others (however) say that the accent which is not seen in the Samhita text (is allowed) in krama-groups.
(59) Others maintain the loss (of the Samhita text) if something not seen in the Samhita text appears in the krama.
This effort (विक्रम:) in order to avoid the loss of the Samhita text, when applied to the krama, (proceeds) while including all the causes of change, though many, (in a krama-group).
(60) When a word does not get its accent and the end of a word its own final form, then the person who is engaged here (..e., in the krama) does not find the suppressed (Fिराकृत) form, unless he, having turned to the word, explains it (by means of a parigraha).
(61) A word is seen in its proper form (यथावत्) when it is used both by itself (स्थिति) as well as with and without इति (स्थितेपस्थित).
As (it is) modified (ठवयवत्) when used with इति and similarly in some cases also when used by itself, so the followers of Śakalya in the krama follow the method of showing the same with and without इति.
(62) (Others) declare that one should form krama-groups while explaining all the words (by means of a parigraha).
(63) But one should not go beyond what is usually observed; and while explaining the traditional usage (ғमृति) and argument (सभव) as the way of the krama, one should declare other (reasons) only with a view to its perfection (समifि).
(64) As the lore of the krama was taught in the beginning (so it is) right, not according to different varieties.
(65) Thus the son of Babhru, the propounder of the krama, first taught it and praised it.
(66) There is no use in the krama for one who knows the Pada and Samhita texts, on account of the want of its pre-existence and its existence depending on (another) basis. Moreover, it is not completely proved, nor does it prove any other thing, nor does it produce any good or evil, nor is it heard (in the scriptures).
(67) If there is any contradiction to its existence owing to the want of its existence (previous to the Pada and Samhita texts), in the same way there is contradiction to its non-existence owing to the existence (of its basis).
(68) If there are (other) treatises which are not free from accusations, the krama also does not become useless (on account of some accusations).
(69) The krama is useful on account of (1) contradiction (shown in Sūtra 67), (2) its showing the accomplishment of the sacred text, (3) its pre-existence, (4) its independence of both (the Pada and Samhitā texts), (5) its acceptance by many sages and (6) because it does honour the sacred text.
(70) Moreover, the combination and accent of (a group of) two words as well as the highest form of recitation are not accomplished without the krama.
(71) As the furtherance of the Rk and Yajus passages according to the words and accents is also due to this (krama), so the recitation (of the Vedic text) is with all the three (i.e., Samhitā, Pada and Krama).

## PATALA XII

(1) The breathings with the exception of Visarjaniya, the semi-vowels, $\bar{r}$, the aspirates and the $c$-class do not occur at the end (of words).
(2) $\bar{R}, l$, the latter half of the breathings (i.e., $\underline{h}, \underline{h}, \underline{h}$ and $\dot{m}$ ), and the seven consonants preceding $t$ (do) not (occur) at the beginning (of words).
(3) The (three) middle classes of contact consonants (i.e., the palatal, cerebral and dental) are not combined with one another.
(4) $R$ (does not combine) with $l$.
(5) Nor $v$ with the following non-nasal contact consonants.
(6) In the same way (i.e., with the exception of nasals) the sonants of them (i.e., of the contact consonants) (do not combine) with the breathings in any case (i.e., either preceding or following).
(7) Neither the last (i.e., v) nor the first (i.e., $y$ ) semi-vowel with the following breathings.
(8) Nor $r$ with $r$.
(9) Nor an aspirate with an aspirate.
(10) Nor the first breathing, when following, with the contact consonants.
(11) Nor that (i.e., the first breathing) and an aspirate, if preceding, with the non-nasal (contact consonants).
(12) Nor non-nasal sonant contact consonants with the voiceless contact consonants.
(13) Nor the finals of each class with the following breathings.
(14) Nor $y$ with the following $l$ and contact consonants.
(15) Nor breathings with one another.
(16) (All) this (applies only) to (the single) words of the Rgveda.
(17) Grammarians hold that there are four classes of words-viz. noun, verb, preposition and particle.
(18) That is a noun by means of which one designates a being.
(19) That is a verb by means of which (one denotes) a becoming (भाव) and which contains a root (सधानु).
(20) घ, श्रभि, श्रा, परा, निर्, दुर्, श्रनु, वि, उप, श्रप, सम्, परि, प्रति० नि, श्रति, श्रधि, सु, उत्, श्रवृ, श्रपि are twenty prepositions (which) in combination with the other two (i.e., noun and verb) express a meaning.
(21) The rest are particles.
(22) Of the twenty prepositions the nine monosyllabic are acute.
(23) Ten of them are accented on their first syllable,
(24) ग्रभि, however, is accented on the last syllable.
(25) A verb expresses an action; a preposition effects a differentiation (in meaning); a noun denotes a being ; a particle completes a Pada.
(26) On account of (their) occurrence (निपातनात्) according to meaning, there are, apart from the meaningless particles, also significant (particles). (Of the particles) which (are found) in the literature (बङ मगे), both metrical and non-metrical, there is no enumeration (stating definitely) 'there are so many'.

## PATALA XIII

(1) When there is an effort ( $\mathfrak{k}$ हr, to speak) on the part of the speaker, the air (in the form of) breathing (צ्राय), which is the emission (श्रुन्रद्नान) from the lungs (केष्ष्य), becomes breath or voice according as the aperture (ख) of the throat (i.e., larynx) is open or closed.
(2) Or (it becomes) both (i.e., breath and voice) between the two (i.e., when the aperture of the throat is neither completely closed nor open).
(3) These are the materials of the alphabetic sounds.
(4) Breath (is the material) of the voiceless sounds.
(5) Voice is, however, (the material) of the others (i. $e_{\text {., of }}$ of the vowels and sonant consonants excepting those mentioned in the next Sūtra).
(6) Both breath and voice (are the material) of the sonant aspirates and breathing (i.e., h).
(7) As regards theiriduration (स्थान), that is said from (that of) voice (नाष). cp. VI. 39.
(8) Their (i.e., of the articulate sounds, further) differentiation consists in the 'mode of articulation' (करण ).
(9) There is a non-stationary (or momentary, श्र्भस्थित) contact (in the case of contact con sonants).
(10) There is an imperfect contact in the case of the four letters preceding $h$ (i.e., in the case of $y, r, l, v)$.
(11) In the case of the vowels, Anusvāra, and the breathings, there is a stationary noncontact (i.e., these are produced without contact and with the organ stationary).
(12) Some hold that there is no stationary (non-contact) in the case of a guttural breathing (i.e., $h$ and Visarjaniya).
(13) On the occurrence of the quality of desire of a speaker, one and the same thing (i.e., air), while becoming articulate, assumes, through effort, many forms owing to the union with particular characteristics.
(14) Some (hold) that the articulate sounds are eternal, not created.
(15) Some hold that $a$ (constitutes) voice in the sonant letters, and Anusvāra that in the nasals.
(16) They (also) say that aspiration of the aspirates (is caused) by a breathing having the same place of articulation.
(17) Of the sonant (aspirates), simply by the sonant breathing (i.e., h).
(18) Others, (however, say) that aspiration and voice are produced here (independently).
(19) Some (regard) the breath in the aspirates as quicker.
(20) A coloured ( (г, i.e., nasalized) sound (is produced) by the mouth and nose.
(21) This, they say, is a treatise on the qualities of the articulate sounds.
(22) The Anusvāra, appearing in the plural of a neuter theme which ends in a breathing, is preceded by a long vowel. That (is found) in words ending in -si or-si.
(23) So is that (Anusvāra) which precedes -sah -sā, -sau and -sam occurring at the end of words and is itself not preceded by a cerebralizing vowel, provided there is either $y$ or $v$, not arising through Sandhi, before (the preceding vowel).
(24) Also in the inflectional or derivative forms like (or related to, पवंशवादेपु) जिघांसन्, पांसुरे, मांसमू, पुमांसम् and वैंध्यम्.
(25) Not (so) in the case of the last word but one (i.e., पुमांसम्), when it appears without $m$.
(26) (So is also the Anusvāra) which follows a contraction (घरिबष्ट) or elision ( श्रभिबिहित).
(27) Also (in the two words) मiश्रश्वे and श्यांसम्,
(28) So far Anusvāra (in a word) follows a long vowel in the Rgvedic verses.
(29) The other (Anusvara) is otherwise (i.e., is preceded by a short vowel).
(30) In the six words राध:, रथ:, मा:,दिव:, जा:, ग्रतः, as well as in the two words घअ:वा: and दु:श when first parts of a compound-words which have their Visarjaniya changed into a sibilant before $p$ ( समापाद्धानि )—one should restore the Visarjaniya (in the Pada text) without separating them by an avagraha.
(31) The teachers Vyāli, Sākalya and Gārgya give the name samāpādya (i. e., requiring restoration in the Pada text) to (the changes into) $s, n$, the so-called sämavasa combinations and sibilation of Visarjaniya supported by a rule.
(32) Some teachers hold that a short vowel preceding an Anusvara is shorter by half a vowel-part ( ₹वरभक्ति) and the Anusvāra (thus) preceded by a short vowel is longer by that much.
(33) An Anusvāra preceded by a long vowel is shorter by that (much, while the preceding long vowel is longer by that much).
(34) There is $r$ in the vowel $r$, also in the first half of the following vowel (i.e., $\bar{r}$ ). (The latter) is, however, shorter than the former, or not so. That (i.e., $r$ in $r$ ) is in the middle (of $r$ ).
(35) When that ( $r$ ) is changed to $l$, (there arises) the vowel $l$ in the root ${ }^{\text {『eču }}$
(36) The Anusvara (which is described above) is, they say, that which does not occur at the end of words (i.e., Sütras 22-29 apply only to the Anusvāra not occurring at the end of words).
(37) Vyali regards Anusvāra either as a pure nose-sound or as nasalized.
(38) Some teachers regard the diphthongs as the result of combination; so that (they say) there is found, in both (i.e., in $e, o$, as well as in $a i, a u$ ), the quality of having two places of articulation.
(39) Säkatāyana holds that in these diphthongs the (first) half is $a$ and the latter (half) is $i$ (in the odd ones, i.e., in $e, a i$ ) and $u$ in the even ones (i.e., in o, au).
40) The first two (i.e., $e, o$ ), by reason of the fusion of (their component) moras, are heard distinct (from the others, i.e., ai, au).
(41) The next two (i.e., ai, au) are like the interlacing of a short vowel and Anusvāra. cp. XIII. 32.
(42) The soft, middle and loud are the three positions or qualities (स्थाननि) of voice, (each) having seven tones (यम).
(43) A tone is not separated (from a position by any interval) and is not distinguished.
(44) The tones are the same as the seven notes.
(45) Or they are different.
(46) (The teachers) prescribe three modes (वृत्ती:) of speech : the delayed, moderate and hurried.
(47) They prescribe different sacrificial acts (to be performed) in different modes.
(48) An increase of measure belongs to each (successive) mode.
(49) One should employ the hurried mode for the sake of study, the moderate in ordinary use, and the delayed in the instruction of pupils.
(50) A blue jay cries one mora (i.e., gives a note of one mora), a crow cries two moras. A peacock should be recognized as having three moras. This is a summary (statement) about the (three) moras.

## PATALA XIV

(1) The qualities of the alphabetic sounds described before as well as their nature in euphonic combination have been stated. The faults (in pronunciation) consist in their increase, decrease and alteration. We will explain them now for the sake of illustration.
(2) The fault called nirasta takes place when there is a deterioration with regard to the place as well as mode of articulation.
(3) Vy $\bar{a} s a$ and $p \bar{i} d a n a$, when there is an (undue) expansion or contraction (of the same).
(4) The fault called ambukrta, when one speaks as if with the lips closed.
(5) Suna, (when one speaks) as if with a hollow mouth.
(6) Sandasta, however, when one speaks with a lowering of the jaws.
(7) They call the (fault) viklista, if there is a drawing away (of the jaws).
(8) It is grasta, when there is a restraint at the root of the tongue.
(9) The fault 'nasalized' ( श्रनुनासिक) takes place when there is an influence of the nose.
(10) $A$ (fault) of the vowels consists in their pronunciation not according to their moras.
(11) (The above-mentioned four faults) sanda $\dot{m}$ sa ( S .6 ), vy $\bar{a} s a$ ( S .3 ), pı̄dana (S. 3), and nirāsa (S.2) (also belong to the vowels ).
(12) Grāsa (S. 8 ) takes place in the case of the two guttural (vowels, i.e., $a, \bar{a}$ ).
(13) The faults sandasṭatā (S. 6 ) and 'undue nasalization' ( विषमरागता ) belong to the nasal sounds.
(14) In the case of those (sounds) which appear with a semi-vowel the first or the last (sound) is dropped.
(15) Or there is an utterance of a consonant in a wrong place.
(16) (Or) there is the colouring, i.e., influencing ( विराग ) of one consonant by another.
(17) (Or) there is a partial pronunciation or suppression (of consonants).
(18) An (additional ) sound is uttered before initial sonant (consonants), or they are suppressed (or doubled, धार्यम् ).
(19) A fore-sound ( श्रनुनाद ) or even an absence of the sound (takes place) in the case of ( initial) aspirates and breathings.
(20) Roughness ( बोमरय ) and hissing sound ( क्ष्वेडन ), however, take place in the case of (voiceless) breathings.
(21) In the case of the (first) four classes of consonants there is a flattening of the tongue.
(22) Grāsa (S. 8) takes place in the first (class of consonants).
(23) Too much contact ( प्रतिहार ), in the fourth (class).
(24) Nirāsa (S. 2), in the case of the two middle classes ( of the four mentioned in S. 21, above) together with $r$.
(25) Viklesa (S.7) with reference to the place of articulation and whatever belongs to it ( सकल ), in the case of the fourth class.
(26) Too much contact or stammering, in the case of $r$.
(27) Also the pronunciation with the two ends of the tongue, in the case of $l$.
(28) (Too much) breath or likeness to a voiceless sound, in the case of $h$.
(29) Nirāsa (S. 2) or pidana (S. 3) takes place in the other breathings.
(30) They (incorrectly) pronounce a Visarjaniya, following a long vowel, in a place similar to that of the preceding vowel, thus giving rise to the fault called nirasta (S.2).
(31) They pronounce (a Visarjanlya) after a (long) guttural vowel as after $\boldsymbol{r}$ (i.e., at the root of the tongue).
(32) After a nasal ( $\bar{a}$ ) and also after the other (i.e., after a nasal $r$, they pronounce a Visarjanīya as) a nose-sound.
(33) They pronounce a superfluous Visarjaniya before a breathing occurring in the beginning of a conjunct consonant and preceded by a vowel.
(24) After a voiceless (breathing) followed by a nasal (they pronounce) a twin (यम).
(35) After a sonant (breathing followed by a nasal they pronounce) either a breathing of the same mode of articulation (घ्रयन्न, or a twin).
(36) The words धुनरशेप:, निष्पवी, शास्स्स and निष्षाट, not appearing with a Visarjanīya, and घहक, विष्यु:, ₹म and qृभ्ष: (are examples of the three preceding rules).
(37) In those combinations in which a contact consonant (i.e., $n$ ) is changed either to a breathing or to $r$ and in the so-called 'apparent hiatuses' (cp. IV. 68) they pronounce an Anusvāra ( परिपादयन्ति, instead of nasalizing the vowel).
(38) They pronounce the two vowels having $r$ (i.e., $r$ and $\bar{r}$ ) like a labial (in cases like) निद्नो मातॄः, जीन् पित्वन्श and चन्नृभिन्ध न्व.
(39) (They pronounce) the voiceless dentals like $s$; as in रeथ:, geनी, ृृथिनी, वबा and पृथी.
(40) They drop a short vowel followed by a breathing or a semi-vowel and preceded by $r$, or (they pronounce it) even if it is not there, (as in) पुखपन्तिम, पुखारा, अर्यमा, घाइ्राम्य, हरियेजनाय, and हरिशूपीयायाम्म.
(41) In (words like) पेगे: and वैयश्व, they pronounce $a i$ as $a$, while also doubling $y$.
(42) They pronounce the same otherwise (i.e., $a i$ for $a$ and $!$ for $y y$ ) in other words like (ते) रचा, वरवम्म and हौधर्यवा.
(43) They pronounce $a i$ instead of $a$, drop the following $y$ plus $\tau$, and (thus) reduce a polysyllabic word to dissyllabieness, as in ऊनयी:, धननघीत, and कोझयी:.
(44) Reversing the same (i.e., pronouncing $a$ instead of $a i$ ) in other cases, where ai should be pronounced, they pronounce $y$
 (derived respectively) from the roots भt, जि and नi.
(45) They pronounce $r$ or $l$ instead of $i$, (as in) चन्वनिर्यिक् and सुशिल्पे.
(46) They pronounce the same otherwise (i.e., $i$ instead of $r$ or $l$, if a palatal sound immediately precedes or follows, (as in) ع ck , विभुयाव्र and विध्धाः:
(47) If a palatal sound, other than $y$, follows a consonant, they pronounce $y$, the examples being शुनरशेप:, शासिस, वृर्जुपीयाम, अस्के and विरक्रा.
(48) Or they drop $y$ or $v$ thus placed (i.e., when following a consonant, as in) ज्पैह्हयाय, सम्बाशत्, शम्टच्छ्धचम and ॠभ्वा.
(49) They divide (by a vowel) an undivided (i.e., a conjunct consonant) following a heavy vowel (महत:, as in) दीर्घायुः, सूर्यं, र्यादीर्ते and ऊर्जम्.
(50) They drop or double a semi-vowel preceding or following a vowel of the same place, (as in) स्वस्तये, श्रधायि, भुवना, इयम् and ऊवु:.
(51) They lengthen a short nasal vowel, (as in) उम्ँ भोक:.
(52) Before $y$ preceded by $h$ or an aspirate, and before $v$ preceded by an aspirate or breathing, they pronounce a breathing of their
 हूये and अघ्a:.
(53) Before a nasal preceded by a consonant of the labial class, they pronounce another twin (यम, as in) तृत्पुव, श्राप्नानम् and धौम्नात्.
(54) (Before a nasal) preceded by a vowel, they pronounce an Anusvāra or they change the preceding (vowel) to another sound, if (the nasal) is followed by an aspirate or a twin, (as in) तब् घन्ति, भन्ज्म:, जह.मतः, ईए खयन्ती:, सन्क्षातरूप: and सम्क्रानमिन्द्ध:.
(55) Prolonging (the pronunciation of a nasal) in the beginning of (a conjunct consonant) having a semi-vowel, they double the following (consonant, as in) शर्मन्ध्याम, घरिमन्सु ( $=$ ख्व) and जनाब्रुधीयतः.
(56) Vowels in connection with nasal (consonants) are nasalized, (as in) न नूनम, नृम्णम, नृमया: and नुभिनृंन天.
(57) $H$ following a nasal is changed to an aspirate, (as in) ₹ष्यं, ह, देवान्हवते and महानि.
(58) In the case of conjunct consonants, there appears a separation through a 'vowelpart' (स्वरभक्ति), an absence of doubling, an irregular doubling, or the contrary (i.e., omission of a regular 'vowel-part'; as in)
 नें्राप्.
(59) In hiatuses the initial letter of the following word disappears, as (in) या ऐेचछ: and a भौशिज:.
(60) In some (hiatuses), by combining $i$ or $u$ (with a preceding $a$ ), there takes place an utterance of a diphthong, as (in) स ₹वस्य, कस्त उष:.
(61) Or there takes place the transposition (of the two vowels in hiatuses) having two homogeneous vowels, as (in) उती इन्द and क भासत:.
(62) If a long guttural vowel is preceded by a hiatus, (as in the words) ता घाप:, or श्रवसा भा, there takes place also a 'swallowing', i.e., suppression (घभिष्यादानम्, of the vowel).
(63) The end is not attainable, by enumeration, of faults arising from the conjunction of vowels, as well as of others (i.e., of faults arising from the conjunction of consonants).
(64) But by one who is well qualified the whole nature (of the articulate sounds) can be learnt from this treatise.
(65) One should pronounce the other vowels in the same position in which $a$ is produced.
(66) This, they say, is correct.
(67) One should always seek to pronounce the following letters (i.e., consonants) as if followed by $a$.
Here ends the (treatment of) perfection (about the articulate sounds).
(68) Owing to the fault (of impracticability) being attached to (this) treatise and owing to the difference in views (propounded here), they blame the teaching about the articulate sounds as incomplete.
(69) This treatise on (phonetics) is not, in this respect, excelled by other treatises. It being a member of the Veda, is complete, faultless, and based on revelation (भाष्).

## PATALA XV

(1) The teacher, who has himself been a student, should, while taking his seat towards an auspicious quarter, the east, the north, or the north-east, undertake the recitation (of the sacred text, for his pupils devoted to the same (i.e., recitation, or devoted to himself).
(2) One pupil, or even two, should sit to the right.
(3) If, however, more, (they should sit) according to the room.
(4) Having respectfully touched (his feet, sqसंगृद्य), they all invite the teacher, (saying) 'Read, Sir!’
(5) He pronounces 'Om' (by way of reply). This word (gxaार:) consists of three moras and is acute in (its proper) scale (Е्याने) ; or it consists of four moras with its first half as grave ; or it consists of six moras while being twice accented.
(6) This best prayer (बह), which is, for a teacher as $w \in l l$ as a pupil, a door to heaven, should always stand in the beginning of study.
(7) One should not combine it, when used in (the beginning of) study, with the following (word).
(8) Being (thus) invited (the teacher) begins (to recite) in the same order as is prescribed later on.
(9) In this (recitation, he utters) twice a word having only acute accent, a word without a consonant (श्रवृक) (only) if not in the so-called ksaipra combination (cp. II. 23), or a word used with हति in the Pada text (उवस्थित).
(10) When a word-group of two or more words has been uttered (by the teacher), the first pupil says the first word (then the others repeat the rest).
(11) If there is (something) to be explained (निर्वाच्ये) the invitation should be with the word 'Sir !', and when it is explained there should be a permission (श्रभ्यनुज्ञ) with the words 'Yes, Sir!'
(12) The illustrations (of points to be explained) here are : (1) the change of a final $m$ to Anusvāra (paripanna), (2) the ordinary (or the original form of a) breathing-combination, (3) the dropping of a (final) $n$ and its change to $r$ or a breathing, (4) the absence of combination followed by $r$, (5) the combination of $r$, and (6) hiatus.
(13) After this utterance of the other (i.e., of the teacher) has been repeated, there may or may not be, on the part of the pupil
(शिष्यु्य), an invitation (to the teacher) with the word 'Sir!' They should, however, avoid (this invitation) at the end of hemistichs ; (but) at the end of adhyāyas they (i.e., the authorities) declare both ways.
(14) The teacher recites (only) the first word for the pupil (शिष्यस्य) if there is a compound; if there is no compound (he recites) two words.
(15) Having finished a prasna in this way all (the pupils) should recite it again and again.
(16) After this, they should all recite (the same) without any break and with an even, continuously acute tone lin which euphonically combined independent words (घविमछ) are slightly separated by an avagraha, while using इति with the (following) words.
(17) (The words are) ग्रभि, उत्, परा, नि:, वि, उप, सम्, प्रति, प्र, fन, श्र्रधि, श्रति, श्रप, श्रा, दुः, सु, श्ऱि, परि, श्रव, श्रन्नु.
(18) The first of these (i.e., श्रभि), when occurring at the end of a hemistich or in the so-called dvisandhi hiatus (cp. II. 80), they should repeat with इति interposed.
(19) घ, घ, हि and aा (should) always (be repeated with इति interposed).
But, if more than one of them (i. e., of the prepositions) occur together, only the second (should be repeated with इति).
(20) They should recite while combining (into one stanza) each pair of those successive dvipad $\bar{a}$ hemistichs which occur in the beginning (द्दिपदाएवर्धज्धै), and separating the rest (i.e., the last ones which do not admit such pairing).
(21) (The teacher) recites the first prasna sto the pupil) on the right; then they should go around (परीयु:, the teacher) keeping (him) to the right.
(22) In this way, they all, having, prasna by prasna, recited an adhyāya, having touched (his feet), and permitted (by him, may do) as they like.
(23) A prasna consists of three stanzas.
(24) If the metre is pankti, it may consist of two (or three) stanzas.
(25) In metres having more syllables than pain$k t i$, two (stanzas constitute a praśna).
(26) If one (stanza) constitutes a hymn, (it forms a prasna by itself).
(27) Repeated Vedic passages which are omitted in the Pada text (समया:), from the shortest to the longest, are, however, not to be counted.
(28) Two dvipadās (are counted) as one stanza.
(29) If the remaining part of a hymn is less (than a prasna) it should go with the preceding ( $p r a s ́ n a$ ).
(30) If it consists of two stanzas, this is optional.
(31) These sixty (prasnas), or even more if they are over without the hymn being over, constitute an adhyāaa.
(32) When, at (the close of) the (last) hemistich, the teacher says 'Sir', the pupil says 'Yes, Sir' as well as the usual stanza (which is to be repeated every day at the close of recitation).
(33) Now some maintain that this (kind of) instruction in recitation is excellent and conforms to the Samhita text.

## PATALA XVI

(1) Gāyatrī, Uṣṇih, Anuṣtubh, Bṛhatī, Pañkti, Tristubh and Jagatī are the seven metres of Prajāpati beginning with eight syllables.
(2) Each successive (metre) is longer by four (syllables than its preceding one).
(3) (The metres) of the Devas also are only seven.
(4) (Those) of the Asuras also are only seven.
(5) Those of the Devas begin with one syllable and rise successively by one syllable.
(6) (Those) of the Asuras (begin) with fifteen syllables and then fall successively by one syllable.
(7) When these three (metres of Prajāpati, Devas and Asuras) having the same name come together, there arises one Rṣi metre of the same name; thus they come to perfection.
(8) Thus constructed the Rẹi metres, they say, have three elements and rise successively by four syllables.
(9) The Mantra and Śloka generally occur in these (Rṣi metres).
(10) One quarter (of any) of these (Rṣi metres) is a metre of the Yajus verses, two 8
(quarters, that) of the Sāman verses, and three, (that) of the Re verses.
(11) These (metres of the Yajus verses etc.) beginning with the Gāyatrī and ending with the Jagati are (respectively) increased by one, two and three (syllah, Their total (समाहार:), as in the cas of the Rsi metres, (constitutes) the metres of Brahman increasime racessively by six syllables.
(12) (13) The Gāyatrī of t':: Yajus verses consists of six syllable that of the Re verses, of three times six (i.c., of eighteen), that of the Saman verses, of twelve, and that of Brahman, when (thus) perfected (सम्पदि), of thirty-six.
(14) There are, however, three classes of the Rși metres, each consisting of seven (metres) ; the others are (only) of one kind (or class).
(15) (Now begin) the Ṛ̦i metres.
(16) The Gāyatrī consists of 24 syllables (and has) three $p \bar{a} d a s$ of eight syllables each or four of six syllables each.
(17) (The verse) इन्दः राचीपतिर् बलेन वोळितः। दुश्च्यवनो वृपा समद्षु सासहिः " (is an illustration of the latter case).
(18) If there are five $p \bar{a} d a s$ of five (syllables each, that is) Padapankti.

Or the last ( $p \bar{a} d a$ may consist of) six ; that is Bhurij (Padapankti).

Or there may be two pādas, (i.e.,) one of four syllables, the other of six, and three of five each; (that is also Padapankti).
(19) The two (groups of) three stanzas (beginning respectively with) ग्रधा हि and इन्द, and the stanzas (beginning with) घृतम् and भ्रग्ने तम् (are illustrations of the metres mentioned in the preceding Sūtra).
(20) विद्दांसौ (etc.) is a Bhurij (Gāyatrī, and contains three $p \bar{a} d a s$ ) of eight, ten, and seven syllables.
(21) युवाकु हि (etc.) is a Virāj Gaīyatrī (having) three pädas of seven syllables each. The same (thus) containing twenty-one syllables is called Pāda-nicṛt Gāyatri.
(22) That twenty-syllabic Gaiyatri which contains a six-syllabic ( $p \bar{a} d a$ like) स्तो तॄ्यां विवाचि between two seven-syllabic ones is called Atinicrt.
(23) The $p \bar{a} d a$ : स्तुद्झासावातिशंथम्म (occurring) between two pādas of six and seven syllables contains six syllables by nature or even eight by resolution ( व्यूह ).
(24) If there are three successive $p \bar{a} d a s$ (of) six, seven and eight syllables, that is

Vardhamānā Gāyatrī; (e.g.) ववमन्ने यज्ञानाम् (etc.).
(25) According to some (a Gāyatrī with) two ( $p \bar{a} d a s$ ) of eight syllables each and the middle one of six syllables is called (Vardhamānā).
(26) (The stanza) स नेा वाजेष (etc. contains) two $p \bar{a} d a s$ of twelve syllables (जागतै) each and is called Dvipada.
(27) That Gāyatrī, the first and last $p \bar{a} d a s$ of which contain seven syllables each and the middle one is of ten syllables, is Yavamadhyā and is found (in the stanza) स सुन्वे (etc.).
(28) (If the three successive $p \bar{a} d a s$ are) of six, seven and eleven syilables, that is Uṣniggarbhā Gāyatrī ; (e.g.) ता मे श्रश््यानाम् (etc.).
(29) The Uṣnih contains 28 syllables and occurs with three $p \bar{a} d a s$ : the first two of eight syllables each and the third of twelve syllables.
(30) That is, however, Pura-uṣnich, when that (i.e., the twelve-syllabic $p \bar{a} \mathrm{~d} a$ ) is in the beginning ; and Kakubh, when (the same) is in the middle.
(31) The Stanzas श्रग्ने वाजस्य (etc.), तबज्ञः (etc.), सुदेवः समह (etc. should be taken) as illustrations; (and also) those which follow
according to (the order in which) they are given.
(32) One should know that the two stanzas नदम् (etc.) and मंसीमहि (etc.), with four pādas of seven syllables each, are Anuștubhs according to the $p \bar{a} d a s$, but Uṣṇihs according to the syllables.
(33) The stanza ददी रेक्य: (etc.) is a Nyankusiras Nicṛt Kakubh. Its first $p \bar{a} d a$ is of eleven syllables and the last of four syllables.
(84) The Pipīlikamadhyā Uṣṇih ( contains ) two ( $p \bar{a} d a s$, i.e., the first and the last) of eleven syllables each and the one in the middle of six syllables, and is found (in) हरी यस्य (etc.).
(35) If (a pāda) of six syllables follows those two (of eleven syllables each), that is called Tanusiras (Uṣnih); (e. g.) प्रया (etc.).
(36) If the first $p \bar{a} d a$ is of five syllables and the following three of eight syllables each, it is called Anuṣtubgarbhā Uṣnih. It (is found) in (the hymns belonging to the seer) Agastya; (e.g.) पित्तुं जु (etc.).
(37) The Anuṣtubh has 32 syllables (with) four equal ( $p \bar{a} d a s$ ) of eight syllables each.
(38) The Kṛti (Anuṣtubh has) two (pādas) of twelve syllables each and the following one of eight syllables.
(39) That is, however, Pipīlikamadhyamā (Anuștubh) which has one ( $\bar{a} d a$ ) of eight syllables in the middle.
(40) The stanza ता विद्दांसा (etc.) is called Kāvirāj. (It consists of) two ( $p \bar{a} d a s$ ) of nine syllables each and one of twelve syllables (in the middle; and therefore contains) two syllables less (than the number required for an Anuṣtubh).
(41) If the last two ( $p \bar{a} d a s$ ) of those (mentioned above) contain one syllable more, it is Naștarūp̄̄ (Anuștubh); (e.g.) वि वृच्छामि (etc.).
(42) If there are three ( $p \bar{a} d a s$ ) of ten or eleven syllables each, it is Viraj (Anustubh).
(43) The Mahāpadapañkti (consists of) six ( $p \bar{a} d a s$ ), the last one of six syllables and the first five of five syllables each.
(44) The stanzas (beginning with) मा करमै, पयू षु, शुरुि, ग्रुन्ने, तव ₹वादिष्ठा (are respectively examples of the above-mentioned metres, i. e., of the Krti, Pipilikamadhyamā, two varieties of Virāj, and Mahāpadapañkti).
(45) The Bṛhatī mostly (वाग:) consists of four $p \bar{a} d a s$ and 36 syllables. There are three pädas of eight syllables each and the third has twelve syllables.
(46) If the first ( $p \bar{a} d a$ ) is of twelve syllables, (the metre) is called Purastādbṛhatī ; if the last, Upariṣtādbṛhatī; if the second,
they name it in three ways: Nyañkusāriṇī or Skandhogrīvì or Urobṛhatī.
(47) That is called Virāj Urdhvabrhatī which has three ( $\overline{\bar{a}} d a s$ ) of twelve syllables each.
(48) The stanzas (beginning with) महो च:, श्रघीत, न तम्, र्मिस, ईजानमित् and श्रजीजन: (are examples of the metres given above; i.e., the first two are examples of the Purastadbrhati, the third of the Uparistāadbrhatī, the next two of the Nyañkusāriṇi, and the last one of the Virāj Ürdhvabrhatī).
(49) If two ( $p \bar{a} d a s$ ) of ten syllables each (stand) between two ( $p \bar{a} d a s$ ) of eight syllables each, it is Viștārabṛhatī ; (e. g.) युवम् (etc.).
(50) The last stanza in the praise of food (पितुस्तोमे) in (the hymns belonging to the seer) Agastya (i.e., in Ṛ. V. I. 187 ) has (four) pädas of nine syllables each.
(51) In the two (stanzas beginning with) उपेदम् and ग्राहार्षमू, all (the pädas severally) contain nine syllables after resolution.
(52) If there are two ( $p \bar{a} d a s$ ) of thirteen syllables each, and one of eight syllables in the middle, that is Pipilikamadhyama (Bṛhatī) ; (e.g.) श्रभि वो वीरम् (etc.).
(53) If the last $p \bar{a} d a$ is of eight syllables and (the others) of nine, eight and eleven syllables, it is Viṣamapada Bṛhatī, (as) सनितः सुसनितरक्र (etc.).
(54) The Pankti (consists of) five ( $p \bar{a} d a s$ ) of eight syllables each.
(55) If there are four ( $\bar{a} d a s$ ) of ten syllables each, it is Virāj.
(56) One should take the phrase 'two pädas of eight syllables' as understood in the statement with regard to the names (of metres) with prefixes (Āstāra-pañkti etc. in Sūtras 59-62, below).
(57) If the two even pādas are of eight syllables each and the two odd ones of twelve syllables each, it is called Satobṛhatī.
(58) If (the position of the pädas is) reversed, it is called Viparita.
(59) It is called Āstārapankti, (if the two pādas of eight syllables each are) in the beginning.
(60) It is called Prastārapankti, (if they are) at the end.
(61) It is call ed Samstārapankti, (if they are) in the middle.
(62) It is called Viștārapankti, (if they are) on the outside (i.e., one at the end and one in the beginning).
(63) The stanzas (beginning with) मन्ये त्वा, मा ते राधासि, य छष्वः, श्राग्निम, महि, वितुभुते न, श्रग्न तव are illustrations here (of the Virāj etc.).
(64) The Tristubu consists of 44 syllables, with four pādas of eleven syllables each.
(65) But if there are two (pādas) of twelve syllables each, it is called Upajagatī in the midst of a majority of the following (metre, i.e., Jagatī), and Trisṭubh in the midst of a majority of this (metre, i.e., Trisṭubh).
(66) If there are (two) pādas of ten syllables (वैराज) each and (two) of twelve (जागत) each, it is called Abhisāriṇī ; (e.g.) येा वाचा (etc.).
(67) If one or more ( $p \bar{a} d a s$ ) are of nine or ten syllables and (one or more) of eleven, it is called Virāṭsthānā.
(68) If the first two pädas consist of ten syllables each and the next three of eight syllables each, it is called Virātpūrvà or Pañktyuttarā Trisṭubh.
(69) If three ( $p \bar{a} d a s$ ) consist of eleven syllables each and one of eight syllables, it is called Virādrūpā Trisțubh, (though) not according to the required number of syllables (श्रच्तरसेपदा).
(70) If in some cases three (pädas) consist of twelve syllables each and one of eight syllables, it is Jyotiṣmatī, jyotis being there where the octo-syllabic ( $p \bar{a} d a$ ) occurs.
(71) If there are four pādas of eight syllables each and one of twelve syllables, it is called Mahäbṛhatī.
(72) It is, however, Yavamadhyā, if (the $p \bar{a} d a$ of twelve syllables) is in the middle.
(73) The stanzas (beginning with) से चिन्नु, सनेमि, श्रूधि, पच, कीडन्, वद्रा, श्रम्निनेन्देश, नमावाके, and बृहद्दिः are here illustrations.
(74) The Jagatī consists of forty-eight syllables, (with) four (pädas) of twelve syllables each, this being its usual nature (वृत्तम).
(75) The Mahāpañkti (consists of) six ( $p \bar{a} d a s$ ) of eight syllables each.
(76) Or (it contains) two ( $\bar{a} d a s$ ) of eight syllables each, one of seven, one of six, one of ten, and one of nine.
(77) If the halves of these two forms (prescribed in Sūtras 74 and 75, i.e., two pūdas of twelve syllables each and three of eight syllables each) occur together, it is called Mahāsatobrhatī
(78) The stanzas (beginning with) श्रस्मा ₹. पु and उभे यदिन्द्र, the six stanzas (beginning with) सेहान उम, and the stanzas श्रा य: पप्रौ (etc.), विश्वासाम्म (etc.) are here illustrations.
(79) After (the Jagatī), there are two classes of 'long metres' (aticchandas $\bar{a} m$ ) rising by four syllables (each).
(80) The first of them is Atijagati. It consists of 52 syllables.
(81) The Sakvarī, however, (consists of) 56 (syllables).
(82) The Atiśakvarī (consists of) 60 (syllables).
(83) The next Asṭi (consists of) 64 (syllables).
(84) Then the Atyasți (consists of) 68 (syllables).
(85) The Dhrti which precedes (the Atidhrti consists of) 72 (syllables).
(86) The Atidhrti, however, (consists of) 76 syllables.
(87) All these (Atijagatī etc.) are found in (the stanzas) belonging to (the Veda) of ten (mandalas, i. e., the Rgveda).
(88) The following (metres), however, are found in (the hymns belonging to the seer) Subhesaja.
(89) The Kṛti, Prakṛti, Ākṛti, Vikṛti, Sañkṛti, the sixth called Abhikrti, and the seventh called Utkrti.
(90) (They consist of) $80,84,88,92,96$, full one hundred (syllables), the last (consisting of) 104 (syllables).
(91) (The stanzas beginning with) तमिन्दम्, प्रो जु, सुपुम, त्रिकदुकेपु, श्रया रुचा, सखे and स हि शर्ध: (are examples of) the middle class (i.e., of the seven long metres Atijagatī etc.).
(92) श्रा सु- (or आ्या सूर् etc.) is a Kṛti ; that which follows it and begins with भुवम् is a Prakrti ; यदि ते मात्रा (or माता ? etc.) is an Akrti ; मेषी (?, etc.) is called Vikrti ; न वै (etc.) is, however, a Sankrti; देवो श्राम: (etc.) is an Abhikrti; सर्वस्य (? or सर्वम्, etc.) is an Utkrti. This is said to be the third class (of the metres).

## PATALA XVII

(1) (What follows) is taught about the metres the measures of which have thus been laid down.
(2) The same (i.e., a stanza) may be short or long by one or two (syllables) ; if short (by one), it is called Nicrt ; if long (by one), it is called Bhurij.
(3) (Those stanzas) which, with two syllables (wanting), stand in the sphere of a following (metre) are called Virājs (of that metre); and if some stanzas, (with two syllables in excess) in the same way occur (in the sphere) of a preceding (metre, they are called) Svarijs (of the same).
(4) One should regard all Gāyatrīs, which have more than two pädas and are short by more than two syllables, as (Virāj) Gāyatrīs.
(5) Tārāj (? or Rāj), Virāj, Svarāj, Samrāj, Svavaśinī, Paramesthin, Pratiṣthā, Pratna, Amarta, Vrṣan, Śsukra, Jìva, Payas, Tṛpta, Arṇas, Añśa, Ambhas, Ambu, Vāri, $\bar{A} p$, and the last one Udaka-(these are the names of those metres which, with two syllables wanting or in excess, stand in the sphere of other metres).
(6) Now, after this, the divinity of the metres will be spoken of.

The two stanzas beginning with श्रग्ने र्nयय्री (R.V. X. 130, 4-5) distributively (भक्स्य) speak of the divinity of the seven metres.
(7) (But) not of the Pankti.
(8) That, however, belongs to the Vasus.
(9) A stanza in a long metre (aticchandāh) belongs to Prajāpati.
(10) A stanza consisting of various metres (vicchandāh) has Vāyu for its deity.
(11) The Dvipadà metre belongs to Puruṣa.
(12) An Ekapadā is, however, traditionally held to belong to Brahman.
(13) In the same order their distribution (भक्ति) according to colour is spoken of.
(14) (The colours of the Gāyatrī etc. respectively are :) white, dappled (सारह), then reddishbrown (fिशक), black (कृष्ण), blue, red, the seventh like gold, bright-red (भ्रहुए), dark (ख्याम), whitish (गौर), brown (बभ्रु), and gray or that of an ichneumon (नकुल).
(15) The colour of a Viraj is, however, variegated (दृरिन).
(16) A Nicṛt is dark-brown (इयाव).
(17) A Bhurij is speckled (ृषZ).
(18) A metre of Brahman, or Sāman, or Rec, or Yajus is held to be yellowish-brown (कपिल) in colour.
(19) $M_{\bar{a}}$, Pramā, Pratimā, Upamā and Sammā are five metres which (beginning) with four syllables successively rise by four (syllables).
(20) Harṣikā, Sarṣikī, Marṣikā, Sarva-mātrā, Viritc-kāmā, becrinning with two syllables, are said to be the Virajs of Mā etc.
(21) One should understand that the (number of) sylialles is always the strongest ground (for determining the metre) in stanzas whel have a contradiction with regard tir the pädas, rhythm ( वृच ) and (the number ,f) syllables.
(22) In $p \bar{a} d a s$ which are incomplete, one should, for the sake of perfection, resolve the coalesced combinations.
(23) Conjunctions with semi-vowels, however, should one separate by means of corresponding vowels.
(24) (One should) dividei pādas without dividing words and after considering all that perfection which one may desire with regard to the pädas of a metre.
(25) Majority or prevalence (घाय:), sense and rhythm (वृत्त) are the means for ascertaining pādas.
(26) When these peculiarities occur together, the preceding (should be considered) first and the succeeding afterwards ii.e.,
majority should be preferred to sense and to rhythm, and sense to rhythm).
(27) There is no unaccented word, excepting $u$, which occurs in the beginning of a $p \bar{a} d a$.
(28) The other unaccented words, however, which (occur) in the beginning of a $\bar{a} \bar{d} d a$, are mentioned here.
(29) The only word इयन्षसि occurs in (the hymns belonging to) Vaśa.
(30) In the three stanzas (beginning with) ग्रभिष्टे, all the words preceded by $n a$ (are unaccented.
(31) The word भृतनृधै in (the hymns belonging to) Madhucchandas.
(32) The word ग्रधायि, when the word ₹तोम follows.
(33) स्रिधत्, when the word झ्सत follows.
(34) The first word in हुने तुरायामू.
(35) The following word in तृपन्मरत :-
(36) In the hymn गेेदं अछ्स (etc.), the whole of the fifth $p \bar{a} d a$, in the (first) six stanzas, is unaccented ; and also the fourteenth from the beginning.
(37) Pādas consisting of eight and ten syllables are respectively called Gāyatra and Vairāja.
(38) One should know that the ( $\bar{a} d a s$ ) of eleven and twelve syllables are respectively called Traiṣtubha and Jāgata.
(39) In the longest (i.e., Jaggata) and shortest (i. e., Gāyatra) of these ( $\overline{\tilde{c}} d a s$ ) the penultimate syllable is light ; in the others (i.e., in the Vairāja and Traistubha pädas, it is) indeed heavy. This, they say, is the rhythm (वृत) of metres in stanzas.
( 40 , All metres consist of these ( $p \bar{a} d a s$ ) ; a few of other (pädas) than these. The others are only modifications of these; but the primary ones are all of the same nature (समा:, i.e., they are not modifications of one another.)
(41) (A stanza consisting of) one of these (pädas) is called Ekapadā ; of two pädas, Dvipadā. Both these are, however, named after that very (metre) to which they are similar according to the pädas.
(42) According to Yāska, there is no Ekapadā occurring in the (Rgveda) of ten Mandalas, excepting that belonging to Vimada. That alone (occurring) in the beginning (of its hymn) is a Virāj consisting of ten syllables.
(43) Others say that the Ekapadās are appendages (to the preceding stanzas) occurring by themselves (एकपातिनः). But some
regard (the lines beginning with) श्रा वां सुग्ने, भ्रसिक्न्यम्, जसै। देवा: in two instances, and सिष्कु न:, though appendages, as Ekapadas.
(44) The $p \bar{a} d a s$ of the metres rise from four syllables by one syllable. The padas of the long metres rise by one syllable from that of twelve syllables (exclusive) to that of sixteen, and there is one ( $p \bar{a} d a$ ) of eighteen syllables.
(45) There are in the Rgveda-samhita (छन्दस्सि) only eleven $p_{\bar{t}} d a s$ which consist of sixteen syllables. They are all found in the stanzas occurring in the hymn which begins with the word त्रिकनुक. (The only $p \bar{a} d a$ ) of eighteen syllables belongs to Nakula.
(46) The stanza श्रवर्मः: (etc.) is, without resolution (विकq), the longest of all the stanzas in the Rgveda.
(47) But with resolution, and according to the $p \bar{a} d a s$ also, the stanza स हि शर्ध: (etc.) is held (to be the longest).
(48) The stanza पुरूतमम् (etc.) belonging to Bharadv $\bar{a} j a$ is the shortest of those having many $p \bar{a} d a s$.
 is shorter (than the preceding one) without resolution.
(50) Some, having made the pādas of five syllables, say that all the Dvipada Virajs have four $p \bar{a} d a s$. In that case, they are called Akṣarapañktis.

## PATALA XVIII

(1) The Bārhata (Pragātha) begins with a Bṛhatì, and the Kakubha, with a Kakubh. These two Pragāthas, each ending in a Satobrhatí, consist of two stanzas.
(2) The Bārhata Pragāthas (begin with) :्वमॠ घ, प्र वो यद्नम, मा चित्, ृृद्धु गायिपे. (Those beginning with) तं गृर्धय, वयमु are called Kākubha.
(3) One Anuṣtubh with two Gāyatris is called Ānuṣtubha. This (Pragātha), becoming (equal to) two Virājs, is high with regard to both its pädas and syllables; (e.g., स: etc.).
(4) The forms of the names (of the Pragathas) are generally (based) on (the metre of) the first (stanzas).
(5) But (a Pragātha) beginning with a Gāyatrī followed by a Bṛhatī is generally (called) Gāyatra-bārhata.
(6) When (a Gāyatrī precedes and) a Kakubh follows, (the Pragātha) is generally (called) Gāyatra-kākubha.
(7) The Auṣniha (Pragātha) begins with an Uṣnih (and ends in a Satobṛhatì).
(8) The Pānkta-kākubha (Pragātha) ends in a Pañktī (and begins with a Kakubh).
(9) The stanzas (beginning with) तमिन्द्रम्, सुनीथ:, यमादिस्यास:, and श्रवान्मे तैरक्कुर्ष्य: are here illustrations (for Sūtras 5-8).
(10) (The Pragātha) which ends in a Mahāsatobṛhatī and begins with a Mahābrrhatī is called Mahābārhata.
(11) The Bārhata (Pragātha) begins with a Bṛhatī (and ends in a Jagatī).
(12) (It) also ends in an Atijagatī.
(13) Also in aYavamadhyā.
(14) The stanzas (beginning with) बृद्धिः, तं व:, नेमिम् and वामी वामस्य (are here illustrations for Sūtras 10-13).
(15) (The Pragātha) नहि ते (etc.) ends in a Viparīta (and begins with a Bṛhatī).
(16) (The Pragātha) मो पु त्वा (etc.) exceeds by a Dvipada.
(17) (The Pragātha) विश्चेषामिरज्यन्तम (etc.) consists of an Anuṣtubh and a Jagatī.
(18) (The Pragătha) स नो वाजेषु (etc.) is held to be a Dvipadā and a Bṛhati.
(19) (The Pragātha) के वेद (etc.) beginning with a Kakubh is called Kākubha-bārhata.
(20) One should know that ते म चाहु: (etc.) is an Ānuṣtubhauṣniha (Pragātha).
(21) (The Pragatha) ते न: (etc.) beginning with a Bṛhatī is called Bārhatānuṣtubha.
(22) (The Pragātha) ग्रfन्नं व: पूर्यंम (etc.) consists of an Anusṭubh and a Pañkti.
(23) (The Pragātha) यदधिगावो श्रिध्रिगू (etc.) consists of a Kakubh and a Trisṭubh.
(24) (The Pragātha) यद्य वाम्र (etc.) is said to be an Anuṣtubh and a Triṣtubh.
(25) (The Pragātha) घत्थथे दीर्घ- (etc.) consists of a Bṛhatì and a Triṣtubh.
(26) (The Pragātha) घा यन्बा वेना: (etc.) is said to consist of a Trisṭubh and a Jagatī.
(27) (The Pragātha) ता वृøन्तौ (etc.) consists of an Anuștubh and a Mahāsatomukhā (i.e., a Virāṭpūrvā Triṣtubh).
(28) The Jāgata Pragātha श्रददा ग्रार्माम (etc.) ends in a Triṣtubh.
(29) Next to that is said to be a Traisṭubha (Pragātha) which ends in a Jagatì.
(30) The two groups of two Pragāthas each ध्वमेताधन-(etc.) and स घा राजा (etc.) are also held (to be Jāgata Pragāthas followed by Traistubua Pragāthas; i.e., the first of each group is a Jāgata Pragātha, and the second, a Traisṭubha Pragātha).
(81) The two Jāgata (Pragāthas) व्वमस्य पारे रजस: (etc.) end in a Tristubh.
(32) A vowel with a consonant, or with Anusvāra, or even pure (i.e., by itself) is a syllable.
(33) Consonants belong to the following vowel, but a final (consonant) belongs to the preceding (vowel).
(34) Visarjanīya and Anusvara belong to the preceding syllable.
(35) The first (letter) of a conjunct consonant is optionally thus (i.e., optionally belongs to the preceding syllable).
(36) When the second letter of a conjunct consonant is doubled, (that which is the result of the duplication) together with that which is duplicated (optionally belong to the preceding syllable).
(37) A syllable is heavy.
(38) (But) a short (syllable) is light, if a conjunct consonant does not follow.
(39) Also if Anusvāra (does not follow).
(40) One should know that coming together of consonants (is called) conjunction.
(41) A long (syllable) is heavy.
(42) It is, however, heavier, if it occurs with a consonant.
(43) A short (syllable) with a consonant is light.
(44) It is lighter when without a consonant.
(45) If the number of stanzas in one metre is equal to the fourth part (of syllables) in another metre, the number of stanzas in the latter metre is equal to the fourth part (of syllables) in the former metre.
(46) In stanzas having three $p \bar{a} d a s$, one should first make a pause after two ( $p \bar{a} d a s$ ), and then after (the remaining) $p \bar{a} d a$; sometimes this is reversed.
(47) In stanzas having four pādas, however, the pause is in the middle.
(48) (Sometimes it is) either after the first three $p \bar{\pi} d a s$ taken together or after the last three ones.
(49) In the Pankti (the pause) is after every two $p \bar{a} d a s$ and then after the following (i.e., the last) one; or (the first pause is after two $p \bar{a} d a s$ and the next) after the three following ones; or it is otherwise (i.e., the first pause is after three pädas and the next after the remaining two).
(50) In stanzas having six pädas, the pause is after every two $p \bar{a} d a s$ or afier every three, or (the first pause is after two pādas) and the second after four.
(51) In stanzas having seven $p \bar{a} d a s$, the first pause is after three ( $p \bar{a} d a s$ ) and (the next
two) after every two; or (the first pause) is after three or two ( $p \bar{a} d a s$ ) and the next after all the remaining ( $p \bar{a} d a s, i . e .$, four or five).
(52) In stanzas having eight $p \bar{a} d a s$, (the pause) in the middle is after two pādas (i.e., after the fourth and fifth $p \bar{a} d a s$ taken together, and the first and the third after three $p \bar{a} d a s$ each).
(53) The stanzas (beginning with) श्रभिमीळे, दृतेरिव, गायन्ति, प्तम्, ग्रधीन्नु, श्रयं चक्रम्, नकिषम्, नकिर्देवा fमनीमसि, विश्वन्देवान्ह्ववामहे, स क्षप:, निफ्कम, सुषुम, नहि वाम, प्रो पु, स हि शर्ष: are here illustrations (for Sūtras 46-52).
(54) The stanza तब ल्यत् !etc.) has five $p \bar{a} d a s$ and is an Aṣti, or an Atiśakvarī without resolution.
(The first pause is) after two pädas, then after a $p \bar{a} d a$, and then after two pādas. The third ( $p \bar{a} d a$ ) consists of sixteen syllables.
(55) (The first pause in) श्रमे तमघ (etc.) is after four ( $p \bar{a} d a s$ ) and the next after one.
(56) (In the stanzas) तव स्वादिषा (etc.) and तन्छंये: (etc., the first pause is) after four pādas and the next after two.
(57) In the stanzas (beginning with) भरद्वाजाय, तबछु:, श्रधीव, दृचा:, and हतेरिज, which begin with $p \bar{a} d a s$ of twelve syllables, some do not make any pause (after their first $p \bar{a} d a s)$.
(58) For translation of these two stanzas cp . XV. 23-31.
(59) All beings, mind, motion, contacts, odours, all the tastes, sounds and colours, all these approach (i.e., belong to) the Trisṭubh and Jagatī, owing to a (common) attribute (भ्ㅠㄱ).
(60) All that is heavy by nature is related to heavy syllables, and a Trisṭubh, one should know, has heavy syllables.
(61) All that is light by nature is related to light syllables, and a Jagatì, one should know, has light syllables.
(62) One who knows this special feature of the metres as well as all the beings and forms belonging to the Trisṭubh and Jagati owing to (their common) attributes (भक्तित:) wins heaven as well as immortality.

## ADDITIONAL NOTES

## The Introductory Stanzas and the Varga-dvaya-vrtti.

(The Pages and lines in the following refer to Vol. II
of the Rgveda-Prātis̄̄anhya.)
Pages 1-2. For other variants found in the reading of the stanzas : सूस्रभाष्यकृतः etc. cp. Notices of Sanskrit Manuscripts, Second Series, by H. P. Cāstrī, Vol. II, Calcutta 1904, No. 136; A Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Library of the Calcutta Sanskrit College, by Hṛishīkeśa Śsāstrì and S.C. Gui, Calcutta 1895, Vol. I, Vedic Manuscripts, No. 490; Descriptive Catalogue of the Government Collections of Manuscripts Deposited at the Deccan College, Poona, Bombay 1916, Vol. I, Part I, Nos. 55, 56; A Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, Vol. II, Vedic Literature, Madras 1905, No. 883; A Triennial Catalogue of Manuscripts Collected during the Triennium 1913-16 for the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, Vol. II, Part I, Sanskrit A, Madras 1917, No. 972.

Page 1, line 3. The variant सम्रयश्र found in some MSS. ${ }^{1}$ for सूप्रयश्रस is rather noteworthy. In this connection cp. also note on XVII. 3-4.

> P. 2, 11. 5-6. Cp. Slo. Vār. pp. 6-8.

1. Cp. also A ppendix I.
P. 3, ll. 16-17. The stanza स्वरो etc. is also quoted by Sadguru-sisya in the introduction to his commentary on the Rg. Anu. He, however, reads विनियोतोर्ध पुच च for द्वेवं योगार्षमेव घ. Cp. also Sāyaṇa on Rg. I. 1, 1. The Sikṣā-pr. (cp. S. Sañ. p. 386), which reads विनिये।ार्ध्षमेन च for दैवं योगार्षमेव च, ascribes it to Śaunaka's Br. D., though it is not found in any of the printed texts of the work. Cp. also the Varṇa-r. by Amareśa (S'. Sañ. p. 117).
P.4, l. 1. The quotation सaर्वम्मन etc. is evidently from a work of Saunaka, but I have not been able to trace it to its exact source.
P. 4, ll. 1-2. For the reading -साध्चेम्य: adopted by me according to $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}}$, cp. R. L. Mitra's ed. of the Anuvākānu. as well as foot-notes on the passage in Macdonell's ed. of the same work.
P. 4, 1l. 11-12. Instead of तथाच। ज्योतिए्-इति, No. 883 of the Madras Catalogue, referred to above under note on pp. 1-2, reads : तथा आयं ज्योतिरजरं बa. The reading for the first $p \bar{a} d a$ found in Br.. D. VII. 109 is : घज्ज्योतिरमृतं (also अजरं for अ्रमृतं) agr. In view of this evidence I have preferred the reading भजरं घह्म to the obviously corrupt readings as found in my MS.s. or in $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}}$
P. 4, ll. 13-14. The stanza स घहा etc. being more or less corrupt in the MSS, and in $B^{n}$ I have corrected the same according to Br . D. VIII. 140.
P. 4, l. 15. On the passage ${ }^{1}$ करण्यदुपांशु etc. cp. Tait. Prāt. XXIII. 4-10 :

सक वाचः स्थानानि भवन्ति। उपांशुष्वाननिमदोपबिद्दमन्मन्दमध्यमतारायि। करयावदशब्द्ममनःप्रयोगमुपाशु। ग्रच्वर्यअनानामनुपबब्विर्वांनः। उपलबिधन्निमद्ध:। सशबदृमुपब्दिमत् । उरसि मन्द्दं कण्ठे मध्यमं श्रिरसि तारम ।.
P. 6, ll. 16-18. Cp. यन्र नियताप्षरायि नियताश्य पादा नियतानि चावसानानि सा क्षक् ( $\mathrm{V} \overline{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{c}$. Br.. on the word श्च) and तेषम्टृग्यत्रार्धवशेन पादव्यवसथा (Mīm. S. II. 1, 35).

The stanza य: कf्यित् etc. is found, with some variants, in the Rg. Pari. (see p. 500).

Pages 7-11. On the introductory stanzas माण्द्यकेय: etc. (2-4) cp. Ait. Ār. III. 1, 1; 1, 3; 2,6 ; also Śán. Ār. VII. 2 and 10 ; VIII. 11. A comparison of these passages will show that the introductory stanzas in question are rather based on the Ait. Ar. than on the Śañ. Ār.; cp. यूरवीर: (stanza 3) with Ait. Ār. III. 1, 1, as against Sān. Ār. VII. 2 which reads शौरवीर:. It is for this reason that I have adopted the reading मान्षव्य (in stanza 2 and in its Comm.) for माण्डव्य which is found only in the S'ān. Ār. Cp. also Uvaṭa on V. 24 and XVIII. 50.
P. 7, ll. 18-19. For the stanza सर्वर्चेव etc. cp. Slo. Vār. p. 4.
P. 9, 11. 12-13. The reading found in the Comm. MSS. (cp. foot-notes on pages 9 and 10)

[^7]and $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}}$, instead of उभयं-तथा, is not supported by the text MSS. That it is a later reading is proved by the fact that it is not found in $I^{2} \mathrm{P}$. It is also contradicted by the Comm. : उभयमन्तरेया केचित्पठन्ति (p. 10, 1. 8).
P. 10, l. 15. The readings पकारो (for पकारे) and एकार: (for याकरे) are support ed by Ait. Ār. III. 2, 6 as well as by the Comm. : प्राय स्य पकरः संज्ञा and बलं एकार: .

Pages 12-13. It wou ld be rather interesting to point out here that the passage from वैदिककर्मानुषानात् (p.12, l.11) to विद्यास्थानानाम (p. 13, 1.11) of the Comm. is very much similar to the passage वैदिकधर्मानुष्ठानाव to विचारशास्यम् of the sikṣā-pr. (see Ś. San. p. 385, ll. 5-17), a commentary on the P. Śikṣa. It is difficult to say as to which of these two is the original. It might be said that the passage of the Siksā-pr. is the original, as the passage of the Var. Vr. occurs in connection with शाघ्नानुपूर्वं etc., which is a quotation from the P. Sikșa itself. On the other hand, the fact that Sikṣā-pr. itself quotes (on page 387) श्रकारकर्कावि 子 5 श्रों ऐे श्रौ from the introductory stanzas of this Prāt. shows that the passage of the Var. Vr. is probably the original.

Pages 14-16. Introductory stanzas 5, 6 and 8 (गुस्वं etc.) are also found, with slight variations, in the Tait. Prāt. XXIV. 5 and 6.
P. 15. The remarks विशेयमिति सर्वन्रानुषज्यते प्रुर्कानुपरिशाण्य (ll. 3-4) and तः विज्ञेंयं घह्मात्त्रमात् (l. 13) of the

Comm. show that the author takes the lines ळन्दोज्ञाने to प्रासिम्य in connection with the previous stanza. But in that case it is difficult to account for the accusatives in ग्राकारम् etc. I therefore take these lines in connection with वक्षेग्रे in the same stanza and all the accusatives from छन्दोज्ञनं to-प्रापिम् in apposition with शास्रम्.
P. 15, l. 18. On शैशिरीये cp. Anuvākānu. (9 and 36) and its commentary by Saḍguru-Siṣya, and note by Macdonell.
P. 16, ll. 3-4. Cp. Bhāg. XII. 6, 57 :शाकल्यस्सस्सुतः र्वां तु पझ्पथा व्यस्य महिताम्य

Cp. Viṣ. P. Ill. 4, 20-22:-
वेढ़मिग्रन्नु सा(शा)कल्य: सहितां तामघीतवान् ॥ २० ॥
चकार सहिता: पन्व शिध्येम्य: पद्यदेाँच ता:।
तस्य शिष्यान्नु ये पश्च तेपां नामानि मे शृ्यु ॥ २ ।"
मुद्गलो गाबवश्रैव नाहद्यः शालोय पू च।
शिशिर: पश्नमश्वासीन्मैन्रेय! सुमहामुमि:॥ २२ ॥
Cp. also foot-notes on the translation of this passage in Wilson's English Translation of the Viṣ. P. See A. S. L. p. 69, note 2 and p. 189, note 6 ; Asṭa-vik. Vi. p. 8 ; and V. V. Tīkā p. 5.
P. 16, l. 6. The reading शाकब्ये found in MSS. is probably a mistake for शाकले; cp. "तान्पारय शाकबे शैशिरीये' (Anuvākānu. 36).
P. 16, l. 10. On the reading श्रुजुपराषा, cp . Uvaṭa's Comm. कालक्रमादुपादानंने परिपाए (on II. 2), and पदपाउकमानुपूर्ये य (on II 7).
P. 16, l. 16. That the reading उभयमुत्तरं is a mistake for the original reading उभयमन्तरोय (or -壮न्तरं ) is clear from introductory stanza 4. The same sort of mistake is found in some MSS. for उभयमग्तरेग occurring on p. 10, l. 5.
P. 17, ll. 1-6. On the passage याजना- to प्रमीयते
 च्छतीति। पनाम्यामेवानेवंविदे़ा यातयामानि चछ्छन्दांसि भवन्ति। स्थाश्ं वन्छंति गर्ते वा पाल्यते भमीपते वा पापीगान् भवतीति विझायते (R. Anu. Paribhạ़̄a 1), ये ह वा श्रविदितार्पेयष्छुन्दोंदैवत्वाहम योन मन्⿹्रें या याजयति वाध्यापयति वा स्भाशुं वर्छ ति गत्तं वा पद्यति प वा मीयते पायीयान् भवति। तधमादेतानि मन्त्रे मन्र्रे विद्यार्। (Ār. Br. I. 1), and Br . D. VIII. 136.

It would appear from this that the accuracy of the first half (याज- to -чाम च) of the passage as adopted by me is very doubtful.
P. 17, ll. 7-8. This stanza is quoted in the first chapter of the R. Kalpadruma and is explained as follows :- वटवे वर्षोचारराडडसमर्थाः। पण्डिता: प्रातिशाष्यविधिमजानन्तो ठ्याकरसादिषु निष्यावाः। मूर्खा श्रन्योन्यपाठकाश्य प्रसिद्धाः। वृंदं प्रातिशास्पलक्षयाभिज्ञम्। सेवयेत्त शुर्रूपां कुर्यादिति।.

Pp. 17 and 19. On the special arrangement of the vowels and the consonants $\mathbf{5}$ श प स as adopted here, cp. Uvata on I. 3; R. Tan. I. 2 and 4; and the Pratyāhara-sutras of Pạ̄ini : एभ्योन 1 ऐत्रोष्:
P. 20, 1l. 2-3. Note that the expression श्रकारान्नुनासिकाम्त: is not very accurate, as according to its pronunciation Anusvāa is not ग्रनुनासिक
but only नासिक्य; cp. I. 47-48. Or the above expression may refer to श्र्, i.e., श्र+ श्रनुस्वार, which of course is श्रुनुनासिक; cp., however, Uvaṭa on I. 5 , where he says : श्रु दूत्यनुख्वार:.
P. 20, l. 12. The reading मातिशाल्यभाष्ये (for प्रतिशाए्ये ) as given in the foot-note from P is obviously the original one. ${ }^{1}$

1. Cp. also Appendix I.

## THE RGVEDA-PRĀTIŚSAKHYA AND UVATA'S COMMENTARY. <br> PATALA I

P. 21, ll. 3-5. It would be interesting to point out here that the मक्रलाचरण一श्रोईम to नम:-is found in $\mathrm{B}^{3} \mathrm{~B}^{\mathrm{n}}$ ( $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}}$ omits श्रो३म) $\mathrm{I}^{2} \mathrm{p}$ ( p omits भगवते). It is, however, omitted in $\mathrm{B}^{2}$.
P. 21, ll. 8-9. I have not been able to refer the stanza शिन्बाच्छन्दोब्याकरसी: etc. to any other work. That this is not a part of the Prātiśãkhya has been shown in the Introduction (p. 27). Most probably it is by Uvaṭa himself. The description of this stanza applies only to this Prātiśākhya; there being, as far as we know, no other Pratisākhya, and for that matter, no other work, which singly treats of Sikṣã, Chandas and Vyakarana all in one. The stanza is not found in the Pārṣada-vṛtti. This is evidently based on Ath. Prāt. I. 2, which Uvaṭa himself refers to below on p. 23.

On the above passage cp. Mahā. VI. 3,14 (also II. 1, 58) : श्रवश्यं खल्वप्यस्माभिरिदं वक्षव्यं बहुलम् श्रन्यतरस्याम् अभयथा एकेषामिति। सर्वकेदपारिषदं हीदं शास्खम्। तत्र नैक: पन्थाः शक्य श्रास्थतुम् 1.
P. 21, l. 13. तथान्यस्यां शिक्षायाम् - It is not clear which Sikṣā is referred to here. Cp., however, Y. Sikṣā (p. 33) : पके दन्तमूलीयो रेफ: .
P. 21, l. 18. वг्स्यं- should be corrected to बहृयं-; for reasons, see note on I. 46.
P. 22, 1. 1. सवैंश््नुन्दोविचित्यादिभि:- Notice that $\mathrm{B}^{n}$ alone has the correct reading, those of $\mathrm{B}^{3} \mathrm{~B}^{2}$ $I^{2}$ being obviously corruptions of the same; cp. Uvata on XIV. 69 : शित्बाच्छ्दन्दोविचिति:. ${ }^{1}$
P. 22, 1. 1. On Saitava see A. S. L., p. 76, note 2.
P. 22, 1. 2. Cp. Piñ. S. IV. 5-7.
P. 22, ll. 12-13. श्राल्यातानि-गृद्यन्ते— Cp. KāS. (VI. 3,133 ): तडिति थादेशस्य ङिच्वपन्बे ग्रहएम । तेनेह न भवति। श्रोत ग्रावाएँ: ।. Cp. also the Tat. Bodh.
P. 22, l. 13. It should be noticed that in his explanation of P. S. VI. 3, 133 Uvaṭa himself has supplied the words व्यक्जने परे under the influence of this Prat., as ब्यअने being an श्रधिकार (cp. VII. 1) is implied in all the Sūtras prescribing सामवशसंधि . Pāṇini, however, does not mention this condition at all.
P. 23, 1. 10. Whitney's text of the Ath. Prāt. reads सामान्ये instead of सामान्येन.
P. 24, l. 8. तसिप्रकराय Notice that $\mathrm{I}^{2}$ alone has the correct reading. It is, however, possible that Uvata himself might be responsible for this mistake (i.e., for reading तसिल्न- for तसि-); especially because he says: नैवावं पच्चम्यर्थ तसिल्। किं तर्हें। समन्यथथे. Otherwise he ought to have added तसि: to सक्षम्पर्थ.

1. Cp. a o Appendix I.
P. 25, 1. 16. ॠन्क्षकारौ-Notice rather an unusual use of kāra with two letters; cp. also ऐश्रौकाराम्याम्य (Comm. on XIII. 40).
P. 26, l. 10. ईकार इतिना- $\mathrm{B}^{8} \mathrm{~B}^{2} \mathrm{I}^{2} \mathrm{~B}^{\mathrm{n}}$ read इकार, while Reg. has ईेकार. The latter reading is required by the word दीवर्घवत् in the Sūtra. It is also found in ${ }^{1} \mathrm{P}$.
P. 29, 1l. 9-13. It is worth noticing here that the P.Vr., as shown in the Introduction (p. 14), actually divides Sūtras I. 9-10 as चतस्तोऽन्तःस्थास्तत उत्तरे and श्रष्टा ऊष्माए:.
I. 11. It is to be noticed that according to this Sūtra Anusvāra is ग्रघोष, while according to the S. Kaum. (Sañjñā-prakaraṇa) it is घोष; cp. खयं यमा: खयः त्क-त्पेत विसर्गः शर एव च। एते ख्वासानुपद्नाना श्रघेपाश्र विवृष्वते ॥ कण्ठमन्ये तु घोषा: स्यु:... ।. Here श्रन्ये तु is explained by the T'at. Bodh. as : हरोा हरां यमा श्रुनुस्वारश्र.
I. 15-16. Cp. Ath. Prāt. I. 8: पश्नम्त्तानि तृतीयान्तानीति शौनकस्य प्रतिज्ञानं न बृत्ति:, cp. also II. 10 (Ṛg. Prāt.).
I. 19. Uvaṭa's attempt to take उभये as meaning short and long vowels on the one hand, and $l$ and $i 3$ on the other, is both far-fetched and unnecessary. Both the latter being recognized as svaras in XIII. 35 and I. 30 respec tively, and a prolated vowel being only a sort of a long vowel (cp. 1. 31 and VII. 2-4), it is implied of itself that they are also akṣaras. Moreover, it
2. Cp. also Appendix I.
is quite natural that उभये should refer to immediately preceding short and long vowels. Cp. also M. Müller and Regnier. See also p. 25 of the Introduction to M. Müller's edition of the Rg. Prāt.
I. 22. For the stanza ₹वर उच्च: etc., cp. also Verṇa-r. 86, N. Síkṣā II. 5, 2 and M. Sikṣā 61 and 62. The Mahā. on VI. 1,2 says : घ्यअनानि पुनर्नटमायावद् भवन्ति। तथधा नटानां स्वियो रअं गता यो यः पृष्छति कस्य यूयं कस्य यूयमिति तं तं तव तदेख्याहुः। एवं घ्यअ्जनान्यपि यस्य यस्याचः कायंगुन्यते तं तं भजन्ते।.
I. 24. The reason why Uvaṭa adds ख्वरान्तरे from the preceding Sūtra to this Sūtra is that the question of syllabic division really does not arise if a consonantal sound does not stand between two vowels. It does not mean that Anusvära or Visarjanīya should immediately be followed by a vowel. They can be considered svarāntare even if they are followed by a syllable beginning with a single or conjunct consonant ; cp. next Sütra. Thus M. Müller's criticism of Uvata on this point is not quite appropriate.
P. 34, l. 11. For नุँ: प्रयेग्रम see also Apo. Rg. p. 142.
I. 26. The commentary from तथा पाष्ठ ण्या aा to श्रूपेते is more or less corrupt in $B^{8} B^{2} I^{2} . B^{n}$ is free from this corruption ${ }^{1}$, and the marks of deletion on कमज级 यकार: in $B^{8}$ are probably based on the original of $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}}$.
3. Cp. Appendix $I$, which shows that $G^{4}$ also mostly agrees with $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}}$ in this respect.

It would appear that some of the variants are undoubtedly based on the supposition that, instead of $s, n$ is to be doubled. It is very strange that the same kind of corruption is to be found in Uvaṭa's commentary on the Vāj. Prāt.; cp. Weber on Vāj. Prāt. (Indische Studien, Vol. IV) I. 105, IV. 99 ; cp. also, Vāj. Prāt., Benares ed., pp. 35, 263.

There is no doubt, the above supposition can be maintained according to the literal meaning of Sūtra VI. 6 (of the Rg. Prāt.). But a comparison of that Sūtra with Vaj. Prāt. IV. 102 (IV. 105 of Benares edition) shows that a sparsa following an $\bar{u} s ̣ m a n$ can be doubled only if the $\bar{u} s$ man is preceded by a vowel (or an Anusvāra). So that the anuvrtti of स्वरानुर्वारोपहित: from VI. 1, is necessary in VI.6. If so, it is clear that the doubling of $n$, instead of $s$, in the above example cannot be supported by VI. 6. Moreover, this supposition is in direct contradiction to the commentary of Uvata on VI, 6, where he says : ऊष्मयः परेषां पथमद्वितीयनामेव स्पर्शांनां द्विर्षधनमिष्यते। न सर्बेषमम ।.

In this connection cp. also Varṇa-r. 48 :क्रमजाघोत्तरं स्पर्शो परे पर्वादकं यथा।

Prāt. P. Śikṣā (see Ś. Sañ. pp. 251 and 255) :नास्वरूर्वा ऊष्मान्तस्थाः। श्रस्वरेति पयुं दासः। तेन स्बसहगस्य वर्शस्य पहयाम्। ये बष्मायोडन्तस्थाश्य च्यअनपूर्वासते द्विर्वचनस्य निमिं न भवन्ति। वर्ष्मन्म । पाष्ठ या वा। (p. 251), and वसमाब्बोत्तरं

सपर्शो। कमजादुत्तरं बयब्जनं स्पों परे पूर्वाझं भवति। पाष्ठणर्यां वा। रेफो हौौ धकारै। पूर्वस्य, ग्यारयकारौ परस्य। (p. 255) ; and G. Sikṣ̄̄ II. 4 : पाष्णर्या इति रषषयाया:।. This comparison, besides confirming the readings adopted by me in the Comm. on I. 26, would also help us a great deal in the restoration of the correct reading of the Comm. of Uvata on the above-mentioned Sutras of the Vāj. Prāt.

Prof. M. Müller, in his note on pārṣny $\bar{a}$, does not take into account any doubling, either of $s$ or of $n$. But it is obvious that this rule is concerned only with those cases where a second letter of a conjunct consonant is doubled.
I. 33. For the longer Svarabhakti, cp. VI. 48.
I. 35. I have doubled $s$ in both the examples, because a Svarabhakti followed by a breathing is shorter only if the breathing is doubled; cp. VI. 49. The application of VI. 6 is only optional. So that when $t$ is not doubled, $s$ can be doubled according to VI. 4 even in शर्षण्टिपेयः.
P. 39, l. 15. चतु:ष्टि is a name for the RgvedaSamhitā, as it contains 64 Adhyayas.
I. 46. It is very strange that practically all the text and Comm. MSS. that I have collated for my edition of this Prāt. uniformly ${ }^{1}$ read वस्स्यं ${ }^{\prime}$ म in this Sūtra. The readings of the Comm. on this Sūtra as well as on I. 1 (see p. 21, 1. 18),
I. Cp., however, Appendix I, according to which $G^{6}$ is the only solitary exception which corrects वह₹यंमू to something like वस्र्यंम्म ( ? ).
where this Sütra is quoted, also conform to the same reading of the Sütra. But there is no doubt that the original reading was as I have suggested in my emendation. It is supported by the Tait. Prāt. II. 18:-उपसंहततरे च जिहाम्रमृकारकारलकारेपु घस्वैप्पूहलहति (the Tribhā. R., its Comm., says :-बस्वेपु इति दन्तवङ नेंहुपरिशादुच्चदेशेप हृत्यर्थ:), and also by the Vāj. S. XXV. 1:-मृदे बर्वैैं: . It is very strange that the wrong reading of the Sütra has also affected this quotation from the Vāj. S. in the Comm.

It is difficult to conceive that the mistake has come down from the time of Uvata himself, who as a commentator of the Vāj. S. must have been aware of the true reading of the quotation from that Samhitā and consequently could have easily detected the mistake had it existed before him. Still the consistent evidence of the MSS., referred to above, would suggest that the mistake may have existed even prior to Uvata. At any rate there is no doubt that the mistake is a very very old one.
I. 48. It is not quite clear what is really intended by the word नासिक्य here. The word is never again used in this Prātiśākhya as the name of a particular sound. It is this uncertainty about its nature which is probably the cause of the various readings in the commentary on this word. Uvata's explanation is evidently based on the Vāj. Prāt. VIII. 28 : हुँ हति मासिक्य:,
on which Uvaṭa says : भ्रयृक्शाखायां प्रसिद: (cp. Vāj. Prāt., Benares ed., p. 390 ). Cp. Ath. Prāt. I. 100 and Tait. Prāt. XXI. 14 where a transitional nasal sound between $h$ and a following nasal mute is meant by this term. But, strangely enough, the same transitional sound, if I am not mistaken, is described as a fault of pronunciation in Rg. Prāt. XIV. 35; cp. also Vāj. Prāt. IV. 161 :-ऊध्मम्य: पज्यमेपु यमापत्तिदोष: .

With regard to the reading *, or हुँ in the commentary, I would have preferred the latter, had it been sufficiently supported by the MSS. It occurs only ${ }^{1}$ in $\mathrm{B}^{3}$, but the scribe seems himself doubtful as to its accuracy, as he writes - : ⿳ूँ冖 हति वा . At any rate, it is certain, that both - and $\overline{\mathrm{J}}$. are used as symbols for the same sound.
P. 42, l. 15. $\quad \mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}}$ alone reads डकारा ${ }^{2}$, while $\mathrm{B}^{3}$ $I^{2} B^{2}$ ( P also) have either ळकारो or लकारे. There is no doubt that $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}}$ alone is right here, as it is $d$, not $l$, which becomes $d h$ by the addition of $h$; cp. ठकारः सन्.
I. 54. While the previous Sūtra says that an exception is to be taken with reference to its corresponding particular general rule, this Sütra lays down that an irregular formation refers not only to one particular general rule but of ten to several general rules.

1. It occurs also in Ber. 714, for which see Appendix I.
2. $G^{\mathbf{1}}$ also reads डकारेए ; cp. Appendix I.
I. 56. The expression ॠसावमुम् implies that in this Prāt. the letter to be changed is put in the nominative and the resulting letter in the accusative; e.g., हकारेवय एकारमकार: सेादय: (II. 16). The verb भापधते is to be taken as understood in all such cases. Cp. Vāj. Prāt. I. 133 : तमिति किकार:; and Tait. Prāt. I. 23 and 28 : श:कार श्रातमविकारिलेपिनाम् and स विकारस्य. The corresponding expression in Pānini's grammar is: श्रस्य (स्थाने) पतत् ( भवति) ; cp . पष्ठी स्थानेयेगा (P. S. I. 1, 49).

On the pronominal expressions असै and ध्रमुम् in this Sūtra, cp. Mahā. (I. 1, 66-67): सर्षनाम्नायं निर्देशः क्रियते सर्षनाम च सामान्यवाचि। तत्र सर्षनान्ना निदि ष्टे विशेपा श्युद्याहरानि भवन्ति $1 . . .$. .पते खल्वपि नैर्देशिकानां चार्तंतरका भवन्ति ये सर्qनाम्ना निर्देशाः क्रियन्ते। पतैद्हिं बहुतरकं घ्याप्यते।.
P. 45, 1l. 7 and 10. For the Praiṣas छोता यधदन्निं etc. and हेता यनदिन्द्ध etc. cp. Apo. Rg. pages 142 and 145 respectively.
I. 58, 59. For another construction of these two Sūtras as given in the P. Vr., cp. M. Müller's edition of the Rg. Prāt., Introduction, pp. 25-27.
I. 60. On qादृत्तये:, cp. M. M. ; also his Introduction, p. 27.
P. 46, ll. 15-16. On the restriction श्रन्वबरसधीनाम (अपवादभूतनान्) added by Uvaṭa, cp. Comm. on V. 17 (p. 173).
P. 47, 1. 12. In my translation of Sūtra VIII. 1 I have followed Uvata in taking विमझे as referring to the words घजस्य etc., and not to the words which are to be lengthened. It being so, विप्रे here should be referred to VII. 6, and not to VIII, 1.
P. 48, l. 3. उपाध्यायन्तु etc.- On this interesting reference cp. my Introduction p. 14.
P. 49, ll. 1-2. सत्र हि विक्वान्तसन्चि: etc.-The words शभ्ज separated in the Pada text by an avagraha, though Visarjaniya is restored in them ; cp. XIII. 30. Uvaṭa means to say that these words not being separated by an avagraha in the Pada text can be regarded only as padas, and not as padyas. So that घ्षन्त:पदं तु (IV. 41) could be applied to them and would not be निर्ककाश.
I. 63. It seems to me that this Sūtra refers to a"general practice ${ }^{1}$ of pronouncing, as nasal, the first eight vowels, when they are not Pragṛyas and stand as finals before a pause. This is confirmed by the word श्राचार्या: in the plural and by XI. 3: भानुनासिक्यमयाद्तीयते (cp. Uvata). Cp. also Tait. Prāt. XV. 6-8 and P.S. VIII. 4, 57 in this connection. At the same time it appears from the following Sutra that this practice was not wholly recognized by the

[^8]followers of S'Sākalya, who showed this nasalization only in the case of a final prolated vowel. It is supported by the MSS. of the Rgveda, which show this nasalization only in the case of a prolated vowel. Cases of nasalization in the Samihitā text, like ṚV. I.79, 2(श्रमिनन्न̈), should not be confused with the illustrations of this Satra. It is for this reason that they are treated separately in this Prātiśākhya in Sūtras II. 60-67.
I. 64. In translating this Sūtra Prof. M. Müller supplies the word 'also', his translation being :-The Sākalas show this nasalization also in the case of a syllable consisting of three moras, so that the treatise of their teacher may not suffer any loss. He further says that it was necessary to mention this case because a pluta vowel does not belong to the first eight vowels referred to in the preceding Sütra. It seems that he was under the impression that the practice referred to in the last Sūtra was recognized by the Sākalas. I think, on the contrary, that this Sūtra is not an addition, but rather an exception to what has been said in the last Sütra. Otherwise, there is no reason why the last rule is not observed in the MSS. It being so, it follows naturally that, instead of 'also', 'only' should be supplied in the translation of this Sutra. It is supported by Uvata, who says: श्रनेनैकेन लल्लुतेनान्रुनासिकेन सता. As regards Prof. M. Müller's argument that a prolated vowel does not belong to the first eight vowels
referred to in the last Satra, it might be said that a prolated vowel, in this Pratisākhya, does not belong to a separate category of vowels, as it does in Pānini and in other works. It is regarded here as a sort of a long vowel, so that we find the same word ब्लुति or c्बुत used for both lengthening and prolation of a vowel; cp. I. 31, VII. 2-4, I. 4, X. 3.

In my translation, I take भाष्वायंशाख्ब in the sense of 'the teaching of the $\bar{a} c \bar{a} r y a s ~ r e f e r r e d ~ t o ~ i n ~$ the preceding Sütra, and not in the sense of 'the treatise of their teacher (i.e., Śákalya)' as Prof. M. Müller takes it.
P. 52 , ll. $2-5$. On the passage ननु etc. cp. Mahā. VI. 3, 14 (also II. 1, 58): ते वै खल्वपि विधय: सुपरिग-
 कारकं भवति ; and on the word संगृहोत cp. Mahā. VII. 2, 101: गोनद्दीय श्राह। इष्टमेवैतर् संगृहीतं भवति।.
I. 76-103. Uvaṭa takes all these Sūtras, not as descriptive of the nature of Visarjaniya, but as ऐेफ-(or रिफित-) स्ताविधापषानि.
P. 55, 1. 3. All the MSS. $\mathrm{B}^{3} \mathrm{I}^{2} \mathrm{~B}^{2}$ and P read परेष्वजि. To me it appears to be a mistake for परेशिनि. ${ }^{1}$
I. 86. तदादद दूति किम् — This is the reading found in $B^{8} I^{2} B^{3}$ and $P$. Obviously it is a mistake for त्वापरिति किम; cp . घादर्विति किम्: Strictly speaking in view of the following counter-example

[^9]as well as the Comm. तबिय्येवस्पूर्व घोत्, it is quite useless here to add भाव: to तब्र, वदिति किम् being quite sufficient for the following counterexample : घ्रषा महो। etc.

The commentary as adopted by me does not seem to be the original one. शाद: not being one word, but rather a combination of words भा+ अव्,, the reading श्रदिरियेतखपदं बदेल्येतद्वूवं चेत्र, as found in $I^{3}$, is most probably the original one. If so, it follows that the reading तदेति किम (instead of तदाव इति किम् to भादरिति किम्,), as found in $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}}$, must be the original ; cp. M. M. ${ }^{1}$
I. 95 . In the Comm. Uvata refers only to Sūtras I. 78, 83 and 93, and not to Sūtras I. 79 and 84, probably because the words शษr․ and कर् are not likely to occur as the first parts of a compound.
I. 97. The significance of adding शनर्धर्घन्ते in this Sütra, when the condition स्वरोेष्वृपरम्र is already there, is worth considering.
P. 63, 1.3. For the Praiṣa पोतर्यंज see falso Apo. Rg. p. 148.
P. 64, ll. 1-2. For the Praiṣa भशास्तर्यंज see also Apo. Rg. p. 148.

1. A reference to Appendix I in this connection would corroborate both these suggestions. It is therefore interesting to note that $G^{1}$ adds on the margin :-अदिरिस्येतःपदं तदे़्येत्रत्पदद्ययपूव चेड्दिफितसज्ञ भवति। द्विवस०० तदादः । तदेति किं। घद्रो य० ते। एवं वा येजजनीयमू। एवमपि तच्छुब्दस्तु पाद़पूरखार्थः।.

# P. 64, l. 8. All the MSS. ( $\mathrm{B}^{3} \mathrm{I}^{2} \mathrm{~B}^{2}$ and P) 

 as well as $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}}$ read प्रयन्तपष्य which, I think, ought to be प्रयन्तःपवम् ${ }^{1}$.प्रयन्त:पद्मत्र नावगृह्यते - उपप्रयन्तः। (ṚV. I. 74, 1) is divided in the Pada text as उपड्रयन्तः .

1. A reference to Appendix I would however show tha $G^{1}$ has got the correct reading प्रयन्तःपद्

## PATALA II

II. 1. शा सीमापटलाव्- $\mathrm{B}^{3}$ and ${ }^{1} \mathrm{~W}$ are the only MSS. which give this name to patala XII in its colophon. The fact that Uvata gives different names to different patalas according to their subject-matter (cp. also Introduction pp. 30-31) shows that these names, though not found in many MSS., are very old.

It must be noted that, owing to the fact that patala XII is not directly concerned with the Samhita text, श्रा सीमापटलार् means, not 'till the end of patala XII', but 'till the end of paṭala XI'.
II. 2. कालक्रमादुपाद्वानं परिपाद्य- This is the reading found in Reg. ${ }^{2}$ The readings found in $\mathrm{B}^{8} \mathrm{I}^{2} \mathrm{~B}^{2}$ and $\mathrm{B}^{11}$ seem to be more or less corrupt. Cp. the Comm. on the introductory stanza 8 (p. 16, line 10) : श्रुनुपरिपा्या संहिता पदसंहिता, and the Comm. on II. 7: पद्पाउकमानुपूर्वें या संधय उफा:.
II. 1-2. Cp. Ni. I. 17 : परः संनिमर्ष: संहिता। पद्वमृतिः संहिता। पद्र्रकृतीनि सर्षचरयानंं पाषंदानि ।.
II. 4. तत्रायं विवृत्तेविं भागस्विर्रकार :- It must be noted that this three-fold division of vivrtti is nowhere recognized in this Prātisākhya. Only two kinds of svarabhaktis having been recognized in the Prātiśākhya (cp. I. 33, 35; VI. 48, 49), vivrtti which is here said to have the same

1. Also $\mathrm{G}^{2}$; cp. Appendix I.
2. See also Appendix I.
duration as svarabhakti must have the same two-fold division. Moreover, both the second and third kinds of vivertis which are described by Uvaṭa as containing $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{8}{4}$ mora respectively are called long vivrttis in II. 79. Perhaps Uvata bases his three-fold division on the word ar in this Sutra (II. 4).

On the four kinds of vivrttis पिवीलिका, पाकवती, वरसानुसारियी and वर्सानुसृजिता (or वर्सानुसुता) recognized in the Sikṣā literature, cp. Y. Sikṣā 95-97, S. Bh. Sikṣã 32-35, N. S'sikṣā II. 4, 1-3, M. S'Sikṣa 92-96.
P. 67, ll. 10-11. छायेเ्यावद् etc.- The meaning of this passage is not quite clear. It might mean that, according to some, just as there is a correspondence between the decrease of छाया and the increase of उण्ण ( or श्रातप), in the same way there is a correspondence between the decrease of the side-vowels and the increase of vivrtti. But Uvata says that it is not true, as प्रस्ययादेरद्शन्रम is recognized as a fault. Otherwise प्र्ययादेरदर्शनम, like छायाया अदर्शनम्, at the extreme point, ought to have been recognized as a fact and not as a fault. But in view of the explicit statement यते दीर्घंबतो दीर्घा विवृत्तयः (II. 79), I am very doubtful about the accuracy of this suggested meaning. Or, can it be said that Uvaṭa here is referring to a view which, owing to the word at in the Sutra, was suggested or held by some as an alternative to the view expressed by स्वरभधिकाल्वा?
II. 5. With this direct statement of the Prätiśákhya cp. P. S. Vili. 2, 1 : पूर्पत्रासिद्दम्. Cp. also Vāj. Prāt. IIl. 2 and 3 : पदान्तपद़ाघो: सनिध्धः। न परकाब: पूर्शकाले पुन:-
II. 6. Cp. P.S.I. 1, 21 ; Vāj. Prāt. I. 152.
II. 7. On the Paṇinian method of treatment of such cases as इन्द्र + श्रा + इहि = इन्द्रे हि, cp. Tat. Bodh. on श्रोमाओशच (P. S. VI. 1, 95) and Pari. S. on श्रसिद्ध बहिरकमन्तरईे.
II. 8, 9. The expressions धनुलेाम and प्रतिलेगम seem to have been used here with reference to the original division of syllables in the words euphonically combined. In the first case that division stands as before even after combination, while in the second it is disturbed.
11. 12. Notice the masculine gender in 4 ur: after तनि ; cp. I. 61 and 74, and the Ath. Prāt. I. 3 : पदान्ल्य: पघ:.
$B^{3}$ in a marginal note on this Sutra says: (sic.) पाठांतरं। न तु यत्र तानि पच्चात्त । न खलु बुुप्रंत्र यत्र तानि पद्वानि पघ्यात परभूतानि भवंति। यज्ञायते वा पशुषो न चाजान् 1. $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}}$ also refers to this in continuation of the Comm. on this Sutra.
P. 71, 1. 2. On the reading श्रन्यतमं adopted by me on the basis of M. M. ${ }^{1}$ (cp. his foot-note), cp. S. Kaum. on P. S. VII. 1, 25 : अन्यतमशबन्द्य तु भन्यतममिस्येव. Cp. also Tat. Bodh. But श्रम्पतमस्मिन् on p. 363, l. 17 shows that probably Uvata's own reading here was शन्यतमव.

1. अम्यतमं is also found in $G^{1}$; cp. Appendix I.
II. 13. The word पद seems to have been used here in the restricted sense of 'a word which is not separated by an avagraha in the Pada text'. It is for this reason that cases like गोश्रोपशा (RV. VI. 53, 9, गोडश्रोपशा in the Pada text) or पुरपता (RV.IX. 97, 29, पुर:sएता in the Pada text) are not included here. The words which are given as examples in the Comm. are shown in the Pada text respectively as follows:-पुरएताsहव, त्तितउना, प्रडगम् and नमउंक्तिडभि:.

JI. 17. Prof. M. Müller takes the word तथा of this Sūtra with the preceding Sūtra, though he says that according to the sense it is better to take it with this Sutra. For a similar case where a word occurring in one stanza is taken with a Sütra belonging to another stanza, cp. IX. 13.
II. 21. संप्पहयमनर्थं यर्ंतरमिधेत्र सिद्धं। न सिग्यते । कथं। इह समानान्वरं हृधुन्त घतह्र: समानानरजातोरे निर्दि है। भवनित। भुतस्थाश्चतस्न: तश्र कमकृतं चांतर्य्यमस्ति स्थानकुतं च तदुभगपपि पर्यवेया प्राल्नेाति स्थानकृतमेवंतनं यथा ₹्यादिति स्वामियुुच्वते (sic). This passage is given in $\mathrm{G}^{1}$ after वारिन्मण्ड्क इच्छति in the Comm. on II. 24. But a marginal note there says: समानान्चरमन्तःथामिति सूत्रे sयं प्रन्थो दृ्षष्य:।. The fact that the passage is not found in any other MS. shows that it is not a part of the Comm. on Il. 21 but should be taken only as a marginal note on II. 21.
P. 74, 1.5. On the passage beginning with मझु $\mathrm{G}^{\mathrm{s}}$ adds the marginal note as follows:-नजु

समानाबरे स₹थाने इल्यनवकाशार्वाद् दीर्घंवं बाधकं भवति। घवकाशात्वाष भवति। केवकाशः कण्ब्ये। (sic).
II. 33. The technical term पश्नालपशृृत्ति is used in the Śãn. S. XII. 13, 6.
P. 77, l. 10. Instead of adopting the quotation : ग्रध्वर्यो श्रद्धिभि: सुतम in the Comm., I have relegated it to the foot-notes. It is, first of all, wanting in $\mathrm{I}^{2}$. P also follows $\mathrm{I}^{2}$ in this respect. Though given both in $\mathrm{B}^{2}$ and $\mathrm{B}^{3}$, it is found there not in the same place. In $B^{3}$ it occurs before प्रो श्रयासीत् etc., while $B^{s}$ reads it after the same. This very fact shows that it did not originally belong to the Comm. and seems to have been adopted from a marginal note. This probable adoption of a marginal note also explains why $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}}$ reads श्रधछर्वर्व etc. instead of पो श्रगसीत्र etc. It appears that the reading of $\mathrm{B}^{\text {n }}$ is due to the fact that ग्रध्वर्व etc., most probably given on the margin in its original MS., was regarded as a correction of पो श्रगासीत्र etc. and accordingly was substituted for it. श्रह矛 etc. is also wanting both in M.M. and Reg., though this negative evidence is not enough to show that it was wanting in their MSS. too ${ }^{1}$.
P. 78, 1. 1. I have relegated the counterexample : श्वर्वों ग्रद्रिभः: सुतम to the foot-notes, because it is not found in $I^{2} B^{2}$ P, M. M., Reg. It is given with the commentary only in $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}} . \mathrm{B}^{\mathbf{3}}$ supplies it on the margin in a different hand.

1. See also Appendix I which fully confirms the above remarks.
II. 35. It should be noted that the general heading ( or श्रधिकार ) श्रन्तःपादम् continues upto II. 48.
P. 78, l. 11. I have adopted the example: यद्ते मन्येडवििध्दप्र in the commentary, though its case is to some extent analogous to that of श्रध्वर्यो etc., in the Comm. on II. 33, chiefly because it is required here to illustrate the elision of $a$ after a primary $o$; cp. the Comm. : प्राकृवैक्रतेरेकीभवतीस्यर्थः.
P. 80, ll. 6-8. It is curious that the passage पाद्यंध्य हति किम्-जातरवात् is found with slight variations in different places in different MSS. and in $B^{n}$. $B^{3}$ reads पादमधे-चीनास: also at the end of the preceding (II. 36) Sūtra's Comm. It appears from Reg. that the Paris MS. follows $\mathrm{B}^{2}$ in this respect, but does not read पादमध्ये to जातव्वात् in the Comm. on this Sutra, It is found here only in $\mathrm{B}^{3} \mathrm{~B}^{2}$. It is supplied in a marginal note in M. M. (a). $I^{2}$ reads it before गुवं खवेतं etc. (P. 80, 1. 2). $\mathrm{B}^{\text {n }}$ reads it at the end of the following (II. 38 ) Sutra's Comm.

It is obvious that its reading at the end of the preceding or the following Sutra's Comm. is quite out or place, as the quotation हन्द्र जामय बत येडजामये। डर्शाचीनास: does not fulfil the condition श्रावोड्त्तापदितात्र in the preceding (11.36) or a इयेयेतेन in the following Sutra (II. 38). Though the reading of it in the Comm. of his Sutra (II. 37) is better suited to the context, it is not quite appropriate even here, not because of सर्षथा as Prof. M. Müller says (cp. the Comm. सर्वधाग्रहयां गुस्ल्व वर्थम्म), but because the elision of $a$ of श्रव्वच्चीनास:, after
all, takes place (according to II.34) in spite of its not standing in the middle of a pada, as is stated by the Comm. itself; cp. श्रत्र च पकारान्तरोया जातन्वात. For all these reasons it is very likely that the passage did not originally belong to the commentary but was adopted from a marginal note. It is therefore interesting to note that this passage is not at all given in $\mathrm{P} .{ }^{1}$
P. 82, 1. 10. In cases like गम्स्वच्छ (यमन्त्वच्छा in the Samhità text), the lengthening which occurs in the Samhita text is retained generally by Regnier and sometimes by M. Müller, even when such a word occurs at the end of a quotation; cp. the quotation for हन्द्द सेमान्न (IV. 66 ) in Reg. and M. M. In not showing the lengthening in such cases I have followed my MSS., all of which agree in this respect. To me this lengthening in such cases appears, not only against the practice of the MSS., but also against the sanction of the Pratisáakhya. This lengthening is regarded in the Prātiśakhya as occasioned by the following word beginning with a consonant (cp. VII.1) and so cannot be retained in the absence of that following word; cp. X. 5.
P. 82, 11. 11-12. I have relegated the two quotations श्रररमानेँ येऽरथा श्र्युक्ता: and श्रपादो यन्र युज्यासे।sरथा: to the foot-notes. Though the former is given in $B^{2} B^{n}$, it is not given in both of them in the same place. The latter is given in $\mathrm{B}^{2}$; and $\mathrm{B}^{3}$ reads it only on the margin in a different hand.

[^10]On account of this absence of a complete accord between any two MSS. or between a MS. and $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}}$ with regard to these two quotations, they are most probably taken from marginal notes. Both of them are omitted in I ${ }^{2}$ P, M.M. and Reg. ${ }^{1}$
P. 83, 1l. 3,7. For the Praiṣas कृष्ये etc. and उस्सादतो etc., refer to Apo. Rg. pp. 142 and 143 respectively.
P. 84, 1. 4. For the Praị̣a raया etc. cp. Apo. Rg. pp. 148 and 153.
P. ع9, 1. 2. For the Praiṣa गुक्ष:' ${ }^{\text {etc. cp. Apo. }}$ Rg. p. 154.
II. 49. Note that the idea of यथासंख्यम् (cp. P. S. I. 3, 10: यथास्यमननुदेशः समानाम्) is implied in this Sutra.
P. 90, l. 14. For the word उभये $\mathrm{B}^{3}$ adds on the margin, as another example, इममअस्पामुभये श्रकृण्वत (R.V. X. 92, z).
P. 91, ll. 15-1f. All the MSS. ( $\mathrm{I}^{2} \mathrm{~B}^{3} \mathrm{~B}^{2} \mathrm{P}$ ) ${ }^{8}$ and $\mathrm{B}^{n}$ read : श्रोकार भामन्र्रितज: प्रगृहघ दृध्यादिना य उफ: ।. It is clear from the counter-example : प्रो प्रयासीव्त etc. that घขम: in this Sūtra refers only to I. 68. If so, हृथादिना in the passage is not justifiable. It is therefore very likely that the passage originally ran like: श्रोकार श्रामनित्रितज दृत्यादिना य उफ्क:.

1. See also Appendix I.
2. In connection with this quotation a marginal note in $G^{1}$ reads : सौत्रामण्यां प्रैष:.
3. See also Appendix I.
II. 55. My translation of this Sutra is rather different from that of Prof. M. Müller. 제 यत्तरान्ता: does not refer to ता: सहितr:, as is supposed by him, but to प्रगृह्या: as is rightly taken by Uvata. Moreover, there is no word occurring before हव which ends in a pragrhya vowel and has more than three syllables. I do not, therefore, see any objection to taking अमन्नान्ता: in its natural meaning : 'occurring at the end of three-syllabic words'. Cp. Uvata and M. Müller.
II. 66. Though Uvaṭa is not clear on this point, it seems that the general heading ग्राध्यांमेव should be taken as understood in all the Sutras II. $57-67$; cp. Comm. on II. 59 and 60.
P. $96, \mathrm{l} .17$. It is to be noticed that the counter-example य: प्रायतो一महित्वैक: is not quite appropriate here, because, though श्रा in महिध्वा is not श्रवृक, it is not preceded by any of the words mentioned in this Sūtra (II. 61 ). Thus, unless we are able to give another counter-example, चपृक्तम should be taken here only as स्पषार्थम्.
II. 62. The hymns belonging to Lusa begin from RQV. X. 35.
P. 96, l. 20. Notice that instead of श्रकाराकारयेः $B^{3} B^{2} I^{2} \quad B^{n}$ read श्रकारग्राकारयेा:. Non-observance of the rules of Sandhi in such cases is very common in the MSS. Only a few instances of this kind are shown in my foot-notes.
II. 60, 62-67. It would be interesting to point out here the fanciful way in which Sāyṇa
tries to explain the nasalization in the cases dealt with under Sütras II. 60, 62-67 (Sütra II. 61 is excepted here, because its examples can be clearly explained by P. S. VI. 1, 126 : श्राळोेनुुनासिकशस्छन्द्धसि ). Of all the examples cited by Uvaṭa in the Comm. on these Sutras only five (RV. I. 51,11 ; I. 35,6 ; I. 79,2 ; II. 28,4 ; and IV. 1, 12) have been dealt with by Sāyaṇa. As regards the nasalization in R.V. I. 79, 2 and II. 28, 4, he says respectively : श्रमिनन्त...ईेप श्रन्वादिव्वात्वकृतिभाव:।
 सि कत्रं ब्यल्ययेनात्र संहितायामपि दृव्यम्। and श्रयोग्रपृृह्यस्गाननासिक इव्याकारः सानुनासिक: ; cp. also Säyaṇa on I. 110, 5 This obviously shows his utter ignorance (or at least disregard) of the teachings of this Prat. The nasalization in passages like the above is clearly the case of Sūtra II. 67 and not that of J. 63 or its Páninian parallel ग्रयातs स्यानुनासिक:, both of which have the condition of श्रवसाने.

As regards R.V.I. 51, 11 and I. 35,6 he says respectively : सचा। पच समबाये। संपदादिलन्तयो भावे किप्।

 नासिऋर्वम्। and उपस्था $\cdots$ सहम्या ग्राङादेंशः। ग्राङोडनुनासिकरछ्धन्द्सीति प्रकृतिभाव:. The Sütra आ्याङोडनुना- etc., according to all authorities, being applicable only to the particle ग्राङs, Sāyana's above explanation is obviously a forced one.

As regards RV. IV. 1, 12, he says :-विपन्यँ
 हल्यनिकेऽपि हैव्वोड्वनुनासिकश्य. On the face of it this
explanation is not convincing. It is also noteworthy here that Sayana's supposition that the final vowel in विपन्यi is short is against the explicit teaching of the Prāt. (cp. II. 64).
P. 102, 1. 2. भ्रभिनिहिताभावे निपाष्यते-Cp. II. 38.
P. 105, l. 4. For the Praiṣa श्रमिष्वात्ताना etc. cp. Apo, Rg. p. 143.
P. 105, l. 14. अद्रादिपाठात्-Cp. II. 59.
II. 74. The word गोग्रोपशा occurs only once (VI. 53, 9) in the Rgveda. It is, therefore, not necessary to take प्रवाद with this word also.
P. 106, 1. 12. सचादिविवृते: प्रतिपेघ:-Cp. II. 61.
P. 106, l. 13. पगृह्यलच्यात:-Cp. Il. 55.
P. 108, l. 1. For the Praiṣa सतश्व etc. cp. Apo. Rg. p. 106.
II. 78. The Pada text for the three passages under reference respectively reads as follows :-णुनः र्रोपम् । चित् । निद्वितम ।, नराशंसम्। वा । पूषयाम् ।, नरश्रंसम्। च। दैव्यम ।.
II. 81-82. Sutra 81 teaches rather the strange doctrine that the hiatuses in the Prācya and Pañcāla Pada-vṛttis have their following vowel (i.e., the unabsorbed a) resembling their preceding vowels, i.e., the pronunciation of the following $a$ is affected by the preceding $e$ or $o^{\prime}$. I think probably the same

1 It would be interesting to point out here the fact that $\mathrm{G}^{1}$ writes the letters श्रेा, ए, श्रोण above श्र of the words श्रमर्यं:, श्रहिमन् and श्रह् respectively in the examples given in the Comm. on II 81. No other MS. has tried to show this required pronunciation of $a$ in writing.
doctrine is referred to in the Tait. Prāt. XI. 19 :
 not understand that rule; see his note as well as the Mysore edition (1906) of that Prat. Thus according to this doctrine the pronunciation of a preceded by o will be something like the usual Bengali pronunciation of $a$.

It being so, the next (82) Sūtra simply points out that the settled practice (स्थिति) as regards the pronunciation of $a$ in the above cases is otherwise, i.e., its pronunciation remains unaffected by the preceding vowels.

Very likely Sthavira sākalya is identical with the father of S'ākalya ( शाकत्यपिता) referred to in IV. 4 and so is different from S'ākalya. A comparison of Sütras IV. 4 and 13 would also lead to the same conclusion. Thus there is no inconsistency in taking शाकल्पस्य स्थविरस्य with Sūtra 81 instead of with Sütra 82 (cp. its Comım. : हतरासमांक शाकलानf स्थिति: ), as is supposed by M. Müller.

## PATALA III

III. 1. I have followed ${ }^{1} B^{8} B^{n}$ in the division of the first two Sutras. $I^{2}$ counts them separately, but writes श्भन्तराश्रया: also with the first Sütra. $B^{2}$ does not number the first five Sūtras, though afterwards it agrees generally with $\mathrm{B}^{3}$ in its counting. In spite of this fact, it includes श्रचराभ्रग्र: in the first Sütra. P, Reg. and M. M. take श्रफ्कराश्रयः: as a part of the first Sūtra. It is possible that Uvata might have included it in the first Sütra, though the natural division is to take उद्धात: to स्वरा: as the first Sütra, and ग्रायाम- to-श्रया: as the second, or थायाम- to उच्यन्ते as the second, and श्रच्नराश्रया: as the third. It is interesting to note that $P^{1}$ takes उदान्त:-स्वरा: as the first Sütra and थायाम-श्रया: as the second.
III. 1. On the meaning of the words श्रायाम etc., cp. Tait. Prāt. XXII. 9-10: भायामे। दारुण्यमशुता सस्येथ्युच्चै:करायि शब्दस्य। ग्रन्ववसर्गो मार्दववमुखता खस्येति नीचै:कराशि ; and Mahā. on I. 2, 29-30.
III. 3-4. Cp. Svarāñ. 15.
III. 4. The first line of the commentary seems to be somewhat corrupt. P reads, instead of it, तस्य ₹्वरितःत च्वरस्य द्दिस्वरस्य ब्युस्वाय कथनं कियते. The reading of $\mathrm{B}^{n}$ is most satisfactory, though it is not supported by any MS. ${ }^{2}$

[^11]III.5. यथा उपुताम्रये: etc.-For the same idea cp. Uvata on the Vāj. Prāt. I. 126. This comparison would show that this passage should be taken as connected, not with this Sūtra alone, but with Sūtras 3, 4 and 5 taken together as a whole. Thus, in the light of the above comparison, the words एवमिहापि दृ्ण्या should be

P. 114, l. 5. On kampa cp. Whitney on Ath. Prāt. III. 65 and Tait. Prāt. XIX, 3 ; Svarān. 7, 19 and 20 ; N. Sikṣā II. 1, 11; V. V. Ṭikā pp. 15-16.
III. 6 (p. 114, ll. 5-6): M. M. takes न ये-तिण्यो यथा and दिवेड 5 मे as two separate examples of this Sütra. But it would seem that according to Uvaṭa (cp. p. 124, l. 15) بकान्तरसमावेशे is understood in Sūtras III. 4-6. If so, both the examples of M. M. should be taken as parts of one example; and not तिव्यो यथा, but दिवोडरमे is to be regarded as the example of this Sutra.
III. 7. The construction of this Sūtra according to Uvaṭa is ( एकसिमन्) पड्रें उद्तात्तूर्ं स्वरितमत्तरमऩद्तात्तं ( प्येतब्यम्य ) ; while that according to M. Müller is : (एकस्मिन् ) पदे उदात्तपवर्वमनुदात्तमक्ष्रं ख्वरितं (भवति). In my translation of the Sūtra I have followed Uvata; cp. also Uvata on VII. l. (p. 216, 11. 8-y) and IX. 18 ( p. 289, ll. 18-19 ).
P. $115,1.8$. एकादृश ₹वरा: पदेपु-Cp. N. Sikṣ़ā II. 7, 4-5 ; P. Sikṣā 45-47.
P. 115, l. 14. किमन्चत्वम्म etc.-Cp. Y. Sikṣā 77; Varṇa-r. 58; N. Siḳ̣ā II 1, 1.
III. 8. यत्तां-क्प:—A comparison of the variants given in the foot-notes ${ }^{1}$ shows that probably the original reading of the passage was simply: तन्र अ्वनुदात्त्परसयैच तस्योदा़्त्तरस्य स्वरितपःस्य च कम्प:.
III. 9. This Sūtra also, like Sūtra 7, should rather be translated as follows: one should regard one or more than one acute (i.e., heard like an acute) syllables which follow (in the same word) those two kinds of circumflex as grave (in their nature).

The reason for this is that Sutras 7-10 being concerned only with individual words, the accent of which is already shown in the Pada text, it is not necessary for the Prāt. to lay down any rules for them. The Sūtras therefore aim only at pointing out the real nature of the accents concerned.
III. 15. The chief reason why I have adopted the reading -भाविनां, instead of -भाविने, in the Sütra is that it is supported by the commentary. The latter reading seems to have arisen through the influence of -भाविन: in the next Sūtra.
III. 17. There being no change of a grave to a circumflex owing to the influence of an acute in a different word, the example इन्देसा स हि हन्तसे is not quite appropriate here, unless it be supposed that the change of a grave to a circumflex in the words इन्द्य and हछ्छसे is regarded as an example of this Sütra. But it seems that this Sūtra is

[^12]concerned, not with the change in single words (especially as the accent of single words has already been dealt with in III. 7-10), but with the change in a sentence; cp. Uvata on III. 11. It is also clear from the other examples given by Uvaṭa of this Sūtra. The example is not given in $\mathrm{B}^{\mathbf{3}}$. It is also wanting in M. M. and Reg. ${ }^{1}$ It is likely, therefore, that it did not originally belong to the commentary.
III. 18. There is no doubt that the reading स्वारान् (instead of ₹वरान्) in this Sutra is the original one. According to all the MSS. a जाल circumflex is referred to in III. 8 as ₹खार. The reading, therefore, in llI. 34 which, among other kinds of circumflex, also refers to the जाल्य circumflex must be ख्वारा:. It follows from this that the चैँघ, ग्रभिनिहित and घभ्रिए circumflexes which are referred to in IlI. 34 as ख्वारा: must, in this Sūtra also, be referred to by the same word, i.e., by स्वार. The word ₹aार is regularly used for a circumflex accent in Tait. Prät. XVII. 6, XX. 8, XXIII. 20; cp. also Whitney's Introductory note to Ath. Prāt. III. 55.
III. 21. Cp. Ath. Prāt. III. 74; Vāj. Prāt. IV. 140 (IV. 141 of Benares ed. which correctly reads the Sūtra as नेद्धात्त etc.) ; Tait. Prāt. XXI. 11; P. S. I. 2, 40.

## III. 23. On परिपद्र see X. 7-10.

III. 24. In his translation of this Sūtra, Prof. M. Müller supplies 'or' between संीयमानानाम्य

1. Cp. also Appendix 1 .
and श्रने कीभवताम्, whereas, in fact, both should be taken together as meaning 'that are combined without being coalesced'; cp, Uvata.
III. 25-26. The examples and counterexamples in the commentary of these two Sütras ought to have been given from the Pada text. In giving them from the Samhita text, however, I have followed $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}}$ and my MSS. $\mathrm{B}^{3} \mathrm{~B}^{\mathbf{2}} \mathrm{I}^{\mathbf{2}} .^{1}$ The same applies to many other cases where the examples in the commentary, instead of having been given from the Pada or Krama text, as required by the context, are given from the Samhitā text.
III. 25. Strictly speaking the examples and counter-examples of this Sūtra should be given
 उव्वराइपपते.
III. 26. It would seem that, as far as the accent is concerned, this Sūtra allows three optional forms of the words तनूनपाए् and शच्वीपतिम्म in the Pada text as follows :-
(1) जात्य दद्वा [cp. Comm. on III. 8:-तғ्य (जाध्यस्य )

(2) श्रसहितवत् ( i. e., not combined according to III. 25 ) -तनूडनपात्। शाचीडवतिम्म ।
2. Similar is the case with $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{8} \mathrm{G}^{4}$. $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, bowever, has also given Pada-forms of the words, तनूलपात् and शबीवतिम् on the margin as follows:-(sic) तनूरSनपाद्। शघोरडपतिं।। तनूडनपाषू। शचीडपतिं।। तनुडनवाव्। शचीडपतिम्.
(3) सहित्तित् (i.e., combined according to III 24)-तनू डनपात् । शचीऽपतिम्।

Prof. M. Müller thinks that तथा aन्त्ता in this Sūtra only means 'or in the same way as stated above in S. 25'. This would give only two optional forms instead of three as shown above. But a reference to the Comm. shows clearly that according to Uvata three optional forms are allowed by this Sūtra.
P. 124, ll. 5-6. On the passage यथा पुष्पाहारस्य etc. cp. Comm. on I. 41.

## III. 31-33. Cp. Y. Śikṣā 21 :

स्वर्ध: प्रशान्तो निर्मोतो वर्शानुच्चर्पेद्ध बुषः। नाम्याहन्याष्व निशेंन्यान्न गायेन्न च कम्पयेत् ॥
III. 34. On the reading स्वारा: in this Sūtra cp. note on III. 18. ${ }^{1}$ This stanza is quoted, with a slight variation, and is ascribed to a Sikṣa in the Tribhās. and Vaidikā, commentaries ${ }^{2}$ of the Tait. Prăt. (XIX. 3) ; cp. also V.V. 23. On the spuriousness of this stanza cp . Introduction, page 28.

1. Cp. also Appendix I.
2. Both the commentaries, however, read ₹arरा:.

## PATALA IV

IV. 2. Cp. Ā. S'. I. 5, 13 : प्रथम: ₹वं वृतीयम्, ।
IV. 5. With reference to the passage न $\mathrm{B}^{2}$ एकारे-श्रन्त:पातै: $\mathrm{B}^{3}$ has a marginal note which reads: चिन्थयेयं फक्किका हकारस्य घोपवन्वेन दध्यक्, ह मे दूलादावन्त:पातमाप्यभावाव्।
IV. 6-7. Cp. Ā. S. I. 2, 16-17: स्पर्यो पु स्ववर्गयंमुत्तमम । श्रन्तर्धासु तान्तामनुनासिकाम ।
P. 130, ll. 8-9. $\mathrm{B}^{3}$ is the only MS. which separates न from विपरिएामे by means of a short stroke above the line. $\mathrm{B}^{2} \mathrm{I}^{2}$ write simply विपरिएामेन।. There is no doubt that $\mathrm{B}^{3}$ alone is correct here. Cp. on this line II. 5 as well as तकारहूय च चकारष्याप₹्या in the next line. I would explain the line तकारस्य ष विपरियामे न as follows : तकारस्य विपरियामे चकाररूपेया ठ्याप्ती पदान्तस्याधृश्वात् 'सतें: (भ|४)' हग्यादिना शकारस्य छ्वं न सिद्धमिति भाव:। न च
 पातप्रात्यर्धम्' इल्युक्ते रन्त:पातस्धले चारितार्थ्यात्।
IV. 14. The commentary shows that Uvata must have adopted the reading ता in this Sutra, though all the text MSS., except $1^{1}$, read तानि instead of ता. It also shows that the text MSS. of the Prātiśākhya have not always preserved the oldest text.
IV. 15. Cp. Ā. Ś. I. 2, 18 : रेफोब्मस्वनुस्वारम्।
IV. 20. It is only for the sake of the metre that this Sutra, instead of occurring before IV. 24 , occurs here. There being no question of a 12
final breathing in the following three Satras, this general heading has nothing to do with them. So that the remark ॠ्न्दोभझभयात् made by Uvata on the commentary on IV. 15 is equally appropriate here also.
IV. 27-28. Cp. Ā. S. 1. 5, 10-12 : विसर्जनीयेएनस्यचरेापघो रिफ्यते। हतरश्च रेफी। लुप्यते रेफी।
IV. 29. It is to be noticed that Visarjaniya is here described as short owin. to the short vowel preceding it.
P. 136, l. 3. शतक्रतु: द्रद्य-M.M. in his edition of the text of the $\mathrm{R} V$. Samhita reads शतकतु*स्सरद् which is obviously against the Prät.
IV. 34. विकइ्पते। विसर्जनीय: स्यात्-T'his is only भावार्थ. Strictly speaking the wording of the line should be: विसर्जनीयो वा ऊष्माशमापचते..
IV. 36. Though this rule is obligatory according to the Prāt., M. M. does not seem to have observed it in his edition of the R. V . Samhitā, except in the case of compound words, e. g. निह्हित: (R.V. I. 182, 7).
IV. 36. (Pp. 137-138). किमर्थमिबमुच्चते -ऊष्मयो वा इति-The implication of the query किमर्थमिददुब्यते is as follows. The example समुद्ध स्थ: can optionally take two forms : (1) समुद ₹धथ: (according to VI. 6, 2 and 11), or (2) समुद स्स्व: (according to VI. 1). Even in the absence of S. IV. 36, the Visarjaniya of समुद्र: would be assimilated to $s$ of $\underset{\text { : }}{ }$ : and would give the same form as समुद्धघ:. Thus apparently
there seems to be no use of the dropping of Visarjaniya and consequently of this Sütra (IV. 36).

The author first tries to meet this objection by saying : ज्रयः सकारा मा भूवन्निति. It means that in the absence of this Sutra, the first $s$ (in place of Visarjaniya) would be doubled (according to Vl. 1) and an unrecognized form like समुदनғनथ:, with three sakāras, would follow.

The objector says : नैतद्धि प्रये।जनम्। प्रतिषिध्यते द्विर्वच-नम्-न तुष्मा न्वरोष्पपर इति।. Thus the original objection किमर्थमिद्वमुच्यते stands as before.

The final reply is : पवं तहिं etc. It means that the doubling of th (पर) cannot take place unless $s$ (अस्मा) of स्थ: is a संगे गादि as well as स्वरोपहित; and it cannot be regarded as बयेगगादि and ख्वरोपहिच, unless the Visarjanīya of समुद:, instead of being assimilated to $s$, is dropped.
IV. 38. On the use of the word बृत्ति in the same sense cp. Ath. Prāt. I. 8: प्रथमान्तानि तृतीयान्तानीति शौनकह्य प्रतिज्ञानं न वृत्ति:.
P. 138, 1. 11. तथापाठबृन्युप—Prof. M. Müller takes the word तथा as uncompounded with the words पाठवृध्यु-and therefore as referring to यथा in यवाशाखम्. The construction shows that तथा is compounded with the words qाठवृ₹चु- and refers to the absence of any change of Visarjaniya before $k$ etc. prescribed in this Sūtra.
IV. 40. On the words श्रणः and श्रह: cp. I. 79 and $I .103$ respectively.
IV. 41. उपाचरित literally means 'approached', or 'approach', but according to the sense I have translated it throughout by 'sibilation' or 'sibilized'.

It is to be noticed that the portion श्रन्न:पदं तु संवैंब्र has the force of an independent rule and is not a part of the श्राधकारसूत्र ; cp. the following note on IV. 55, and Uvaṭa on IV. 50.
P. 140, l. 13. शशरवसक:-Cp. IV. 43.
P. 140, l. 14. यस्पति:-Cp. IV. 42.
IV. 42. Unless otherwise specified the word श्रन्त:पादम्र should be taken as understood throughout this section (IV. 42-64).
P. 141, l.1. I have preferred the reading श्रधिकारवचनम to श्रधिकारसूश्रम्, though it is found only in $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}}$, because the word श्रन्त:पादम्र in this Sutra is given, in all the MSS. as well as in $B^{n},{ }^{1}$ as a part of this Sūtra, and therefore does not form a Sutra by itself. P also reads श्रधिकारसूश्रम् I. Cp. also Comm. on II. 35 : श्रन्त:वददं......श्रघिकारबचनम.
IV. 51. In connection with this exception refer to general rules IV. 42, 43 and 47.
IV. 55. The example रायस्कामो वज्ञहसं सुदच्चियम is given in all the MSS. ( $\left.B^{2} I^{2} P\right)^{2}$ except $B^{3}$. Reg.

1. See also Appendix I.
2. A marginal note in $G^{3}$ on the example रायस्कामो वज्रetc. reads : ध्यन्तःपदं तु सवंजैचेस्यनेनैव सिद्वर्वान्नेदमुदाहर्यम्। किंतु रायसकामो जरितारं त श्रागन्तिति.
and $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}}$ also agree with $\mathrm{B}^{2}$ etc. As already pointed out by M. Müller and Reg., it is not appropriate here, as, रायखकामो being a compound word here, the sibilation must take place according to the general rule : श्र्त्त:पदें तु सरवन्रैब (IV. 41). The reading in $B^{s}$ seems to be a correction from the P. Vr., as $\mathrm{P}^{1}$ agrees with $\mathrm{B}^{8}$ in reading रायक्कामो जरितारं त श्रागन्य ।
P. 152, l. 2 (and foot-note). The passage सुन्वन्ति सोमान् etc. is omitted in Reg. and P. ${ }^{1}$ In $I^{2}$ it is supplied on the margin in a different hand. $B^{2}$ reads मृग्यम्य instead of it. It is given only in $B^{n}$ and $B^{3}$, but with the marks ( $==$ ) of deletion in the latter. All this shows that neither the passage in question nor मृग्यम् originally belonged to the commentary. Moreover, सोमान् in this passage is not a पादान्त, nor is it followed by a vowel.
IV. 68. It follows from this Sutra that the reading पीचो श्रक्षान् रयि- (ṚV. VII. 91, 3) in M. Muller's edition of the text of the Rgveda-Samhita should be corrected to पीवो अ्रन्नां रयि-
IV. 69. It should be noted that सखीँ यf इन्द (RYV. IV. 35, 7) in M. Müller's edition of the text of the Rgveda-Samhita should be corrected to सरी़ी यीँ इन्द्ध.
IV. 70. Note that the word श्नन्तःपाद्यम is continued in this Sūtra also.
IV. 72. On the reading परिपाद्यक्ति in the Comm., which is not supported by any MS. ${ }^{1}$ or by $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}}, \mathrm{cp}$. note on XIV. 37. P reads परिवादयनीमि: for परिणद्यन्ति इल्यादिभि:-
P. 155, l. 3 (and foot-note). P, like $B^{2}$, adds प्रैबत्रुमेय: after सहसे पिब (line 4). The words प्रैषोतुमेय: which evidently refer to the quotation तानख्विना etc. seem to have been taken from a marginal note. They are omitted in $I^{2} ; B^{3}$ gives them only on the margin; while the other MSS. [ $\mathrm{B}^{2} \mathrm{P}$ and $a$ (M. M.)] and $B^{n}$ do not read them in the same place. ${ }^{2}$ I have, therefore, relegated them to the foot-notes.

For the Praiṣa तानष्विना etc. cp. Apo. Rg. pp. 154-155.
P. 155, 1. 9. Pomits धेहीति-हरएम् ।
P. 155, l. 12. Instead of the quotation रिशादस: etc. (found also in $\mathrm{P}^{1}$ ) P reads: मृग्यं प्र्युदाहरां (cp. $\left.B^{\mathrm{a}}\right)^{2}$.
IV. 75. P reads श्रस्मंश्रमसान्त (for श्रस्माइ्चमसान्न) in the Sutra. ${ }^{\text { }}$
IV. 81. The passage पदे़रपि-धोतनार्ध: means that as the nasalization appears in the Pada text it will of itself occur in the Samhita text and consequently no prescription is required for the latter case. Cp. Regnier who takes the passage in the same sense. $P$ reads: पदे sपील्यपिशब्दपयोगाल्संहितायामेतद्विधानधोतनार्थः।

1. See also Appendix I.
2. Cp. also Appendix I.
P. $160,1.2$. It is to be noted that the reading समीं विष्याच in M. Müller' edition of the text of the Rgveda-Samità should be corrected to समी विष्याच.
IV. 84. The expression qूंप्षदेक in the commentary does not mean 'when they are the first members of a compound,' but simply 'when they precede'.
IV. 89. The real significance of the term शैद्वाध्र is not quite clear. It may refer to an addition or insertion of an 'unconnected' (or 'pure') sound which is not phonetically connected with the preceding as well as following sounds, as contrasted with the insertion of $k$ etc. prescribed by IV. 16-19. For another use of the term धुद in the Prāt. cp. XVIII. 32. Cp. also Ait. Ār. III. 1, 3: श्रथ यच्छुद्दे शघ्नरे श्रभिब्याहरति तस्वतृण्यास्य.
IV. 94. Strictly speaking the counterexample स चिद्विवेक etc. is not quite appropriate, as the word चित् is here not followed by $\overline{3}$, as is required by he Sūtra.

## PATALA V

V. 1 (p. 166, line 9 ). As would appear from the foot-notes on दुष्धवन्यम्य the assimilation of Visarjaniya to the following cerebralized sibilant is generally not shown in the MSS. They either retain it or drop it. But the word श्रनते in IV. 34 shows that according to the Prātiśsakhya the assimilation in such cases is not optional but compulsory. I have followed the latter practice throughout, without always referring to the various readings of the MSS. in this respect in the foot-notes. For the cerebralization in दुष्व्वष्च्यम् cp. V. 21.
V. 14. The quotation नि समना भूमि: does not occur in the Rgveda, nor could I find it in Bloomfield's Vedic Concordance. It occurs in the Rgveda as वि समना भूमि: ( RV. II. 11, 7) which does not suit here. It appears, therefore, that unless it is taken from some other source, Uvata must have wrongly read fि for वि. This counterexample, however, is not given by M. M. and Reg. ${ }^{1}$
V. 17. हते षिक्धत—Note that besides the cerebralization Visarjaniya also is treated irregularly in this example ; cp. Uvaṭa : घोबवं षعवं च निपाएवते (p. 173, l. 6 ).

घघस्ताव् (p. 173, l. 11 ), i.e., in the Comm. on I. 60.

1. Cp. also Appendix I.

निर्धारयार्थम् ( p. 173, l. 17) here means निवारयार्षम, i.e., for the sake of excluding.

के E (p. 174, 1. 3). Though the word 天a is already mentioned in V. 12, the cerebralization according to that Sūtra cannot take place here on account of the general exception श्रन्यैरेकाराव् in V. 1 .
V. 19. In connection with these exceptions refer to the corresponding general rules $V . \mathbf{5 , 6}$, 7 and 12.
V. 20 (p. 176, ll. 2-3). दन्तमून्वीय।: सकारस्तवर्गर्ण् The Comm. does not here include $r$ and $l$ among the dantamulizyas because of the express mention of the antahsthās in this Sutra.
V. 26. Both the counter-examples भभिस्वरा निषदा गा: and यख्ष गोषु दुष्ठध्यम्य are not quite appropriate here. In the former case $s a$ is not followed by a nasal sound, while in the latter, there is no sa. This is the reason why $\mathrm{B}^{3}$ corrects them by supplying other quotations on the margin; cp. foot-notes.
P. 179, l. 3. For the reading श्रासाविषत् cp. Rg. Pari. (p. 45, l. 11). The reading given in the Apo. Rg. (p. 147) is श्रसाविषक्
P. 181, 11. 17-18. गोष्वादि केलयदिपश्चर्वपार्ते षध्वे वचनम्-In गोहाबिक and गोष्तमा: the $n \bar{a} m i n$ vowel is not preceded by युग्मान्त:स्त्याबन्तमूलीय; in उपष्टुत, नार्षदाय and पर्य षस्वजत्र $s$ is not preceded by a nāmin vowel. It being so,

Sutras V. 20 and 21 cannot be applied to these cases.
P. 181, l. 15. समिस्यन्नरतिषेधस्य-Cp. V. 24.
P. 181, l. 16. पथादे़ः सकारस्य etc.-Cp. V. 21.
V. 44. I have adopted the reading शकारसकारin this Sütra against the balance of the MS. evidence, because it is supported by the order of their respective examples in the Comm., by the Comm. according to $\mathrm{B}^{3} \mathrm{I}^{2}$, and by their alphabetic order.
V. 55. It appears rather inconsistent in the Comm. that while the other two words before their respective examples are given in their stem form, दूएाशम is not so given. Similar inconsistencies occur very often in the Comm. Probably they are due to the scribes. P reads दूक्य : for दूक्य and दूणाश for दूलाशम्.
V. 57. It should be noticed that, instead of पूवै in this Sūtra, $P P^{1}$ read q̆षे. Both, however, read qữ in the Comm. The reading पर्व ही (also in $\mathrm{PP}^{2}$ ) in the Comm. (p. 191, l. 9) does not support the reading पूर्वे in the Sūtra, as is supposed by Regnier (cp. his foot-note). पूर्वे can only be taken as a nominative dual and in that case the Sandhi-form पूर्व इति is impossible. पूर्व इति therefore, should be taken as पूर्व: इति or simply qूवेति.

## Patala Vi

VI. 1. In the examples of this and the following Sütras the duplication is not regularly shown in writing by the MSS. I have shown the same in writing wherever it is required by the rule in question or by the context in the commentary. The duplication of $c h$ in this connection is shown by $छ$ (generally $\#$ in MSS.) to distinguish the case of duplication from those where it does not take place.

It is to be noted that, unless otherwise specified, the conditions स्वर।नुन्वारोपहितः, संयेगादि: and श्रविक्रमे सन् continue throughout this section (VI. 1-14), and qualify either the letter to be doubled (e.g. in VI. 2) or the letter which causes the doubling of its following consonant (e.g. in VI. 4-6); cp . the second note on IV 36.
P. 96, l. 9. On श्रविक्रम इति कस्सात्र a marginal note in $\mathrm{B}^{3}$ (also given in $\mathrm{B}^{n}$ in a foot-note in a slightly different form $)^{1}$ reads :- श्रविक्रम इनि विषयसत-
 पस्षेडघ्यनापन्नेडपि जिढ्नामूलीयोपध्मानीययेारिसर्जनीघस्य च द्विभावो न भवतीति वृत्ति:
VI. 5 . Strictly speaking the counter-example श्रलबाभवन्ती: is not quite appropriate here, because, though $l$ is not संयेगादि, there is no स्पर्श following it immediately. It can be justified only in the sense that, in the absence of the Anuvrtti of

[^13]स्वरोपहितास्सयोगादे:, bh though not immediately following $l$ might be doubled. It is significant, therefore, that the passage स्वरेपहितात्र to शतवस्यः is omitted in P P ${ }^{1}$. $\mathrm{I}^{2}$ supplies it on the margin in a different hand. Cp. also Reg., M M. and $\mathrm{B}^{2} \mathrm{~B}^{3}$.
VI. 6 (p. 197, l. 12). The reading fi: $\begin{aligned} \text { ㅎ (or }\end{aligned}$ frexp for 天д), which is found in $\mathrm{B}^{2} \mathrm{~B}^{n}$ and Reg. and which is also given by M. Müller in his explanation, does not seem to be appropriate here, because there is no doubling here of a breathing, as is implied by the words ऊष्मया एव द्विध्चनम् in the commentary, but only an assimilation of Visarjaniya to the following $s$. The reading ${ }^{\text {x }}$ which I have chosen according to $\mathrm{B}^{3} \mathrm{I}^{2}$ (also P$)^{1}$ is better, because the doubling of $s$ can take place here according to VI. 9. The only objection against this example can be raised if it is supposed that the Anuvrtti of ₹चरोपहितास्संयोगादे: is necessary in this (VI. 6) Sūtra. In that case the question of the doubling of $m$ in ₹म does not arise unless it is preceded by a vowel (or Anusvāra). Uvaṭa is silent on the point of this Anuvrtti. A comparison with Vāj. Prāt. IV. 102 (नान्वशप्वां ऊष्मान्तन्या: ), however, shows that the Anuvrtti of रुवरोपहितात् is necessary here ; cp. also the second note on IV. 36. It is interesting, therefore, to note that $\mathrm{P}^{1}$ reads पृशिन: । घहमे instead of x .
VI. 8. The passage श्रवास्तपापचर्यम् is given in P , but omitted in $\mathrm{P}^{1}$. It probably means: घवामस्य द्विवंधन व्रतिषेषस्य पाप्यवंम् .

1. Op. also Appendix I.
P. 198, 1. 18. मुहरा ह्हानुनी- $H$ is here doubled without option according to VI. 1.
P. 199, l. 18. पद़ादिप्रह्यमुत्तरार्थम्-Because the application of this rule to cases like मधिक्ष चra can be avoided by the word द्दे in the Sūtra. In other cases of सह etc. ch must of course be initial.
VI. 17. The exact meaning of the term श्रभिनिधान in this connection is rather doubtful. For the different views held by different scholars about its meaning cp. Regnier and M. Müller on this Sütra (also M. Müller's Introduction to his edition of the Rg. Prāt., p. 15), Weber on Vāj. Prāt. I. 90, and Whitney on Ath. Prāt. I. 43. Between the two alternative views suggested by Whitney as regards the explanation of this term [i.e., (1) indistinct or imperfect pronunciation, and (2) a brief interval or suspended utterance caused by " a holding apart of the consonants"] I do not see any real contradiction. The definition of the term as given in the Rg. Prat. (VI. 17) as well as the Ath. Prāt. (I. 43) contains elements of both these explanations. सधाराएम and व्यअनविधाराम् of the two texts point towards the second explanation, while स्वरण ध्रुतेश्य of the Rg. Prāt. and पीडडत: सब्षतरो हीनश्वासनाद: of the Ath. Prat. favour the first explanation.

That abhinidhāna evidently has a reference to "a holding apart of the consonants" is clear from the fact that the term विष्छेव is also used. in Rg. Prāt. VI. 47, in the sense of घ्रभिजिषान. The
terms श्रास्थापित (Ath. Prat. I. 48) and श्रभिज्यित ${ }^{1}$ (cp. Comm. on Ath. Prāt. I. 43), used for श्रभिनिधान, also support the same view. Thus श्रभिनिधानम्म evidently means श्राभिमुब्येन स्थापनम्.

The fact that abhinidhāa also takes place in avasāna (Rg. Prāt. VI. 18) shows that an amount of pause is a necessary or at least a favourable condition for abhinidhāna. Sūtra VI. 39 which holds that Nāda or voice follows abhinidhāna and Sūtra VI. 47 which prescribes Svara-bhakti after a sonant abhinidhāna also support the above view regarding it. ${ }^{2}$

On the meaning of संधारएम cp . कालधारया , XI. 32), धारयन्तः (XIV. 55) and धाराम् (XIV. 18).

In the examples of this and the following Sütras the MSS. do not snow the abhinidhāna in writing in any way. In view of what has been stated above, have represented the same by writing the consonant preceding the abhinidh $\bar{a} n a$ separately from its following consonant.

1. For the real meaning of the word श्रभिनिपात, contrast it with the word संनिपात in passages like संयेग्तु व्यअंसंनिपात: (Rg Prāt. I. 37).
2. It would be interesting to point out here that the Rg. Kalpadruma, in its first chapter, where it quotes some of the Sūtras on abhinidhäna from the Rg. Prāt, not only explains अभिनिधानम्र by श्रसुुतो (? =क्तो )बारयम, but also writes the examples in the same way as I have shown them in the commentary, i.e., by separating the consonant which precedes abhinidhãna from its following consonant. The explanation of Rg Prāt. VI. 17 as given in this work may profitably be quoted here. It runs as follows: दपर्शानां रेफरहितन्तस्थानां घ ₹पर्पी परे अभिनिधान नाम श्रहयुते। (? क्रो) बारयाम कर्तब्यम्। उदाहरयम घर्वाग्ग् देवा:। अब्बूद्या चित्। उल्क्कामव। दधिक्षाध्वूयः। रेफरहितमिस्युष्क(:) श्रक्चंन्स्यक्क्कम् इह्यन्न नोभिनिषानम् 1.
P. 202, ll. 3-4. क्रतसंहिता...तृतीयश्रवार्थर्थ् -कृतसंहितानाम् in the Sutra means that the question of abhini$d h \bar{a} n a$ arises only after the euphonic combination of sounds has taken place. In the absence of this qualification the abhinidh $\bar{a} n a$, in the case of the so-called श्रसंयुक्त श्रभिनिधान (cp. V1. 24), would cause a break, so to say, of a consonant-group and stand in the way of the application of such Sutras as IV. 2. Consequently the $t$ of यत् in यद्यद्व् यामि would not be changed to $d$. The reason why the commentator especially selects the case of ग्रसंयुक्त श्रभिनिधान to show the utility of the qualification कृतसंहितानाम् is that in an ordinary abhinidh $\bar{a} n a$ the instant of silence is not so prominent as to cause a break of a conjunct consonant.

## VI. 19. Cp. Tait. Prāt. XXI. 7.

VI. 21. Instead of this Sūtra and its Comm. the P. Vr. reads : शकारे चैवमुदये ककारः क्शातेधर्धतेःः॥ शकारे , चैवेददये ककारः क्यातेर्धातेः शाकलेन विधनेनाभिनिधीयते। ...l. Thus the reading of Sutra, according to the P. Vr., is : शकारे चैवमुदये ककार: क्शातेरातात:, which accords well, not only with the reading of Sūtra VI. 55 as adopted by myself, but also with the context of the preceding and the following Sūtras, both of which deal with those cases where an usman follows abhinidhāna; cp. also foot-notes on VI. 55.
VI. 23. It is worth considering whether there is any connection between this view of Śakalya
and that of non-change of $s$ into $\operatorname{ch}$ (cp. IV. 13) or of non-insertion of $k$ etc. ( cp. IV. 16-18) and similar other views (e.g., cp. Comm. on VI. 14).
VI. 24. For the reason why this Sákala abhinidh $\bar{a} n a$ is especially described as प्रसुयुक्त see note on P. 202, ll. 3-4, above.
VI. 29. It is to be noticed that while the Ath. and Tait. Prātiśäkhyas distinctly treat the Yamas as insertions between a non-nasal and a following nasal mute (cp. Ath. Prāt. I. 99 ; Tait. Prāt. XXI. 12) ${ }^{1}$, the wording ${ }^{2}$ of this Sutra shows that they are treated here as substitutes for non-nasal mutes. This is also supported by the word यमाबन्ति in the next Sūtra. Cp. also VI. 34 and its Comm. The Vāj. Prāt. (IV. 160) is not quite clear on this point ; but cp. यमापनि: (IV. 161). It is for this reason that I have not represented the Yamas in the following examples by doubling the non-nasal mutes, though some of the MSS. do so more or less regularly. At any rate, tha Yamas can never be regarded as prefixed to tho non-nasal mutes, as has been wrongly supposed by both M. Müller and Regnier ; cp. Whitney on Ath. Prāt. I. 99.
VI. 29. The counter-example समन्न्या यन्ति (also in P) is appropriate here only if $n$ in $n y \bar{a}$ is doubled; but in no other example Yama is based on such doubling of a consonant. सर्मा तपन्ति

[^14]given by Reg. and M. M. is preferable, but is not supported by any of my MSS. $\mathrm{P}^{1}$ reads, instead of it, सुम्रायव:
VI. 32. The word श्नल्वती: (also in P) does not occur in the Rgveda. $\mathrm{P}^{1}$ reads अल्नह्वतीम which is found in the Rgveda.
VI. 33. It is rather strange that all the MSS. (also P and $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}}$ ) of Uvata's Comm. read श्रनुनासिकस्थाना:, while according to I. 47-48 one would expect भासिकास्धाना:. Prof. M. Müller, in his Berichtigungen corrects the former to the latter by conjecture. It is interesting, however, to note that $\mathrm{P}^{1}$ reads नासिकास्थानश् (sic).

VI 34. I have adopted the reading प्रल्ययार्थे in this Sūtra, because it is supported by the commentary and because it suits the sense better. My translation of this Sutra is based on the construction: प्रलयार्थे तु (कायें कियमाएँ यम:) प्रकृतेरनन्यो ( वेद्दित्यः ).
VI. 39. In spite of the unsatisfactory reading of the stanzas धुवकालम्-भवेत् their general purport is quite clear. The passage gives a general description of the nature of dhruva. I would explain them in Sanskrit as follows :-
(9) कवयेऽस्पर्वाद्धे तेर्धुं वकालमनिर्देशयं विदुः। कालभेवेडवि धुव्रष-
 प्ररार्मभाग झघ्यर्थ:। तह्समं तेन समं धुवकालं विकुरुरिय्युवर्तरनीयम्।
(२) हि यतोा नादः पीद्यमानेन आमिनिषानेन सहैव नश्यति वसमाओेतेास्सर्य नादस्य पाषद् यावान् भागो वर्गाहमनः परं भवति तावसोचाँयंते। तथा चोफ्क सूत्र पर 'तच्रकाब्बहथानम्' इस्यनेन।
(३) केचिएकवयः पुनर्पुं वस्य एकान्तेन ले।पं बर्यायन्ति। तथा चेफ्रम् "'व्याळः: सर्वर्वाभिनिबानलेपव:" ( ६।४₹) इध्यनेन। शथवा "अशुति ख्वघोषात्" ( ६।४०) हूर्यस्यैगार्थ₹्यात्र सामान्येन निर्देशः कृते। मन्तब्यः।
 सास्थाम वरांयन्तोर्यनेनैव संबन्ध:। तथा तेन उपर्युक्ककारेगा रूपेया धुवं निदि शे शेख्।
(४) धुवस्व काचिरकालकला ₹ीीकर्तव्यैवेस्याई-सहमीकालेख्याबिना।
 निसूश्रानुसारं यथा सव्तम्या निद्धिं अ्टे (स‘्वमीकालेस्यग्र कालशब्दपयोगर्तु विचारगीय एव) पूर्षस्र विधिरिण्यते सथैव पझ्यम्या निदिं व्टे तदुत्तरसग। तसमात् "नादः परोऽभिनिधानाद् ध्रुवम्" इति सूत्रे पश्रम्या निदे शेत् श्रभिनिधानाल्परूपतस्य ध्रुवस्य काल: कृच्छुस्व स्युर्मवेत्। कियानपि श्रल्पीयानपि कालः कथंचिह्हीकार्यं प्वेति भावः।

It seems that the ₹केटгन of the Ath. Prat. (cp. II. $38-39$ and I. 103) is more or less related to the धुष of this Prāt. ; especially cp., in this connection, Rg. Prāt. VI. 45 and Ath. Prāt. II. 38 and I. 103.
VI. 44. The reading परक्षमे in the Sütra is not supported by Uvata; also see p. 211, 1. 2: परक्रम(in Comm.). In the example महत्तदुल्ब्बम् M. Müller thinks that abhinidhāna takes place after $l$. I think it is wrong, because in that case it would be a case of ₹वरेपध. The example given of रेफेगध in the Comm. does not seem to be quite appropriate ; because, the doubling of $g$ after $r$ being
obligatory according to VI. 4, it can be an instance of परक्रम. The example given in P $\mathrm{P}^{1}$ is पराबक् which is better, as the doubling of $k$ cannot take place here according to VI. 7.
VI. 46. On the five kinds of svarabhaktis一करिएी ( or करेगु ), कुर्विंशी, हरिएी, हरिता ( or हारिता) and इंसपदा-recognized in the Sikṣa literature, cp. Y. Sikṣa $98-101$, S. Bh. Śikṣa 3j-41, M. Sikṣa 102-105, L. Sikṣā II. 2-4.
VI. 49. Like the previous Sūtra, Uvata takes this Sūtra also as applicable only to the case of the breathings. In that case it would follow that the author does not say anything with regard to the duration of svarabhakti in such cases as श्रच्चन्ति. I therefore very much doubt the accuracy of the above veiw of Uvaṭa; cp. Ath. Prāt. I. 101, 102 ; Vāj. Prät. IV. 16 ; Tait. Prāt. XXI. 15-16.
VI. 52. Prof. M. Müller takes this Sūtra as prescribing the absence of svarabhakti. But it is not at all supported by the commentary. First of all, it is quite natural to take VI. 51 and 52 as exceptions to VI. 50. Moreover, the svarabhakti in the examples of this Sūtra being longer according to VI. 48, it is more natural to accept its existence in such cases than in those where a doubling takes place and where svarabhakti is shorter according to VI. 49 ; cp. Ath. Prāt. I. 101-102 ; Vāj. Prāt. IV. 16 ; Tait. Prāt. X XI. 15-16.
VI. 54. The aspiration of the first mutes in the examples of this Sütra is not regularly shown in the MSS. On the doctrine of this Sūtra cp. M. Síkṣā 134.
VI. 55. On the question of the relation between स्या and कशा, cp. Mahā., Kāś., Pada-m., Śabda-k. and S. Kaum. on P. S. II. 4, 54 : चन्वितः स्याज, as well as M. Dhātu. on the root चत्विक्: व्यक्कायां वाचि. Cp. also P. Man. on P. S. VIII. 3, 6 : पुम: खय्यम्परे. See also Varṇa-r. 165 :

> ख्याधातोः खययो: स्यातां क्शौ। गाग्यं मते यथा । विक्या डsक्श्रातमित्येतन्माध्यन्द्दनविरोधक्रत् ॥.

The reading क्शातै, instead of स्यातैा, in this Sūtra is supported, not only by the Comm., but also by the context ; cp. ऊव्मेदृं पथमं सपर्शम् in the previous Sutra. In this connection, cp. also M. Müller's Rg. Prāt., Introduction, pp. 13 and 30.

## PATALA VII

P. 217, l. 4. It may be pointed out here that the words पित्ववु: and मातृaतु: do not occur in the Rgveda.
VII. 10. The first counter-example उते ने etc. is misunderstood by M. Müller. There is no question here of हि or नहि . What is intended is that the word जुषेत is not finally lengthened. In the next counter-example it is necessary to add अजूयन्तम् in order to show the change of $i$ to $y$.
P. 221, ll. 21-24. With regard to the passage यत्तु भाव्यम्पहात् etc., given as a marginal note in $\mathrm{B}^{3}$ and adopted in the Comm. in $\mathrm{B}^{2}$, it should be noted that युक्ते नाभि ह्यरएगा: occurs in $\mathrm{P}^{1}$ as a counterexample of VII. 10.
VII. 33. पद्दाद़े is an श्रधिकार and as such should be taken as understood in all the following Sutras of this Paṭala.

All the MSS. of Uvata's Comm. include the last line न्वेववर्ज etc. in this Sütra, though Uvaṭa explains the Sūtra in three parts: (1) सक्ष्व etc., (2) न्वेववर्ज etc., and (3) रोपे etc. But for the evidence of the MSS. it would, therefore, have been more natural to divide this Sūtra into three Sutras. It is interesting to note that $\mathrm{P}^{\mathbf{1}} \mathrm{P}^{\mathbf{2}}$ explain the same as three distinct Sütras.

On the irregularity in the quotation of the word ध्रनग in this Sūtra cp. Introduction, p. 19.

It is to be noted that, while both $p^{1}$ and $p^{2}$ read धवय in the Sutra as well as in the commentary, P and $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}}$ read श्रावय before its example in the Comm.
P. 236, l. 9. मृग्यमुदाहराएम - There is no doubt that this is the original reading here. The example श्रच्छा बदा तना गिरा (see foot-note), as already pointed out by Prof. M. Müller, does not suit here, because it does not fulfil the condition पादादै़ prescribed in this Sūtra.
P. 237, l. 3. Note that the Vedic Concordance wrongly reads श्रधा ख्वा for श्रद्य त्वा.
VII. 34. The repetition of the words श्रध यत् in this Sütra seems to be quite superfluous. The reading of $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}}$ and $\mathrm{C}^{3}$ shows that an attempt was made to get rid of it ${ }^{1}$. But that it is an original reading is shown by the metre.
P. 247, l. 12.-परे दृति-All my MSS. (also $\mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2}$ $B^{n}$ ), excepting $P$, read -पर इति. $P$ alone ${ }^{2}$ has -परे। इति (sic). I have adopted -परे हूति, as -परे is obviously a nominative dual and as such there is no possibility of any Sandhi.

1. Cp. also Appendix I.
2. See however Appendix I.

## Patala VIII

VIII．1．श्रन्तःपादम् is a new धधिकार in opposi－ tion to पादִ⿸\zh14द⿺𠃊 understood in Sūtras VIII．1－47．

As would appear from the Comm．，Uvata takes विम्रहे in this Sutra as connected with the words that are to follow the word or words to be lengthened and regards it as an श्रधिकार，i．e．， generally speaking as understood throughout this chapter．

$$
\text { P. 252, 1. 2. महगा— Cp. VIII. } 13 .
$$

VIII．12．न：कारे－The use of－कार in such cases （cp．VIII．37）is rather noteworthy；cp． वर्गाक्कारः（P．V．on III．3，108），वर्यकारे। निर्देशशको（Tait． Prāt．XXII．4）．

VIII．18．Both Regnier and M．Müller have adopted the reading स व－instead of स च in this Sütra．I have preferred the latter reading in the Sutra as well as in the Comm．，because the addition of a－to the words न：स：is quite unneces－ sary，because though d－is a part of the next word in the passage of the Rgveda where it occurs Uvata does not take notice of this fact here as he does in IV．97．，and because च is better suited to the context as it connects the group of words न：स：to दे $\overline{\text { दे }}$ ．Preads च（for a－）in the Sutra as well as in the Comm．The reading a－must have arisen through the similarity of writing a and $\bar{\nabla}$ in the older MSS．（cp． $1^{2} \mathrm{C}^{5}$ ）． $\mathrm{C}^{2}$ and W are the
only Text MSS. which have distinctly preserved the original reading.
VIII. 40. Cp. XVII. 22-23 and Rg. Anu., Pari-

VIII. 41. On the Comm. प्रतिषेषधिकारे etc. cp. M. M. ${ }^{1}$ It is very doubtful whether the Comm. as given by me is the original one. The readings found in $B^{2}$ etc. are perhaps based on the supposition that the passage श्रनुण्डुभस्तः etc. is a quotation; cp. इब्युफ्रवात्, But I could not find this passage or anything similar to it either in the Rk-sarvãnukramaṇi or in the Chandonukramanī.

To me it seems that श्रनुष्टुभस्ता: etc. is not an exact quotation. In that case the passage may be explained as follows:-यत पवंविधस्पलेपु यन्र ब्यूहन द्वादशान्चरं लिझ" भवितुमहंति तत्रापि सर्षतन्नुक्रमण्याम् "द्दाम्यां विराट्स्वराजा" (Rg. Anu., Paribhāṣă III. 5) इति सूत्रानुसारं च्यूहमनाश्रिल्य ग्रतुष्टुभः ( स्वराजः), बृहलय ( विराजः) वा हृ्येवमेव उचयते। ${ }^{8}$ त₹मादुभयेरपि (पच्वयेरथवा श्रनुण्डुब्वृह्टये।:) दशाप्षर एवायं पादे। भवति। न तु ठ्यूहेन द्वादशाक्षर:।
$\mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{\mathbf{2}}$ read the passage as follows :-(sic) प्रतिषेधाधिकारे वातह्य म्रहयमनर्थक। द्वादशाष्वरव्वाष्पदस्य। व्यूहेन द्वादश्शाष्वर एवायं पादो भवति। ग्रत पवेदं चातस्येति पहांस्येदि दरामं (महास्येति दसमं $\mathrm{p}^{2}$ ) भवति। न सर्वानुक्रमण्यामुक्तं। शनुष्टुभस्ता: (श्रनुभस्ता: $p^{1}$ ) ख्वराजो बृहलो वा विराजो ठ्यूह हल्यनूहः। त夫मादपि दशान्षर एवायं पादे़ भवर्यत परवेदं घातस्येति पहामनर्थक भवति। मत्तंस्येति तत्र स्थाने पठन्ति 1. It may also be pointed out here that both

1. Cp. also Appendix I.
2. Cp. Sadguru-siṣya on this Sūtra.
3. Cp. R.g. Ana. and Ch. Anu. on RV. X. 17, 13.
$p^{1}$ and $p^{2}$ read मर्तर्य (for वातस्य) in the Sutra. $p$ reads सर्वंत्रानु for सर्वानु- in the Comm. ${ }^{1}$
P. 273, I. 13. वृत्तार्शायबबीयस्षात्-Cp. XVII. 25-26.
P. 277, 1. 21. लघावित्यधिकारनिवृत्वर्धम् -For this श्रधिकार see VIII. 35.
4. The reading सर्षत्रानु- or छन्दोडनु- (according to the marginal note in $\mathrm{B}^{3}$ ) would probably suit the context better ; but none of these readings is supported by any other MS.

## PATALA IX

IX. 1 (P. 279, l. 3.). Instead of हल्येतयोः:सतो: Preads : (sic) सर्षपदानानमंताः प्लवंते बसु मघ छह्येतयोः परयो: सतो:।. ${ }^{1}$
P. 279, 1. 7. पादान्ताधिकार- - See VIII. 48.
P. 279, 1. 17. श्रश्तःपादाधिकार- -See VIII. 1.
P. 280, l. 1. For दधिम etc. see VIII. 15.
P. 280, l. 5. नकारस्य लोप:-Refer to IV. 65.
P. 280, 1. 10. पादादिस्पस्य न स्यात्-Because श्रन्त:पादम् (IV. 42) is understood in IV. 46 also.
P. 280, l. 15. एतज्ज्ञापकम्र refers to "न पाददिस्भ्यस्तन्त:पादकार्यायि भवन्ति " (see lines 3-4 of the same page).
IX. 18. In connection with the exceptions enumerated in this Sūtra refer to IX. 1, 4, 6, 11 and 14.
IX. 21. In connection with this exception refer to IX. 1, 14 and 17.

Both M. Müller and Regnier have already pointed to the repetition of the word सुग्नयन्ता in IX. 18 and 21.

Obviously there is no justification for this repetition.
IX. 26 (P. 294, l. 13). श्रवयाबिदु-Cp. IX. 32.
P. 294, l. 15. P reads ध्वकारान्त- for दकारान्त- ${ }^{1}$
IX. 31. M. Müller is wrong in translating the word त्रिध्या: as 'consisting of three consonants'.

1. Cp. also Appendix I.

वर्या means simply 'a letter' or rather 'an articulate sound '; cp. XIV. 1, XIII. 21. Besides, the उदय of the lengthened vowel in श्रावय, for instance, can consist of three Varnas only if $v, a$, and $y$ are all counted. Thus Uvaṭa is quite right in saying : श्रकार उचाराारों दप्ठण्यः; cp. मामहे as an illustration of मामह in the next Sūtra's Comm. Moreover, the construction of this Sūtra as adopted by M. Müller is not quite correct. The Sütra consists of two sentences and they should be translated as such ; cp. Uvata, also IX. 34 where the word घ्रत्यय is synonymous with the word उद्य here.
IX. 43. With regard to this exception, cp. IX. :0, 32 and 34 .
IX. 45. With regard to the exceptions, cp. IX. $3 \%$ and 34 .
P. 310, ll. 11-13. अध—भवति. It means that in the absence of the addition of श्रा to कियति, the latter would, after combination with ई, appear as कियती, and in that case it would be difficult to distinguish कियति from कियती.
P. 311, 1. 5. It seems that जैपिकम does not really belong to the Comm. and has been taken from a marginal note. ${ }^{1}$
P. 311, ll. 7-8. उभयन्र refers to IX. 43 and 52. qर्वृत् refers to the note of Uvata on ससाहे in the Comm. on IX. 50.

1. Cp, also Appendix I.

## PATALA X

X. 3. पदे़न च ब्यवेतं-ब्यवायि च. Cp. II. 78.
₹ स्रुप्तान्बम्. Cp. IV. 83.
"ल्लुतादी़ि. Cp. II. 75-77.
₹क्मनेनेति बुप्षवत्. Cp. IV. 21.
हता पिस्युत. Cp. V. 17.
श्रावर्तम:. Cp. IV. 40.
₹्वसारमकृृत. Cp. IV. 88.
वीरास पतन. Cp. II. 72.
P. 315. The readings ₹वसारमक्कृत (for ₹्वसारमकृत) in line 5, and वीरास एतन (for वीरास इतन) in line 7, though based only on $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n} 1}$, are obviously the original ones, as they are consistent with the readings हते पिश्नित and ग्रावर्तम: given in the Samhita form in line 1.
X. 4. In my translation of this Sütra I have followed the first interpretation of Uvata. The Sūtra is necessary because, as Uvaṭa points out, पदेन च न्यवेतें यत् etc. in the preceding Sütra is applicable only when an श्रनानुपूर्ल्यं कहिता is preceded by a word; cp. XI. 13 and 15 where both the kinds (सपूर्ष and श्रपूर्ष) of such Samhitás are treated separately. The second interpretation, which is contradictory to what has been prescribed by the preceding Sutra and is based on the fanciful explanation of च by वा, is an attempt to reconcile

1. Cp. also Appendix I.
this Patala to the views propounded in the next Patala ${ }^{1}$; cp. XI. 11 and 33.

P. 318, ll. 11-12, 14. नराशंसमिति नराशंबम् ।. M. Müller writes the second नराशंसम्म with an avagraha. His foot-notes on pp. CCXV and CCXVI show that he did not notice that the word समास in X. 16 does not mean a compound but only a word which is divided by an avagraha in the Pada text ; cp. Uvaṭa: समासंग्न्ववगृद्याएि पदानि. That is why he shows avagraha in नराशंसम, though it is not supported by the MSS. (as he himself says) nor by the Pada text. Cp. Ath. Prāt. IV. 49, 50 : देवताद्दन्द्दे च (नावम्रह:)। यस्य चेत्तरपषे दीवोरो ब्यअनाद़ै।.
X. 16. It is to be noticed that $\mathrm{PP}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2}$ all read समासान्तं (for समासांस्तु) in this Sutra and explain it so in the Comm.
P.320, l. 9. The reading समासंस्स is probably a mistake for समासास्, otherwise तानि in the same line is quite superfluous.
X. 17. Both $\mathrm{P}^{1}$ and $\mathrm{P}^{2}$ (not P ) read इतिपूर्वेंबसधानं in this Sutra and also explain it so in the Comm. ; cp. C ${ }^{4}$ W, also M. Müller's edition of the Rg. Prāt., Introduction, p. 30.
P. 321, ll. 1-2. Thus the proper accentuation
 not ₹ajंरिति ₹वं:
2. Cp. my Introduction (Oxford, 1922), p. 33.
X. 19. Another technical term for the samayas is गलितपषानि. It is to be noted that each and every repeated passage is not a समय. The name is given only to certain repeated Vedic passages which are defined in works dealing with the गलितपद्वनि.
X. 20. नकारस्पोष्मवद्वृत्तम्. Cp. IV. 65-80.

प्रगृद्यस्य प्रश्लेप:. Cp. II. 55.
It is to be noticed that नकारस्य ऊष्मवद्वृत्तम् here refers to all the three cases of लोपरेफेण्मभाव of the final $n$ dealt with in IV. 65-80.

It further shows that the underlying principle in all the three cases is the same, i.e., treatment of $n$ as an ऊँननू.
X. 22 (P. 323, l. 3). Cp. IV. 39, V. 55 and IV. 40.
P. 324, ll. 2-3. The परिम्रह in जुघुन्त्त: takes place according to श्रन्तःपदं च येषां स्याद्दिकारोडनन्यकारितः (X. 7).

## PATALA XI

XI. 3. The use of the word द्वियेनि in the sense of a diphthong is to be noticed. Instead of शमीध्वम् -स्सात् $\mathrm{PP}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2}$ read (sic) समीगाव (-गव $\mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2}$ ) इति भ्रवसाने स्यात्। ; cp. $\mathrm{B}^{2} \mathrm{~B}^{\mathrm{n}}$. On श्रधिगा३ं cp. P. S. VIII. 2, 107.
XI. 5. The reading पू्̃व (for पूर्वो ) in this Sütra, though against the balance of the manuscript evidence, is supported by the Comm. and also by the fact that उत्तर in this and नतं in the preceding Sutra are used in the neuter. Cp. also पद्म् in XI. 7.
XI. 8. Cp. IV. 40, 94 and 98.
XI. 10. It is to be noticed that the word रफक is here used in the sense of 'nasal quality' and not in its usual sense of 'a nasal sound'. गुए is used in the Pāninian sense ; cp. P. S. I. 1, 2. श्रागम means 'appearance' and not 'an insertion' as usual. Cp also Mahā. I. 3,22: श्रागमी गुएवृद्धी श्रातिष्षते।.

It appears that the shorter text of the Comm. in $\mathrm{B}^{3} \mathrm{~B}^{\mathrm{n}}$ and originally also in $\mathrm{I}^{2}$ is not the original one. Probably it originated from the practice of abbreviating passages in MSS. by using some such mark of abbreviation as ' 0 '. Afterwards this mark also seems to have been omitted. P agrees, for the most part, with $\mathrm{B}^{\mathbf{2}}$ in reading the longer text of the same.
XI. 13. The reading पद्ध व्यवायि in this Sütra, though against the balance of the manuscript evidence, seems to be the original one, because it is supported by such independent MSS. as W and $1^{1}$, and because it is more natural ${ }^{1}$. The wrong reading seems to have arisen through the influence of the word पदव्यकेतं. $\mathrm{PP}^{1}$, however, read. पद़्यवायि.
XI.14. With reference to लत्क्तयाप्त् in the Comm. $\mathrm{B}^{3}$ adds on the margin: लत्तयेये शास्त्राश्रय: कारयम्।
P. 332, l. 3. It is to be noticed that P is the only MS. ${ }^{1}$ of Uvata's Comm. which reads शकारश् after इति.
P. 332, l. 6. I have relegated शुनश्चिच्छेपं निदितं to the foot-notes, as it is not wanted here. It is struck out in $\mathrm{I}^{2}$ and it appears that it was wanting in the MSS. used by Reg. and M. M.
XI. 15 (P. 332, l, 15). Instead of तदा p reads तस: which is evidently a better reading.
XI. 17. A comparison of the variants with respect to the Comm. of this Sūtra will show the composite origin of $\mathrm{B}^{2}$ which has mixed up the readings of $B^{3}$ etc. with those of Reg. etc.
XI. 25. The words सहेतिकारायि etc. being in the nominative case (cp. सेष्मaान ), the gender in समासंप्र is obviously irregular ; cp. समास हति p. 339, 1. 2.

1. Cp. also Appendix I.

On the curious expression सेष्मवान् ${ }^{1}$ in the Sutra cp. Introduction, p. 23. The reading चोष्मवान्त is certainly better, but is not supported by any MS. (or by $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}}$ ) of Uvata's Comm. except P , which, together with $\mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2}$, reads घोठमवान्त (orv उउमवान्) in the Sūtra as well as in the Comm. But taking into consideration the corrupt state of the Comm. of this Sūtra (see below) in $\mathrm{B}^{3} \mathrm{~B}^{2} \mathrm{I}^{2} \mathrm{~B}^{\mathrm{n}}$ (not in P ) it is likely that the original reading was चोष्मवान्. On the other hand, it is also possible that P here, as in some other places, has been influenced by the MSS. of the P. Vr.

The reading-येगं (also in $\mathrm{PP}^{\mathbf{1}} \mathrm{P}^{\mathbf{2}}$ ) seems to be the original one, because a long syllable is required by the metre which is throughout regular in this Patala with only one exception : दूगाशाfor दूएार-in XI. 40.-येागं seems to have been corrected to-येग-because the latter gives a better construction.
P. 338, ll. 11-12. The passage तेपु to श्रापयते is according to $P$ excepting गकारादिम् (for घकारादिम्प) which I have adopted from $\mathrm{P}^{1}$. It will be noticed that the passage is more or less corrupt in $B^{2} B^{8} I^{2}$ and $B^{n}$. ${ }^{2}$
P. 338, ll. 16-17. On the Comm. रत इति स्तः। etc. cp. M. Müller. It is not correct to say that 天त: does not occur in the Pada text with घति ; cp. ṚV. (Pada text) I.61, 8. P (also $\mathrm{P}^{1}$ ) reads (instead of ₹त्त दृति ₹तः। स्विति सु ।) बसू दृति वसू ।.

1. Or, can we not take it as सt + ऊष्मवान् ? Cp. सैष दाशरथी राम:.
2. Cp. Appendix I.

It seems to me that, in view of the difficulty that स्विति सु is not really a case of सहेतिकारायि but comes under the heading बनुक्कमे मध्यगतानि यानि च, the original reading here should be taken as स्विति सु। सक इति स्यः। (cp. $\mathrm{B}^{2}$ and Reg.). In that case ख्विति सु, even though not a case of सहेतिकारायि, will supply a reply to किं कारसम, and सत हति स्त: will illustrate सहेतिकारायि. It is also possible that स्त इति स्त: originally did not occur at this place ${ }^{1}$. In that case it must be assumed that either the same or another example of सहेतिकाराया together with its explanatory passage occuring before समास हति (p. 339, l. 2) is omitted in the MSS.
P. 339, ll. 1-2,5. In spite of the condition श्रन्तःपदस्थै: mentioned in V. 20, it is not at all clear why Uvata here refers to this Satra for cerebralization in स इति सः, स्विति सु, and स इति सः. For the first two cases he should have referred to V. 12 and V. 5 respectively ; but cp. Reg. and XI. 32.
P. 339, l. 16. श्रस्यैवापरा येजना-The difference between the two interpretations as given by Uvata may be brought out in the following words: प्रथमयोजनाया 'पदे या प्रकृतिहं हा तां प्रदर्श्शयेत् हत्यस्य प्रति-
 पदानां पद्तां घदर्शयेत्र्ं हत्यस्य अभवा केनलं परिम्रछस्यैव प्रतिपायद्वम्। I prefer the latter interpretation, mainly because it agrees with X. 7-9. As regards X. 20-22, they correspond to XI. 36-43 ; cp. also M. M. and Reg.

[^15]XI. 33. In this Sūtra as well as in its Comm. I have adopted वान्यतरेए (for चन्यतरेएा) against the balance of the manuscript evidence, because it is required by the context. The wrong reading seems to have arisen through the similarity of writing $च$ and a in the older MSS.; cp. note on VIII. I8. In the Comm. $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}}$ reads consistently aा, while the reading in $I^{2}$ is doubtful. It might be taken as वा- or चा-.
P. 343, 1. 15. Instead of the word निमिनहेते: (found in $\mathrm{B}^{3} \mathrm{I}^{2} \mathrm{~B}^{2} \mathrm{~B}^{\mathrm{n}}$ and Reg.) P and $\mathrm{P}^{1}$ read कस्य होता:.
P. 346, 1. 1. The passage श्रा च्चेता नि is given in the Pada text as श्रा। तु। श्रा। हत। नि।.
P. 349, ll. 5-7. The passage मदापदेशमिति to उफ्क: is given in P as follows :-(sic) महापदेशर्शमिति। महानयं पदेशः। यद्रतिकठचं चासय महएां सर्वांगि हि राम्बायि प्रतिकठं पख्यंते। सर्वशास्सार्धं प्रतिकरस्य विधित्कत:।. $\mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2}$ read it: (sic) महापदेशभमिति प्रतिकंउम्रहां। सर्वायि हि शाम्बायी प्रतिकंठमुपदिश्यते (-र⿰ं ते $\left.\mathrm{P}^{2}\right) \|$ सर्षशाम्बाधं प्रतिकठमुक्तमिति प्रतिकंठ वाध्य विधिरक्तः।.
XI. 44 (p. 250, 11. 5-6). P agrees with $\mathrm{I}^{2}$ in reading : न पूर्वकारितं विकारम्र।.
P. 250, ll. 8-9. The reading -धगतस्य (found also in P) or -घौस्य is obviously wrong and seems to be a mistake either for -uन्य or for -दिगतะ्य (or -द्विगस्य); cp. घन्तगताघये: in the Sūtra.
XI. 45. On the adoption of ar- (for चा-) in the Sutra as well as in the Comm. cp. note on चान्यत्रेग in XI. 33. According to M. M. वा- was the
reading also in his MS. a, both in the text as well as in the Comm. Reg. reads ar- in the text and it appears that the same reading was found in the Comm. in the Paris MS. In $I^{2}$ it is doubtful whether it is aा- or चा-. P, however, reads चr-in both the cases.
P. 350, l. 16. The passive form क्रियते in the midst of such active forms as विवनन् and धकुर्वन् is rather strange.

The misprint संदध्र should be corrected to भसंद्धत्.
XI. 46 (p. 351, ll. 7-8). With reference to नते रेफस्य च निवृत्तौ a marginal note in $\mathrm{B}^{3}$ reads : नतिमिति सून्नेय नते:, परेष्वघोषेधिवत्ति सुश्रेया रेफस्य च निवृतौ कृतायामिल्यर्थ:.
P. 351, l. 13. The reading दिव: पृथिन्या: (for दिव:पृथिब्यो:) as adopted by Reg. is wrong, as it, not being a compound, will not require any परिपह.
XI. 53. The accentuation of the passage हंसि न्य शैनिर्याम्य (RV. VIII. 12, 1) in the Pada and Krama is respectively as follows:-हंसि। नि। श्रि्रिशम्म। and

XI. 54. The accentuation of the two Vedic passages (RV. V. 35, 3 and IX. 86, 24), given in the Comm., in the Samhita, Pada, and Krama texts, may be respectively shown as follows :-
(1) था तैडवं : 1 ; श्रा। ते। श्भवंः 1 ; श्रा तें। तेsवं:।

 ध्रोगनुं।.
XI. 55. The accentuation of the two Vedic passages (R. RV . I. 8, 1 and X. 15, 5), quoted in the Comm., in the Samhitā, Pada, and Krama texts, may be respectively shown as follows :-
 सानसिम् ।.

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 ते'saन्तु I.The second element in the combination ते'saन्ब being unaccented, it is clear that the phrase cannot be taken as an illustration of the second part of this Sūtra, as Prof. M. Müller has wrongly tried to do. The reading ॠवंविद्युदात्तेन (for श्रवनिव्वस्यनुदात्रेन) in the extract from the Comm. given by M. M. is not supported by any MS. and is probably his own invention. The phrase, therefore, should be taken as an illustration of the शाकलविधान ${ }^{1}$ referred to in the Comm. of the same Sūtra. As for the second part of the Sūtra, which is identical with the preceding Sūtra (54), Uvaṭa simply says : श्रनियतो यद़ावर हल्येतस्य पूर्वसू ्रे निद्धि पृमेवोदाहरयम्म.
P. 355, 11.9-12. The passage यथेवं पूर्वस्यायं शेष: - शापनार्थम्म may be explained as follows. It means that the second part (श्रनियतो यदावरः) being not new and meaning practically the same as the preceding Sūtra (54), the first part of this Sútra becomes only a part or continuation (शेष:) of the

1. Cp. foot-note (शाकलविधानस्योदाइरयम्) from $B^{n}$ and $B^{8}$ in my edition, which finally confirms the view set forth here.
previous Sutra. If so, why should it be separated frcm the previous Sūtra? The answer is that it implies that even in case of उदात्तूर्वे नियत₹्वरोदये there are instances (as शाकले विधाने) where there is, not only परो विलोष:, but also पूर्वे विलोप:. Thus, according to the Comm., this Sūtra is to be construed in some such way: (1) उदात्तपूनें नियतस्वरोदये परो विलोप: (तथा) श्रवरः (शपि विलोपः) and (2) श्रनियतो यदा (तदा) श्रवरः।.
XI. 56. Samhitā form:-सेतारंर श्रोण्योे रसम् (RYV. XI. 16,1 )

Pada form:-सेतारार :। श्येण्यो:। रसम्।
Krama text:—सेतार श्रोण्यो : । ग्र्रेण्यो इ रसम ।.
IX. 57. The accentuation of the Vedic passages quoted by the Comm. may be shown, in the Samhita, Pada and Krama texts respectively, as follows :-
(1) उत देवा श्रवहितम (RV. X. 137, 1); उत । देवाः । श्रवजहितम ।; उत देवाः। देवा श्रवहितम् ।.
(2) पुरु पुर्भुजा यत्र (ṚV. V. 73, 1) ; पुरुर्। प्रुर्मुजा। यत्। 1; पुरू पुरभुजा। पुरुभुज़जा यत् 1.
(3) वाचं बदत्ता वद्क्म्य: ( $\mathrm{R} V . \mathrm{X} .94,1$ ); वाचम् ।

XI. 58.

Saminitā text—प या छृन्दो महे (ṚV. IX. 44, 1).

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Krama text－प्र यः। न छुन्द्यो। छन्द्दे महे।
XI．59．The accentuation of the Vedic passage इमं मे etc．（RV．X．75，5）is shown below ：－

> Samihita text—हुमं मे गके यमुने सरस्वति शुतुद्दि स्बोमम ।. Pada text—इ्मम । से। गू़े। यम्तुने। सरस्वति। शुरुदि । स्तोमम 1.
According to this Sūtra the Krama would include all these words into one group．

P．358，l．18．Correct सर天खती to सरख्वति．
XI．60．It is to be noticed that of all the text and Comm．MSS．including $\mathrm{PP}^{1}$ only $\mathrm{C}^{1} \mathrm{C}^{3} \mathrm{~B}^{3}$ have the correct reading न रुपं（for－चुरूपं）in the Sūtra．The wrong reading has also partly influenced the Comm．in all the MSS．except $\mathrm{B}^{3}$ ； cp．p．359，l．6．But that Uvata must have adopted न रूपं is proved by the words रूपं न लभते （found in all the Comm．MSS．）occurring twice in the last two lines of the Comm．of this Sütra．

P．359，1．9．The accentuation of तेsaç in the Samhita text etc．is as follows ：－

P．359，l．10．Correct नु इध्या to नू इध्या．
XI．61．For an almost similar use of श叉् with the ablative，cp．also XIV．64，XVI．5， XVII． 6.
P. 360, l. 6. The accentuation of श्रारेष्पन्थाम्म in the Samhita text etc. is as follows : श्राशेवपन्थाम्र 1 ;

P. $360,1.12$. In view of the reading शतोs位 in the Sutra, the reading श्रताइपि in this line seems to be a corruption of श्रतेऽधि' ${ }^{1}$.
XI. 66. पुराप्रसिद्ध याभ्रय- would be a better reading if supported by the manuscript evidence ${ }^{2}$; cp. पुराप्रसिद्दे: (XI. 69).
P. 363, l. 17. The reading श्रन्यतमसिम्मन् which is found practically in all the MSS. is against grammar, as the word श्रन्यतम is not a संनानमन्. Probably Uvata himself is responsible for the mistake. Cp. शन्यतमव् as a variant for श्रन्यतमं in the Comm. on II. 12. In view of this mistake the original reading there too is probably श्रन्यतमत्.
P. 364, ll. 4-5. In view of the very conflicting manuscript evidence I am very doubtful as to the correct reading of this stanza.
XI. 67. Instead of श्रसिघ्यत: and प्रसिप्यतो in the Sutra $P^{1}$ reads श्रसिद्धत: and प्रसिद्बतो respectively ; cp. $\mathrm{B}^{8}$.
XI. 70 (p. 366, l. 16). Though $\mathrm{B}^{2} \mathrm{~B}^{8} \mathrm{I}^{8}$ and $B^{n}$ all read पस्वालेन, I have corrected it to पाष्व्वल्लेन; cp. p. 362, 1. 12. ${ }^{1}$

1. Cp. also Appendix I.
2. But cp. Appendix I.
P. 367, ll. 1-2. The stanza प्रगाथे etc. in a different form (ध्रागाथेन पुरादुनं है्दा कुद्रो महामुनि: for the first line) is quoted in C. V. Bh., p. 23.
XI. 71, Cp. Ath. Prāt, IV. 108-109 : क्रमाध्ययनं संहितापददाष्व्रार्थम्। ₹वरोपजनश्चाहE: पदेष्डु संहितायां च।

## PATALA XII

XII. 1. The MSS. are not consistent in showing the avagraha in the single avagrhya words. given as examples of XII. 1-15. That the Sütras refer to words occurring in the Pada text-not in the Samhita text-is clear from XII. 16. I have shown the avagraha only in those cases where it is necessary for showing the application of a Sütra.

P: 368, ll. 7-10. Cp. N. Śikṣă II. 5, 1.
XII. 16 (p. 373, l. 15). उदा६रां भवति (also found in $\mathrm{P}^{1}$, but omitted in P ) which is found only in $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}}$ is undoubtedly the proper reading, as it is required by the context. That this is the original reading is shown by the fact that most of the MSS. add the same in the beginning of the next Sutra's Comm., where it is quite out of place and must have arisen from the reading given on the margin.
XII. 17, Cp. Ni. I. 1: तथान्येतानि चर्वारि पदजातानि नामाए्याते चोपसर्गनिपाताश्च तानीमानि भवन्ति।; Văj. Prāt. VIII. 52 ; Ath. Prāt. I. 1 ; Ar. S. II. 1 C, 28.
P. 374, 1, 1. P reads उदाहरां भवति before नाम; but it is omitted in $\mathrm{P}^{1}$.

XII, 18. C̦p. Ni. I. 1 : सर्वप्रधनानि नामानि।; Br. D. I. 42 ; Ar. S. II. 10, 28 : तन्र नाम सर्त्वाभिधायि.
XII. 19. Cp. Ni. I. 1: भावशधानमाइयेतमू 1 ; Br. D.I. 44, 45; Ar. S. II. 10, 28 : श्रविशिष्टलिज्रमास्यातं क्रियावाचि-

In view of the importance of the various readings of सधानु in this Sūtra, I give below the Sūtra and its Comm. from P and $\mathrm{P}^{\mathbf{1}}$ : -
$\mathrm{P}:$ (sic) तदाख्यातं येन भावं स्वागु:। तदाए्वातमिय्युष्यते। येन शबबेन वं श्रभिबधाति। चक्रा। भावं क्रिगामिध्यर्थ:। स पव धानुरित्युष्यते। हतं नुदेथां etc.
$\mathrm{P}^{1}$ : (sic) तदास्यातं येन भावं सघानुं। तदाल्यातमिस्युच्यते। येन शब्देन सहधातु नाम श्रभिब्धात्ति वका भावं कियमिष्यर्थ। न्योषतं हतं जुदेतां etc.

It is clear from these extracts as well as from the foot-notes on the Comm. of this Sütra that the reading सधान is supported by all the Comm. MSS. except P. The addition of स पच $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ धानुरित्युच्यते in $\mathrm{B}^{2}$ is obviously a later accretion, as the word सधातु is already explained in it by सधातुना. The reading सधातु is also supported by the general usage of the word घातु in the sense of 'a root' in this Prātisāakhya (cp., for instance, VI. 21, XIV. 44) as well as in other works. Cp., however, Bruno Liebich, Zur Einfuhrung in die indische einheimische Sprachwissenschaft II. §§ $25,36$.
XII. 20-21. Cp. Ar. S'. II. 10, 28. क्रियाविशेषिता: (or-विशोषकाः) प्रादय उपसर्गाः। श्रघ्ययाश्नादयो निपाताः।
XII. 21. The Comm. of this Sūtra as found in P and $\mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2}$ is given below :-
P. (sic) हततरे कतरे नामाल्यातोपसर्भेम्योsन्ये निपाता वेदितम्पाः । भ्साई च तांश्य।
$\mathrm{P}^{1}$ and $\mathrm{P}^{2}$ (sic) इतरे कतरे नामाल्यातेपसर्गेम्य: हतरे श्रन्ये ( - न्वे $\mathrm{P}^{1}$ ) निपाता (-पातादिता $\mathrm{P}^{1}$ ) वेदिततबत्याः। श्सान्त। एतां। उभा। वा। घा। सास्य। वां। श्रावं। वा। श्रपं। दूतं। नून। श्रस्बद्दे। कुवित्। शकव् (। $\mathrm{P}^{1}$ ) श्रथातः। श्रथ। श्रषो श्ररिष्तातये। विष्योर्नु ( जु $\mathrm{P}^{2}$ ) कं। श्रन्यश्चेक्षाभिगबुति । सहोजा ता सिवत् ( $1 \mathrm{P}^{2}$ ) गर्भे हृध्येवमादय:। मा( वा- $\mathrm{P}^{2}$ )दयस्व हर्येव-(-चव- $\mathrm{P}^{2}$ ) मादूयः।

The Comm. in $\mathrm{B}^{\mathbf{s}}$ etc. being more or less corrupt I have adopted the same according to $I^{2}$ etc. ${ }^{1}$ At the same time it appears that the Comm. as found in $\mathrm{B}^{3}$ etc. is perhaps the original one. Otherwise, it is not clear why this corrupt passage should have been adopted in $\mathrm{B}^{8}$ etc. from MSS. like $\mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{\mathbf{2}}$ of the Parrsadavrtti. Probably it was the corrupt state of the original Comm. which led a later redactor to change it to the simpler reading as found in $\mathrm{I}^{2}$ etc.
XII. 25. This stanza, exactly in the same form, is found in Vāj. Prāt. VIII. 54-55.
XII. 26. On this stanza cp. Br.. D. II. 90 and 93 :-

ऊनानां पूरखार्धा वा पाद़नामपरे कचित्। मितान्नरेषु पन्थेष्डु पररयार्धाहधनलर्थकाः ॥। इयन्त हति संख्यान निपातानां न विधते। घशाध्रकरणास्यैते निपाध्यन्ते पदे पवे ॥

1. Cp. also Appendix I. This comparison will also show that the best reading for the Comm. according to $\mathrm{B}^{3}$ etc. is that which is given on the margin in Ber. 394.

## PATALA XIII

XIII. 1. Cp. Ā. Śikṣā I. 1 ; Ṛ. T. I. 1 ; P. Śikṣā 6-7, 9; Tait. Prāt. II. 2, 4-5.
XIII. 3. Cp. Tait. Prāt. II. 7.
XIII. 5. कतरायाम्, found practically in all the MSS., is obviously a mistake for कतरेषम्म.
XIII. 9-11. Cp. Mahā. I. 1, 10: ₹ृष्टं स्पर्शानfं करणम्। ईषस्टृृष्टन्तःस्थानाम्। विवृतमूष्मएाम्। ईेपदिल्येवनुन्वर्ते। स्वरायां विवृतम्। ईैपदिति निवृत्तम्।.
XIII. 13. Cp. P. Śikṣā 6, 9.
P. 382, l. 1. Cp. P. Śsikṣā 9-10:-

सोदी़ीयो मूर्ध न्यभिहतो वक्तू मापथ मार्त:।
वर्षांअनयते तेषा विभागः पघ्रणा समृत:॥ ₹वरतः कालतः स्वानाद्र्यलानुप्रदानतः। इति वर्षविद्: प्राहुर्निपुयां बबिबेघे ॥
P. 382, l. 19. It is to be noticed that the printed editions of the Tait. Prāt. read कर यविन्ययात् for कराविभ्रमात्.
XIII. 15-20. On these Sūtras cp. the following passage which is quoted in the Comm. on the Ath. Prāt. I. 10 (see pp. 346 and 591 of Whitney's edition):-

सस्थानैरूप्मभि: पृक्कासतृतीयाः पथमाश्य ये।
चतुर्थाश्र द्वितीयाश्र सपप्धन्त इति स्थितिः॥
श्रपर श्राह। चतुर्थो हकारेयति।
पन्चैव प्रथमान् स्पर्शानाहुरके मनीषियः।
तेषां गयोवसंचयादान्यभाव्यं प्रर्तंते ॥


#### Abstract

जिद्नमूलीयशाषसा उपध्मानीयपष्चमाः । एतैगुर्यं स: समन्विता द्वितीया इति तान् विद्धुः ॥ त एव सह घोषेया तृत्तीया हृति तान्त्र विदुः। ऊष्मएा च द्वितीयेन चतुर्था इति तान् विदु: ॥ प्रथमा: सह घोपेया यदा स्युरनुनासिकाः। तानाहुः पब्चमान् ₹पर्शंस्तथा वर्शगगुएाः समृताः ॥


XIII. 19. Cp. Tait. Prāt. II. 11: भूयान् प्रथमेम्योडन्येपु.

On the quotation प्रथमद्दितीया: etc., ascribed to the Padakāra here by Uvaṭa, cp. $\bar{A}$. Sikṣā IV. 2-5, Mah । on I. 1, 9.
XIII. 27 (P. 389, l. 2). All the Comm. MSS. (also P ) read प्रयेजनं मृग्यमुदाहराएम्. This addition of उदाहराएम to मृग्यम being obviously a mistake, I have relegated the same to the foot-notes; cp. also M. M. and Reg.
XIII. 29. The Comm. श्रसंदिग्धान्-व्यास्यात्यः (also in P) suggests that Uvata may have read the stanza श्रसदिम्धान् etc. (III. Stanza 18) also here in the text. But no trace of it is to be found in any of the text MSS. It is however noteworthy that the above passage is wanting in $\mathrm{p}^{1}$.
XIII. 30. On the word समापाह cp. Ath. Prāt. IV. 117, 124-125, as well as XIII. 31, below.

My translation of this Sutra is rather different from that of Prof. M. Müller. In the first place, he seems to translate समापाद्यानि as predicatively, while $I$ translate it as an attribute. A reference to श्रम्तःपदं तु सर्षँ्रैव in IV. 41 will
confirm my standpoint. Secondly, he takes पूर्वपौौ as referring, not to the words श्रअ्ञ:पा: and दु: ${ }^{\text {g }}$ themselves, but only to their first parts. The Comm. qूर्घपद्याविति tकेम् etc., however, shows clearly that he is wrong in this respect. Cp. also the Comm. on I. 62.

## XIII. 31. Cp. M. Ś Sikṣā 108: पत्वाल्व्वमुपाचारो दीर्घोभावस्सथैव च। <br> यतिमन्पदे निपघ्चन्ते तत्समासा(?-पा)घ्लन्क्ताम् ॥

XIII. 32-33. Cp. Whitney on Tait. Prāt. I. 34, where his statement with regard to the Rg. Prāt. is obviously wrong in view of these two Sūtras.
XIII. 34-35. Cp. S. Kaum. on श्रक: सवर्यों दीर्घ: (P. S. VI. 1, 101), and its commentary (L. Śekhara) by Nāgeśa. Cp. also Mahā.: यत्तदेफ़ाप्परं भक्षे: (on the Pratyāhāra-sūtrās : एश्रोड् । ऐश्र्रौच् ) and योsसौ तकारे लकारस्तदाश्रयः प्रतिपेषो भविष्यति......येउसौ ककारे रेफसदाश्रयं यात्वं भविष्यति (on P. S. I. 1.9). See also Mahā. and Pada-m. on P. S. VIII. 4, 1.
XIII. 36. A marginal note in $\mathrm{B}^{3}$ reads : श्रन्ते पदान्त्ते तिष्षतीलन्तस्थः। तदितरोडनन्तस्थः। पदमघध्ये वर्तमान इलर्यरः।.
XIII. 38 (P. 393, l. 15). संधितब्यानि, though supported by MSS. and $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}}$, is obviously a wrong reading ${ }^{1}$.

1. Cp. also appendix I. It is to be noticed that $G^{2}$ reads संधिभब्यानि for संधितब्यानि.
P. 394, ll. 1-2. Instead of कण्ठयोष्ययोः $P$ reads कण्ब्योष्योः: ह being obviously a mistake for -cain all the MSS, and $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}}$, I have corrected the former to the latter.
XIII. 39-40. Cp. Mahā. I. 1, 9: एवमप्यवर्यास्य एबोश्य सवर्खसंज्ञा प्रामोति। प्रशिलप्टावर्एावेतै।। श्रवर्शस्य तर्धाँ छोश्र सवर्शसंज्ञा प्रामोति। विवृततरावर्णावेतै।। and I. 1, 48: इमावैचै

 on VIII. 2, 106.
P. 394, ll. 8-9. On the reading श्र ई ऐ। श्र क श्रैप, adopted by me in preference to those given in the foot-notes, cp. the Comm, on XIII, 41 : इवर्गोंवर्खायोमू"यसी मात्रा। भ्रल्पीयस्यनर्चांस्य।.
XIII. 40. In my translation of this Sūtra I have followed the second interpretation of Uvata. It is to be preferred to the first interpretation which, though quite natural, is based on the irregular Sandhi in श्रवरेडप्टथक्रुती.
XIII. 41. Cp. Tait, Prāt. II. 26-29 : श्रकाराष्धमैकारौकारयोरादि:। सबृतकरातरमेकेषाम्। इकारोडज्यर्ध: पूर्घंस्य शेष:। उकारर्वूत्रस्य I.
XIII. 42. Cp, Tait. Prāt, XXII, 11-12 : मन्द्रमध्यमतारायि स्यानानि भवन्ति। तथैकविंशतिर्य मा: ।, also XXIII, 10-11: उरसि मन्द्रं कण्ठे मध्यमं शिरसि तारम् । मन्द्रादिपु त्रिषु स्थानेषु सक्ष सक यमाः 1 ; and P. Síkṣā 7-8; N. Síkṣā I, 1, 7.
P. 396, ll. 1-2. Cp. Mahā. J, 2, 29-30: समाने प्रक्रम इति वक्षव्यम्। क: पुन: प्रक्षम:। उरः कण: शिर इति ।.
P. 396, 1. 3. Cp. Śäñ. S. VIII. 14, 1 : मन्द्दया वाचा प्रातःसवनम् 1.

XIII, 44, Cp. N. Sikṣā I, 1, 12 and I, 2, 5.
P, 396, l, 12. Whitney adopts कृष्ट (for कुष्ट) in Tait. Prāt. XXIII, 12. But the reading 契区 is supported, not only by the N. S'ikṣā, but also by the other editions of the Tait. Prāt.

XIII, 48. Cp. Mahā. I. 1, 70 : ये दि दुतायां वृत्तौ वर्याच्मिभागधिकाधते मध्यमायाम् । ये मध्यमायां वर्शांच्विभागाधिकास्ते विलम्बितायाम् ।

XIII, 49. This stanza occurs in the same form also in Y. Sikṣā 54 and N. Sikṣā 1, 6, 21; cp. also M. Sśkṣāa 3-6.
XIII. 50. This stanza occurs in the same form also in L. Śikṣā VIII, 9. For other readings of the same cp. Y. Sikṣā 15-16, P. Sikṣā 49, and M. Sikṣā 138.

The reading द्विमाश्रां which I have adopted according to the Comm. MSS. is not supported by any text MS.

## PATALA XIV

XIV. 1. On faults in pronunciation cp. Maha. ( Āhnika I, p. 13) : श्राकृध्युपदेशास्सिद्धमिति घेस्संवृतादीनां प्रतिषेधे वक्षण्यः। के पुन: संवृतादयः। संवृतः कलो ध्मात एयीकृतोडम्बूकृतोर्धंके भ्रस्तो निरस्त: भ्रगीत उपनीतः क्षिवण्या रोमश इति। श्रपर श्राह।

प्रंत्त निरस्बमिलनि्बतं निर्हृत-
मम्बूकृतं ध्रातमथे विकम्पितम् ।
संदृृमेयीकृतमर्धकं दुतं
विकीरामेतःः ₹वरदेपपभावना: ॥ दति
श्रताऽडन्ये ब्यक्जनदेपापः ।
Cp. also Ch. Up. II. 22, 5 :—सर्वे स्वरा घोषवन्तो बलवन्तो वक्रव्या इन्द्रे बलं ददानीति, सर्व ऊष्माएोड्रस्ता श्रनिरसता विदृता वक्षम्याः प्रजापतेराव्माने परिददानीति, सर्वे सपरां लेशेनानभिनिहिता वफ्रम्पा मृल्योराह्मानं परिह्राखीति।

Cp. also P. Śikṣā 31-35.
P. 399, l. 17. The reading स्थानकर \डपक्टष्टे given by Reg. is based on wrong Sandhi which is probably due to himself.
P. 399, l. 21. The reading ब्यासेזविवेक: is supported by $\mathrm{B}^{3}$ and M.M. $\mathrm{B}^{3}$ reads ब्यासेा श्रविवेक:. $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{I}^{2}$, like Reg., have ब्यासे विवेक:. As ब्यास is generally opposed to समास, the proper reading, I think, would be ब्यासेा विवेक:.
P. 400, l. 5. विलनिबतिन though supported by a majority of MSS. does not seem to be the original reading here. The reading विलायितेन given by Reg. ${ }^{1}$ is preferable and is an appropriate translation of सुपिरेय.

1. Cp. also Appendix I.
P. 404, l. 7. इस्येकोर्ध्ध: probably means इल्यनर्धन्तरम.
XIV. 30 (p. 405, l. 16). As would appear from the foot-notes, the MSS. of Uvata's Comm. and $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}}$ read कण्ध-for कण्ठ-. I have corrected the same according to $\mathrm{P}^{1}$ which reads कण5-(also found in the Tait. Prat.).
P. 405, l. 16 and P. 406, ll. 1-2. The quotation : उद्य-विसर्जनीय: being more or less corrupt in all the MSS. (also in $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}}$ and $\mathrm{P}^{1}$ ) I have corrected the same from the Tait. Prāt. II. 47-48 where it occurs and whlch is evidently referred to here as शाम्बान्तर by Uvata. The omission of the words : हकार—सस्थाने। is evidently a case of omissio ex homocoteleuto and must be due to the occurrence of the same word सहथाने twice in the passage.
P. 406, ll. 5-6. It is not clear as to who are referred to here as एकंपाम्म by Uvata. None of the other Prātiśākhyas, as far as I can say, prescribes an insertion of a Yama in cases like भ्रस्मे or विण्यु:. The only breathing after which a nasal sound (variously called as $n \bar{a} s i k y a$ or Yama) is allowed by the Ath. Prāt. (cp. I. 100: हकारान्नासिक्येन) or the Tait. Prāt. (cp. XXI. 14 : हकारान्न समपराब्नासिक्पम्न) is $h$. That insertion also is a fault according to the Rg. Prāt. ; cp. XIV. 35 : ऊष्माणं वा घोपिएस्तश्रयत्वम्. Cp. also Vāj. Prāt. IV. 161.
XIV. 36. I have adopted the reading श्रविक्रमा (for श्रविक्रमन्न ) in this Sūtra against the
balance of the manuscript evidence, because it is supported by the Comm. as well as by the context ; cp. XIV. 33. On the interpretation of this Sūtra cp. M. M.
XIV. 37. Following M. Müller and Regnier I also have, both in the text as well as in the Comm., corrected परिवात्यन्ति to परिपाद्यन्ति. It is very strange that the mistake is common to all the text MSS. (including W) as well as to the MSS. of Uvata's Comm. (including P). It is interest. ing, however, to note that $\mathrm{P}^{2}$ reads परिवादयन्ति in the text as well as in the commentary. $P^{1}$ omits the word in the text but agrees with $\mathrm{p}^{2}$ in the commentary. Cp. also the note on IV. 72. Cp. also IV. 15, 23 ; V. 25 and XV. 12 where the word परिपष्ठ derived from the same root is used in the sense of Anusvāra in place of $m$.
P. 409, 1. 11. It is to be noticed that both $\mathrm{P}^{1}$ and $\mathrm{P}^{2}$, like $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}}$, give श्रसर्जि रध्ये यथा as the example for the word रथ्य:.
XIV. 47. I preferred the reading श्र्र्के to श्रस्यद्य, because I thought that the latter reading was out of place here on account of the condition श्रयकार: in the Sütra. But if that is so, it would be difficult to explain how that reading, found in some of the oldest MSS., has arisen at all. I am now inclined to think that श्रस्यद्, not श्र्के, is really the original reading. In view of Sütra VI. 55 : क्शातौ खकारयकाराउ एके, if we take ग्रह्यत् as derived from the root क्शा, it obviously comes within the
scope of this Sūtra and can serve as one of its examples. It would appear that this idea did not strike either M. Regnier or M. Mülier. The original emendation of श्रख्यद् to श्रव्के seems also due to the non-realization of the above fact.
P. 414, ll, 6-7. ग्रयं-दप्षव्य:-This remark refers to सम्बारन which consists of the three words सम् । उ। ग्रारन्. Instead of this passage $B^{n}$ reads: श्रर्थवरोनायं पादः । बृत्तवशेन जु ( = तु) रेक्गः (=रेषएः) समिस्यादि: पादः। श्रयं वृत्तवशेन पादैकदेशारे दप्रण्य:।.
XIV. 54. To illustrate, respectively, the three alternative explanations of this Sūtra, given in the Comm., $\mathrm{B}^{3}$ reads on the margin: (sic) तैंड्, मन्ति। तङ゙ घ। तँ घंन्ति.
XIV. 55. It must be noticed that both P and $P^{1}$ read परक्रमं in the Sūtra as well as in the commentary ${ }^{1}$. The reading परिक्रमं does not seem to be the original one, because, had it been so, it being used here for the first time must have been explained by Uvata.
XIV. 58. It seems that Uvaṭa must have taken the word विक्रमां in the Sutra as विक्रमां ${ }^{1}$ and not as श्रविक्रमणं, because even those MSS. which read श्रविक्रमएं in the Comm. do not do so consistently, showing thereby that the latter reading in the Comm. is a later alteration. Moreover, विक्क्मयां is by itself sufficient to give the meaning of दिर्वचनाभाa:.

[^16]XIV. 62 (p. 423, ll. 8-9). With the Comm. पादमाश्राहलर्थ: cp. Uvata on II. 4. The reading found in $B^{2}$ and M. M. (a) seems to contradict the view given in the Comm. on II. 4; cp. उभयंतोदीीर्घा पादे़न्नमात्राकाला. Cp. also the view referred to the वृत्ति in the foot-notes there.
P. 423, 11. 16-17. For the stanza cp., besides M. Sikṣā 97, also Y. S'ikṣā 93 and N. Sikṣā I.6, 11.
XIV. 63. On this Sütra cp. Mahā. I. 1, 39: नहि दोपायां लक्ष्रामसित.
XIV.64. The readings धर्म:, युक्तेन, प्रतिपश्रा, and -दर्शी which I have adopted against the balance of the manuscript evidence are obviously required by the context and as such seem to be the original. ${ }^{1}$
XIV. 65, The literal translation as I have given of this Sūtra is as vague as the Sūtra itself. Moreover, the translation of करावावस्थया as 'in the same position' also seems to be doubtful. Probably the Sútra means that while pronouncing the vowels one should begin from the position of $a$.
XIV. 65, 66. The Comm. of these two Sūtras as it stands does not seem to be quite satisfactory. The Comm. given for S .65 is probably an interpolation. If that is so, S .66 can be taken as a part of $S .65$, in which case the Comm. given

1. Cp. also Appendix I.
for S .66 will refer to both the Sütras and will appear to be quite satisfactory. ${ }^{1}$
XIV. 69. There is no doubt that the reading सैतेन शास्रैंन्न in the Sutra which is supported by some of the older MSS. as well as by $\mathrm{P}^{1}$ is the original one. The Comm. is obviously in favour of it; cp. शास्रैनेन विशिष्यते. The reading सैतेन शास्त्रेय which is found in P and in some other MSS. is obviously wrong, as it is wanting in a negative word which is necessary here. The impossibility of this reading must have given rise to the comparatively modern reading नैतेन शास्त्रे , which is, first of all, not supported by the Comm. Secondly, शासt्धेया in that case will refer to the objection raised in the the preceding sutra-a sense which is contrary to all the usage of the word.
2. Cp. also Appendix I.

## PATALA XV

## XV. 1-4. Cp. G. Dh. I. 52-53 and 58-60 :

 पायिना सम्वमुपसंगृद्यानमुम्छमधीहि भो इल्यामन्द्रयेत गुरम्म । तः्र चचुर्मनाः । गुरो: पादोपसम्रहयां प्रातः। अवानुवचने चाधन्तयोः। घनुज्ञात उपविरोश्राउ .ुखो दचिएतः शिष्य उदब्, मुखो वा।Cp. Ā. Dh. I. 2, 6, 24-25 : एकाध्यायी दृ चियां बाहु घर्युपसीदेत्र। यथावकाशं बह्वः। and I. $3,10,15$ and $17-18$ : गुरसस्थिधौ चाधीहि भो इस्युक्व्वाधीयीत। उभयत उपस्पहामघधिजिगासमानस्य चाधीर्य च। ग्रधीयनेपु वा यत्रान्यो ब्यवेयादेतमेव शब्दमुर्त्रुज्याधीयीत।
XV. 5. Cp. Vāj. Prāt. II. 51 : प्रयावश्च ( $=$ सरोदावात्तस्ञिमात्रश्च भवतीद्यर्थ: ) ; Tait. Prāt. XVIII. 1-7: श्रोकारं तु प्रयाव एकेर्धवृतीयमान्रं घुवते। उदात्तानुदात्तस्वरितानां कस्मिंभ्विदिति शैल्यायनः। धुतश्रचयः कौण्डिन्यस्य। मध्यमेम स धाक्रयेगः। स्वरितः पुनिश्नान्नाय गयेः। उदात्तो वाल्मीकेः। यथापयेगं वा सर्वेषां यथाप्रयोगं का सवेषामा ।; A. S. S. 2, 14 : चतुर्मांग्रोsवसाने.

For a detailed description of श्योम see also G. Br. I. 1, 16-27 [ cp. especially : स श्रोमिस्येतद्चरमपश्यद् द्विवर्यों चतुर्मां्रम् ( 16 ); न माम्म (=श्रोंकारम्) श्रनीरघिख्वा घाक्षया घक्म चदेयु: (23); ₹वरितोदात्त एकात्तर श्रोंकार झ्रग्वेदे। जैस्वर्योदात्त एकाष्बर श्रोंकारो यजुर्वेदे। दीर्घंज्लुतोदात्त एकाचर श्रोंकारः सामवेदे। हस्वोदात्त एकाच्बर श्रोंकारोडथर्षवेदे़। उदात्तोदात्तद्विपद्र श्र उ इल्थर्धचतघ्नो मात्रा मकारे ब्यअनम् ( 25 )].

On स्वाने cp. S'áñ. S'. I. 1, 30 : संख्वारन्यायता च शब्दानाम् (Comm. : समिर्येकीभावमाचष्ट। स्वारः स्थानम्। एक स्थान मन्द्धादि कार्घम् । शब्दानां धननीनामिस्यर्थः।).

The reading -रंपूर्वातुवाज्त: in the Sutra though against the balance of the MS. evidence is
supported by the Comm. It is also found in $\mathrm{P}^{\mathbf{1}}$. With reference to चतुर्मात्रो-जुछात्त: $I^{9}$ adds in a marginal note:-श्रस्य प्रयावस्य चतुर्मात्रस्य पूर्वमर्षमनुवार्ता भवति । उत्तरार्धमदानरं भवति।

The Comm. किमिदं स्थानम् to उक्रानि भवन्ति, even as constituted by me, is not at all satisfactory. It is due to the corrupt state of this portion in all the MSS. I would emend it as follows : किमिदं स्थानमिति। उपіशुध्वाननिमदोपष्दिमन्मन्द्रमध्यमताराशि (cp. Tait. Prāt. XXIII.5) स्थानानि। निषादे पख्रमे मन्द्रमष्यमतारेतु स्थानेपु (एकसिमनू) स्थाने प्रयोज्यः स्यात्। तैनैव प्रकारेय प्रयां कुर्थात्। तान्येतान्युस्हानि भवन्ति ।. The corruption might be due to the loss of the sign of abbreviation like ' 0 ' after sपiंगु, which might have stood for the reading ध्वान to-तारायि. For similar corruptions of passages involving quotations from other works, cp. p. 4, l. 15, p. 5, l. I and the foot-notes for the Comm. on XIII. 44. Cp. in this connection N. Sikṣa I. 2,16; I. 4, 6. But it is still to be seen whether this statement of Uvata is supported by any other authority. Cp. in this connection $\bar{A}$. S'. II. 17.
P. 429, 11. 8-9. घ्रस्माभिसत्त्तम: पव्यते (for श्रस्साभिस, to पछ्घते ) is the reading in $\mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2}$.
XV. 6. Cp. G. Dh. I. 61-62 : सावित्री चातुवचनमादितो अक्षया श्रादाने। श्रोलूएरोडन्येग्नापि।; $\bar{A}$. Dh. I. 4, 13, 6: श्रोंकार: Еवगंद्वारं तसाद् अक्माधेर्यमाया पतदादि प्रतिपथेत ।; Vāj. Prāt. I. 16, 18 : श्रोह्रार: स्वाध्यायाद़ी। श्रोंकारं वेदेकु ।.

XV . 7. On the Comm. यक्तकर्मयि तु etc. cp . Śàn. S'. I. 1, 23 : तेनार्धंंमुत्तरस्या: सधायाषस्यति पा⿷ं बा चहत्तनतमिलाचचते; cp. also Ā. S. I. 2, 10.
XV. 9. The reading श्रैप्रयुक्तं in the Sūtra (as against श््विप्रयुक्तं) is supported by a majority of the older MSS. as well as by $\mathrm{P}^{1}$ which reads श्रहै:पयुक्तं. P reads श्राचैपयुक्तं. That श्रष्षैप्रयुक्तं must have been the orignal reading is also supported by the fact that $\mathrm{B}^{2} \mathrm{~B}^{\mathrm{n}}$, which read श्रचिभ्रुक्तं, in the sūtra, also read घ्रचैप्रयुक्तं once in the Comm. Moreover, the word चिर्र in the sense of नैम is nowhere else used in this Prātiśākhya. Thus the reading श्रच्चिप्- must have arisen from श्रन्चैप्रon account of the old method of writing पृष्टमात्रा as in श्राषेप.

It is clear from the Comm. that in his first interpretation of this Sütra Uvaṭa takes श्नैन्न्युक्तं as qualifying श्रप्रफ्रम or both श्रप्तक्रम and उपस्थितम, and not independently. Both Regnier and M. Müller are obviously wrong in taking it in the latter way, because रोदेसी इति which is taken by them as an example of श्रन्नैप्युक्त is clearly an example of उपस्थित.

I, in my translation, take the word श्रक्षैप्रयुक्तम् as qualifying only ध्रपृक्षम् ; because उ in उद्धेति (= उप्र + उ+ पति) besides being an उपस्थित is also an श्रृृक्त. This is supported also by the second and third alternative interpretations of the Comm.

The text of the Comm. श्रपरे- स्यात् is not quite satisfactory due to the corrupt state of the same in the MSS. Its chief difficulty lies in the fact that the nature of the qाठन्तर (if that is the original reading) which is suggested by the

Comm. is not quite clear. Perhaps some clue to it might be found in the additional reading श्रृक्ष सक्ष नैप्रयुक्षमिति found in $\mathrm{B}^{2} \mathrm{~B}^{n}$. If so, the meaning of the above passage may be brought out clearly if we constitute it somewhat in the following way:

श्रपरे —उकाराकारयोरपि सर्वोदात्तमिय्येव सिद्धर्वादृक्तमजैप्रयुक्कमिल्यनर्थक भवति-तस्मापाठान्तरेए वर्णयन्ति। श्रपृक्तं सन्र चैप्युक्तमिति । उद्देति यथा। ननु श्रत्रापि उपस्थितमिर्येव सिद्रम्। सल्यम, नियमार्थंमिद्म ( श्रर्यात् 'श्रमृक्तं न नैप्रयुक्षम्' इति) उच्यते। इह मा भूत्र। क। उदेति। उदु ज्य देव: दूृ्येवमादी ( ग्रैज्षैर्युक्ते) तु (उक्ष-) नियमात् स्यात्।.
XV. 10. It is worth considering that the statement दैैपदे वाधिके वा in this Sūtra seems to be rather contradictory to Sūtra 14, below.
XV.11. The reading निर्वाच्येडति (for निर्वाच्चे तु) found in some MSS. is not supported by Uvaṭa nor by $\mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{\mathbf{2}}$.

On निर्वक्षक्ये and निरक़े cp. निराह in XI. 16, 27, 60 and निस्युंवन्र in XI. 62. It shows that निर्प्वच् is to be taken here in the sense of 'to explain.' In that case, the reading गुरो: ${ }^{1}$ is to be preferred to गुरौ in the Comm. Moreover, श्रावरंयितुम् ${ }^{1}$ (cp. footnote) seems to be a better reading than श्रावर्तंयन्त.
XV.12. The remarks of Uvata-कस्य निदर्शंना-नीियेतदागमयितब्यम्-show that he was not quite clear as to the real purpose of this Sutra. But no difficulty remains if we take it in connection with the preceding Sūtra.

1. Cp. Appendix I.

प्राक्कतमूबम्बधिम् is explained in $\mathrm{P}^{1}$ as follows :(sic) पाकृतमूबमसधि:। शार: हुरं प्रध्यंचं जगार। श्रमिः शुचिमततम:। घस्ते हंति पतयंते। यः शंवरं पर्वंतेकु।

The Comm. seems to take श्रसंयुक्तम् in the unusual sense of Pragrhya. I take it with \$परम. In that case, it should be examplified, not by यन्नृभिर्नॄं च्र , but by ध्रभुभ्य: (see foot-notes). ${ }^{1}$

It is noteworthy that a great deal of difference is found in the Comm, on this Sütra in the different MSS.
P. 434, 1. 1, ग्रर्धर्चोदकँपु is omitted in $\mathrm{PP}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2} .{ }^{1}$
XV. 16 (p. 435, l. 2). The words विशिलघं-कर्यादिस्यर्ध: in the Comm. seem to be based on the word मृद्ववमेग in the Sutra, It is for this reason that I have, following P and $\mathrm{I}^{2}$, added the word मृद्ववमहयेन before प्रविमहेय. ${ }^{1}$
XV. 19. The Sütra really consists of two Sutras and ought to have been explained by Uvata as such. It is noteworthy that $\mathrm{P}^{\mathbf{1}} \mathrm{P}^{\mathbf{2}}$ explain them as two Sūtras.
XV. 20. The reading द्विपदाधर्धर्चा which is supported by the Comm. is only found in $\mathrm{C}^{3} \mathrm{MB}^{\mathrm{n}}$, and M.M. The Comm. श्रादिपह्यम् - बच्चते (found also in P ) is omitted in $\mathrm{P}^{\mathbf{1}} \mathrm{P}^{2}$. Cp. Reg., M.M.

XV .21 . Cp. Ā. Dh. I. 2,7, 2 : नापपर्यावर्तैत गुरो: प्रष्धियीक्षल्यापेखात्र I.

[^17]XV. 27. There seems to be no doubt that the reading भ्रगण्या: in the Sutra is the original one. It is found in $\mathrm{P}^{\mathbf{1}}$ and $\mathrm{P}^{2}$. Even those text MSS. which read गण्या: here read श्रगन्या : in XVIII. 58. P reads गण्या: in this Sūtra, but श्रगण्या: in XVIII. 58.
XV. 32. For the परिधनीया म्क्र cp. Āś. G. III. 3, 4: स यावन्मन्येत तावदृधीरैयैतया परिदधाति। नमा बक्षयो नमोडस्ववन्नये नम: पृथिष्यै नम श्रोषधीप्प:। नमो वाचे नमो वाचध१तये नमो विष्याके महते करोमीति।

## PATALA XVI

XVI. 7. Cp. Nid. S. I. 6 : देवासुरायां ब्न्द्धोभिराष्मनश्च घजापतिः। सक्ववर्ग चकारैकमृपीयों मझ्ञवोढने ॥
P. 442, l. 11. It is to be noticed that the reading शबिच्छन्दोभि:, adopted by me on the basis of $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}}$, is also supported by P and $\mathrm{P}^{1}$.
XVI. 1-9. On the nature of the metres of Prajāpati, Devas, Asuras and Resis, cp. Pin. S. Adhyāya II, Nid. S. I. 6, Upanid. S. III. The following chart would make their mutual relation quite clear :

P. 443, 1. 9. The Comm. एवं etc., is found in $\mathrm{PP}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2}$ as follows :-पवं समाहरे बह्मयो गापश्री बट्र्र्रिंशदृ्क्रा वेढ़ितष्या।
XVI. 13. At the end of the Comm. of this Sutra $\mathrm{PP}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2}\left(\mathrm{cp} . \mathrm{B}^{8}\right)$ add : तत्र श्लोकः। एकोत्तरो यज़ुर्वंग:

साझो वर्गसतु द्युत्तरः। ॠचां तु उ्युत्तरो वर्गो बाद्मो वर्गः षळु त्तरः ॥. The words तन्र शलोक: show that the stanza though included in some text MSS. is not really a part of the text.
XVI. 10-13. On these Sūtras cp. Pin. S. Adhyāya II, Upanid. S. III. The following chart would help to make the relation of the metres of Yajus, Rc, Saman and Brahman quite clear :

|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

XVI. 14. The Comm. on this Sūtra given in $P$ is almost the same as that supplied on the margin in $I^{2}$. $P$ reads सतथा एकधेतरे in the Sutra. It should be noticed that सकषा in the Sūtra is not supported by the Comm. given in P (cp. $\mathrm{I}^{2}$ ). The Comm. is, however, omitted in $\mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2}$ which read सक्रका हव नेतरे in the Sūtra.
XVI. 16. On चर्वारो वा षळच्चरा: cp. Pin. S. III. 8: श्राथं चतुष्पारतुभि: ।, Upanid. S. I : चतुष्पाचच्चेद्नायम्री षडष्षरे:।, Nid. S. I. 2.
XVI. 18. The reading बड्वान्य:, which is supported by a majority of the Comm. MSS. and apparently also by the Comm., is probably the original one. For the form ष्ट् in the sense of षट्क: cp. XVI. 24. Cp. also Saḍguru-sisya on Rg. Anu., Paribhāṣa IV. 3.

On the Comm. of this Sūtra cp. M.M.
The word पद in पदपङ्कि obviously means 'a $\mathrm{p}^{\text {ada'; }} \mathrm{cp}$. Mahā. IV. 1, 1: पदशब्दः पादशब्दसमानार्थोsकाराग्तरश्क्नन्दसि रर्यते। तस्या: सकान्चरमेक पदम्। एक: पाद हध्यर्धः।
XVI. 19. The passage इन्द जुष्छ etc. also occurs in A. S'. VI. 3,1 with the variant दरी हह for हरीश. I have referred it to the S'añ. S., because it is probably earlier in date than the $\bar{A}$. S'. The printed text of the Sán. Ś., however, reads हरिह् for हरीह. Preads हरी दह, while $\mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2}$ have हरिह.
XVI. 23. On the omission of the word यथा, found in some MSS. at the end of the first half of this stanza, cp. M.M.
XVI. 33 and 35. A reference to my translation of these two Sūtras would show that the words न्यंकुशिरा and तनुशिरा occurring therein should really be taken as न्यंकुगिरा: and तनुशिरा:. I do not know any rule of grammar by which the forms न्यं कुरिरा and तनुशिरा can be accounted for. Still, strangely enough, both the words ending in $\bar{a}$ occur very often ; cp. for example, Rg. Anu., Parībhāṣā V. 4 and 5, and its commentary by

Saḍguru-siṣa. Both M. Müller and Regnier also take these words in the same way. I think this is only due to a mistake which must have originally started from not realizing the fact that in cases like न्यंकुशिरा निचृत् (XVI. 33) and तनुशिरा नाम (XVI. 35) the Visarjaniya is really dropped on account of Sandhi. For another example of the same sort of mistake cp . श्रतिच्छन्दा for श्रतिच्छन्दा: in XVII. 9.
XVI. 38. The remarks like उदाहरायां वक्ष्यति in the Comm. on this as well as on other Sūtras seem to be superfluous. They are generally omitted in the older MS. $\mathrm{I}^{2}$. In giving them, however, I have followed the majority of the Comm. MSS. The same remarks apply to those cases where the Comm. as adopted by me seems a mere repetition of what is already stated; e. g., cp. the Comm. on XVJ. 63.
P. 450, l. 13. The reading श्राधन्ती found in all the MSS. as well as in $B^{n}$ is clearly a mistake for श्राध्धान्लयद; cp . श्राधन्ल्लै। in XIV. 27.
XVI. 50. On the word पद in the sense of a

XVI. 53. Instead of the first line of this Sutra P reads:

नवाष्ट दशश सहैक: परमेष्ट यदि पादाः।
$P^{2}$ reads :
नवाष्टा दश सहैकः परमेष्टी च यदि पादाः ॥
XVI. 65. On the Comm. of this Sutra. cp. Reg. and M. M.
XVI. 66. The reading बैराजजागतै: पादैर् in the Sutra is also supported by $\mathrm{PP}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2}$.
XVI. 76. It is noteworthy that at the end of the Comm. on this Sütra, which is slightly different in it, P adds : (sic) श्रधचा कचित्। श्लेकादूर्थे न पठंति। पादविषनेन उक्तवात्। घपरे छंदेाविचित्यसिद्धानामेव पादानां पादविषानर्वाव्। पादानेंशयिकनु (?) शध्वा हति।
XVI. 77. With reference to the second line of this Sütra $B^{3}$ writes, on the margin, छेषकं. After
 इयं पवं सपादनीयेति भावः।

The line स्पाते to - विंशके, with the variant पादान्तो for पाद्वान्ते, is also given in $\mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2}$. It is, however, omitted in P. The fact that the line is not at all taken into consideration by the Comm., coupled with the evidence of those MSS. (W and P) in which it is omitted, would suggest its spuriousness, as is clearly stated in the marginal note in $B^{8}$, referred to above. At any rate, the sense of प्रति to ससविंशके is not at all clear. It may be a reference to a passage where an example of this metre is found. But so far I have not been able to trace it.

If the line is regarded as originally forming a part of the text, the stanza, with the exception of the words प्रति to -विंशके, may be construed and explained as follows :
( कस्पा अपि शहच:) श्रर्धे (पूर्वार्धे उत्तरार्ष चेत्यर्थ:) एतयोव्यूं इयोः (०४ तमे ०र तमे च सूत्रे विहितयेष्व्यूं हये:) सह (एकम्र) संपाते (संखिणाते

सति) महासतेबृहती (भवति)। अयं भावः। यथेकस्यामृष्थि पूर्वर्ध उत्तरार्धे च द्वादशान्वरपाद्स्य श्रमान्चरपादस्य श्रघान्वरपादयेर्वां सह सनिपातो भवति समेब्य च श्रष्टच्वारिं शाद्णरायि भवन्ति तदा महासतेषृहती वेदितब्या।

On this stanza, cp. Sadguru-sisya (on Rg. Anu., Paribhāṣā X. 2.) :
 महासतेपृह्ध्युक्ता सा नाप्रोक्रक्रमादर:॥
XVI. 86. This Sütra with its Comm. precedes XVI. 85 in $\mathrm{PP}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2}$. That this is the original order is proved by all the text MSS. (except $\mathrm{B}^{1}$ ) and by the words पूर्वा and तु occurring respectively in the two Sütras. I have therefore retained this orignal order in my text of the Prātiśákhya. The other Comm. MSS. and $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}}$ which I have followed for the order of the Sutras in the Comm. seem to have changed the same according to the context which requires that a metre of 72 syllables should precede that of 76 syllables.
XVI. 92. On this Sūtra cp. the Khila-Anukramañ and the Khilāni according to the Kasmir MS. (Apo. Rg. pp. 110, 123-126). According to the Khila-Anukramañ (Apo. R.g.p. 110): श्रा सूस् ससाथर्धंयस् सुभेषज धाग्नेय: घकृती:(?-तिः) कृतिराकृतिर्विकृतिस सकृतिरमिकृतिएरकृति:, the first line of this Sütra should read as : शा सू: प्रकृतिस्तु कृतिध्रं वंपूर्वा ततर्व या।. It means that शा सू: (not श्रा सु as adopted in the Sutra), instead of being taken as an example of Krti, should be taken as an example of Prakrti and $\begin{aligned} \text { वुव }\end{aligned}$ as an example of

Kṛti. On श्रा सः: cp. also Macdonell on Br. D. VIII. 59.

According to the Khilāni (Apo. Rg. pp. 124125) महिणी should be the reading for मेषी and सर्त्रम् for सर्षस्य . The reading सर्षम् is also supported by a majority of my Text MSS.

As already pointed out in the foot-notes on this Sutra, I have constituted the text of this Sutra mainly according to the Comm. MSS. But the remarks of the Comm. : संकृतिस्तु न है तत्र । तस्मिन् सुभेषजेऽपि न विघते। एवं प्रायेप वर्शपन्ति। केचिद्रूर्ययन्ति। सकृते:-न वै一इय्येतदुद्धाहरासमिति clearly show that at least Uvata was not acquainted with the original source of the quotations. This is enough to show that the Comm. is not a sure guide for constituting the text of the Sütra. If so, the evidence of the Khilāni, just referred to, is worth considering. At the same time, it is also possible that the text of that original source itself might not have been quite identical with the text preserved in the Khilāni. The Manuscript evidence would also suggest the same.

## PATALA XVII

XVII. 2. In view of the next Sūtra which means that stanzas which are short or long by two syllables are respectively called Virājs and Svarājs, the terms Nicṛt and Bhurij in this Sūtra should be taken as restricted only to stanzas which are respectively short or long by one syllable ; cp. Rg. Anu., Paribhaṣā III. 4 and 5 : कनाधिकेनैकेन निचृद्भुरिजै।। द्वाभ्यां विराट्स्वराजै।; Pin. S. III. 59 and 60 ; Upanid. S. II : श्रैयैकान्तरहीना निचत्त। एकाधिका भुरिक्। द्दय्यूना विराट्। द्वर्यधिका स्वराट्। Nid. S. I. 6: ग्रथ निचददभुरिज: । या एकेनाज्ञरे ऐोनाईता निचृतः । श्रथ या एकेन ज्यायस्यम्बा भुरिज: . I have translated the Sutra accordingly. The Comm. as given in $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}}$ is also in favour of this interpretation. It is also supported by $\mathrm{P}^{2}$ which reads: (sic) एकेना ऊना निवृद्रुवति। य: शुक्र इव इति निचृत्। एकाधिका भुरिग्भवति। परि धामानि यानि ते इति भुरिक ।. $\mathrm{P}^{2}$ also agrees with $\mathrm{P}^{2}$. The Comm. is omitted in P .

It follows from the above that the text of the Comm. on this Sūtra as adopted by me according to ${ }^{1} \mathrm{~B}^{3} \mathrm{~B}^{2} \mathrm{I}^{2}$ is not quite satisfactory and is probably a later alteration.

For a similar case where, in view of the following exception, a general statement is explained in a restricted sense, cp. the Comm. on XVIII. 37, where the word दीष is supplied in view of the following Sütra. Thus, if this Sütra is

[^18]taken in this way, there is no need of reading بकद्यनाधिका as एकावूनाधिका, as suggested by Prof. M. Müller.
XVII. 3-4. It is rather strange that the Comm. गायत्र्यो to तदुक्फम, which according to $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{I}$ have given after XVII. 4, is given in the MSS. (also in P) before this Sūtra and in continuation of the Comm. on XVII. 3. Moreover, the words भगवता to उक्षम are not quite clear. Instead of गाघघये-तदुफ्षम् P reads: (sic) गायश्यूपे द्वाम्यां त्रिभिश्ष-
 भगवता सत्रयरासाव्येतदुक्तां।. It is followed by the stanza: था: काशिद्रि बहुपादास्त्त etc. In view of this interesting reading as well as owing to the fact that the Comm., referred to above, is generally given before XVII. 4, one is tempted to take that stanza as a quotation from some other work. But it is found in all the text MSS. At any rate the Comm. here does not seem to be quite satisfactory.
XVII. 5. The wording of the Comm. clearly shows that Uvata must have taken ताराड् as one word. This is confirmed also by the expression तराडादी़ीक beginning the Comm. of the next Sūtra. But the reason why he has done so is not at all clear ताराड् can easily be taken as ता: राड् ; and a comparison with Nid. S. II. 5 (राट्, सम्राइ, विराट्, स्वराट्, etc.) would show that it should actually be taken as such.
XVII. 6. On the word भक्कि, cp. Br. D. I. 72, 73 ; Ni. VII. 8. Cp. also the word विभक्ति as well as such expressions as सूष्भाजाज:, हविर्भाज: etc. (e.g. in

Ni. VII. 13). The word भकूल्या in this Sūtra can also be translated as 'attributively', but I have translated it as 'distributively' which I think is better suited to the context.
XVII. 6-12. For the deities of the metres cp. Br. D. VIII. 105-109, Pin. S. III. 63, Yaj. Anu. IV (pages 310.312).
XVII. 9. श्रतिच्छन्द्धा in the Sūtra should be corrected to श्रतिच्छन्दा: though $\mathrm{B}^{2} \mathrm{~B}^{3} \mathrm{I}^{2}$ all read मतिब्नन्दा. $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}}$ however has र्रतिक्धन्दा:.
XVII. 13-18. Cp. Pin. S. III. 65.
XVII. 19. Cp. Tait. Ār. IV. 5 : मा ध्रसि। श्रमा श्रसि। प्रतिमा श्रसि ।, and समा श्रसि। विमा श्रसि। उं्मा श्रसि।. Cp. also Maha. VI. 1, 74 : प्रमा घन्द: ; Madh. Yajur. XIV. 18 : मा बन्दः। प्रमा छन्श:। प्रतिमा धन्वः।.
XVII. 20. Cp. Nid. S. I. 5.
XVII. 21. Cp. Nid. S. I. 6 ; Upanid. S. II.
XVII. 22-23. Cp. Rg. Anu., Paribhāṣā III. 6 : पादप्रणणार्यु चु नैवसंयोगैकानरीभाषान् ठ्यूहेत्र.
P. 475, ll. 8-14. Cp. Deva-yajñika's commentary on Yaj. Anu. V (page 326) : श्रयं समानरथानै: स्वश्ज्यं वाय: ₹्वाभाविकेष्वेव यकारवकारसयोगेषु भवति। यथा...। यखादेशेन

XVII. 24. Cp. Nid. S. I. 7 : तः मध्य एव पद्वय नावस्येत्.
XVII. 37-38. Cp. Rg. Anu., Paribhāṣā III. 10:
 III. 3-6.
XVII. 39. Cp. Nid. S. I. 1 : चः हौवसचरमुपोत्तमं पादस्य सा जागती बृत्तिः। घं्र दीर्ष सा त्रैण्डुभी ।...श्रष्टाषरद्वादशाष्चौ लघुदृती। बशान्बरैकादश्शान्षर। गुछवृत्ती इति।

## XVII. 40. Cp. Nid. S. I. 1: पुतै: खल्बु खछ्वन्दुंसि वर्तिन्ते।

XVII. 42. For the Ekapadā belonging to Vimada cp. ŖV. X. 20, I : भदं नो श्रपि वातय मन:.

The passage श्रस्माकं-ग्रन्तानियर्थ: in the Comm. is without any corresponding text in this Sütra. Probably it corresponds to the words : श्रानुस्वेकपषा श्रन्ये श्रष्यासान्व (।with or without एकपातिन:) which though attached to the next Sūtra are not explained there by the commentator. If so, it is rather strange that the Comm. MSS. $\mathrm{B}^{2} \mathrm{~B}^{3} \mathrm{I}^{2}$ and $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}}$ read the words शहुस् etc. with the following Sūtra. In this connection it is, however, interesting to point out that P supplies on the margin, in the same hand, the line : श्रहुस्वेकपद़ा श्रन्ये श्रष्पासानेकपातिन: after मन्यते (see p. 482, l. 8), at the same time omitting it in the next Sutra (see also the following note).
XVII. 43. It is clear that the Comm. of this Sutra is not at all satisfactory. The first difficulty is that the Comm. does not take any account of the words : श्राहुस्वेकेकदा श्रन्ये श्रफ्यासान्त ; and secondly it is not clear what is the exact nature of the पाठान्तर referred to there. As in the preceding note, $P$ seems to indicate the way in which a solution to this difficulty can be found. It is therefore worth while to quote here, in full,
the Comm. on this Sutra as given in $^{1}$ P. It is as follows:-(sic)
(Sūtra) श्रध्यासानपि केचिच्वाहुरेकपदा छमाः।
(Comm.) ता तरेम तवावसा तरेमेद्येवमाद़ोनष्पासानपि केचित्त, श्राचार्या: काग्य्यः वृथग्मूताः पकपदास्ष्वाटुः सर्वां इमाः ॥
(Sutra) श्रावां सुर्नेडसिक्न्यां दे उतौ देवा: सिषफ्नु न:।
(Comm.) श्रसमाक तु इमाएकपदा ब्यवसिथताः। श्रा वां सुग्ने वरिमन् सूरिभिष्- उग्रम्। श्रसि 干न्यां यजमानेग न होता। उौौ देवा श्रनिबाधे स्यामेति दे। दिरिं हयमान्नावते। सिषकु न ऊर्जब्यस्य पुष्टे। केचिद्येतत्रूत्रद्दयं एकसूत्रं कृर्वा पाठन्तरेग वर्णयंति।
(Sūtra) श्राहुस्ध्वेऋपदा श्रन्ये ग्रध्यासानेकपातिनः।
श्रा वां सुम्नेऽसिक्न्यां हे वरी। देवा: सिषक्तु नः ॥
(Comm.) इर्येतालि एकपतिनः श्रभ्गासान् श्रन्ये श्राचार्याः एकप६ा श्राहुः। श्र्रसिमन्पाठान्तरे ता तरेम ता तरेम तवावसा तरेमेश्येवमाढ़ीनां पदानामनेकपातिना प्कपद़ाशंकेव न भवति ।
$P^{1} P^{2}$ (which add the first two lines of this Sutra to the last Sūtra) read in continuation of the Comm., after श्रह民्येव (p. 482, 1. 11) : -(sic) चध्यासानपि कंचिद्वाहुः। रेकपदा इमाः। ता तरेम तवावसा तरेमेष्येवमादी़नष्यासानपि केचिच्वा ( केरेचा $\mathrm{P}^{2}$ ) चायो भात्ग्य : पृथग्मूतानैकपदा श्राहुः।
 धिका: सति छंदसां चतुरच्तरात्। ग्रा वो (वा $\mathrm{P}^{2}$ ) सुक्ने वरिवन्मूरीभ: ब्यां। श्रसिक्च्यां यजमानेा न हेताता। बौौ देवा श्रनिबाधे स्याम। सिषक्षु न ऊर्जव्यस्य पुव्टे:। घध्यध्यासानेकपातिन श्रनसां श्रन्ये श्राचार्या एकपदा श्राहु:। श्रस्मन् पाठांतरे। ता तरेम तवावसा तरेमेघ्येवमादृीनों पुनःपाद़ानां। श्रनेकपदाध्यासनां एकनादशकरं न भवति।

1. $\mathrm{H}^{2}$ also agrees with P in having the Comm. practically in the same form. Cp. also Appendix I.

In view of all this it would seem that the Comm. of this Sutra as given by me is probably not the original one. In the first place the first line of this Sūtra, according to the Comm. itself, should go with the last Sutra. Then the next two lines (as in $\mathrm{P}^{\mathbf{1}} \mathrm{P}^{\mathbf{2}}$ ) should be explained as two separate Sūtras. After that the same two lines should again be taken as one Sūtra followed by the Comm. as adopted by me for Sütra 43.

If the Comm. of Sūtras 42 and 43 is constituted in such a way, the difficulties pointed out above would disappear altogether. But it is also possible that Uvata simply ignored the interpertation of older commentators and, instead of splitting this Sūtra into two, explained it only as one Sūtra and in the passage श्रसिमन् पाठन्तरे etc. he is keeping in mind that older interpretation. Even then there is no reason why the first line of this Sütra, which he does not take into account in the Comm. of this Sutra, should not go with the last Sutra.
XVII. 42-43. My translation of these Sūtras is rather different from that of the Comm. While the Comm. explains them in two parts, I translate them in three parts, according to the natural wording of the same. According to my interpretation the Sūtras express three views in the following way :
(1) Yaska holds that there is only one Ekapadā in the Rgveda;
(2) Some (צ्रन्ये) hold that the so-called Ekapadās are really पकपातिनेडध्यासा:; or, some (who agree with Yāska in holding that there is only one Ekapadā) say that other Ekapadās should beregarded as only एकपातिने זडषयासा:.
(3) Others (केचित्) make the addition of five more verses to that mentioned by Yāska and call them also Ekapadās, even though they may be श्रध्यासा: .

The three separate words यासकः, श्रन्ये, and केचिच् also show that the Sūtras should be taken as expressing three views.
XVII. 44. It will be noticed that the line सन्श्यतिम्छन्द्वां etc. is not explained by Uvata in the first part of his Comm. The variant of which he speaks in the Comm. probably refers to this line. If so, it means that the line was in his time found only in some MSS.-a conclusion not proved by the MSS. used by myself.

But the evidence of $\mathrm{PP}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2}$, as else where, throws some light on this point also. P first takes the Sutra as: सन्य्यतिच्छन्बसां पाद̣ा एकोएकर्षेय जागतात् । बोळशाचरपयं न्ता एकश्वापदादशान्र:।. After explaining and illustrating it, it adds : केचिच्पाठान्तरेया वर्खयन्ति। पाج़ा
 After this, the explanation of this qाठान्तर is given. $\mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2}$ mostly agree with P with the difference that the order of the two readings of the Sutra,
together with their explanations, is reversed, probably due to an error on the part of the scribes.
XVII. 45. For the hymn of Nakula, cp. Apo. Rg. pp. 106-107, and Br. D. VIII. 14.

## PATALA XVIII

XVIII. 1. On the word प्रगाथ, cp. Saḍgurusiṣya on Rg. Anu., Paribhāṣā XI. 1: प्राध्यंते समेल्यते घन्द्दा छन्द्द इति प्रगाधः ।
XVIII. 3. On the Comm. of this Sutra cp. M. M. and Reg. The Comm. shows (cp. पथा चा that the word प्यान्तयें should be taken as an adjective of विराजै, and not as a locative singular. As such the second line of the Sutra, strictly speaking, should be translated as: (This Pragatha), becoming (equal to) two Virājs with regard to both its pädas and syllables, is high ; (e.g.) स: (etc.).

According to XVI. 55 a Virāj consists of 40 syllables and 4 pādas, but as it represents a Pañkti, which consists of 5 pādas (cp. XVI. 54), it also may be said to consist of $5 p \bar{a} d a s$.
P. 487, l. 18. The reference ' $\uparrow-२$ ' should be corrected to ' $2-\beta^{\prime}$ '.
XVIII. 4. On this Sūtra cp. P. S. IV. 2, 55 : सेाsस्याद़िरिति चब्बन्द्सः प्रगाथेपु.
XVIII. 7. उत्यिहापूर्व: - उत्सिगेव उष्यिहा। श्रजादिस्वाह्दाप्। सा पूर्वा यस्य स उद्चिहापूर्ं:।
XVIII. 10. On the form महाषाहंतः cp. Saḍguruśiṣya on R. Rg. Anu., Paribhaṣa XI. 4.
XVIII. 12. The reading श्रशेा श्यति-(for जगार्यति-) is supported by all the MSS. of Uvata's Comm. as
well as by the Comm. itself. All the text MSS., however, with the exception of M, read जगल्यति-.
P. 492, l. 8. Cp. XVI. 68.
XVIII. 32. For the use of the word शुद as contrasted with सानुनासिक, cp. Mahā. VI. 1, 67 and VII. 2, 84.
XVIII. 39. After सुत: P adds : यं वं विसगेष्तरस्य गुर्सज्ञा न स्यात्र। नैष देाष:। न:कारे च गुरावकीति ज्ञापकाद् भविष्यति।
XVIII. 45. Cp. Nid. S. I. 6 :

यस्य कस्य च ₹च्ठन्द्स: संपद्ं कश्भिडिच्छनति।
चतुर्थ त干ग सख्याय तावतीराहरेहचः॥
XVIII. 46-57. Cp. Nid. S. I. 7.
P. 499, l. 16. श० is to be corrected to श० खि०.
XVIII. 58. PP $^{1}$ divide this Sutra into separate Sūtras and also explain them accordingly, as in Paṭala XV.

Both P and $\mathrm{P}^{1}$ read समभाहृवगणवा: and explain it as such.
XVII. 62. The Comm. of this Sutra is not only very corrupt but a large portion of it also seems to me quite out of place here. ${ }^{1}$ The words यो द्वादशाप्यायानो etc. and शाचार्पायां नमसकारं etc. have no relation whatsoever to this Prātiśakkhy. It is very likely that the Comm. on the last or the first Sütra of some other work like the Āśvalāya-na-gṛhyasutra has been by mistake attached to

[^19]the MSS. of Uvata's Comm. The Comm, is equally corrupt in P also.

The above note was written in 1921. Last year, i.e., in March 1935, fortunately as a mere chance, I came across only a few folios of a MS. named on its margin as गृद्यासि० भा०. On further examination it turned out to be a MS. of a commentary on the Ass. G. itself. But my joy knew no bounds when I discovered that my conjecture advanced in 1921 really turned out to be a fact, as the beginning of this commentary to a large extent coincided with the apparently spurious portion of the Comm. on XVIII, 62. The MS., I think, is that of the Siddhānti-bhāsya on the Ās. G. It is worth while to quote the beginning of the MS. here, which is as follows :-(sic)

हरिः श्रोम् ॥ उक्तानि० क्ष्याम:। उत्कानि म्याख्यानि कथितानि। कानि वैतानि। क उक्कानि। श्यन्याधेयप्रभृतील्याह वै बैतानिकानीध्येवमारम्येति
 विवन्चया उत्रस्यानुकीर्तनं करोति। तद्यपान्यम्नापि उक्ता देवताः। प्रदानानामुक्षा: प्रैणा इृति। तथेवं तत्रोक्तराबद्दय प्रयेजननवत्वादिहापि पयेजजनेन भवितन्यं। हृ तर्यो तटप्रवेजजनं। उक्तान्येव वैतानिकानि। वक्ष्र्यमायाना वैतानिकस्ञां निवर्वचति। गृस्यायीति स्ञान्तरेपदेशान्त भविध्यति। सभ्यक्समावेशदर्शनादुभयसंज्ञापृृत्तःः स्यात्। को दोपः। एतः्य समाज्नायस्येति यो योययं यं नियमः श्रारख्धः स एतेषामपि प्रसज्येत। चैतानिकसज्ञालाभाव। सति निथमे ममाग्ने वर्च हृति यभैकनवके चैर्वदेव: प्रयुज्यते एववमिहापि प्रसज्येत। ममागने घर्ष इति मध्येक समिध हति। इह दशर्चमिष्यते। श्रभ्म्पाषेयेग्त्रकालं

 पूर्वे घावयाएजावा: औौनकस्य कृतिः । श्रमी चस्वार: श्राश्वनायनस्य कृतिः।

एवमशालतां सज्ञां किमिति निवर्तयति। कथं पुनर्नानाशास्सभेद्३:। श्रागमादाचार्यम्यवृत्तिद्र्शनाष्ष। किमिति। यत् द्वाद शाध्यायंते त्र्यायां वाक्यानां श्रम्यास करोति। श्राचार्यायां नमस्कारदर्शनात्। त₹माब्वानाधवं। शार्मांतरख्वे प्राचार्यायां नमक्कार उपपघ्यते। तहमाक्षानाशास्यमेव। नानाशम्त्र्वे सिद्देडवापत्वत्वाधसज्ञां निवर्तर्यत। एकशास्त्रभावदर्शनार्ध संबंधः। संबेधे प्रये।जनं। पूर्ववक्षिध्या नियमा यथा स्युः। क: पुनरनिद्यद्वे प्रसंगः। पूर्वाएया
 एतदपि सिद्इं समन्वारंभसामर्थर्वात्। इदं तहिं तर्प्रोजजनं संबन्षे। नानाशास्तयोरेककार्य्यं यथा क्यात्। किं तत् पुरसतास्संज्ञा: परिभाषाश्च या उक्षासता इहापि कथं स्युः। etc.

## APPENDIX I

The following notes are based on my partial collation of some text as well as commentaryMSS. of the Rg. Prat., belonging to the different libraries of Paris, Berlin, Munich, Poona and Benares, and contain evidence which could not be utilized or incorporated in Vol. II; see Preface to that Vol., p. ii. For explanation of the symbols used for the MSS. as well as their detailed description see the Introduction in Vol. I.

## Page Line

13 तन् ( तं corrected to तान् ) सत्रपरासस् $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, Paris 215 ; तं सूत्र्यश्रस् $\mathrm{G}^{4}$; तं सम्रयशसं $\mathrm{H}^{2}$, Ber. 714.
15 विस्तरार्ध $\mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, Paris 215 ; विस्वारार्ध $\mathrm{H}^{9}$, Ber. 714.

16 ज्ञानार्थं पठनार्ध च येज्यते सा $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, Paris 215, Ber. 714 (Ber. MS. supplies -rा- of ज्ञाना- on the margin, and corrects काto प-) ; बहूदाहरपठनार्थ योज्यते सा corrected to ज्ञानार्ध पठनार्ध च येज्पते सा in $\mathrm{G}^{4}$; बह्डदाहरार्धायै नीडयंते च $\mathrm{H}^{\mathrm{s}}$.
18 तेग्म: घ्रमेयं $\mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, Ber. 714, Paris 215.
112 स चैष् ( $G^{4}$ corrects वै to बैष) पार्षष- (-दे $\mathrm{G}^{4}$ ) श्रेष्ट: $\mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, स व पारसतै श्रेष्ट: Ber. 714 .

21 विष्युमिन्रः $G^{4}$, तु विष्छुप्रत्रः $G^{8}$, भुजिण्खुपूत्र: $\mathrm{H}^{2}$.

21 शहयते $\mathrm{G}^{9}$, शिष्यते $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.
25 शास्रावतारं संबन्धं $\mathrm{G}^{8}$; शास्यावतारसंबधं $\mathrm{G}^{4}$; शास्तावतारसंबंध- Paris $215, \mathrm{H}^{2}$.

25 पड़चिधं परिकीर्तरयन्र (-कीन्तितंत $\mathrm{G}^{4}$ ) corrected to विषयं घ पयेाजनम् in $\mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$ and Paris 215 ; omitted in $\mathrm{H}^{2}$.

29 द्वादशाहिके $\mathrm{G}^{3}$ (-द्नि- corrected to -हि- ), $\mathrm{G}^{4}$ (-हि- rather indistinct), Paris 215 ; द्वादशाद्दिके $\mathrm{H}^{2} \mathrm{P}$.

316 दैवं येगार्षमेव च $\mathrm{G}^{8} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
4. 1-2 -समैंम्य इति (for -साध्येम्य:) $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, Paris 215 ; -सवैंभ्य इति। श्रनु: $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.

412 ज्योतिरजं तं प्राह्ह $\mathrm{G}^{8} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, Paris 215 ; ज्येतीरजतं घाम Ber. 714.
4. $13-14$ स अद्वमतमधययोनि सदसबे धुवं। महधच सथाख विश्वेलति जयोतिरुत्तमम । $\mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, Paris 215, Ber. 714.

415 करखवदुपांशुध्वानस्थिमदोपब्दिमन्मंद्द- (corrected

1) from करगचचुपांशुष्वनिनांदोयद्दिमंदंद) $\mathrm{G}^{3}$; कराएवदुपांशुध्वनिनादोपद्विमत्मंदं $\mathrm{G}^{4}$; करां चै( $\overline{\text { y }}$ - margin ) दुपांशुध्वमि (corrected from -४वान-) नादोद्धिमन् (corrected from -मिमदोप-बिदमनू- )मंद- Paris 215 ; करां य(? or व)दुपांशुध्वनिनादे गयद्विमंद- Ber. 714 ; करख वदुपांशुधवमिनाद: यधि मंद- $\mathrm{H}^{2} \mathrm{P}$ (घद्धि for यधि in P ).

67 जले शानानहय Paris 215, G ${ }^{8}$ (corrected from जले शायिने ); जलाशयिन: $G^{4}$.

618 -बसाने च $\mathrm{G}^{4}, \mathrm{P}$; -चसानेषु corrected to -बसाने च in $\mathrm{G}^{8}$, Paris 215.
74 पुण्यन्य कर्मयाम् $\mathrm{G}^{8} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, Paris 215.
$7 \quad 15-16 \mathrm{G}^{8} \mathrm{G}^{4}$ and Paris 215 have only मांड्रकेय: संहिताम in Pratika-form. $\mathrm{G}^{8} \mathrm{G}^{4}$ however supply the two lines (also the rest of introductory stanzas 2 and 3) with the reading मान्वव्य.

83 -4 तथाकाशं चास्य मान्त्य पुव omitted in $G^{3} G^{4}$.
85 मान्चल्यो $\mathrm{G}^{9} \mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{H}^{2}$.
89 -पुग्रो विपरिहारं तदेव दत्तवान् तदेव नान्यदिति $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, Paris 215 ; -ुत्रो विपरिहारं द्त्तवां (-बान् $\mathrm{H}^{2}$ ) तदेव नान्य इति $\mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{H}^{2}$.

810 श्रविपरिहारं $\quad G^{8} \quad G^{4}$ (both correct श्र- to श्रवि- ), $\mathrm{H}^{2}$, Paris 215.

811 घाकाशर्वे सति $\mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, Paris 215 ; श्राकाशच्चेत्ति $\mathrm{H}^{2}$.

812 श्रूरवीरः मुतश्भ $G^{3} G^{4}$ (in the passage supplied on the margin).

815 सुतश्न......कुर्वंति $\mathrm{G}^{8}$ and Paris 215 ; सुतः ......कुर्वत: ( corrected to कुवैंति on the margin ) $\mathrm{G}^{4}$; सुतशच......कुरत: $\mathrm{H}^{2}$.
96 वृष्वृ्̃थिस: $G^{3} G^{4}$, Paris 215 ; corrected to हष्टहरंध्र: in P.

9 10-13 सधेर-ख्या: omitted in $G^{3} G^{4}$ and Paris 215.

105 उभयमन्तरेय $G^{8}$ and Paris 215 ; उभयमुत्तरेय $\mathrm{G}^{4}$. With regard to उभयमन्तरेय $\mathrm{G}^{8}$ supplies on the margin: उभयमन्तरेयोमयं ब्याप्तमभे परे कामा घचकामोभयास्या:, while Paris 215 supplies : उभयं व्याप्षमुभयमन्तरेय तथा कामा श्रष्वनाकेाभयास्याः ।.

107 श्रश्र उ $\mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
1015 बकारे...ाकारे $\mathrm{PG}^{9} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, Paris 215 (corrects रो- to - रे).

13
17 पुष्या ( for बुछया) $G^{3}$, Paris 215, gु:- $G^{4}$.
17 जियेगगत (-ग- corrected to -ज्य- on margin) $\mathrm{G}^{8}$ and Paris 215 ; नियेत $\mathrm{G}^{4}$ (after-योit supplies $-ज-$ on margin), Ber. 714; नियेगाए्व $\mathrm{H}^{2}$.

2 शौशिरष्ट्वात्व $\mathrm{G}^{8} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, Paris 215.
163 मुर्दला गोस्सुलो चेह्स्ः: शारीरः शिशिरस्तथा $\mathrm{G}^{4}$; मुदूलो गेास्कलो वास्य्य: शारीर: शिशिरिस्तथा $G^{3}$ and Paris 215 (the Paris MS. reads गोख़ुलो for गोक्कुलो and corrects शारीर: to शैशिर: on the margin ).

166 पारयाम्नाये शाकस्ये $\mathrm{G}^{4}$ पाराययाम्नाये शाकस्ये $\mathrm{G}^{8}$.
16 10-11 श्रुजुपरिपाया ( •्या given as another reading in the Paris MS.) संहिता पदसंहिता वर्यांहिता च। $\mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, Paris $215, \mathrm{P} \mathrm{H}^{8}$.

1616 उभयमन्तरं $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, उभयमुत्तरं $\mathrm{G}^{3}$.
173 -सपबम् $G^{8}$ and Paris 215 ; -ससबम् $G^{4}$.

17 4-5 घजनाध्यापनाम्यां सरखंदसां यातयाम घ ॥ स्थायुं वर्ब्ञत्ति गर्ते वा पाध्यते प्रमीयते वा $\mathrm{G}^{8}$, Paris 215 . याजनाध्यापनाम्यां स: घंदसा यातयाम च। ₹षायां वघ्छुंति गतें वा पस्पान प्रमीवते वा $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.

20 2-3 श्रकाराधनुनासिक्यांतः $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, श्रकारधजुनासिक्याध्यंतः $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.
2012 प्रातिशाल्ये $\mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, Paris 215 ; प्रतिशाष्यभाष्टे $\mathrm{H}^{2}$.
$20 \quad$ 12-13 In $G^{8} G^{4}$ and paris 215 also this colophon is given after एवं वर्यससमाम्नाय-मुक्र्वा-शाइ।.

21 3-5 श्रोम् to श्रीवेदपुरुषाय नम: given in $\mathrm{G}^{4}$; omitted in paris $215, \mathrm{H}^{2}$, Berlin $714, \mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{\mathbf{3}}$.
$2118 \mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{8} \mathrm{G}^{4}$ read व₹₹्ष्यंम् (as in my edition).
$2118 \quad \mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$ read वर्स्यों (as in my edition).
2119 घवधारितम् $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{P}$, श्रवसारितम्र $\mathrm{G}^{3}$.
221 छुन्देाविचित्यादिभिः $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, छंद्रिचत्यादिभि: $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{P}$.
218 तसिल्र्रकरखेत $\mathrm{G}^{8} \mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{P}$, Ber. 714; तसिमन्प्रकरयो $\mathrm{G}^{1}$.

10 ईकार $\mathrm{G}^{8} \mathrm{P}$, इकार $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
20 -कथन- for -कथनेन $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{8} \mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{P}$.
35 15-16 रेफ: षकारौ द्वौ एकारो यकारश्र $\mathrm{G}^{4}$; रेफषकार: यकारौ यकारश्र corrected to रेफ: पकारौ यकारो यकारश्र $\mathrm{G}^{3}$; रेफ: षकार: (-र corrected to -र: ) एकारौ यकारश्व $\mathrm{G}^{1}$; रेफपकारो याकारौ यकारश्न Paris 215; रेफषकारौ द्वौ यकारै। यकारश्न Ber. 714, P.

3517 पकारः क्रमजश्र यकारः corrected to पकारै। $\mathrm{G}^{\mathbf{3}}$; बकार: कमजश्र यकारः (for षकारै। $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{Ber}$. 714; वकारः क्रमज Peris 215; षकारः कमश $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.
4. वर्ष्यान् $P$, वर्म्मनू $G^{1}$, वध्मर्मन $G^{3} G^{4}$.

7 वर्天 यम $G^{1} G^{8} G^{4} G^{5} ; G^{6}$ corrects वर्स्यंम्य to something like वर्व्यंम् (?).
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8 वर्天्य ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
8 वर्र्स $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
9 वर्श्य्य : $G^{1} G^{8} G^{4}$.

9 वर्स्स- $\mathrm{G}^{9} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, वर्स्यं- $\mathrm{G}^{1}$.
409 वर्सैंर् $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, वर्स्र्ये व्र $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, वस्तवैर् $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.
412 क (for ${ }^{*}$ ) $\mathrm{G}^{1}, \mathrm{G}^{3}$ (after correction); is $\mathrm{G}^{4}$; हु Ber. 714 ( on the margin is also given :—ङधयनमा श्रन्नुनासिक्या:, probably as a variant for हुु इति नासिक्य ; the same MS. also writes $\dot{\vec{s}}$ in this connection above the line); ङ. इति नासिक्य: $\mathrm{P} \mathrm{H}^{2}$.

2 Fवरुपैश् to -ध्याम: omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.

15 डकारो ( above ड is also written ळ) $\mathrm{G}^{1}$; बकारो ( $\dot{x}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.

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22 तं च $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, तब्च $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, तच्च $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.
16 वेदिकु $G^{1} G^{3}$, यदितु $G^{4}$.
10 इन्दाग्न्न इृतिश्रपादिय $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
19 सधघ्षरा (marginal correction संपरकरा) $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, संघ्चन्चरा corrected to संपक्करा $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, समाष्चरा $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.
20 पवमाह $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, एवाह $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$.
2 पादवृत्षस $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, पादबृत्त₹्य corrected to पादवृत्तयो: $\mathrm{G}^{3}$.
5 भिस्रपदख्वान् $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, भिल्रपद्वच्वान्त $\mathrm{G}^{3}$.
7 तन्र $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, तथच $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, तच्च corrected to तः्र $\mathrm{G}^{3}$.
12 श्रप्रगृहथानवसाने omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, supplied

2 के खँ गँ घँ $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, के खं गं घं ङं $\mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, कं खं गं घं corrected to कृ घुं गुं घुं Ber. 714, क् ख् ग् घू। इत्यादयो यमा: $\mathrm{PH}^{2}$. on margin in $\mathrm{G}^{1}$.

516 भवति $G^{1} G^{3}$, घद़ति $G^{4}$.
5112 कार्यंकाल $G^{1} G^{3}$, कार्यंकालं $G^{4}$.
524 संगृहीता $\mathrm{G}^{9} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, Ber. 714; सगृहीता corrected to सम्रहीतव्या $\mathrm{G}^{1}$.

54 19 यघेवमर्थं-क्रियते omitted in $G^{2} G^{9} G^{4}$.
553 परेष्वपि $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, Paris 215; परेष्विति Ber. 714.

5611 भच्चार् $\mathrm{G}^{8} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, श्रक्षार् corrected to श्रण्ण $\mathrm{G}^{1}$.
582 श्राद्र् $\mathrm{G}^{1}$; श्रदर् corrected to श्रादर्, $\mathrm{G}^{3}$; घदर्त $\mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{PH}^{2}$; शाबर corrected to श्रब्र् Ber. 714.

2 तदि- $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{P} \mathrm{H}^{2}$; तदे- corrected to तदि$\mathrm{G}^{3}$. Ber. 714 reads रिफितसंशं भबसि तदापूवं चेत् ( for तदि- to भवति).

583 तदादरिति Ber. 714 ; तदाद छति $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{PH}^{2}$.
585 श्रादुरिति $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{H}^{2} \mathrm{P}$; श्राद् ति corrected to श्राद़ ₹्रति Ber. 714.

6118 श्रसमासाझयोग $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, श्रसमासांग $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.
629 वि वे मदे शीरम $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{8} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
64. 8 प्र्यंतः पदुम् $\mathrm{G}^{1}$; प्रयं तपदम् $\mathrm{G}^{8} \mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{H}^{2}$, Ber. 714, Paris 215.

6611 कालक्रमादुपादान परिपाद्य। $\mathrm{G}^{3}$ and Paris 215 ; कालक्रमानुपादानपरिवाख्या (or-द्या ? ) $\mathrm{G}^{1}$; कालकमाSनुपादानं। परिपाद्या:। $\mathrm{G}^{4}$; काळकमननुपदानां परिपाद्या P.

672 ग्रधिककाला वा is found in $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{9} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
673 ₹वरभक्तिकाळः $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, स्वरभक्ति: कालं सतु $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, सवरभक्ति: काल: corrected to ₹ंरभरित.काल: $G^{8}$.

10-11 ग्रतश्छायेब्पवद्विवृत्तिरिति (-मिति ( $\mathrm{x}^{4}$ ) सभ्यब्याख्यानं न भवति $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.

67 15 पदान्तादिपु पदेशु ( for पदेपु ) $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, पदांतादिधु पदे $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.

2 प्रतिलेगमापपद्र $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
712 श्रन्यतमं $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, श्रन्गतमंत $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, ग्रन्यत्यत $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.
728 समानस्थाने च $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{G}^{3}\left(\mathrm{G}^{3}\right.$ appears to have struck out च).

733 नेत्याह $G^{1} G^{4}$, नेल्यत ग्राह $\mathrm{C}^{3}$.
74 16 सहोपध: $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
$75 \quad 1-2$ रवरोदग - र्थम् $G^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.
 इतरासां ज्ञान धर्मांथ $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$.

765 पदवृत्तये $G^{4}$, उद्याद्र supplied on the margin) पदवृत्तयोा $G^{1} G^{3}$.
7613 भुग्नं $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
7710 प्रो भ्रयासीदिंदुरिंदूस्य $\quad \mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$ (like $\mathrm{I}^{2}$ ).

781 श्रारे श्र干मे च शृण्वते। चिकिखांसे भचेतस नयंति। $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$ (as in $\mathrm{B}^{2}$ ). $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, however, omits the whole passage from पाद्दादिरिति किम् to - भिनिहितेतु च (as in $\mathrm{I}^{2}$ ).

7811 घसते मन्ये।डविधद्धज्र omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{8} \mathrm{G}^{4}$. A different hand, however, in $\mathrm{G}^{1}$ on the margin (after the quotation तेड्रदनू• ) adds :-यस्ते मन्योविधत्। श्रंतःपा६प्रहां पाद्धा्थधिकारनिवृच्चर्थं। संहिताधिकारे पुनः संहिताप्रहयां किमर्धं। माशिवासेडऽ्र्रव कमुः इध्येवमादिपु संहितायां गुरुत्वाद्वकारादे: पदे लघावपि प्रकृतिभावार्थं .

794 यथा शर्याते श्रपिबः omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$; supplied on the margin in $\mathrm{G}^{1}$.

79 14 After श्यसश्र: $\mathrm{G}^{3}$ and Paris 215 ( not G ${ }^{1}$ $\mathrm{G}^{4}$ ) add: पादमध्ये इति किं। इंद जामय उत ये जामयोर्वाचीनासः . A later hand in $\mathrm{G}^{3}$ gives marks of deletion $(==)$ above the passage and adds on the margin: श्रम्न च क्रकारांतरेए जातखात् .

1-2 श्रपि कर्तंमवर्तं यो गज्यन् (for ता—सघ्व:) $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.
,
2) $\mathrm{G}^{1}$ originally reads पादृमध्य इति किं। इंद 6-7 जामय उत ये जामयोर्वाचनीनास:। इति प्रश्युदाहरां दृष्यम्य । (and on the margin:) श्रच्र च प्रकारोतरेए जातथवात्। after -रुाय: (line 2, न सस्ती: is omitted); but later on the whole passage is indicated to be read after वृयीमहे (line 6).
$806-8$ पाद्मध्य-जातथवात् omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{8} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, Paris 215. For $G^{1}$ see the preceding note.

813 The addition of $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}}$ (पाद्दमध्य etc.) is not found in $G^{1} G^{8} G^{4}$.

8212 After -रधा: $\mathrm{G}^{1}$ supplies on the margin ग्ररशश्माने। येडरथाः । ग्रपादो यन्र युज्यासेाडरथाः ।. The reading of $\mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$ and Paris 21, is like that of $\mathrm{I}^{2}$.

833 -केप- ( ${ }^{1} G^{4}$; -प- of -केष- corrected to-शाin $G^{3}$.

88 8-9 नेति—भ्रध्येति omitted in $G^{4}$, supplied on the margin in $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$.
$89 \quad 6-7 \quad \mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{4}$ agree with $\mathrm{B}^{3} \mathrm{I}^{2}$. $\mathrm{G}^{8}$ agrees with $B^{2}$ with the only difference that the passage is supplied on the margin (probably in a different hand).

9 श्रक्खली- $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, श्रखिल- $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.
90 10-11 श्रन्धस इति to ददे omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{4}$; supplied on the margin in $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$.

16 ग्रधीति—धुज्षत omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{4}$; supplied on the margin in $G^{1} G^{3}$.

9115 श्रोकार श्रामन्त्रितजः भ्रगृह्य हल्यादिना $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{H}^{2}$, Paris 215, Ber. 714.

91 18) यददो to-सुरमः omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
92 1 $\}$

92 14-15 घयन्त्राम्ता to aदृत omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{*}$; supplied (without यातमर्वाक्) on the margin in $G^{1} G^{3}$.

9420 श्राध्र्याम to -राज्री omitted in $G^{1} G^{4}$; supplied on the margin in $G^{3}$.

95 6-10 केचित् to साष्यते omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{4}$. This passage with the addition of तะ्माव् यज्ञभयेगेग हंद इद्धर्गो: सचेंद इद्वर्यो: सचेति is supplied on the margin, in a later hand, in $\mathrm{G}^{3}$.

9617 पाद्दद्दौ ₹वर इति। इंदो दीरांव चत्कल श्रा सूर्यं supplied on the margin in $G^{1}{ }^{1}$ (after -बवैक: ).

9 एवा श्रगिनमजुर्युः omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
11-12 ध्लुतेपध- $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, प्लुतेपघा- $\mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
16 ब्लुतोपधांतःः। ता $G^{1} \quad \dot{x}^{3} \quad G_{i}^{4}$. After !लुतोपधांतः $\mathrm{G}^{1}$ supplies विवृत्तयः on the margin.
$99 \quad 17 \quad$ The addition of $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{n}}$ is not found in $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.

10 The additional reading found in $\mathrm{B}^{2}$ is not found in $G^{1} G^{3} G^{4}$.

101 15 The additional reading found in $\mathrm{B}^{2}$ is not found in $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.

1021 तृपा पविन्रे श्रधि साने श्रण्ये (for दश ₹्वसारो to श्र्ये $G^{1} G^{3} G^{4}$.

19 हूपदानि $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, पद़ानि $\mathrm{G}^{3}$.

12-13 रुप दति किम् omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{*}$.
$14 G^{1}$ supplies ग्रनयुधास इति किम on the margin and adds मृग्यं after it.

7 With reference to क इति किम् G' adds on the margin: ग्रसतः सद़जायतेंति बृत्ति:.

19 ₹्वरांतरे तु $\mathrm{G}^{3}$. तु omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
5-6 तासनु उभयतःःवरस्वरा वेदितब्याः। मध्यवतस्य $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, Paris 215 .
15) चिवृत्तीनाम् $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, वृतीनाम् $\mathrm{G}^{3}$.
 Ber. 714.
 by myself)
11 'ग्रद्षराभया:' is given as a separate (-मतะय $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, Paris 21E) स्वरस्य उभयतः स्वरौ यासां विगृत्तोनां (तुत्तीनां $\mathrm{G}^{4}$ ) ता उसयतःःवरस्वराः तानुपलद्षयति। ग्रायामेत्र ( ग्रायामेंति omitted in $\left.G^{1}\right) G^{1} G^{3}$; $G^{4}$ however gives it on the margin as another reading for उदान्तश्वानुदात्तश्च to उच्यन्ते (as adopted Sūtra in G*, but as a part of the commentary of the preceding Sutra in $G^{1} G^{3}$

11215 उदान्तनुनु-to इस्वाह omitted in $\mathrm{G}_{5}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$. It is given in $\mathrm{C}^{6}$, where उदात्तान्नाद्तौ to तयेः is corrected to एकाछरसमावेशे सति qूंर्वोईछदात्तानुदात्तयो: on the margin.

11513 ₹वराद् $\mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{1}$, स्वाराद $\mathrm{G}^{1}$.
14. श्रन्यच्पद्यम ( f or ग्रन्यच्वम्) $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.

16 जाए्या $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, जार्य- $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.
11517 त तत्र ह्वनुद्नुत्तपरस्यैव (-स्येव $G^{1}$ ) तस्योषात्तपरह्य (for 116 1-2 यत्तिकंक तर तस्येदात्त्तरस्य) $G^{1} G^{3} G^{4}$.
1168 उदा त्तमन्तरम omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$. given in $G^{4}$.

- श्रुति: $G^{1}\left(\mathbb{F}^{3} G^{4}\right.$.

11811 समास्यर्यों वेतिशठदः $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, corrected from समाष्यर्थो वेत्तिकराः in $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.

119
119
6 ₹वारान् $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
10 ₹वरान् $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
12018 घचयस्वरुक्तम् $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, corrected from प्रचयर्वरधर्मसुयुक्तं in $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.

121 12-13 उत्तरपदादि: (for स चोत्तरपद्ध़्दिर_) $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$; after स च $G^{4}$ supplies on the margin उत्तरपदादि:.

14-15 शशुद्तात्तव्वमाचारं $\mathrm{G}^{1}$; corrected to श्रुन्दात्तत्वभावं $\mathrm{G}^{4}$; श्रनुदात्तर्वभावं $\mathrm{G}^{3}$.

12213 इति च $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, इल्यादिना च $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.
तथा to जानीयात् $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, श्रन्तरायामवघहे क्रियमाएय तथा जानीयाव् $G^{4}$.

1241 पथग्वाशक्षकरणां $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, पृथग्वा सहकरायां $\mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
12566 तमुपलक्ष्क्य स वज्ञा: $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, तमुपलक्ष्ष्य स वज्यंत हूल्यर्थ: (बज्यं: corrected to वज्यंत हल्यर्थ:) $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.

12513 हवरा: $\mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, corrected to ₹वारा: in $\mathrm{G}^{1}$.
12614 ग्रास्थापितानां $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, श्रस्थापिता * $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
$128 \quad 14$ वरांगम- omitted $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
,, ,, वरंगमो $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, वशंगमी $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, विसर्गमी $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.

- $\mathrm{G}^{2}$ begins only from IV. 1 .
$130 \quad 1$ तालब्ये to किम्र omitted in $G^{3} G^{4}$, supplied on the margin in $\mathrm{G}^{\mathrm{a}}$. यचयामि (p. 129, 1. 20) to किम omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.

8-9 विपरिएामेन (as one word) $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$ P, Paris 215.

130
15 ता $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, तानि $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{G}}^{4}$.
16 ता। निशब्द्- $G^{3}$; ता निशब्द्र- $G^{4}$; तानिशबद्दcorrected to तानि निशब्द्- on the margin in $\mathrm{G}^{1}$; ता तानिशब्द्- $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.

131
8 योगो युक्तरूप: $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, योगो युक्तः रूप- $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, घागे युक्तः। रूप- $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.

133 15-16 एकपद्धार्थ च। राब्दपह चादिए $G^{2} G^{4}$. After सकपदार्ध्र च $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$ supply शबद्यहालाख्त on the margin.
$13512-13$ विसर्जनीय to स्थानम् $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, विसर्जनोयः परभूताबोपसमानसथानमूष्माएयापद्यते (as in $\mathrm{B}^{2}$ ) $\mathrm{G}^{1}$ $G^{9}$.
$136 \quad 11-12 \mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$ agree with $\mathrm{B}^{2} ; \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4}$ agree with $B^{3}$ etc.
$137 \quad 10-11 G^{1} G^{3}$ agree with $B^{2} ; G^{2} G^{4}$ agree with $B^{3}$ etc.

13811 तथापाठवृत्युप- $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, तु तथापाठवृत्युप- $\mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{P}$, तथा पाठवध्युप- $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, चरएपाठवृध्युप- $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.

1411 श्रन्तःपादमिर्यधिकारवचनं $\mathrm{G}^{2}$; omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$. -सून्रं for-वचनम् in $\mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{P}$.
,, 10 चोक्षोत्तररम् $G^{1} G^{3}$, चोत्तरम $G^{4}$, चोत्तरार्थ $G^{2}$.

1426 य: ग्रस इఁ्यंत : $\mathrm{G}^{2}$; श्रस हष्यंतः $\mathrm{G}^{4}$; श्रस् हृ्यस्य योंत: $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, Paris 215.

12 ग्रसोंत इति किं $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4}$; श्रसोरन्त इति $\mathrm{G}^{1}$; श्रस् इति किं $\mathrm{G}^{8}$, Paris 215.

15 उपाचारं $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{P}$, उपचारं $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, उपचारं corrected to उपाचार $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.

14620 रायसकामे वज्रहस्तं सुदत्तिएम $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{P}$. But $\mathrm{G}^{3}$ on the margin in a different hand adds:-श्रन्त:पदं तु सर्वत्रैवे वेयनेनैव सिद्वस्वान्मेदमुदाइरयं । किंतु रायक्कामो जरितारं त ग्रागध्रिति ।
$147 \quad 10 \quad G^{1} \quad G^{3}$ agree with $B^{2} ; G^{4} P$ agree with $I^{2}$. नदिब्वेव। सति हहांतम्रहयोडक्रियमासे $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.

1514 मकारलोवात्व $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, मकारलोपात् श्रा। $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, मकारलोपात् । श्रा। $\mathrm{G}^{3}$.

152
154. 5 परिपातय- $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, Paris 215, Ber. 714; परिवादाय- $\mathrm{H}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{2}$.

155
3-4 तानष्विना। तानश्विना सरखवतीमिन्द्रं (न्द्र $\mathrm{G}^{2}$ ) सुग्रामाएां (सोमानं added in $\mathrm{G}^{3}$ ) । श्रश्विनेति किं। तां इन्द्न सहसे पिब। प्रैबोडनुमेगः ( डहुय: $\mathrm{G}^{4}$ ) $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.

9 धेहीति किम् । मृग्यं व्रस्युदाहरसम् $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
155
11 मह: सरस्य $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, मह्हन्वसरस्य $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, मह: सन्वरस्य $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, महसर天वसरғ्य $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.

15512 मृत्यं प्रथ्युदाहारां $G^{2} \quad G^{4} G^{1} \quad\left(G^{1}\right.$ also supplies on the margin रिशादसः सट्पतींगदबधान्न ), रिशादुसः सलपतींरदबधान् । मृग्यं प्रध्युदाहरायां $G^{9}$ 。

15611 चरसि रोचनेन। महाँश्यरस्योजसा $\mathrm{G}^{2}$; चरसि रोचनेन $G^{9} G^{3} G^{4} P$.

15617 श्रस्माज् $G^{1} G^{3}$, Paris 215 ; श्रस्मां $G^{4}$, ग्रस्मांश्र $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.

15719 नृशंस $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, नृशस्रं $\mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{P}$, नृशझतं $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.

15521 सहितायामेतदविध्रनमिति $\mathrm{G}^{1} \quad \mathrm{G}^{3}$, संहितायमेवैतद्विधनममित $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, सं โहतोन्तरविधान- Ber. 714, संहितायामेतद़विधान- $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.

17120 नि समना भूमि: $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{P}^{4} \mathrm{P}$; instead of it $\mathrm{G}^{3}$ adds :- म्वग्म प्रश्युदाहरायम.

17319 नान्यो्रेति $G^{1} G^{2} G^{3} G^{4}$.
177 15 शालननवाम्मामेतत् $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, शाखायनशखाया बाह्मयो ( बाह्मयो on margin) एतत् $\mathrm{G}^{1}$.
17716 श्रत्र लत्त्तां $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, उदाहरांा श्रुतं $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{8} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
17718 एतदपि $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, एवमेतदपि $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
178 11-12 $G^{1} G^{2} G^{3} G^{4}$ all have the same reading as adopted by myself.

1793 सुसाविश्रमासाधिषत्त $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{2}$, सुसावित्रमासाविषत् $G^{3} G^{4}$.

18612 तथा सकारशकार- $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, तथा शकारसकार$G^{2} G^{5} G^{6}$ 。

186
14 तथा शकारसकार- $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2}$, तथा सकारशकार- $\mathrm{G}^{3}$ $G^{4}$.

18814 उनयविशेषयानि $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, उभयविशोष्याविशिप्टानि $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, उभयविशेषयाविशेषएानि $\mathrm{G}^{8} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
19021 पूर्वे corrected to पूत्रौ $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, पूऔौ $\mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{G}^{5}$ $G^{6}$, पूर्वे $G^{2}$.

1919 पूर्ष ₹ति $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
1946 After fिमि: $G^{1} G^{2} G^{3} G^{4}$ add गोरिति किम् ,

195 1 नतिः ( for नति ) $G^{1} G^{3}$, नतिं $G^{2}$, नति $G^{4}$.
3-5) स्वरोपद्धिताव् to शतमल्लः omitted in ( $\mathrm{i}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{2}$ $\mathrm{G}^{9} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, Paris 215, and Berlin 394.
19712 ₹म $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4}$ and Ber. 394 ; त्रि: रम ( $\mathfrak{x}^{3}$ ( $\boldsymbol{f}$ : on margin) and Paris 215; fिर्स्स $\mathrm{G}^{1}$ ( त्रि on margin).

19712 दशानाम् $\mathrm{C}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, दृहशानाम् $\mathrm{G}^{9}$.
19714 इन्यनेन $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, इस्यभ्र लघुना $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, इलनेन corrected to इंयग्र लघुना $\mathrm{G}^{1}$.
19714 सिद्ध स्रर्गोद्य इति $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2}$, सिद्ध ग्रघोपस्पर्शोदूप इति $\mathrm{G}^{3}$ ( श्रघोष on the margin) $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.

197 14-15 त्रिस्सम $G^{1}$, fox: रम $G^{3}$, त्रिस्म $G^{2} G^{4}$.
19716 यद् omitted $G^{2} G^{2} G^{8} G^{4}$.
1983 विभाषा $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, विभाषया $\mathrm{G}^{3}$.
19S 13 ग्रशाप्तमाप्यर्यम् $G^{\prime} G^{2} G^{3}$, omitted in $G^{4}$.

19817 ऊष्मा संयुक्क इति किम् । सोम:। omitted in $G^{1} G^{2} G^{4}$; given in $G^{3}$.

205 4-5 श्रनेकाच्चराधिकारनिवृर्यौ $G^{1} G^{3}$, श्रनेकान्तराल्य $G^{4}$, श्रनेकाद्वरा- $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.

20513 चश्नथु: $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, चख्धनथु: (on margin) $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, omitted in $G^{2} G^{4}$.

2064 समन्यायं $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, समान्याग इति $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, समन्गायंति $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, समन्ग्यांति इति $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.

5 श्रप्नसवती: $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{8} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, Paris 215, and Ber. 394.

20711 ग्रनुनासिकस्थाना: $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{H}^{2}$, Paris 215 and Ber. 394 ; ग्रनुनासिकास्थाना: $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.

20713 श्रनन्यास् Ber. $394, \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{6}$, श्रनन्यस् $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$ $\mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{G}^{5} \quad\left(\mathrm{G}^{4}\right.$ and $\mathrm{G}^{5}$ correct अ्रनन्यास् to श्रनन्यस् ).

20713 प्रत्ययार्थ: $G^{1}$ (xix $^{3}$, Paris 215; प्रत्ययार्थ $G^{2}$ $\mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{G}^{5} \mathrm{G}^{6} \mathrm{H}^{1}$, Ber. 394 .

20714 श्रनन्यस्तु प्रकृते: प्रध्ययार्यो वेदितबए: $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, Paris 215 ; ग्रनन्यासतु (खलु added on margin in Ber. 394) प्रकृते: प्रत्ययाथै यमा ( यमा omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, यमा: added on margin in Ber. 394 ) वेदितठया: प्रकृर्यर्थ। ( $\mathrm{G}^{4}$ reads प्रकृष्यशं. वेदितःया: । घकृध्यर्थे for श्रकृत्यर्थ ) $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{a} d$ Ber. 394.

20821 श्रनिर्देशयम् $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, Paris 215; श्रनिदि शय $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, Ber. 394 .

## APPENDIX I

2091 पश्यति (for नश्यति) $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, corrected to नश्यति $\mathrm{G}^{9}$.

2092 स₹मादुचार्यंते तर्य $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{4}$; त₹मादुचार्थते यहय $\mathrm{G}^{2}$ $\mathrm{G}^{\mathbf{3}}$, Ber. 394, Paris 215, P.

2093 एकांतसलोपं तु $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, Paris 215, Ber. 394 ; एका बरसलोषं तु corrected to एकंततलोपं कवयो on the margin $\mathrm{G}^{2}$; एकांतसलोषं तु corrected to एकांतलोपं कव्यो $\dot{G}^{3}$; एकान्तलोपं तु P .

2093 यों वर्ण: संधिध्रवासित च $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, Paris 215, Ber. 394 (-धिर् for -धि-) ; वर्शासंधिधुवाएित च P ; वर्गः संधिध्रुव $\widehat{G}^{4}$; यो वर्एा: संधिध्रवाशि च corrected to वर्एयंति धुनायिय $च \mathrm{G}^{3}$; यो वर्एा: संधिस्तु वापि च corrected to वर्सयंति धुवाएि च $G^{\prime}$ 。

2094 नासिका天धानं च (च deleted in $\mathrm{G}^{1}$ ) $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$ $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, Paris 215 , Eer. 394, P .

2094 रक्तस्य यथारुपेया निदिशेत् $G^{1}\left(G^{3}\left(i^{4}\right.\right.$, Paris 215, Ber. 394 (रत्कस्याद् for रक्षस्य), $\mathrm{P} \mathrm{G}^{2}$ (both P ( ${ }^{2}$ have रक्स्याद् for रक्तस्य).

2109 परक्रमस्वररेफोपधेन $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{PG}^{5} \mathrm{G}^{6}$; परक्रमे ₹्वररेफापधे न $\mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, Paris 215 , Ber. $394, \mathrm{P}^{1}$.
$21014-15$ परावक्र भारभृत् $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, परावर्तं (sic) $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.
21018 विधाने $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, corrected to धुवविधाने $\mathrm{G}^{2}$
21019 -सहितस्य विधानस्य $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
2112 परक्रम- $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, परक्रमे $\mathrm{G}^{3}$.

212 1-2 या ऊब्मपरा सा तु हस्वा (for योष्म-to हस्वा) $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4}$. After तु $G^{s}$ supplies on the margin दाधीयसी तस्या ध्रेप्त्त्या इतरा या ऊष्मपरा सा द्वस्वा $\mathrm{G}^{1}$.

2125 नानापदे च $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, नानापदं $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.

21211 श्रक्रान्तो- $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{5} \mathrm{G}^{6}$, श्राक्कान्तो- $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
21212 श्रक्रान्त $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
21215 घ्रक्रान्त $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{8}$, ग्राक्रान्त $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
21217 -सरूपतi $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{5}$ (₹्व- corrected to सin $\mathrm{G}^{5}$ ) $\mathrm{P}^{1}$; -रवरूपतां $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{G}^{6} \mathrm{P}$.

2131 -सरूपतां $\mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, -रुपां $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, -स्वरूपतां $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{P}$.
21314 कशातै। $\mathrm{G}^{1}$; क्सातै। $\mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{P}^{1}$; ख्यातै। $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{5}$ $\mathrm{G}^{6} \mathrm{P}$, Ber. 394, Paris 215.

21315 क्शातेर् $\mathrm{G}^{1}$ ( क्सातँा $\mathrm{P}^{1}$ ); ए्यातेर् $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
21315 ककारशकार- $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, ककारसकार- $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{P}^{1}$, ककारयकार $-\mathrm{G}^{\mathrm{a}}$.

216 12-13 उसर्गान् बधिर्वा तदुत्तरेडपवादा भवन्ति $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2}$ ( $\mathrm{G}^{2}$ तदु त्तरेषु ), उससर्गाद् बाधितरवात्तदुत्तरेऽपवादा भवन्ति $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, Paris 215, उर्सर्गान बाधिर्वात्तदुप्तरेब्वपषादा भवन्ति $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.

15 प्रतिपदविहितम् $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{P}$, प्रतिपद्विधानम $\mathrm{G}^{2}$ $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.

बाधिय्वा भ्रपवादृध्वात् $G^{1}$ (ग्रपवाद्ध्वा on margin), संधिर्वा $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, बधिर्वा श्रपवादां $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, बाधिध्वा $\mathrm{G}^{3}$.

21617 श्रपवादाद् corrected to श्रपवाद्वस्वात् $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, श्रपवाद्र्वात् $\mathrm{X}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, श्रपवादाद् $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.

22116 The passage यत्तु भाव्य- etc., given in $\mathrm{B}^{2}$, is wanting in $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.

23015 सिद्धे $\mathrm{G}^{1}$. सिद्ध $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
231 4 श्रवय $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{G}^{5} \mathrm{G}^{6}$.
9 -कुखी- $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{G}^{5} \mathrm{G}^{6}$, -खली- $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.
2321 ल्लुतै: सह् ( सह on margin) $\mathrm{C}^{1}$, ‘्लुतै: $\mathrm{G}^{\mathbf{2}}$ $\mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
234. 11. श्रस्माकमिन्मरुतो यच दुष्टरं दिधृता यच्च $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$ $\mathrm{G}^{2}$ ( $\mathrm{G}^{2}$ has दिघृत for दिधृता यचच).

235 1-2 उपागत्येति संहितायां न दृश्यते। वृत्ताविदमुदाहर यां दृष्वम्। उपागत्या सोम्या सोम्यास (सोक्या सोक्या $\mathrm{G}^{2}$ ) इति । तस्माल्धिखिनम ( त₹्माल् लिखितम omitted in $\left.G^{1}\right) G^{1} G^{3} G^{4}$, Paris 215. This passage along with a large part of the Comm. is omitted in $G^{2}$.

2369 वदा । श्रह्छा वदा तना गिरा $\mathrm{G}^{3}$ (on the margin, however, instead of च्रह्छा to गिरा $\mathrm{G}^{3}$ writes मृग्यं घ्युदुदाहराम्म) ; वद $\mathrm{G}^{4}$; omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{1}$; $\mathrm{G}^{2}$ omits a large portion of the Comm. here.

238 3-4. धारयांध यैद्ध ते (sic) $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, घारयाध यद्ध ते $\mathrm{G}^{8}$ $\mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{G}^{5} \mathrm{G}^{6}$. धारयाध बाधते $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.

12 श्रघ यत्वू । श्रध ते विश्वं $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, श्रध्र यत् । श्रध ते विशवं $\mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{G}$, श्रथ बाघते विश्वं $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.

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239 6-7 प्रध यत् । श्रध यदाजाना । भ्रध ते विशवं $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, श्रध यत् । अध यदुग्निः श्वशुरोषु। श्य ते विश्वं $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, भ्रध बाधते विश्वं $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{1}$. श्रध यत् । श्रध यदाजाना supplied on the margin in the same hand in $P$. श्रण यत् 1 श्रध यदिमे पवमान रोदसो $\mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2}$.

240 9-10 श्रश यत् । श्रूप्र यदेपरं नियुतः । $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$. श्रघ यंत् । ग्रध यदिमे पवमान रोदूसी $\mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2}$.

24712 पर इति $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2}$, परे। इति $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{P}$.
2496 मृग्गम् omitted in $G^{2} G^{4}$, supplied on the margin in $G^{2} G^{3}$.

259
18
स च $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{G}^{5} \mathrm{G}^{\mathrm{G}}$, स व $\mathrm{G}^{3}$ 。
19 न: स च $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, न: स च $\mathrm{G}^{3}$.
4. न: स च $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2}\left(\mathrm{x}^{4}\right.$, नः स व $\mathrm{G}^{3}$.

5 स च दूति कस्मात् $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, रूति कस्मात्र $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, स व इति कह्मात् $G^{3}$.

1 ठयूहवराईद् $G^{3}$, corrected to वर्शाण्यूहाद् $G^{1}$, वर्यण्यूहः उयूहवर्यो च $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, ₹पष्ववर्यों च $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, वर्षान्यूहाद् $P$.
$6 \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{5}$ have मर्तस्य (for वातस्य) on the margin as another reading.

14 द्वादृशाक्षरं $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{\mathbf{8}}$, Paris 215, Ber. 394 ; द्वादेशाष्चर- $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.

15 कसात् $\mathrm{G}^{\mathbf{1}} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, Ber. 394 ; omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{2}$ $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, Paris 215.

270 15-16 सर्व (सर्वश्रा- P ) नुक्षमण्यामनुष्टुभस्ता: (-र₹्वा: $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, Ber. 394) स्वराज इत्युफ्फश्वात्। ब्यूहेन सता (सतो $G^{2}$, Ber. 394 ) विराजो बृहत्यः $G^{1} G^{2} G^{3}$ $G^{4}$ P, Paris 215, Ber. 394 (for सर्वरनुक- to श्रनूह :).

2711 प्रह्यामनर्थंक $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$; प्रह्यां नानर्थकं $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, Ber. 394.

273 9-10 इस्येतेषiं च बष्ठमष्टमं दश्रमं श्रम्टाप्चरे एकादशिद्वादशिनोनें घ्लवन्ते $G^{3} G^{4} G^{1}\left(G^{1}\right.$ also gives on the margin as a correction or a variant for it :-इश्येतानि चैकादरिद्वादशिनोरष्टाच्तरे च न वननन्ते), omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.

277 21-22 पादांत इति कस्मात् $\mid$ शूने भूम कदाचन $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, पादांताविति किं। शूने भूम कदाघन supplied on the margin in $\mathrm{G}^{\mathbf{1}}$.

2793 पृवंपदांताः सर्वश्र $\begin{array}{r} \\ \text { अवन्ते वसुमघ supplied on }\end{array}$ the margin (and to be read before छृ्येतयो:) in $\mathrm{G}^{1}$.

280
1 करमात्। यद्यं $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$.
28011 दू्यंत:पादस्थ天यैव(-सथैव $\left.G^{1}\right)$ स्यात्र $G^{1} / G^{3}$, हृ्येतरपादीवस्थरयैव ₹यात् $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.

2822 सहति (: deleted in $\mathrm{G}^{1}$ ) $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2}$, सहति: $G^{3}$ 。

28916 -निपातेन $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, -मिपतनेन $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.
29011 मघस्य $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, मघ $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
[ Note-The portion from IX. 24 to XIII. 7 is wanting in $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.]

29413 वाबृधेति पाठात् $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, पठितः्वात् दावयद्ए₹वाबृधेति पाठात् $G^{2}$.
294. 15 दकारांत- (ध्व- corrected to द- in $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$ ) $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, Ber. 394, Paris 215, ४वकारांत- P.

29520 हृत्येते (for इध्येते च) $\mathrm{PG}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, दूल्येतानि $\mathrm{G}^{1}$.
3115 घैषिकम् omitted $\mathrm{G}^{2}$. $\mathrm{G}^{1}$ gives पै षिकम् on the margin with reference to the quotation वृषायस्वायूया बाहुभ्याम्य.
$3116 \mathrm{G}^{3}$ reads म्रै षिकम् after बाहुभ्याम्
3122 मन्द़सान: $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, मन्द्दसान:। साकं सूर्यमुषंम गातुमग्निम् $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$.

31316 ग्रा उ ( for श्रा ऊँ हति ) $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{P}$, भा क इति $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.

314 2 एकान्बरं पदमन्यक्नास्ति added (like $\mathrm{B}^{2}$ ) in $G^{1} G^{3}$, omitted in $G^{2}$.

3155 स्वसां। ग्रकृत। $G^{1} G^{2} G^{3}$, स्वसारमकृत। $P$.
3156 -स्यन्ति । स्वसारम् । $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, -स्यन्ति $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{8} \mathrm{P}$.
3157 वीरास पतन । $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, वीरास: । हतन। $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{8}$.
3168 केषुचित $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2}$; केषु केषुचित् $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, Paris 215 ; चित् $P$.

3207 कस्मादिति $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, यदीबटं (on margin) कस्मादिति $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, यदीष्टं (marginal) कस्माड़ेवं (-दिति corrected to -देवं ) $\mathrm{G}^{1}$.

32012 इतिपूर्वैधु संधानं $p \quad \mathrm{C}^{1} \quad \mathrm{G}^{2}\left(\mathrm{X}^{8} \quad \mathrm{G}^{5} \mathrm{G}^{6}\right.$, Paris 215, Ber. 394.

32014 इतिपूर्वः $G^{2}$ ；ये（marginal）₹तिपूर्वा：$G^{1}$ （ $G^{1}$ also writes an the margin ：－ इतिःपर्वो येषां ते इतिपूर्वा：as an explanation）； इतिः पूर्बो येग्यस्ते इतिपूर्वा：Paris 215，G＊ （इतिः प्र्वो येम्पसते marginal in $\mathrm{G}^{3}$ ）； य इनिपूर्वाः P ．
32110 कमे। $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$ ，कमे पदेन च $\mathrm{G}^{2}$ ．
3223 नकारस्य（－रे $\mathrm{G}^{1}$ ）यनूष्टमद⿸厂⿱二⿺卜丿त， $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$ ．
 प्रश्लेव：। $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$ ．

3262 समी गाव इति तु वृत्तौ is added（like $\mathrm{B}^{2}$ ）in $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$ ，not added in $\mathrm{G}^{2}$ ．

32615 पूर्वो $G^{1} G^{2} G^{3}$ ，Paris 215，$\hat{X}_{x}^{5} G^{3}$ ．
$326 \quad 18$ प $\ddot{a}^{\circ} \mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$ ．
3281 सल्यम omitted in $G^{1} G^{2} G^{3}$（but यधपि नुल्यानि तथापि supplied on the mar－ $\operatorname{gin}$ in $\left.G^{1} G^{3}\right)$ ．

3282 －चेडननु $\mathrm{G}^{2}$ ，corrected to－ुु न in $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$ （ $\mathrm{G}^{1}$ also gives－येडननु－）．
32911 किं कारणम् $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$ ，किं कारां यत： $\mathrm{G}^{2}$ ．
329 11－12 न ज्ञायते to एकार：in $\mathrm{G}^{3}$ ，and निमिन्तसंशयात्र। न ज्ञायते to एकारः＝वृत्तौ in $\mathrm{G}^{2}$ is supplied on the margin ；omitted in $G^{2}$ ．

330
2－3 किंकारखगयनिमित्तेन $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$ ．
3307 ग्रश्र－सशयित：omitted in $G^{3}$ ，given in $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$ ． (marginal) ; omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{H}^{2}$.

3326 धुनश्विष्छेपन्निदितं (like $\mathrm{B}^{3}$ etc.) is given in $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$.
3329 -पूर्यें संहिते $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$.

33215 तदा $G^{1} G^{2} G^{3}$, तत: $P$.
334 3-4 The reading of this Comm. in $\mathrm{G}^{1}$ (on the margin $G^{1}$ corrects निमित्तिनाम् to नैमित्तिकानाम्) $G^{3}$ is exactly as adopted by myself. $\mathrm{G}^{2}$ is rather corrupt here.

334 $7 \quad G^{1}$ corrects निमित्तिनां to नैमित्तिकानां on the margin.

33510 -मिमित्ति $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, निमित्तिक- $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, ननैमित्तिक- $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.
337 ( $22-23$ क्रमेधु to पादनन्चयवशार् omitted in $G^{2} G^{2}$ 338\} 1-2 $\} \mathrm{G}^{3}$.
$3385-6$ सोष्मवान् $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{5} \quad \mathrm{G}^{6}$, सौध्मवान् $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, घोष्मवान् $\mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2} \mathrm{H}^{2}$.

338 6 -योगं $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{5} \mathrm{G}^{6} \mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2}$, -योयं $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.
338 11-12 श्रश्र सोष्मा घ(ध $G^{3}$, Paris 215)कारादिश्रतुर्थ: सन् ( $G^{\prime}$ has also सं above the line) वर्गतृतीयं गकारम् ( दकारादिम् $\mathrm{G}^{8}$, Paris 215 ) भापघते। $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, Paris 215 ;
तेष्डु (हि added in Ber. 394) सोष्मा धकारश्रतुर्थ:
सन् वर्गृृतीयं दकारमापद्यते $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, Ber. 394 ;
तेष्णु च सेष्मा घकारादिश्रतुर्थ: ₹ववर्गतृतीयं गकारादिम्म ( घकारादिम् $\mathrm{P} \mathrm{H}^{2}$ ) श्रापघते। $\mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{H}^{2}$.

338 16-17 स्विति सु। सत इति स्त: । $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, Paris 215 ; स्विति सु। $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, Ber. 394.
$340 \quad 14-15$ कारां ( for तु वचनं) $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{2}$, तु वचनं कारयां $\mathrm{G}^{3}$.
$343 \quad 11$ चा- $\mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{6}$, वा- $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{5}$.
344 1 वा श्रन्य- $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, वान्य- $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, घान्य- $\mathrm{G}^{3}$.
344 7 वान्य- $G^{1} G^{2}$, चान्य- $G^{3}$.
3451 वान्य- $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{C}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$ 。
349 5-7 महापदेशमिति। महानयं प्रदेशः यत्रतिकंठमस्य प्रहयां। सर्वायि कि शास्बायिा प्रतिकंठं पव्यंते (उपदिश्रंते $\mathrm{G}^{2}$ )। सर्वशास्तार्थ प्रतिकंठस्य विधिरक्त: (corrected to प्रतिकंठमुक्कमिति प्रतिकंठस्य विधिरुक: in $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, प्रतिकंठं कश्य विधिरक्कर् in $\left.G^{2}\right) G^{1} G^{2} G^{3}$.

3506 पूर्वकारितं विकारं न स्वरित( ₹चG ${ }^{3}$ )कारितं। यथा न इन्दो श्रन्यदिति $G^{1} G^{3}$. The whole Comm. of this (44) Sütra is omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{\mathbf{2}}$.

350 8-9 भाधगतस्य $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{H}^{2}$.
35011 वाचरेत् $G^{1} G^{2} G^{8}$, चाचरेत् $G^{5} G^{6} P$.
$350 \quad 14$ श्राचरेत् $G^{2}$, वाचरेत् $G^{1} G^{3}$, चाचरेक् $P$.
35016 क्रिग्ते corrected to उ्र्यात् in $\mathrm{G}^{1}$ and to kramate in Paris 215 on the margin; क्रियते $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, Ber. 394 .

351 1-2 संघौ तत् (स $\mathrm{G}^{2}$ ) कारयमन्वेति । परिप्रह्धम पर्वे वचने यद्सिंसते नकारलोपाब़यो विहिता: (for सधिष्डु to पूर्ववचने) $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{8}$.

3529 विकाराविष्यर्थ: $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, कार्यविलर्यं: $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2}$.


35316 तथा- $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, श्रघा- ( also तथr-above the line ) $\mathrm{G}^{1}$.

3536 तूदास्तर्वरितपरं $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, तूईात्तपरं $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.
3567 वक्षा $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{P}$; -का $\mathrm{G}^{3}$. Paris 215 (vak supplied before -का ) ; वक्षार: $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, Ber. 394 ; त〒कारः P.

3593 तदानुरूपं $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, Paris 215, Ber. 394.
3596 तदानुरूपं $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$ (a long passage is here omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{2}$ ).

359 7-8 चोभये ₹वत्र युज्यते । (for चोभगं to युज्यते) $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, यत्तत्र जायते (corrected on the margin to उभयव्वं न युज्यते।) $\mathrm{Cr}^{3}$, चोभयं ंवत्र युज्यते। (marginal correction च यत्र जायते) $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, यत्तश्र जायते। Paris 215, वोभयं हवश्र युज्यते P , चोभये ₹वन्र युज्यते। Ber. 394, च यस्वत्र जायते $\mathrm{P}^{1}$.

12 श्रतेधि $G^{1}$ (corrected from श्रतेपि ) $P^{1}$, ग्रतोपि $G^{2} G^{3} P$.

3617 पार्षदiण $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, पार्षदा $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.
$3619-10$ ₹मृतिः शासत्रदर्शनादि $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$ ₹मृति शास्त्रदूर्शंन $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.
361 12-13 किमुक्त to इत्यर्थ: omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$.
$361 \quad 14$ विक्रम: $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$.
36119 -सिद्ध याश्रय- $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{1}$ ( $\mathrm{G}^{1}$ also - I - on margin) $\mathrm{G}^{5} \mathrm{G}^{6}$, -सिद्दाश्रय- $\mathrm{G}^{8}$.

363 5-6 किं च to तृतीया omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{8}$.
3636 पुराभसिद्द: $G^{1}$ ( $G^{1}$ corrects द to दि on $\operatorname{margin}) \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$.

3637 पद़सहिता- $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, पद्संहितात् $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$.
36317 श्रन्पतमशिमन्य $G^{1} G^{3}$, श्यन्यतन म ₹ ₹म्मन् $G^{2}$.
$\left.\left.\begin{array}{l}363 \\ 364\end{array}\right\} \begin{array}{c}17 \\ 1\end{array}\right\}$ यथा श्रविद्वैवतबुंदे|यज्ञर्वाध्यायकमंसु $G^{1} G^{2} G^{8}$
$3644-5$ यदि विष भगते ( विधै for -गतो $\mathrm{G}^{8}$ ) नान्पजज़नयति म्रहणं कृत्षने। ( गहर्याम । कृस्नें $\mathrm{G}^{2}$ ) खलु समभिकालंतं (ससभिकालं $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, सभिकालं $\mathrm{G}^{1}$ ) पर्षदि न वदेद्रिति (न वेदिति $\mathrm{G}^{2}$ )। $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$.
3648 -संहितात् $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, -संहिता- ( $\mathrm{t}^{9}$.
3654 संख्ययेगगशास्र्रायाम्म $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, संगोगशास्त्रायि $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$.
3666 श्रुतै। चायं हृ: $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, श्रुतेश्शायं हश- $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.
3669 सिद्धोरय $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, सिद्धो $\mathrm{G}^{2}$. विरोषैच् $G^{1} G^{8}$, विषयेग् $G^{3}$.
36610 संधिं नयति (for संधिं नयति च) $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2}$ (संनियति $\left.\mathrm{G}^{2}\right) \mathrm{G}^{3}$ and Paris 215.

36616 -सिद्धर्थं (-सिद्यर्थं। $\mathrm{G}^{3}$ ) भगवता पांचालेन (ंचालेन $\left.\mathrm{G}^{3}\right) \mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$.
3671 घतार्थ (for भगाभे) $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.
3672 चास्य (for याश्य) $G^{3}$ and Paris 215, याश्व $\mathrm{G}^{1}$.

36712 संशायं तमस् $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, and Paris 215, सशयस्तम: $G^{2}$.
$37315 \quad G^{1} G^{2} G^{3}$ and Ber. 394 omit बदाइएरयं भवति here but read it in the beginning of the next Sutra's commentary.

374 6 स धातु: $G^{1} G^{3} G^{5} G^{6}$, सधातु $G^{2}$ and Ber. 394.

374 7-8 येन शबदेन भावं श्रभिद्धधाति वक्णा। भावं क्रियामिस्यर्थः । स एव च धातुरिर्युच्चते। (for तदु to श्रर्थ:) $\mathrm{G}^{1}$ $\mathrm{G}^{8}$, Paris 215 ; येन शब्देन साधातुना श्रभिद्घाति वक्ता। भावं क्रियामित्यर्थ:। $\mathbf{G}^{2}$.

376 11-12 इतरे कतरे। नामास्यातोपसर्गैभ्योडन्ये निपाता वेदितबयाः । ग्रष्माश्र तंश्र। $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, Ber. 394. But Ber. 394 also adds on the margin :-उत वा घा स्यालात्। पचैवापाक्। नूनं सा ते। शश्वद्वि व: छुदानचः। कुविध्धकत्। श्रथा ते श्रंतमानां कघा ने विश्वसै।भग। श्रथो श्ररिष्टतातये। विष्याननुं के। प्रन्यश्चेत्राभिगच्छति। नू चिरसहोजा:। किं सिवद्नभंमित्येवमादयः।

3779 Ber. 394 adds तत्र इलोकै। on the margin, which is intended to be read before क्रियावाचकम् etc.

37715 श्वर्थावेतौ omitted in $G^{1} G^{2} G^{8}$, Ber. 394, Paris 215.

37717 सीमापटलम् द्वादशम् $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, द्वादशं पटलं $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, द्वाद̣शम पटल $\mathbf{G}^{3}$.

5 श्वासनादै़ उमयम् $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, श्वासादै़। उभयम् $\mathrm{G}^{8}$, थ्वसनादे ${ }^{2}$ भय $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.

379 12-13 श्वासं नादमापघ्धंते $G^{1} G^{3}$. श्वासन। कमापधते $G^{2}$.
3806 कतरायाम $G^{1} G^{2} G^{3}$.

38014 श्वासनाद़ोभयानiं $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$.
3839 श्रनुख्वारं नासिक्यं $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, श्रुर्खार $\mathrm{G}^{4} . \mathrm{G}^{2}$ omits a long passage here.
$386 \quad 2$ श्रविक्रमान्र $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
3892 मृय्यं उदाहरयां $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, Ber. 394, $\mathrm{H}^{2}$.

389 10-11 श्रसंदिभ्वान् स्वरानिति ।ज्त: ( -क्ष $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{4}$ ) शलोकार्थ: ₹वरपटले । ग्रत्र तथैचे व्याख्यातघ्यः (कव $\mathrm{G}^{3}$. तः । व्यः $\left.G^{4}\right) G^{1} G^{2} G^{3} G^{4}$, Ber. 394, P.

391 12-13 दीर्घूपूं to श्रधिकी च $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, omitted $\mathrm{G}^{2}$. ग्रनुष्वारं दीर्घव्बत्व to श्राहु: (as in $\mathrm{B}^{2}$ ) $\mathbf{G}^{1} \mathbf{G}^{3}$. After शानुः। $\mathbf{G}^{1} \quad \mathbf{G}^{3}$ also add :यावता कालेनापधा ( $-ष-G^{3}$ ) याडनुपधाया वा ( ग्रनुपधाषा is painted yellow in $\mathbf{G}^{1}$ ) वृद्दिर्मंबति तावानिहिति न विज्ञायते। तस्माच्छाखांतरे ग्रागमः क्तैव्य:।.

3921 ॠकारे च $G^{2} G^{4}$, क्ककागर्य $G^{1} G^{3} G^{5} G^{6}$.
$392 \quad 1$ चार्ध $G^{2} G^{4} G^{6}$, वार्ध $G^{1} G^{3} G^{5}$.
39213 पकारस्य to -धं्वात् omitted in $G^{2} G^{4} P$, पकारस्य च भर्वति। $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$.

39315 संधितठ्यानि $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, संधिष्यानि $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.
394 1-2 कंठतालब्ययेः कंठोष्येशश्र $G^{\prime} G^{2}$. कंठतालव्ययेः कंन्योष्ध्योश्व $G^{3} G^{4}$, Paris 215, Ber. 394, $\mathrm{H}^{2}$.

3946 सब्षु । श्रकार $G^{2}$, ससष्यु कारः $G^{4}$, सर्वेषु श्रकार: $G^{\prime} G^{3}$.

394 8-9 क्र इ प । श्र उ ग्यो। श्रा ई ( ह ( $\mathrm{x}^{8}$ ) ऐे। श्रा क श्रो $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{8} \mathrm{P}$; श्र ह प। श्र उ श्रो। श्र हु ऐ। थ क श्रौ। $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.

3956 पते $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, पतै। $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.
395 7-8 तद्वद्वरतिषंगो वेदित॰यः $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, तद्वद्यव्यतिपक्क वेदितठचे $\mathrm{G}^{1}$ $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, तद्वद्ध्यतिपंगे वेदितःये $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.

3959 तावती न्यूना $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{8}$, वता न्यूना $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, न्युना $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.
39515 वाच: त्रीएि $\mathrm{C}^{4}$, होरा $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$.
3963 भातःसवने शंसेत् $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{9}$, प्रातरेवा उटवसेत् $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, प्रातरेच उक्यासनू $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, प्रातरेव उच्छ वसेत् P , प्रात:सवनं शंसेत् $\mathrm{P}^{1}$.

39611 निषादा: (-द corrected to -दा $\mathrm{G}^{\mathbf{1}}$ ) स्वरा इति $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{9}$, नििषद्वस्वरा इर्ति $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.

396 12-13 -मन्द्दातिस्वार्या: ₹बरेष्विति $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, -मंद़ा इति रवरेषिवति $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, -मंदा इति स्वर्या इति $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, -मंदा इति स्वरेति $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.

3981 द्विमां्रं $\mathrm{X}^{1}$ (-ख्रंश corrected to -न्रं), दिमाम्र्रं $\mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, दे मान्रे P. $\mathrm{G}^{2}$ omits this whole stanza.

3982 शिएी to -परिम्रह: $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, त्रिमाम्रं तु शिखी बत्ते नकुलस्वर्धमान्रिकां $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, Ber. 394, P (-मात्रकं ).

399 19-20 विसार: and श्रन्यथाकरां संकोचने वा omitted in $G^{2} G^{2} G^{3} G^{4}$.

39921 ब्यासोविवेक: $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{8} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
4005 बिलायितेन $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, विलायितेन $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, विलंवित- $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{P}$, विलंबितेन $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.

40020 यथा मात्रां यथामात्र $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, श्रायामात्रा यथामात्रं $G^{2}$, यथामात्रं यथामाव्रं $G^{4}$.
4011 रफेषु $G^{1} G^{2} G^{4}$, रकेषु च $G^{3}\left(G^{2}\right.$ deletes घ).
4022 श्रसद्व्यअनम् $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{9}$, ग्रसद्न यअनमिति $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
4026 पकारादिकारोकारौ $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, सकारात् हकारउकारौ $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, बकारास्पर इकारउकारौ $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, यकाराहकार: $\mathrm{G}^{3}$.

4032 पदादिस्थानों। श्रनादोरशक्टःः $G^{2} G^{3}$, पदादिसथानात्। श्रनादो श्रशइए :। $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, श्रादिस्थानात्र। श्रनादरशब्द्वः। $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.

404 7 दूयेकोरर्थ: $\mathrm{G}^{1}\left(\dot{x}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{8} \mathrm{G}^{4}\right.$.
40412 श्रन्ताभ्याम्म $G^{2} G^{8}$, श्रन्तापाम्याम् $G^{4}$, भ्रतराभ्याम् $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.

40516 कर्घ- $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{8} \mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{H}^{2}$, कठ- $\mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2}$.
 स्वरादिस्स्थनै। इकारस्ैयैकेषां पूर्घस्थने विसजनीय: $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, उभयस्वरादिसस्थानेा हकारश्र पा (?) पूर्धध्याने विसर्जनायै $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.

4064 - पृृत्तिर् $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, -र्रघृत्तिहिं $\mathrm{a}^{2}$, विप्रतिपनिय् ( marginal correction for - प्ृृच्तिर $G^{1}$ ) $G^{1}$ $\mathrm{G}^{\mathrm{B}}$.

40610 देवाः। सोमा:। $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
40718 घाहुर्यंमम $G^{2}\left(i^{8} G^{4}\right.$, वा श्राहुः $G^{1}$.
40720 यविकमान् $\mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{G}^{5} \mathrm{G}^{6}$, Ber. 394 ; श्रविक्रमा (-माद्द corrected to -मा) $G^{4}$, Paris 215 ; प्रविक्षमात्र $\mathrm{H}^{2} \mathrm{P}$.

408 14, 17 परिषातयंति $G^{1} G^{2} G^{9} G^{4}, G^{6}$ (text MS.), Paris 215, Ber. 394, $H^{2}$; $G^{5}$ (text MS. ) corrects -त- to -द- on the margin.

40911 श्रसर्जि वक्वा रथ्ये यथाजै। $\mathrm{C}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{9}$, omitted in $G^{4}$.

41217 पतरेव to -रिंक् omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$; given in $\mathrm{G}^{4}$; not clear in $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.

41313 श्रख्यद्य ( for श्रृके) $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, Ber. 394, Paris 215, P ; श्रष्यद् ( on the margin also ग्ररके) $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{9}$; ग्रत्के $\mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{G}^{5}$ (on the margin श्र्रख्यद् $\mathrm{G}^{5}$ ) ; श्रद्द $\mathrm{G}^{\mathrm{B}}$; श्रर्क $\mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2}$.

41318 श्रस्यत् ( on the margin also ॠत्के) $\mathrm{G}^{1}$ $\mathrm{G}^{3}$; घल्यत् $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, Paris 215 , Ber. 395 ; श्रत्के $\mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{P}$, ग्रकें $\mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2}$.

414 1 श्रस्यह्देवो रोचमाना महोभि: (on the margin also श्रा जामिरखे श्रव्यत in $\left.G^{1} G^{3}\right) G^{1} G^{2}$ $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, श्रजामिरक्केऽश्रव्यत $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, ग्राजामि P , omitted $\mathrm{P}^{\mathbf{2}} \mathrm{P}^{2}$.
414. 6 पदैकदेशो $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, पादैकदेशो $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.
$416 \quad 17$ घ्रश्व: to हूरवव: omitted in $G^{1} G^{2} G^{3} G^{4}$.
4182 सन्श्ञानं यत्पराययम् $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{8}$ (संज्ञा- $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$ ) $\mathrm{G}^{4}$ ( बंज्ञा- $\mathrm{G}^{4}$ ).

4186 परिवर्त 4 यित्य: (पठितब्य: marginal) $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, परिहर्तंण्य: $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, परिवर्तितब्य: $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.

4187 स्वरोपधं $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{P}$, त्वरोपधात्त $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.

41810 परक्रमं (परि- corrected to पर- $\mathrm{G}^{1}$ ) $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathbf{P}$ $\mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{G}^{5}$; परिक्रम $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{8} \mathrm{G}^{6}$ (पर- corrected to परि- $\mathrm{G}^{6}$ ), Paris 215, Ber. 394.

41813 परिक्रमं $\mathrm{G}^{\mathbf{1}} \mathrm{G}^{\mathbf{2}} \mathrm{G}^{\mathbf{8}}$, Ber 394 ; पिस्रम (sic) $\mathrm{G}^{4}$; परक्रमं $\mathrm{P}^{1}$.

4191 ग्रस्मिन् to एनः $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, श्रस्मिन्सुते सवने श्रस्तोक्यम् $\mathrm{G}^{9}$, omitted $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.

420 4. विक्रमएयम । विक्र- $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{P}^{1}$, विक्रमयं कम$\mathrm{G}^{2}$, ग्रविक्रमयां श्र्रविक्र- $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.

420 4-5 संगेगस्य to -धं: is read after व्यवाय: किगते in $G^{1} G^{8}$. $G^{2} G^{4}$ however read it after -चचनाभाa: ।

4209 विकमांा $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{P}$, विक्रमये $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, श्रविकमएं $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, क्रियमाएां $\mathrm{P}^{1}$.

42011 श्रविक्रमएम $G^{1} G^{3} G^{4} P$, ग्रक्रमयाम $G^{2}$, इति क्रमयाम $\mathrm{P}^{1}$.

422 6-7 के विपर्यग: । पूर्वेंया पर: क्रियते । परश्र पूर्वः क्रियने $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, करय विपर्यये। (-य- $\mathrm{G}^{2}$ ) वर्यायोः। पूर्वो वर्या: पर: क्रिगते। $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$.

42218 तरमान्न $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{P} \mathrm{P}^{1}$, तरमात् $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
42218 कथं तहिं $G^{1} G^{3}$, कथं $G^{2} G^{4}$.
4238 After भवति । $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{P} \mathrm{P}^{1}$ (not $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4}$ ) add श्रध์मात्रा (-न्र- $P$ ) विवृत्ते ( - त्ति- $\mathrm{P}^{1}$ )रपि ।

424 2 लंख्यया नेतरेषाम् $P \quad G^{1} G^{3} G^{5} G^{6}$, Ber. 394 ; संख्ययाथेतरेपाम् $\mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{P}^{1}$; संख्याधनेतरेषाम् $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.
424. 10 धर्म: $G^{1} G^{8}$, Paris 215 ; वर्याधर्म $G^{2}$; वर्णंधर्म: $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, Ber. 394 .

424 10-11 साधुयुक्क न साधुधर्मयुक्त न प्रतिपन्रा $G^{1} G^{3}$, साधुयुक्कस्साधयते । कुख्टनेन साधुधर्मो युक्षॅन $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, साधुयुक्तः साधयता कृ₹₹नेन $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.
424. 12 शासत्रागम- $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, शायानुगम- $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$.

424 15 श्र to घ यात् omitted and Sūtras 65 and 66 both given as one Sutra in $G^{1} G^{3}$ $\mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2}$; श्र श्र इ ( उ ह $\mathrm{G}^{4}$ ) उ पव (य for एव $\left.\mathrm{G}^{2}\right)$ माध्यान् स्वरान् अ यात्र $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
 $\mathrm{G}^{3}$ 。

426
5 सैतेन शाम्ध्रैने ( शाक्षेर्न $\mathrm{H}^{1}$ ) $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{H}^{1}$. नेतेन शास्ये या $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{G}^{6}$,
सैतेन शास्र्र या $\mathrm{PG}^{5}$,
नतेन शास्नेय Ber. 394.
42821 -पूर्वोनुदात्त: $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{5} \mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{G}^{5} \mathrm{G}^{6}$, Paris $215, \mathrm{P}^{\mathbf{2}}$; -पुर्वर्तुदात्त: $\mathrm{P}^{1}$.

4293 उपांशुस्थानमिति। $\mathrm{G}^{4}$; omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{9} \mathrm{G}^{8}$, Paris 215.

4293 उपांशुस्थानं ( for उपां-नि) $\mathrm{G}^{4}$; उपांशुर्थाना $G^{1} G^{2} G^{8}$, Paris 215.

429 3-4 निषादे पंघमे (-मे corrected to -म $\mathrm{G}^{1}$ ) मन्द्रमध्यमतारेषु स्थानानि स्थाने प्रयेजज्य: स्यात् $G^{1}$ $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, निषादे पंचमध्यमतारेषु ₹थानानि हधाने प्रयोज्यं स्यात् $\mathrm{G}^{2}$. निषापद्वंश्घध्यमतारेषु स्थाने प्रयोजयं हपार् $\mathrm{G}^{4}$ 。

4296 श्रघंपूर्ष: श्रनुदात्तस्य (corrected to श्रनुदात्तो यस्य स $\mathrm{G}^{1}$ ) श्रर्धपर्बोनुदात्त:। $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, श्रर्धपूर्ध: श्रनुदात्तो यस्य स श्रर्धपूर्वोनुदात्त्तः $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, ग्रर्धपूर्वनुदात्त:। ग्रर्धपूर्वनुदात्तो यस्र स द्वपूर्वानुदात्त: $1 \mathrm{P}^{2}$.

4303 भबेत् । तत्। घह्मा $\mathrm{C}^{4}$, आावात् तदुक्म $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, भテेद्न्वह्म $\mathrm{C}^{1} \mathrm{C}^{3}$.
$430 \quad 13$ ग्रक्षेपयुक्त $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{8}$, Paris $215, \mathrm{G}^{6} \mathrm{C}^{5}$ (also ग्रभ्ति- marginal in $\mathrm{G}^{5}$ ) ; श्रत्तिग्रयुक्त $\mathrm{G}^{\mathbf{2}} \mathrm{G}^{\mathbf{4}}$, Ber. 394.

43015 ग्रन्नैप्रयुक्त वा ग्रप्टक्त वा उपस्थितं वा $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, श्रभिम्रयुक्तं श्रभ्रयुक वा उडिधतं वा $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, श्रद्विमयुक्तं द्विरपस्थितं वा $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.

4313 उकाराकारयेः $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{8} \mathrm{P}$; श्रकाराकारये : (marginal उकाराकारगे।:) Ber. 394 ; उकारगेः: Paris 215 ; प्रशेढ़ाकारयेः $G^{4}$; ग्रकारे श्रकाराकारये।: $\mathrm{G}^{2}$; ग्रकार उकाराजारये: $\mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2}$.

431 3-4 सिद्ववादन्नै ( -क्ति- Ber. 394, $\mathrm{G}^{2}$ ) प्रयुक्तम् $\mathrm{G}^{1}$ $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, Ber. 394, Paris 215.


4314 तसमारवाठांतरेय वर्यांति $\mathrm{G}^{1}$; तसमात् एवमंतरेय
 Paris 215 ; कह्मास्नस्माख्वागंतरेया वर्खायंति $\mathrm{G}^{2}$; क₹मात्तस्माच्वामंतरेया वर्गायंति Ber. 394.

4315 उद्वेति यथा। ननु $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2}\left(\mathrm{X}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}\right.$.
4315 सत्यम् omitted in $G^{1} G^{2} G^{3} G^{4}$, Ber. 394, Paris 215.

4316 उद्वेति $\mathrm{G}^{4}$; omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, Ber. 394, Paris 215.

7 हूर्येवं वा (हःयेव मा $G^{4}$ ) मियमः स्यात् $G^{1} G^{3} G^{4}$, Paris 215 ; छःयेवंगता: ( छस्येवता: Ber. 394 ) नियम स्यात् $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, Ber. 394.

4323 पठन्ति $G^{8} G^{4}$, न पठन्ति $G^{1} G^{2}$.
4323 -ज्ञापनाह₹वाभि- (-पनाएँ- corrected to -पनारस्वा$\left.\mathrm{G}^{1}\right) \mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, ज्ञापनादवामि- $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, ज्ञापनावामि- $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.

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433 5—8 श्रसंयुक्तः ( -कर्य छपरं corrected to -क: in ( $\mathrm{x}^{3}$ and -ऊपरं to -क- in $\mathrm{G}^{1}$ ) उ श्रावतु: ॠृपरं (र $\left(\mathrm{K}^{1}\right)$ । प्रडष्वभुभ्य:। रेफसंधिं (रेफसंधिं omitted $G^{1}$ )। स्वर्णरे ( उ to -रे on margin in $G^{1}$ $G^{3}$ ) विवृत्तिपरं छध्यत्र निदर्शनानि। परिपक्षमसंयुक्तं ॠकारपर रेफसंधिजं। झायंतु नः। स ईं पाहि। (for श्रसंयुक्तम् to पाहि) $G^{1} G^{8}$, Paris 215 ; श्रसंयुक्तर्य ॠपर विवृत्तिपरं हत्यत्र निदर्शनानि परिपन्नमसंयुक्तम्टकारपर रेफसंधित ( तं for त Ber. 394 ) भ्रायंतु नः स हैं पाहि । $\mathrm{G}^{\prime}$, Ber. 394 ; सगुक्तं। तव वायवृत干्पते to पाहि (as adopted in the printed text ) $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.

43310 एतं न श्रोक पठन्ति $\mathrm{G}^{1}$; एतं श्लेाक पठन्ति Ber. 394; एवं शलेकं पठन्ति $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, Paris 215; एतं शलेाक न पठन्ति $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.

434 1 -समयेषु $G^{2} G^{4}$, -समाशिषुपु $G^{1} G^{3}$.
434 1 श्रर्धचेंद्केषु omitted in $G^{1} G^{8}$, श्रध्यायन्तेष्वर्धचोदर्केषु $G^{2} G^{4}$.
$\left.\left.\begin{array}{l}434 \\ 435\end{array}\right\} \begin{array}{r}16 \\ 1\end{array}\right\} \begin{aligned} & \text { मृद्धवप्रहानेन (-हेया } \mathrm{G}^{2} \text { ) प्रशिलप्टविग्रहेया (पशिल- } \\ & \text { प्रवप्रहेया added in Paris 215) यस्मिन्स- }\end{aligned}$ (ससं $\mathrm{G}^{2}$ ) भवति परिम्रः। (for मृद्द- to -म्रह्:) Ber. 394, G $^{2}$, Paris 215 ; मृद्धवग्रहेएा (.ह्योन $\mathrm{G}^{2}$ ) प्रविग्रहेया प्रशिलृविग्रहेया। यस्मिन्संभवति परिम्रहः। $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$; प्रशिलघ्टः यस्मिन्संभवति स प्रविग्रहः । $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.
$4351 \quad \mathrm{G}^{4}$ omits उद्देति to -दिधु.
435 1-2 प्रश्रहेषु श्रिष्टं विशिष्टं न कुर्यात् । कालाधिक्यं न $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, Paris 215 ;
प्रग्रशेषु ( पविप्रहेषु $G^{4}$ ) प्रशिनष्टं विशिब्वष्टं कुर्यात। कानाधिक्येन $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, Ber. 394 .
$4367-8$ तेषामुपसर्गायां to सेतिकरयां कुर्यात् ( कुयुँ: $\mathrm{G}^{4}$ ) (for तेषाम् to परेति) $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}\left(\mathrm{G}^{4}\right.$ omits चेति to घ) ; omitted (also चेति घ। घेति घ) $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.

4369 द्विपदाधंचै (-र्षो $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, Ber. 394) $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2}$ $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, Ber. 394, $\mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2}$; द्रिपद्शश्रंर्युयुर $G^{6}$; the reading of $G^{6}$ corrected to that of $G^{1}$ etc. in $G^{5}$; द्विपद्धाङर्घचौं $G^{3}$.

436 14-15 शादि- to उघ्यते $\mathrm{P} \mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{8} \mathrm{G}^{4}$ (-प्रश्यात् for -महएम ( ${ }^{4}$ ), Ber. 394 ( Ber. 394 and $G^{2}$ : -पदास्यै- for -पद़स्यै-) ; omitted in $\mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{\mathbf{2}}$.

4381 रवगण्या: $\mathrm{G}^{6} \mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2}$; तु गण्या: $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{8} \mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{P}$; च गण्या $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, Ber. 394 ; श्वगण्या: corrected to तु गण्या: $\mathrm{G}^{5}$.
4382 न omitted $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{8} \mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{P}$, Ber. 394 ; given $\mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2}$.

442
2 सह भूधवा $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, सह भूर्वा तेषंत $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$.
44211 तैसित्रभिश $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, तै त्रिभि $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, तै अर्भिः $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.
443 1-5 तानि to सर्वत्र omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$; given in $G^{4}$; omitted in the body of the MS. in Ber. 394 which however supplies on the margin : एँवामपि याजुषादीनां गायभ्यादिजगधयंत।नि भवंति। यजुषामेकाधिकानि साइन्यां द्र्यधिकानि झ्रचा 亏्यधिकानि भवंति । (sic).

44314 एकषेतरे $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2}$, Ber. 394 (also ₹व ने above the line ); एव नेतरे $G^{3} G^{4} G^{5} G^{6}$.

443 The Comm. ॠषीयां to इत्यर्थ: omitted in $444\}$ 15-2 $\} \mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, Ber. 394 .

444 14 घड्वान्य: $G^{4} G^{6}$, बट्केंस्य: $G^{1} G^{2} G^{3} G^{5}$.
445 I सा पद्पंकिरू $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{P} \mathrm{P}^{1}$, सा भुरिक् पद्पंक्तिर्र $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.

4454 सापि $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, सापि omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{P} \mathrm{P}^{1}$ ( $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{PP}^{1}$ omit ग्रथवा to सापि, lines 3-4) $\mathrm{G}^{3}$.

4466 -सिथिं यथा $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{5}$ (marginal in $\left.G^{5}\right) G^{6}$ ( चथा $G^{6}$ ).

45013 श्राद्यन्तौ $G^{1} G^{2} G^{3}{ }^{3} X^{4}$.
45566 नझकाष्ट $G^{1} G^{3} G^{4} G^{5} G^{6}$, नवकाप्टा $G^{2}$.
459 4. वैराजजागतैः पादै़र्र $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, Ber. $394, \mathrm{G}^{5} \mathrm{G}^{6}$; वैराजा जागतै: पादे $\mathrm{G}^{4}$; वैराजे। जागतै। पादैर $\mathrm{G}^{2}$; वैराजजागतौ पाद़ौ $G^{3}$.

461 9-10 मंगे द्वादशान्तरे सति ( for श्राम्याव् to त्रिष्ट ब ) $\mathrm{G}^{1}$ $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$;
श्राघ्धाव् to त्रिप्टु (but तृतीये द्वादशान्तरे for तृतीयेा द्वादश्शाप्षरश्) $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.

462 8-10 The Comm. द्वौ to विषम is omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4}$ and Sütra 76 is read continuously with the following one ( महासतेा- etc.)

462 12-13 महा- to -विंशके $G^{1} G^{3} G^{4} G^{5} G^{6} G^{2}$ (-र्ध for -धै, एनयेः for एतयेः, नति पादांतो for त्वेति पाद्नान्ते ( $\dot{x}^{2}$ ), Paris 215, Ber. 394 ( एनये: for पतयेः:, पादान्तो for पादान्ते ).

463 1-2 पतयेगर् to वेद्दितन्या $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{9}$, Paris $215, \mathrm{G}^{2}$ ( एनयेए् for एतयेर्, एव for सतेर्, ), Ber. 394 ( श्रनयेर्, for पतयेार्, एव for सतेाू );
एतेः रचोः महापंत्योरद्धेश्हान्नरेपु फलन्तां पादत्रये

सति द्वाद्शाप्छरयोश्ध सह ठ्यूहयेरिव सतेः महासतोवृहति नाम जगती वेदितब्या (sic) $\mathrm{G}^{4}$;
एतयो: शचोरष्टान्चरद्वादशाद्वरसपादये।: सहष्यूहये: । श्रद्ध' दौ द्वाद़शाचर्रै ग्रयश्वाष्टाषरा: प्रमियमेन सा जगती महावृछती नाम वेदितब्या। P ;
 ठ्यूहः । भ्रथ महासतेवृृहती नाम वेदितब्या। $\mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2}$.

4639 The 16 th पटल ends after the Comm. on श्रस्मा ऊ etc. in Ber. 394, G ${ }^{2}$ (not in $\left.G^{1} G^{3} G^{4}\right)$.

466 2-5 ग्रा to उचयते $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{G}^{5} \mathrm{G}^{8}$ ( माता for मात्रा and सर्वम् for सर्वस्य $G^{5} G^{6} ; G^{5}$ also gives माध्रा and सर्वस्य as variants ) $\mathrm{G}^{2}$ ( पूर्ष for पूर्ष, माश्रा and माता both $G^{2}$ ), P ( ध्रवमगिन्नर हल्यपि, माता मेषा), $\mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2}$ ( धुवं प्वर्वा तत: परा, माध्वा नैषा $\mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2}$, सर्षम् for सर्वस्य $\mathrm{P}^{2}$ ).
4666 श्रायुरैतु परावते (marginal : श्रासुरै० त इति पाठ:) $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, श्रासुरैतु परावेति $\mathrm{G}^{8}$, श्रासु (or शु ? ) रेतु। परावतेति। $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, ग्रासुरैरु परावत इति। $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, श्यासुरेव परावत इति P , श्रासुरेत परावत इति । $\mathrm{P}^{1}$ $\mathrm{P}^{2}$.

4667 भुवं पूवैति $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, घुबं पूर्त्र $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, घृं पूर्वरति $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, भुवमगिनर्न इति प्रकृतिः P , ध्रुवेति पूर्वेंति $\mathrm{P}^{1}$ $\mathrm{P}^{2}$.

8 यदि ते मान्रे $G^{1}$, यदि ते मात्रेति $G^{3} G^{4}$, यदि ते मातेति $G^{2}$, यदि ते माता घृता (?) जिह्बा रोद्सी P , यदि ते मा हवेति $\mathrm{P}^{2} \mathrm{P}^{2}$.

9 मेषीति $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{8} \mathrm{G}^{4}$ (मेषी $\mathrm{G}^{4}$ ), मैषीतित $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, मेषा वा श्रनिनः $P$, नैषा $P^{1} P^{2}$.

10 न वै देवाः (for न वै तश्र ) P.
46611 न वै तन्रेल्येतद् $G^{1} G^{3}$, न व हघघेतद् $G^{4}$, न वै तद् $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.

13 सर्वस्पेति $G^{1} G^{2} G^{3} G^{4} P^{1} P^{2}$, सर्वस्व उ दुष्कृतिरिति P .

468 6-9 This Comm. almost in the same form is also found in $G^{1} G^{2} G^{3} G^{4}$; Paris 215, Berlin 394.

46818 गता शचः। एता पृ भवंति। (for ॠचो भवन्ति) P , गता भचः। ता पुसेव भवति। (for भ्र्चो भवनित ) $\mathrm{P}^{2}$.

469 1-2 The Text या: to उपषारयेत्र is given after गाय亏्ये to उक्कम (i. e, lines $3-5$ ) in $G^{1} G^{2}$ $\mathrm{G}^{\mathbf{s}} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, Paris 215.

469 4-5 भगवता उभयन्छंदसेर्मषगे एतदुक्त $\mathrm{G}^{1}$; भगवता उभयसमवे होतदुक्ष० $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, Paris 215 ; भगवता सा तु (? or उ) छंद्सामव्येतदुक्तम् $\mathrm{G}^{2}$; भगवतां उभयतां छुन्द्सां तन्मध्ये तदुक्ष $G^{4}$; भगवता इह समाव्येतदुक्क $\mathrm{P}^{2}$.

4699 विषये to। ताराट्। $G^{2} G^{4}$ (ताविराग् for ताराट् $G^{4}$ ) $G^{2} G^{3}$ ( या विषये for विषये $G^{1}$ $G^{3}$ ), ता या विष्ये सिथताभ्यों ता इमाः। ताः राट P , या द्वाम्यां विषये स्थिता इमाः। ता राब् $\mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2}$.
$469 \quad 13$ एवं ख्वराजः omitted $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4}$ P, Paris 215; या काश्भै वंगता शचः ( for पवं स्वराजः ) $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{8}$; काशचैवंद्रिता क्रिच: $\mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2}$.
$470 \quad 1$ ताराळदीनां $G^{1} G^{2} G^{3} G^{4}$, Paris 215: ताराबादीन्त Ber. 394.

473 21-23 The passage नजु to संत्विति (ष्ट for षट् कः) is given in $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$ ( marginal in $\mathrm{G}^{3}$ ) $P$; omitted in $G^{2} G^{4}$, Ber. 394, $\mathrm{P}^{1}$.

4746 संपदे $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, corrected to सपदि $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, संपदै $G^{2}$.

4747 संपदि कर्तन्यायाम् $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{8} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, कर्तन्या $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.
47411 संपद $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, संपडि़ $\mathrm{G}^{3}$.
47412 एकीसावात् ( for श्र्य एकीभाजाम्न) $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, एकीभावात्तर्र $\mathrm{P}^{\mathrm{P}}$, एवएवात $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.

4758 ठ्यूहेत्। प- $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, व्यकेगात् प- $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, च्यूहेदे. $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{8}$ P.

4759 एवं $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4} \mathrm{P}$, पु $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$.
475 10—11 ठयूहः कर्तव्य:। तस्सहशः (-रो $G^{4}$ ) स्वरैव्यंवाय:। $\mathrm{G}^{2}$ ( व्यवायः। न $\mathrm{G}^{2}$ ) $\mathrm{G}^{4}$, ฮ्यूहो न (न omitted P ) कर्तव्यः। न वा तत्- ( वा तत् omitted $\mathrm{P})$ सदरौः र्वरैर्यंवायः। $\mathrm{P} \mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$.

47511 After ब्यवाय: $G^{1} G^{3}$ add नास्य ते महिमानमिति यथा ; not added in $G^{2} G^{4}$, $P$ reads for it न सपव्.

482 5-6 $\mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{P}^{2}$ add the two lines श्राहुस् to इमा: of the following Sutra to this Sutra without any material difference in the Comm. as given by me.

4528 After मन्यते। $\mathrm{H}^{2}$ reads the line: शाहुस्वेकपद्रा श्रन्ये श्रध्यासानेकपातिन: in the Comm.

4828 स- ( also q. above स- $\mathrm{G}^{1}$ ) वासाम् $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{4}$; सर्वा: साम् $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, Paris 215 ; पूर्वसाम्म $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, Ber. 394.

4829 मन्यन्ते ग्रन्तानिल्यर्थः। $\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{G}^{3}$ ( श्रन्तानिल्यर्धः on the margin) ; मन्यन्ते। सा। $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4}$; मन्पते। सा Ber. 394 ; मन्पते स: $\mathrm{G}^{\prime}$.

11 After श्रसस्येज Ber. 394 adds : ता तरेम तवावसा तरेमेति एकपदा इमा: (इमा: marginal) ; but $G^{2}$ adds: ता तरेम तवावसा तरेमेति एवमादीनी 1 ; not given in $G^{1} G^{3} G^{4}$, Paris 215. $G^{1}$ however on the margin, in the same hand, adds : भ्राहुधत्वे० न:। श्रध्या० माः॥ ता तरेमेट्येवमादीनां ध्यासानपि केचिर्वाचार्या घग्रग्य: पृथम्भूता एकपदा ग्राहु: सर्वां इमाः। श्रा वां० नः। केचित्तु श्रा वां सुग्न इल्यददोनेकपदा श्राहु:। इति सूत्रद्रयपाठ:।.
Ber. 394 also supplies on the margin श्रध्यासानपि केचिद्नाहुरेकपदा इमाः। उरै। बेवा श्रनिबाधे ₹्यामेति। एवमादीनः्पासानवि केचिदाहुराचार्शा:। श्र्थ््म्य: (?) पृथग्मवा एकपदा श्राहुः।

483 3-4 With reference to ग्रसिम्पाठन्तरे $G^{1}$ adds on the margin : एकस्त्र्वाठे.

4835 भनेकपातिनामध्षासानामेकपदाशक्बैव न भवति $\mathrm{G}^{1}$; श्रनेकपदाध्घ्ववसानां (ना $\mathrm{G}^{3}$ ) एकपादारोंकैन न भवति $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, Paris 215;
श्रनेकपादः। भध्यासानां एकपा (प $\mathrm{G}^{2}$ ) दादिशंकिवं भवति $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, Berlin 394 ;

भ्रनेकपादा ध्रध्यासानiं एकपदादिशांकेख न भवति। तसमादुदाहरशान्युक्तानि। $\mathrm{G}^{4}$.

483 ${ }^{6-15}$, The text of Sütra 44 as well as of 484. $\}$ 1-9 $\}$ its Comm. in $G^{1} G^{2} G^{3} G^{4}$, Paris 215, Berlin 394 is practically the same as that adopted by myself.

48714 विराजम् ( for विराजाव्) P.
48714 उट्यित corrected to उइ्रित on the margin in $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.

48717 सैका $G^{2} G^{4}$, पय्या $G^{1} G^{2}$.
48717 र्वन्तर्यां $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, श्रन्वर्या $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, omitted $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{4}$.
$48912 \mathrm{G}^{1}$ reads on the margin :-जगल्थति० पाठ:। उक्रो बाहृंतो वृहतीमुखः जगल्यन्तोडतिजगध्यन्तःच भवसि। जगल्यंते उफ्रमुदाहराएम । श्रतिजगस्यंते तु। नेमिं नमन्ति चनसेति ।.

4921 ख्वेष ( corrected from खेपा) $\mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{P}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{5}$; ख्वेषा $G^{2} P$, Ber. 394; घ्वेणो $G^{\prime} G^{4} G^{6}$.

496 3-5 तथा चोक्ष to भर्नन्ति omitted in $G^{3} G^{4}$, Ber. 394 ; given in $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{3}$.

49811 श्रस्माक to विघने $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{8} \mathrm{G}^{4}$ (in $\mathrm{G}^{4}$ only partly ) P , omitted in $\mathrm{P}^{1}$.

5023 यो वेद् सर्वंयि च ( for सर्वांडि रूपायि च) $\mathrm{G}^{2}$.
5023 भक्तितो य: (on the margin also -त: स: ) $G^{1}$, corrected to भभितः स: $G^{2}$, भहित: स: $G^{2} G^{4}$.

5027 किमिति $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3}$, Paris 215 ; omitted in $G^{4} P$.
5028 वा श्रभ्वास $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{2}$; वाग्यात $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, Paris 215 ; चाभ्यास $\mathrm{G}^{4}$; घाक्यानां श्रभ्यास P .
502 8-11 खै न्टुभजागतानि to छाप्घध्वम् ( श्राचाथं-for श्राचायiखiं ) is given in $\mathrm{G}^{1}$, but is marked to be deleted by lines like $===$ written above त्रैड्टुभ- and बाख्ववं.
502 ${ }^{11-16}$ ) मुखे to घीमते omitted in $\mathrm{G}^{1}$; given 503 (1-7 ( more or less in the same form ) in $\mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, Paris 215, Berlin 394. P also gives this passage rather in a different and corrupt form.
50314 कीर्तिमृम्यं $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2} \mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, Paris 215 ; कील्य 'मृध्यं P .
" 00 ज्ञानर्च सर्वमिपदाधि चेति ( $f$ or यशस्यं to उच्यते) $P$. तर्माव्पयन्नं कुरु ( कह $\mathrm{G}^{2}$ ) महाज्ञानान्य (महा। नन् $\mathrm{G}^{2}$; महा-नात् $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, Paris 215; महानं $\mathrm{G}^{4}$ ) ना ( ता $\mathrm{G}^{3}$, Paris 215 ) न्यदुस्तीति त夭वं किं ( श्रस्सीति तरवकम $\mathrm{G}^{2}$, श्रस्तोववक $\mathrm{G}^{4}$ ) $\mathrm{G}^{1} \mathrm{G}^{2}$ $\mathrm{G}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{4}$, Paris 215. omitted in P .

## APPENDIX II

## ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS OF THE RGGVEDA-PRĀTIŚSAKHYA ${ }^{1}$

It has been shown in the Introduction that the Prätisākhya as a whole cannot be the work of one and the same author, and consequently parts of the same are later accretions. In giving the following analysis of the contents of the Prãtiśākhya, however, the whole work, together with the ten introductory stanzas, is treated as a unit, without taking into consideration the conclusion referred to above.

The contents of the Pratisáakhya may be systematized, under seven main heads, as follows:-
I. Introductory and Explanatory.

1. Introductory matter contained in the ten introductory stanzas:-
Obeisance to the deity and the nature of the intended work, stanza 1; a mystic description of the three kinds of Vedic texts, i.e., Samhita, Pada and Krama, stanzas 2-4; requirements of a Vedic scholar and the scope of the treatise, stanzas 5-8; enumeration of alphabetic sounds, stanzas $y-10$.
[^20]
## 2. Definition of terms:-

समानात्षर, I. 1 ; सन्ज्णन्तर, I. 2; ₹वर, I. 3 ; ब्यक्नन, I. 6 ; सपर्शा, I. 7 ; वर्ग, I. 8 ; श्रन्त:₹था, I. 9 ; ऊष्मनू, I. 10 ; श्रघोप, I. 11, 12; सोब्मनू, I. 13 ; श्रनुनासिक, I. 14; हस्व, I. 17 ; दीर्घ, I. 18; श्र由्षर, I. 19 ; XVIII. 32 ; गुरु, I. 20, 21 ; XVIII. 37, 41 ; गरीयस्, XVIII. 42; नघु, XVIII. 38, 39, 43 ; लघीयस्, XVIII. 44 ; रक्त (a nasal sound), I. 36 ; संयेग, I. 37 ; XVIII. 40 ; नासिक्य (a nose-sound), [. 48 ; स्थान, I. 49 ; नामिन्द, I. 65 ; प्रगृहय, I. 68-75; रेफिन् (rhotacised), I. $76-103$; संहिता, II. 2; विवृत्ति (hiatus), II. 3 ; द्विपन्धि, iI. 80 ; धुव, VI. 39-42 ; ॅ्लुति, VII. 2-4; कम, X. 1, 2; XI. 1; उपस्थित, X. 12 ; XI. 29 ; स्थित or स्थिति, X. 13; XI. 28 ; स्थितोपस्थित, X. 14 ; XI. 30 ; रवास, नाद, XIII. 1 ; करा, XILI. 8 ; समापाथ, XIII. 31; दोष, XIV. 1; घ्रश्न, XV. ¿3-30; XVIII. 58 ; श्रष्याय, XV. 31 ; XVIII. 58.
3. Interpretation and application of rules:-

Exceptions to be understood as connected with the general rules, I. 53 ; irregular formations to be taken with reference to the whole treatise, I. 54; the Sāma-vaśa Sandhis to be regarded as exceptions, I. 60 ; the sound to be changed put in the nominative and the resulting sound in the accusative, the conversion being according to proximity, I. 56 ; in a statement as to the places of articulation and the contraction of vowels a short vowel implies both short and long vowels, I. 55 ; a Praiṣa treated like a Pāda, I. 57; finals of words joined to हति to be taken as they appear without that दति, and of words not joined
to इति to be taken just as they are, I. 58,59; euphonic modification affects only those initials and finals of words which are seen in the Pada text, II, 5 ; but, unless otherwise stated, a rule in Patala VI affects even those sounds which are the result of euphonic combination or which occur in the interior of words, VI. 16; a word consisting of only one letter, even if contracted, treated as final and as initial, II. 6; an unrhotacized Visarjaniya with its penultimate treated as one letter in certain cases, I, 67 ; unless otherwise stated, parts of compounds treated as words with the exception of cerebralization etc., I. 61, 62 ; euphonic combination takes place according to succession of words, II. 7 ; but cerebralization of a following initial precedes the change into a breathing of a final Visarjaniya, V. 2 ; in cerebralization the cause of cerebralization precedes and the object of the same follows, I. 66 ; a Pluta vowel, followed by $i$. treated like a long vowel, I. 4.

## II. Phonetic.

1. Classification of alphabetic sounds :-

Eight monophthongs ( $a, \bar{a}, r, \bar{r}, i, \bar{i}, u, \bar{u}$ ), I. 1 ; the vowel l, XIII. 35 ; four diphthongs ( $e, o, a i, a u$ ), I. 2; twelve vowels (both monophthongs and diphthongs together), I. 3; short and long vowels, I. 17, 18 ; Anusvāra is either a consonant or a vowel, I. 5 ; the remaining consonants, I. 6. -Mutes or contact consonants, I. 7 ;
in five classes of five each, I. 8 ; four semivowels, I. 9 ; eight breathings ( $h, s, s, s, \underline{h}, \underline{h}$ or Jihvāmulìya, $h$ or Upadhmāniya, and $\dot{m}$ or Anusvāra), I. 10.-Surd consonants I. 11, 12.-Aspirates, I. 13.-Nasal consonants, I. 14.
2. Mode of formation of alphabetic sounds :-

Psychical and physical factors in the production of articulate sounds, XIII. 13 ; eternity of alphabetic sounds according to some, XIII. 14; general mode of production of articulate sounds, XIII. 1-3; distinction of surd, sonant, and surdsonant sounds, or description of the Bāhya Prayatnas, XIII. 4-7 ; nature of voice and aspiration in sonant and aspirate sounds, XIII. 15-19.-Different degrees of approximation of the organs in the utterance of different sounds, or description of the A$b h y a n t a r a$ Prayatnas, XIII. 8-12.-Classification of sounds according to their place and organ of production, I. 38-51.-Production of a nasalized sound, XIII. 20; nature of Anusvāra according to Vyali, XIII. 37.-Mode of right pronunciation of vowels in general, XIV. 65-66.Nature of $r, r$, and $l$ vowels, XIll. 34, 35 ; nature of diphthongs, XIII. 38-41.-Right pronunciation of consonants in general, XIV.67.-Nature of l and $l h$ sounds, I. 52.

## 3. Quantity:-

Quantity of short, long and prolated vowels, I. $27,29,30$; XIII. 50 ; of consonants, I. 34 ; of Anusvāra preceded by a long or short vowel,
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## General Remarks.

It will appear from the list of technical terms, given above, that this Prātiśākhya is singularly free from the use of such artificial or algebraic terms (like धु, घ, सिम) as are found in works like the Astāadhyāyī or the VājasaneyiPratisaakhya; nor does it take trouble to explain
the meaning of such common suffixes as कार in श्रकार etc. or इक in रेफ, or of words like श्रपृक, उवषा whose meaning is clear of itself. At the same time there are several technical terms used in the Prātiśākhya whose meaning is not clear without the aid of the commentary. Instances of such terms are: पद्य (I.61), विम्रह (IV. 42), विक्षम (VI.1), विच्छेद (VI. 47 ), परिप्र (11. 23 ), समय (X. 19 ).

There is another fact also which must be noted in this connection. Ordinarily speaking only those technical terms are defined in a work which are again used in the body of that work. But strangely enough there are many technical terms which, though defined, are never again used in the Prātiśākhya. Instances of such terms will be found among the names assigned to different kinds of Sandhis noted below.

There is a great historical value of the section on the faults of pronunciation. Many of the faults can be taken as indicative of particular tendencies of the speakers contemporary with the author-tendencies which must have really brought about the corresponding phonctic changes in the contemporary Prakrits.

There are several phenomena of euphonic combination, such as यम, कт, श्र्रभिनिधान, ₹₹रमनि, which should rather have been given under the head ' Phonetic'. They are not particularly confined to the Samhit $\bar{a}$ text. But 1 have preferred to
follow the author in giving them under the heading ' Euphonic Combination.'

The classification of Sandhis adopted by me is different from that followed by the author of the Prātisáakhya. Broadly speaking the order followed in the Pratisíakhya is as follows :-
(1) euphonic combination of a vowel and a following consonant (Paṭala II) ;
(2) euphonic combination of a consonant and a following vowel (Patala II);
(3) euphonic combination of a vowel followed by a vowel (Patala II);
(4) euphonic combination of a consonant followed by a consonant (Patala (IV) ${ }^{1}$;
(5) cerebralization or नति (Pațala V);
(6) treatment of conjunct consonants or क्स, शभिनिधान, यम and र्वरभक्ति (Patala VI);
(7) prosodial lengthening or सामवश सन्धि (Paṭala VII-IX).

As 1 have stated elsewhere, one special feature of the Prātisãkhya is that almost every phenomenon of euphonic combination is called by a technical name, though several of these names are never again used in the Prātiśākhya. The following technical names are given to the euphonic combinations noted against them :श्नुलोम श्रन्वघरसन्धि (II. 8 ; [V. 83) =a vowel, or स:, or स्य:, or पष :, or ई (for ईम् ) +a consonant ;

[^22]प्रतिखोम श्रन्वप्चरसंधि (I.I. 9) = a consonant + a vowel ;
विद्वित (II, 3) = hiatus in general ;
दीर्ष विवृत्ति (1I. 79) = a hiatus which has at least a long vowel;
द्विषंधि विवृत्ति (II. 80) = a hiatus which has a vowel on both sides of an intermediate vowel;
श्रन्त:पद विवृत्ति (II. 13) = hiatus in the interior of words ;
पदृृत्ति (II. 26 ) $=\bar{a} h \underline{a}+\mathrm{a}$ vowel $>\bar{a}+\mathrm{a}$ vowel, $a i$ or $a u+a$ vowel $>\bar{a}+a$ vowel;
उद्माह (II. 29) $=a h+a$ vowel $>a+a$ vowel , $e$ or $o+$ a vowel $>a+$ a vowel ;
उद्याह पदवृत्ति (II. 30)=an उद्ग्राह संधि with a long following vowel;
उदूमाछवत्र (II. 32) $=a$ or $\bar{a}+r>a+r$;
पघ्यालपद्वृत्ति (II. 33) $=a \underline{h}$ or $o+a>0+a$
प्राष्यपदवृत्ति (II. 33) $=e+a>e+a$;
प्रगृहीतपदा (विनृत्ति or संहिता, II. 54) = a Pragṛhya vowel + a vowel;
प्बुतोवधा ( विवृत्ति or संद्दिता , II. 66) =a hiatus in which the preceding vowel is lengthened;
भन्नुन।सिकोपधा विन्तित्ति (II.67)=a hiatus in which the preceding vowel is nasalized ;
अशिब्ट (II, 20) = contraction of two homogeneous simple vowels into one long vowel,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { or, } \\
& a \text { or } \bar{a}+i \text { or } \bar{\imath}>e, \\
& a \text { or } \bar{a}+u \text { or } \bar{u}>0, \\
& a \text { or } \bar{a}+o \text { or } a u>a u, \\
& a \text { or } \bar{a}+e \text { or } a i>a i
\end{aligned}
$$

जैप्र (II. 23) $=$ semivowel instead of a vowel before a vowel;

भुग्न (II. 31) $=a v$ instead of $o$ and $\bar{a} v$ instead of $a u$ bef ore a non-labial vowel ;
अभिनिहित (II. 34) $=e+a>e$,

$$
=o+a>0 ;
$$

शनानुपूर्यं संहिता (II. 78) $=$ combination not according to the sequence of words in the Pada text ;
श्रवशंगम श्रास्थापित (IV. 1)=mere combination of mutes + consonants without any change;
वरांगम ( भ्रस्थापित, IV. 14) $=$ combination of a mute +a consonant;
परिपन्न (IV. 15)=Anusvāra for $m$ before $r$ and breathings;
श्रन्तःपात (IV. 19) =insertion of $k$ or $t$ or $c$ between two consonants ;
नियत (IV. $26,3()=\bar{a}$ for $\bar{a} h$ before a sonant consonant, or,
lengthening of a short vowel after the loss of a rhotacized Visarjaniya before $r$;
प्रश्रित (IV. 26) $=0$ for $a h$ before a sonant consonant;
श्रकाम (IV.30) $=$ loss of a rhotacized Visarjaniya before $r$;
रेकसंधि (IV. 27) $=r$ instead of Visarjaniya before a vowel or a sonant consonant ;
ब्यापन्न ऊठ्मसंधि (IV. 35) = assimilation of Visarjanīya to the following voiceless mute or breathing ;
विक्नान्त उष्मसंधि (IV.35; IV, 78) = non-assimilation of Visarjaniya before a voiceless mute or breathing ;
श्रन्वष्बरवक्तुसंधि (IV. 37) = loss of Visarjanīya before a breathing followed by a voiceless consonant ;

गबाचरित (IV, 41) $=s$ or $s$ for Visarjaniya before $k$ or $p$;
श्रान्पदा पदतृत्ति $($ IV. 67) $=\bar{a} n+a$ vowel $>\bar{a}+$ a vowel ; विबृर्यभिश्राय (IV.68) $=\overline{\bar{a}}$ for $\bar{a} n$ before a semivowel; स्पर्शरेफसंधि (IV. 72' = $\bar{\imath} r, \tilde{u} r$, and $\tilde{\tilde{r}} r$ for $\bar{\tau} n, \bar{u} n$ and $\bar{r} n$ respectively before a few words and vowels; हपरोष्म्मसंधि (IV. 77) = nasalization of the preceding long vowel and addition of $s$, instead of a long vowel $+n$, before $c$,
$\bar{a} s$ for $\bar{a} n$ and $\stackrel{\sim}{\alpha} s$ for an before $t$, $\tilde{r} h$ for $r n$ and $\check{a} h$ for $\bar{a} n$ before $p$;
शौद्रान्र्र (IV. 89) $=$ additions of $s, s, s$ and $r$ in certain words;
नति (V.61) = cerebralization of a dental ;
कम (VI. 1) = doubling of a consonant ;
श्रमिनिधान (VI. 17) = holding apart of a consonant and suppression of its sound ;
यम (VI. 29) ='twins' of non-nasal mutes before nasal mutes ;
₹्वरभक्ति (VI. 46) = a vowel-part;
सामवश (VII. 1) = prosodial lengthening of vowels ;
प्लुति (VII. 2) = prolation or lengthening of a short vowel.

## APPENDIX III

## A COMPARISON OF THE R RGVEDA-PRĀTIŚĀKHYA WITH THE PĀNINIAN GRAMMAR.

## Abbreviations:

ॠ० प्रा० $=$ ॠव्वेदप्रातिशाख्यम् ; पा० $=$ पारिनीयाष्टाप्यायी ; वा० $=$ वार्त्तिकपाइ: on पा० ; प० $=$ परिभाष्रापाठः; म० $=$ महाभाष्य ; सि० $=$ सिद्धान्तकौमुदो ; पद० $=$ पदमञ्जरी.

## Rgveda-Prātiśākhya

शै० प्रा० ११? (समानाद्तराएि )

" शह ( अन्तःधथा:)
" श1१० ( कममायः)
" श1ァू-१६
" 1190-95

## Pāṇinian Grammar.

ग्रक् प्रत्याहार:
एच ,
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श्रन्नुतवदुपस्थिते। ई₹ चाक-
वर्मशास्य। (पा०६। ११९२ह-२३०)
हल् प्रत्याहार:
अय्
Cp. अयुदित्सवर्गास्य चाप्रत्यय:
(पा० १११६६)
या़् प्रत्याहार:
शल्
Cp. also
शब्णु जश्रावषत्वे
(वा० on हयवरट्)
भलां जशोऽन्ते (पा० दl२।३ह)।
वावसाने (पा० चार|५ू६)
ऊकाले। डज् ह्रस्तदीर्घव्लुत:
( पा॰ १।२।२७ )

संयोगे गुरु। दीर्घ च।
(पा० १|ช।११-२२)

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Cp．बाधकान्येव निपातनानि（प०११६）ः
अगुदित् सवर्गांस्य चाप्रत्यय：
（ पा० २११६ह ）
स्थानेडन्तरतम：（पा० १।१｜घ०）
Cp．संहितायाम्（पा० ६।३।११४）
Cp．प्रत्ययलेापे प्रत्ययलत्तागम्
（ पा० १।？｜द२）
सुप्तिङन्तं पदम्（पा० १｜४｜？४）
अख्योडप्रग्यह्यस्यानुनासिक：
（ पा० दार｜यु०）
Cp．इएकेत：（ पा० ᄃ゙ミほし ）
संबुद्धौं शाकल्यस्येतावनाषे
（ पा० ११श१६）
निपात एकाजनाङ्（पा०२1१।？又）
Cp．त्रोत्（पा० १।२।？४）
ईदूदेद् द्विवचनं प्रगृह्यम्
（पा•१।१1？？）
ईदूतै च्च सपतम्यर्थे（पा० १।२।श६）
शे। अदसेा मात्।
( पा० १ १।१३,१२ )

उस：। ऊँ।（पा• १1२।？७－१ら）

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परः संनिकर्ष：संहिता （ पा० १｜ช｜१०ह）
Cp．पूर्वत्रासिद्धम्（पा० दा२ा१）
Cp．आद्यन्तवदेकरिमन्（पा०१।२।२१）
एतन्तद्राः सुलोपेाऽकेरनज्समासे हलि। स्यश्न्नन्दसि बहुलम्।
( पा० छ।?।₹३२—१३३ )

एक：पूर्वपरयेः। । ग्रक：सवर्या
दीर्घ：।（पा० ६ाश｜न૪，२०१）
ग्राद् गुएँ（ पा० ६।१に७）
वृद्विरेचि（पा० ६ा१｜दू）
इकेग यखाचि（ पा० ६।१।७७）
ससजुपो र：（ पा० Бا२ा६६），
मोभगोग्रघोत्रमूर्वस्य येऽडशि। लेप：शाकल्यस्य।

## （पा० Бl३।१७，१६）

एचेगडयवायाव：（पा०६｜श।जБ）। लेரप：शाकल्यस्य（Тा० Б1३।？६）

Cp．ॠत्यक：（पा० छ।श।श₹द）
Cp．प्रकृत्यान्त：पादमव्यपरे （पा० छاश1？१५ ）।
（ससजुषो रु：（पा० दा२।६६）।
ग्रतेा रेरान्लुतादलन्लुते
（ पा．६११।११३）।
ग्राद् गुरा：（पा० ६।१ान०）
एङ：पदान्तादति（पा० ६।१।？०ह）
Cp．श्रण्यपरे in प्रकृत्यान्तःपादमत्य－
परे। and श्रण्यादवद्यादव－
कमुरत्रतयमवन्त्ववस्युषु च।
（ पा•६।श1११ป－१？६

छ्व० प्रा० २।४०

Cp．छन्दन्यपि दश्यते
( पा• ६|૪|৩३)


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उच्चैरदात्तः। नीचैरनुदात्तः। समाहार：₹वरित：। （ पा० १।२ा२ह－३？）
Cp．समाहार：रर्वारत： （ पा० १।२।३？）
तस्यादित उदात्तमर्धह्रस्वम् （पा० १२रा३२）．
cp．also सि० on this Sūtra．
उदात्तादनुदात्तर्य खवरित： （ पा० द｜$|\gamma| ६ ६$ ）
ख्वरितात्सं हितायामनुदात्तानाम्। उदात्रस्वरितपरस्य सन्नतर：।
（ पा० ११२ا३ह－४०）
एकादेश उदार्तेनोदात्त：
（ पा० दाराय ）
Cp．पद०（ on पा० Бi२ा६）：－ कन्यानूप इति कन्याशब्द：कन्या－ राजन्यमनुष्याएामन्त इत्यन्तस्व－ रित：। ततः र्वरितानुदान्तयोरेका－ देश अन्तर्यत：₹वर्वतः।
उदात्तस्वरितयोर्याए：₹वरितोडनु－ दान्तस्य । ₹वरितो वानुदान्ते पदादौ।（पा० Бा२｜४，६）；
cp．also सि० on the latter Sūtra．

उदात्तादनुदात्तस्य स्वरित：।
नोदान्त स्वरितोदयमगार्ग्यकाशयप－ गालवानाम।（पा० द｜૪｜६६－६७）， ₹वरविधौ व्यअ্जनमविद्यमानवत्
( प० ७६)

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उदात्तस्ररितपरस्य सन्नतरः 1 （ पा० १।२।३ह－૪०）

Cp．फलां जश् भशि（पा०द｜र／ऐ३） यरोऽनुनासिके $s$ नुनासिको वा （पा० द／र｜子y）
शश्छोडटि（पा० द｜૪६३）। छत्वममीति वक्तव्यम् （ वा० द｜૪｜द३）
भयो होडन्ग्यतरस्याम् （पा० Б｜૪｜६२）
माडनुस्वारः（पा० दl३। ₹₹）। वा पदान्तस्य（पा० द／r｜yE）
तोलिं（पा० ム．૪اद०）
रतोः ₹च्चुना श्चु：（पा० ज｜४। ४०） मोडनुस्वार：，पा० दा३ا२३）

ड：सि धुट् । नश्य।
（पा० ら1३に रहー३०），
खरि च（पा० ら｜r｜yy ）
शि तुक्（ पा० Б। ₹। ३？）।
स्तो：श्चुना श्चु：（पा० द／ช।४०）
（\％）सि०（on बा० दlv／ry ）：－
कथं तहि मदोंयग्रा：कक्रद्मन्त
इ्रंत। यवादिगोो ：ep．पा०
जाराह）दकारनिपातनात्।
मा रांज सम：क्तौ（पा० दा३।२ע）
ससजुपाँ ए：（पा० चरा६६），
भोभगोत्रहोअपूवर्वस्य योडशि।
हलि सर्वेषाम्（पा०ら।३।१७，२२）

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ससजुषो रु：（पा० Б।२।६६），
हशि च । त्राद् गुएः। （पा० ६।१।११૪，६ง）
For cases like अग्निरस्मि cp．ससजुषे कर：पा०च। २।६६）． In cases like प्रातरिन्द्रम， Pāṇini takes प्रात：as प्रातर् ；cp．खरत्रसानयेार्वर्जर्ज－ नीय：（ पा० こ引३।१у）
रो रि（पा० दा३।१૪）। ढ़लोपे पूर्वस्य दर्घोडएा：
( पा० छ।₹।\& १?)

त्रिसर्जर्नाय₹्य स：（पा० दl३।३と）
स्तो：शचुना शच्चु：। モटुना ष्टु：।
（पा० द｜४｜४०－४？）
वा शरि（पा० जा३।३६），
स्तो：शचुना श्चु：। प्टुना ष्ुः ।
（पा० च｜४｜४०－૪？）
कुण्वो：$\frown$ क … पौ च
（ पा० ᄃ1き।३७）
खर्परे शार वा लोपां वकृष्य：
（ वाॅ दो₹।₹）
ग्रहरादोनां पत्यादिशूपसंख्यानं कतंत्यम्（ वा० नाराज०） （in ग्रहोíम：cp）．अहन् （पा० जर，६ち）；on स्र्रोरात्रम् cp．त्राद्रं कानेधौ रूपराi्रेरथ－ न्तरेपूपसखग्यानं करंब्यम्（ वा०－ २｜Бا६६），हशि च । अाद् गुए： （पा० ६।१।११ช，ఒง）；and on प्रचेता राजन् $c p$ छुन्दसि भाषायां च विभाषा प्रचेतसो राज－

न्युपसंख्यानं कर्तव्यम् (वा० Б।२|७०) , रो रि (पा०Б|३।१૪)। ढ्रलोपे पूर्वस्य दीर्घोडाए: ( प०० ६ا३। ११?)
क्र० प्रा० र|Ү?
Cp . सोऽपदादौ । इसः षः। ( पा० Бl३३३Б-३ह);
cp. also नित्यं समासेऽनुप्तरपदर्थस्य। ग्रतः कृकमिकंस-
कुम्भपाकरुशाकर्शींबिनव्ययस्य।
ग्रध: fिरसी पदे । कर्कादिषु च ।

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 पयसपोषेषुष्र ${ }^{1}$ (पा० दा३।
क:करत्करतिकृधिकृतेष्वनदिते:

Cp. छन्दसि वाप्राम्र डितयो:
(पा० Бl३|૪E) । पञ्चम्या:
परावध्यर्थे (पा० द|३|५?)
Ү/ชय, यू६,६૪
Cp. पञ्चन्या: परावध्यर्थ ${ }^{1}$
Cp. पञ्चम्या: परावध्यथ
(पा० च|३|य?)

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(पा० Бाइ|प०)


इदुदुवधस्य चाप्रत्ययस्य। इसुसो: सामर्थ्ये। (पा० दl३।४१,૪૪) इडाया वा। छुन्दसि वापाम्रेडि-


1. The commentators ( cp . सि० and कार्शका) generally explain these and other Sūtras (i.e., पा० द|₹|૪ع-чू ), in this section, as prescribing only $s$. But a reference to Sūtras like IV. 46.49 ( cp. वास्तोष्पतिम् and मातुष्पदे ) of the R. Prāt. as well as to the exception श्रनदितेः (in पा० चाइ।य०) shows that they should be explained as prescribing both $s$ and $s ;$ cp. Laghu-sabdendu-śekhara ( on पा० दा३।ू०) : —सः स्यादिति। पर्वस्याप्युपलच्त्याम्। अत एवादितिप्रतिषेघः ।.

ॠन प्रा० र｜पू०，प？

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Cp．ब्न्द्दसि वापाम्रोडितयो：

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(\pi \circ \sqsubset|\beta| \gamma \varepsilon) \mid
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इसु ुुसो：सामथ्यें（पा०ム｜३। ४૪）
Cp．छन्दसि वाप्राम्रोडितयो：
(पा॰ Б|३|૪દ)

पातौ च वहुलम्（पा० द｜३ほ२）
छन्द्दसि वाप्राम्रेडितयो：। इदु－
दुपधस्य चाप्रत्ययस्य।

$$
\text { ( पा० Б|₹|૪દ, ૪\}) }
$$

On त्रिममूत्वो cp．द्विस्त्रिश्चतु－ रिति कृत्वोऽथें（पा०ट।३।
दोर्घादटि समानपादे
( पा० Б|३|ह) ,

भोभगोग्र्रघोश्रपूर्वस्य येाऽशि। लेप：शाकल्यस्य।
(पा० モ|३|१७,१६)

दीर्घादटि समानपादे（पा०६। ₹1民）
नश्छक्यप्रशान्। उमयथन्जु।
（पा० ム｜३।
खररवसानयेार्विसर्जनोयः। विसर्ज－
नीयस्य स：।（पा०ᄃ｜३।३५，३そ），
₹तेाः श्चुना श्नु：（पा०द／४／४०）
नॄन्थे। ₹वतवान्पायौ।
( पा० दा३।१०-११),

खरवसानयेार्विसर्जनीय：।
（ पा८ चाइ।१५）
श्रत्रानुनासिक：पूर्वस्य तु वा।
ग्रातोऽडि निऽयम ।（पा०ニl३।२－३）
ह्रसा『च्न्द्रोत्तरपदे मन्न्रे
( पा० ६।१।१प१ ) ।

स्ता：श्चुना श्चु：（पा० च।४।४०）

ॠ० प्रा० ४｜दप，૬७

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Cp．संपयु पेम्यः करोतैर भूष्षये
（पा० ६।२।२३७）।
परिनिविभ्य：सेवसितसयसिवुसह－ सुट्रुत्वञ्जाम्（पा० दl३।ज०） सुपां सुलुक्प्र्वस्व रांच्छछ्छेयाडाड्या－ याजालः（पा० ७।१।३ह）

Cp．इएकेः। नुम्विसर्जनीयशर्व्यवा－

Cp．－शर्व्यवायेऽपि（in पा॰г｜३।ュே）
पूर्वपदात् ${ }^{1}$（पा० Б३३१०६）
सुञः（ पा० ム｜ই।१०७）
ष्टुना षठुः（ पा० द｜૪｜૪？）
ग्रादेशप्र：्यययो：（पा० दl३｜यદ सुणामादिषु च（710 Б1₹にム）। उपसर्गात्रुनेातिसुवतिस्यतिस्तौ－ तिश्तोभतिस्थासेनयसेधसिचसअ－ रखअ्ञाम्（पा० द1३।६थ） पूर्वपदात्（पा० दा३।१०६） पूर्वपदात्। सहे：पृतनर्तम्यां च।

न रपरस्तिपूसूजिस्टशिसृह्हिसव－ नादीनाम्। पूर्वपदात् ${ }^{1}$ । （ पा० Б1₹।११०，१०६）
अग्बाम्बगोभूमिसव्यापद्वित्रिकुशे－ कुशाङ्व वद्नमझ्ञिपुक्ञि परमेवर्हिर्दिव्य－ ग्निभ्य：₹थ：। सनेततेरनः। पूर्वपदात्। उपसर्गात् सुनेाति－
${ }^{1}$ ॠग्वेदप्रातिशाख्यीयेणु पूع－१०，२ह，२य सदृसत्वनिषेघटथलेषु ＇पूवंपदात्＇इत्यस्य व्यर्वस्थतविकल्पत्वाश्रयखेन निर्वाइ：कार्यः।


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सुवतिस्यतिस्तैतिस्ताभतिस्थासेन-
यसेधसिचसअस्वझ्जाम् । स्थादिष्वक्यासेन चाम्यासस्य। (पा৩६|३।ह७,?०६,?०६,६प, ६૪) ह्र्वात्तादै। तद्धिते (पा० द।३।१०१)
युष्मत्तत्ततन्तु: ववन्तःपादम्
( पा० दا३।?०३)
Cp. रपाक्यां ने ाएः समानपदे
(पा० जा४ا?)।
ॠवर्यांच्चेति वक्तन्यम्
(वा० द|r|? $\therefore$
But as the commentators (cp. Tattvabodhinī) generally do not take समानपदे here in the sense in which it is taken in R. Prāt. V. 40 (cp. त्रवग्टह्य'), most of the Pāninian Sütras prescribing $n$ in the उत्तरपद shoud be really paralleled here. But cp. especially :-

पूर्वपदास्संज्ञायामगः। प्रातिपदिका-
न्तनुन्वम्किषु च। एकाजुत्तर-
पदे एःः। कुमति च। उपसर्गाद-
समासेडपि खोगदेशस्य। हन्ते-
रत्पूर्वस्य। वमोर्वा। छ्दन्द-
स्यददवग्रद्रात् । कृत्यचः। ऐोविं-
भाषा। हलश्चेजुपधात्। इजादे:
सनुम: । (पा० घ|૪|३, ११--
१४, २२—२३, २६, २६-३२).

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श्रट्कुप्वाङु नुञ्ठ्यवायेऽपि
（ पा० द｜र｜२）

Cp．अट्रुॅ्वाङ् नुम्वयवायेऽपि
（पा० द｜र｜२）
Cp．वा भावकरखाये：（पा० द｜र｜$<\circ$ ）
Cp．पदान्तरय（ पा० दार｜३७）
But cp．हिनुमीना（पा० घ｜र｜३ч）
For दुर cp ．दुर：पत्वश्वात्वयेरूप－ सर्गंवप्रतिषेधे वक्कव्यः（सि० on भूधातु ），
and सुदुरो：प्रतिषेधो नुन्वि－ धितत्वघत्वशात्वेणु（म० १｜४｜द०
Cp．प्रातिपदिकान्तनुस्विभक्तितु च । ग्रट् कुव्वाङनुम्वयवायेऽपि । उप－ सर्गादसमासे 5 पि ऐोपदेशस्य।
（ पा० चाठ।११，२，१४）
（पृषोदरादीनि यथेापदिष्टम्）दुरेग दाशनाशद भध्ये पूच्वमुत्तरपदादे： हुत्वं च（वा० ६।३।१०६）
ग्रनिते：। उपसर्गादसमासेऽपि योपदेशस्य।
（ पा० द｜૪｜१६，१४）
नश्च धातुस्थोक्षुक्यः। उपस－ र्गाद् बहुलम्। （पा० Б｜ช｜२७－२Б）
श्रानि लेटट। उपसर्गादसमासेऽ－ पि योपदेशस्य । （पा० द｜૪｜१६，१४）

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२Б，३३，३६，३弓，૪य，૪७，
૪ع，уз з－цу
२Б，३३，३६，३弓，ชュ，૪७，

त्रनचि च（पा० च｜४｜४७）
भलां जश् भाशि । खरि च ।
(पा० द|૪|дই, पूy)

हे चे（ पा० ६｜१।७३）।
भलां जशोडन्ते（पा० दा२।३ह）।
स्तेःः श्चुना श्चु：（पा०द｜४｜४०）।
खरि च（पा० च／y／4y ）
त्रचे रहाभ्यां द्वे（ पा०च｜ช｜४६）
यखो मयो द्वे भवत इति वक्कव्यम् （ वा० च｜Ү｜४०）

शर：र्तये द्वे भवत इति वक्तव्यम् （ वा० चा४｜४०）
शरोडचि（पा० च｜૪｜ҮE）
Cp．विश्वजनादोनां छन्दसि वा तुगाग－
मेा भवतीति वक्कव्यम्।
（वा०६।१।७६）
Cp．ग्राङ्माङोश्च। पदान्ताद्वा।
（पा०६।ध｜७૪，७६）
Cp．सर्चंत्र गाकल्यस्ग। दीर्घादाचार्या－ यागम ।（पा० Б｜र｜प9 — पर ）
ङमना ह्र्वादचि ङमुरिनत्यम् （ पा० 디३२）

चयेा द्वितीयाः शरि पैॅक्करसादे： （वा० दार｜子द）

ॠचि तुनुम्न्तुतङ कुत्रोफुक्याखाम्
（ पा० ६।३। ३३ ）
＊भु० प्रा० ७｜६，१०，१४，१७，३०，३३，

७｜७—ع，१०，१२— $\uparrow \gamma$, Cp．श्रन्येषामपि दशश्यते २६，२१—२३，२ц，३०－ （पा०६।३।？३७）
३ц，३७，३દ，૪२，૪६， ชモ，पуर－у६
७।२२－१४，१६，१६，२૪，द्वयचोऽतस्तिङः（पा०६।३।१३५） २७，२हー३३，३を—૪？， पूローム६

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इक：सुजि। निपातस्य च। （पा० ६।३।१३४，？३६）
 ३०—३३，३ц，प०
 ३ү－३у



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\begin{aligned}
& \text { द1?૪-१६, २Б-३२,३૪ } \\
& \text {-३ц, у• }
\end{aligned}
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इक：सुजि（पा० ६।३।१३र）
け｜\｛৩，૪३
$\qquad$

श्व० प्रा० हा？

＂हl₹ч，१ᄃ，२？
＂ह1२६，३२，३૪，३६（？）， ૪६－૪Е，уूо－уर
＂हا२७－२६，૪६－૪६
＂ह1३६
＂عا३७
$" \varepsilon \mid ૪ ६, ૪ \varepsilon$

विश्वस्य वसुरटोोः（पा०६।३।२२Б）
श्रन्येपामपि हशयते
（पा० छ｜३।१३७）

नहिवृतिवृषिव्यधिरुचिसहितनिष्ुु क्वौ（ पा० ६।३। १६६）
द्वथचेऽऽतसितङ：（पा०६।३।१३り）
मन्त्रे सोमाशवेन्द्रियविश्वदेव्यस्य
मंतै।（पा० ६।३।१३？）
वले（पा० ६।३।？？Б）
अकृतसार्वधातुकयेर्दींघं：।
（पा० ७｜ช｜ $2 y$ ）।
ग्रपुत्रादीनामिति वक्कव्यम्
（ वा० ७｜૪｜३り）।
ग्रश्वाघस्यात्（पा० ७｜૪｜३७）
न छछ्छन्दस्यपुत्रस्य（पा०७｜૪।३Ц）
तुजादीनां दीर्घोडभ्यासस्य।
（पा० ६ा१।ज）
Cp．छुन्दसि सह：（पा० ३।२ा६३）
（ृृषोदरादीनि यथोपदिष्टम्）दुरो दाशनाशदमध्येषूतवमुत्तरपदादे ：
厄टुत्वं च（वा०६।३।？०६）
Cp．मन्त्रे शवेतवहेक्थशस्पुरोडाशो एिवन्（पा० ३।२।७१）
दाशवान् साह्बान् मीढ्वांश्च
（ पा०६।श।？२）

ॠन प्रा० ？२।？७

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१२। २？

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& \text { 々ご३७, ช? } \\
& \text { 々ムぼニー そと, бる } \\
& \text { ? } 5180
\end{aligned}
$$

Cp．चत्वारि पदजातानि नामाख्या－ तोपसर्गनिपाताइच（म० पसप－ शान्द्रिके ）
（ प्रादयः ）उपसर्गा：कियायोगे （ पा० १｜र｜यद）
प्राग्रीश्वरान्निपाताः। चादयेाs－ सत्त्वे। प्रादयः। etc． （ पा० १｜ช｜ц६— $\varepsilon \cup)$
मुखनासिकायचनेऽऽनुनासिक：
（पा० १११न ）

ग्रोमभ्यादाने（पा॰ ᄃ｜र｜द७）

संयोगे गुर। दीब＂ंच। （ पा० १८ا१११－१२）
हसंवं लनु（पा० श｜ष1？०）
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## INDEX II

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（In case a word or a word－group which is by itself enough to exemplify the Sütra is pre－ ceded by another Vedic word in the quotation，it is also shown separately by itself in the follow－ ing；e．g．，श्राबीत् besides ग्रध：मिबद़सीत्र in I．31．）

| ग्रंहोऽतिपिर्प्रात | 21s\％ | श्रग्ने यम | २｜૪マ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| श्र्रक：（－स्रकर ） | श1？0\％ | ग्रग्ने रत्वा या： | ७1マ |
| ग्रकुत्र | c184 | ग्रग्नेर वेग | य1\＆० |
| श्रकृषि－ | ह1？？ | श्रुन्नेर्गायत्री | ？ง७¢ |
| अकन् | E17？ | ग्रग्ने गाजस्य | १६｜ミ？ |
| अन्त्र－ | ह1？ | ग्रघ | ع1？६ |
| ग्रच्ता इन्दु： | ૪180 | ग्रक्\％ | ع1？६ |
| ग्रत्ता：（＝अन्चार्） | श198 | ग्र了 | ¢｜ry |
| श्ररण्वलीकृत्य | げ३३ | श्रहच्్万 | ७｜\＆ |
| ग्रगादारैक | र｜जy | ग्रजनगन्त | र180 |
| श्रग्निं व：पूर्ण्यम् | そこ1ママ | ग्रजाग：（ $=$ ग्रजागर ） | ？1？ 0 ३ |
| श्रग्नि： | ＇ばきる | ग्रजा नष्टम् | け1？？ |
| श्रणिन्नेन्द्र｀या | ！¢اט३ | त्रजजि－ | ह1？६ |
| श्रम्निमीके | ？Б¢цз | त्रजीग：（ $=$ अजीगर् ） | ？！ 19 \％ |
| स्रग्ने ७／४४，पू？；ᄃ／y ： | श६｜ry | ग्रनीजन： | ？¢اर¢ |
| श्रग्ने तम् | ？६｜？¢ | ग्रजुणन् | ？YiUE |
| अग्ने तमद्य | १च｜xy | ग्रजजैष्म | Pr／ry |
| श्रग्ने तव | १६ा६३ | ग्रज्मन् | ？ 814 － |
| श्रग्नेऽप दह | राชง | श्रज्रान् | ช1६६ |
| अ्रग्नेऽभिदासति | २1\％२ | ग्रञ्ज：पए：－ | ？引1 |

शुाू४ अध यामनि
७｜३૪
७｜३૪
ง｜५६
७1३？

१६｜१ع
श૪｜ช७ अधा हि

श्रत्त
श्रत्र
श्रस्सा：（＝श्रस्सार् ）
श्रथ
श्रश्नो
अद：（＝अदर्，$)$
त्रदटा अर्भाम्
श्रदहृन्त
श्रद्याय：
त्रदर्द：（＝श्रदर्दर् ）
स्रदर्ध：（＝स्रदर्धर ）
श्रदात्
श्रदान्मे पौरकुत्स्य：
श्रदुच्त्त्
श्रदो पिते
श्रद्य
श्रद्याद्या शवःशः
स्रद्रिव：
स्रध
त्रधः स्विदासी३त्
अध जिद्धा
अध ते विश्वम
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| तव स्वादिष्ठा | २६｜ช૪；१द्｜บ६ | तृप्णुत | ใช｜บ३ |
| ता आप： | शช1६२ | तुम्प | ७19६ |
| तातान | عا४६ | तृषागान् | ૪1६६ |
| तातूपाएँ | ह14？ | ते ぬ゙アマ；७૨¢ | ；EIr |
| तातृपिम् | ع14マ | ते अस्ति | 5¢ |
| तातृष् | ह1३マ | ते दंस： | 二19\％ |
| तानशिवना | ४゙७३ | तेडधाम | २1४\％ |
| ता मे \＃्रश्यानाम् | १६｜२ち | तेन | ७｜३ |
| ता विद्धांसा | ？६｜૪० | ते नस्त्राध्वम् | १¢ا२？ |
| ता तृधन्तै | १ᄃ｜マง | तेन नेऽडन्र | र｜૪६ |
| ताँस्ते | ช1७६ | ते नृषर्य | ع1૪३ |
| ताँस्रायस्व | ૪1७६ | तेम्योऽकरम् | श17c |
| तितउना | र1？₹ | ते म आहुर्य श्राययु： | १Сا२。 |
| तिर | Elr | ते महिमन： | ム1₹ |
| तिरसि | С1४¢ | तेऽरदत् | २1४६ |
| तिरा शचीभि： | ¢引。 | ते रहया | १४｜ช२ |
| तिल्विले | ？ช14\％ | तेऽरुए़िम： | २1૪¢ |
| तिष्ठा न： | ७1३。 | तेऽवर्धन्त | रा४६ |
| दिषा हिरएययम् | ७1३マ | तेऽविन्दन् | २｜ช |
| तिस्तिराया | บारह | तैग्यू्यम | 从1३६ |
| तिस्तिरे | บ1マह | त्मने | y／ue |
| तिस्लो मातॄस्त्रीन्फ़्तिन् | १૪1々ら | त्रय： | राฯ0 |
| तु ७1？ | ？¢ ¢ ，१६，१¢ | त्रयसपर： | ช1६\％ |
| तुग्रू－ | ह1？？ | त्रात：（ $=$ त्रातर ） | १1？0？ |
| तुक्कण | १ช14\％ | त्रात丬 | r｜xp |


| त्रि－ | y｜x ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | दद्वाँ वा | ૪｜\＆弓 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| त्रि： | ข1३を | दधन्वाँ यः | ૪｜\＆¢ |
| त्रि：रम | 从198 | दधात | ७1३¢ |
| त्रिक्रुकेषु | १६ાE？ | दधातु | Eir3 |
| त्रिमि： | แ゙३७ | दधिध्वम् | E1r |
| त्रिण्यूत्वी | ૪اद३ | दधिम | E192 |
| त्री | ข1₹ | दधिरेडग्ना | र｜\％\％ |
| त्री पधर्था | บ19 | दधिएन | ७1३३ |
| त्वम् $Y$ | 从1३७；७1૨૪，૨७ | दधीमहि | Flry |
| त्वमग्ने यज़ानाम् | १६｜ק૪ | दध्यड्，ह | श\％｜บ才 |
| त्वमद्ध प्र | १¢1？ | दम－ | ह19\％ |
| त्वमर्य पारे रजस： | ：$\quad$ ¢ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ？ | दर्त：दर्तर्） | १1९०२ |
| त्वमेताअन－ | 2ら1\％ | दर्द：（ $=$ दर्दर्） | १1？०३ |
| त्वषट： | १1？०？ | दशग्वम् | け｜૪६ |
| त्वा | แ゙३マ；शช｜३を | दश下य | ७1३३ |
| त्वा समिधान | Elry | दशस्यथा किविम् | ¢1३マ |
| त्विषि－ | ع1ع | दशस्यन् | ט｜ry |
| त्वे | श⿴囗 | दशो।ायय | २｜c？ |
| त्वेष्प－ | ¢14．？ | दशोगिम | २1v？ |
| दंसिष्ठ | ט｜ช६ | दशोएये | २اט？ |
| दत्तत् | ช1عら | दस्यू้ ${ }^{\text {2 }}$（ | \％10？ |
| दच्तन | ૪｜हᄃ | दाहह् | \＆1३२ |
| दन्ति | ૪ાعら | दाधृa： | と1३¢ |
| दन्तियावावान् | ह1रマ | दार्शति | ૪18₹ |
| दन्दुष： | ช｜ह与 | दित्ससि सतुत： | 从198 |
| दन्तो： | ૪ાદᄃ | दिधिषेय | Б1\％३ |
| दध्या： | शช14\％ | दिधृत | ७1३३ |
| ददातु | ज18 | दिव： | ૪｜६？ |
| ददि： | บ1३७ | द́व：－ |  |
| ददी रेक्या： | १६｜ろ३ | दिवस्परि | ช14\％ |
| ददुषुपज्राय | ૪1६३ | दिवस्पृथिक्या： | ช｜\％${ }^{\circ}$ |
| दद्धि | ט｜マง | दिवि | ¢1ヶ६ |


| दिवि－ | 91900 | देवान् | ૪1६६ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| दिवि बन् | प185 | देवानयाट् | ૪1७३ |
| दिवि षन्तु | บ1？${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | देवान्हवते | शช｜以 |
| दिवे क：（ $=$ कर् ） | श1FE | देवावान्दिव： | ह1P\％ |
| दीदिएि | ＝18？ | देवाँँस्व | ช1ט६ |
| दीध：（＝दीधर् ） | 91903． | देवों अग्नि： | १६｜ह२ |
| दीधरनीथे | y／ve | देवोऽनयत् | २1४¢ |
| दीर्घाधिय： | ह1२₹ | दैव्यम् | ७｜२と |
| दीर्घायु： | Pr｜re | देापाम् | ह18？ |
| दु：（＝दुर ） |  | देगपवस्त：（ $=$ दोपावस्तर्） | श1？०2 |
| दु：－（＝दुर्－） | บ14 そ，प4 | द्युग्न－ | ह1३ |
| दु：प्र－ | ？${ }^{\text {l }}$－ | द्युग्नम् | ७1२¢ |
| दुच्तत | ૪｜દ¢ | द्यु ग्नी | ७1૨を |
| दुत्तन्वृधे | ૪ાદᄃ | द्रोंगिएत： | ૪｜द२ |
| दुच्छ़ुन－ | ह1\％६ | द्यै｜धिता | ช1६३ |
| दुदुच्तन | ૪｜દᄃ | द्रृ्स： | शr｜ye |
| दुग्र भीयसे | 二२७ | द्रवगन्त | 8184 |
| दुर्योगा आत्टाएक् | २1ङy | द्रावग | ह1३२ |
| दुईं गायत： | दार७ | द्रावया त्वम् | ᄃ1३マ |
| दुहित： | श1902；ज12\％ | द्रु ट： | ช1૪E |
| दूळम |  | द्रा | 勺183． |
| दूढ्य | प14y ；9 \％180 | द्वेषेक्योऽ न्यकृते $^{\text {－}}$ | २18E |
| दूशशा रोचनानि | ह1r8 | धनचंम् | २1७？ |
| दूएाश |  | घन्व | दiv，ir |
| दूखाश： | ह13¢ | घन्व－ | ع।३，२ง |
| हतेरिव |  | धन्वनोऽभिमाती： | श1४ |
| देव | च18\％ | धन्तर्यास： | २1७२ |
| देवम् | ७1弓ら | धर्तः（＝धर्तर्） | १1？०？ |
| देवं भा：（＝भार्） | ）१にर | धर्मा सम् | Ely 0 |
| देवयु： | ૪｜rE | धा： | $51 ?$ |
| देवहूतमान् | と1६६ | धात：（＝धातर्） | १190？ |
| देवा | ૪｜E？ | धाता रयिम् | ง¢¢ |


| धान्य－ | El／ | नम | 518 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| धामा ह | ט｜¢4 | नमउक्तिभि： | र1？ |
| धायि | दा२७ | नमध्वम् | Elr |
| धारय | ७1ई३；Б¢૪३ | नमस： | v｜re |
| धाव | Elr | नमझ्य | け1३३ |
| धावता सुहस्य： | दlरह | नमस्यु： | रा६？ |
| धासथ | ७19\％ | नमोभि： | 듸 |
| धित－ | ع1？ | नमोवाके | २६｜v३ |
| घियम् | ט｜३ข | नयता बद्दम् | ¢引？ |
| घियायते | けマ३ | नयन्त | Elr |
| धिष्एयेमे | रاט。 | नय प्रतरम् | y｜ye |
| धिष्वा शव： | ט｜यद | न येडधि | २｜\％ |
| धीजवन： | २1ヶ？ | नर： | v｜\％ |
| धोष्पीपाय | ૪1દ३ | नरम | ७｜૪३ |
| घू：－ | ૪1३を | नरा च शंसं दैव्यम् | २1ט¢ |
| धुवम् | १६｜हर | नरा वा शंसं पूष्वराम् | २1७E |
| ध्वनयोत् | १ช1૪३ | नवग्व | ७｜४६ |
| न | २1そ¢；१७1き。 | नवन्ते | ט｜૪३ |
| न： $415, y ¢ 5 ;$ ७｜२ | ३ฯ，३દ，૪२，૪३， | न वै（？） | २६｜E々 |
|  | ¢，？२，३७；१०1३ | नव्यम | ७२ม |
| न：स： | ¢1？ | नठ्येभि： | y／48 |
| न：सुमना： | ぁई | न₹कर： | ૪1६३ |
| नकि： | પıß，३૪ | नख्वुर： | ૪｜६૪ |
| नकिरादेव： | र1७६ | नहि | Y ${ }^{\text {l }}$ ；७1？ |
| नकिर्देवा मिनीमसि | ใБ¢३ | नहि ते | ใ디？ |
| नकिष्टम् | ？ ¢14 $^{\text {¢ }}$ | नहि वाम् | ？ 5 ¢ ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ |
| नक्तोषासा | Elre | नही नु व： | Q14 P |
| न ततृषाया： | عlry | नहुषोडऽ₹मत् | P1\％ |
| न तम | १६｜ช¢ | नानाम | E17\％ |
| नदम् | २६｜३२ | －नाभि | ¢ 1 ｜\％¢ |
| न नूनम् | श४｜પ¢ | नाम चित् | ¢1\％\％ |
| नभर्पय： | 入｜६〉 | नार्षद | บ1३。 |


| नि $41 ३, ? ३ ; \sqsubset$ नि：（＝निर्） 4 |  <br> メાર६；७｜૪६；१ १Іを； <br> १२ا२०；२れ1？७ | नृ－ <br> नृतोऽप： <br> नृभिन्न्न् |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| निदस्पातु | ช1६२ | नृम⿺𠃊ाँ | १ช｜ц६ |
| निद्रा | श148 | नृम्गाम् |  |
| नियुद्रि： | v184 | नृपह्य | Elr |
| नियूय पिष्टतमया | या ७1દ | नृष्षाहम | ع｜૪७ |
| निराविध्यत् | २।७६ | नृष्बू： | け｜२३ |
| निर्गमाएिए | पІє० | नॉ＂：पतिम्य： | ช1ט¢ |
| －निर्यिज़ | य1૪६ | नें：पात्रम् | ช1७¢ |
| निष्य व वि | ७｜દ | नेँ：पाहि श्रुणुधि | ช｜ve |
| निष्कम् | ใニı३ | नॉّ：प्रशोत्रम् | ૪1৩ら |
| निष्कुतम् | ૪1દ३ | नॅँरभि | ช1७？ |
| निष्कृती： | ら1マ० | नेत：（＝नेतर् ） | १1？०？ |
| निष्कृथ | र｜द० | नेथा च | El₹ |
| निष्कव्यादम् | ૪1\＆0 | नेमिम् | १दा१\％ |
| निष्टघ्याइव | －190 | नेष्पथा सुगम् | ¢引？ |
| निष्पिपर्तन | ช1\％० | नेषि | yly |
| निष्पपी | ใ૪1३६ | नेष्ट： | १1१०？ |
| निष्षाट् | १૪｜३६ | नेष्ट्रात् | शर／uE |
| निष्पिध्वरी： | પારદ | नैष्ट | शү｜ช\％ |
| नीथ－ | ع1？७ | नो अधि | ७1३७ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { नु } \quad 0194, ? v, ? \\ & \text { yo; } \end{aligned}$ | ,२६,२६,३३,૪३,૪६, | नो देव देवान् नोऽद्य | ช1६¢ |
| नु त्यम् | y／4． | नेऽऽधिवक्का | र1४६ |
| नु विश： | द｜૪¢ | नेनुम： | บ／y |
| तु ष प्र | य195 | नेनुवु： | ¢1\％ |
| नू अन्यत्रा चित् | र／ט० | नोऽऽहि： | २1४र |
| नू इत्था ते | २ا७。 | न्याविध्यत् | २।७¢ |
| नू इन्द्र | －२1७0 | न्यावृएाक | २し७६ |
| नूनमू | v｜yo | पचत | ७1३ ₹ |
| नू ठिठरम | 4195 | पञ्च | Elre |


| पति | ४｜૪२，૪६ | पवमान | छ｜१२；¢｜\％ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| पति：र्याम् | บ198 | पव₹व | ७｜३७ |
| पतीनुरो： | ช1ق३ | पवित्रम | 二1？ |
| पत्मन्दन्तुप： | ૪｜E¢ | पवीतार： | Ely？ |
| पथा | र｜६บ；ช1६？ | पवीतारम् | ह14？ |
| पाथ | ช14\％ | पशु： | ช14マ |
| पथ्या | 91900 | पशुमान्ति | हǐ？ |
| पद | ช｜re | पशून् | ช｜७y |
| पदम् | ૪1६？ | पश्यत | cipy |
| प7त | दोश | पश्यन्ति | ชا४¢ |
| पय： | श140；ช1द？ | पस्त्य－ | ह1？？ |
| पयस्वन्तोऽमृता： | २1४¢ | पांसुरे | १३1२४ |
| पयस्वान् | ช｜७३ | पाति | द18\％ |
| परमया | ह｜＞y | पतु |  |
| परा | १२1マ०；१บ1१७ | पाथन | ७1३३ |
| पराके | र1\％E | पाथा दिव： | ७1¢ |
| परा णुद₹व | บ／६० | पादोडस्य | २1४७ |
| परावत： | २｜\％E | पान्त | ช18E |
| परि $\quad$ ¢／8૪， | ช2；y／？३，पैט， | पायया च | С1३३ |
| บू；१२｜ | 1२०；शบ｜？७ | पायु： | ช1६？ |
| परि－र｜दy | ；¢／૪३；ع｜६，？ 0 | पायुभि： | 丩1३ె |
| परिराप： | ह18न | पार | ช｜\％¢ |
| परिवृतं न | ह1？ら | पारया नव्य： | ७1३。 |
| परिष्कृरावन्ति वेधस | ช｜大७ | पार्ये | v／4？ |
| परीत： | १？14 | पावक | ७｜ช६ |
| परुष्पयाम् | द1マy | पाहि | द18＊ |
| पत्र भि： | પ゙३७ | पित： | १190マ |
| पर्यष्षर्वजत् | પı｜३० | पितरि | दा४६ |
| पयू पु | १६｜ช૪ | पितु－ | हl？ |
| पवतन－ | El？ | पितु नु | १६｜३६ |
| पर्ष | जा？ | पितुमृतो न | १६｜६३ |
| पर्षि | प्र｜पू | पितुष्परि | ช｜द४ |


| पितुरिपता | ช｜इช | पुरु विद्वान् | ७｜३〉 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| पिこ्य－ | ह1？？ | पुरु विभ्वा | ७｜३〉 |
| पिपृत | दipr，？ 4 | पुरू विश्वानि | ७｜३〉 |
| पिब्न | ৫｜？३ | पुरु शस्त | ७｜३〉 |
| पिब－ | ह15 | पुरुष्तन | ¢1३。 |
| पिवता मुख्जनेजनम | ご३マ | पुरुष्तन्तिम् | १ช1४० |
| पिन्य मधव： | ७｜३४ | पुरुषीयाम् | E188 |
| पिब्र राये | ७｜३૪ | पुरु हि | ७｜३૪ |
| पि习 शुद्वम् | ७｜₹४ | पुरहूत： | ७｜२३ |
| पिबा इमम् | र1७？ | पुरूतम： | $\varepsilon \cdots$ |
| पिबा मधूनाम् | ७ほマ | पुरूतमम | १ ง｜४¢ |
| पीतये | こに | पुरूवसे15सुरघ： | श1४६ |
| पीवेएत्रन्नाँ रयिवृध： | ช1६に | पुरे।डभिनत् | श18\％ |
| पीवोपवसनानाम् | २।७३ | पुरेहिति： | ૪1E३ |
| पुत्र | ช｜यE | पुष्ट－ | ع1？ |
| पुत्र： | ₹｜ชE；૪｜દ？ | पुष्टिम् | へ¢¢ |
| पुर्राना वेहि | ૪｜心ま | पू：－（＝पूर－） | ૪1३ع，पू0 |
| पुत्रि－ | ह1？ | पूयमान： | alo |
| पुन： | १1१०३；ช1に३ | पूरुष： | Elro |
| पुन：－ | บ1ム३ | पूरुघम | ह140 |
| पुनात | ७｜३३ | पूरूषाद： | ع1\％ |
| पुमांसम् | १३।२૪ | पूर्धि | ช19\％ |
| पुर：－ | ช｜ע0；પ／บ३ | पूर्व：－ | ？1900；大اय० |
| पुरएता－ | २1？ | पूष्य： | ช14？ |
| पुरु | ૪｜द૪；७1२३ | पूष्याम् | 二゙マง |
| पुरु－ | บ14？ | पूषा | र｜บム；y｜ue |
| पुरु दाशुषे | ७｜३〉 | पृच्ध्रत | cipy |
| पुरुप्रजातस्य | द1૪マ | पृच्छ़ा विपशिचतमू | らママニ゙ |
| पुरुप्रिया | y｜y | पृच्यते | ช｜に३ |
| पुरुभुजा | ७｜२३ | पृएत | cifu |
| पुरु वा | 心ほ＞ | पृतना－ | どママ；\＆1३。 |
| पुरुवार | १४і४० | पृत्सुषु | v1\％ |


| पृथिवि | चा४६ प्र या | ？६｜そう |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| पृथिवी | २14E；१४ا३を प्र वोचत | ज1 |
| पृथिवी उत घौ： | राण४ प्र वोचम् | あね |
| पृथिव्याम् | ७｜४६ प्र वों यद्बम् | ใБ1？ |
| पृथी | २૪ا३६ प्रशास्त： | १19०२ |
| पृथ |  | ع1ヶマ |
| पृथुजाघने | ह1४乏 प्रसहान： | ह19丂 |
| पृथुज्ञयी | राूट प्रसाहम् | Elve |
| पृर्वी | १४｜₹ह प्रात： | १15？ |
| पृशन－ | ह1？३，？६ प्रावयेभि： | عiso |
| पृश्नि： | श४ا३६ प्रास्य | 918 |
| पृष्ठम् | ૪ا६？प्रुष | 5184 |
| पोत： | १1२०？पेदं ग्रह्य | १७1३६ |
| पोष | र｜从Y प्रेष्ठमु | ใง｜re |
| पौंस्यम् | १₹｜२४ प्रैवयु： | २｜७२ |



श्याश० बाबचे दाशE


प्रउगम्
प्रचेता राजन्
प्र गास्पुर：
प्रएयः
प्रति
प्रति फुुर
प्रति $\begin{array}{r}\text { म }\end{array}$
प्रदिवि
प्रधीव
प्रपा
प्रश्रा वो श्रस्मे
प्रभो：
प्रयन्त：（ $=$ प्रयन्तर ）

२1१३ विभय
रु४० विमृयात्
け｜३₹
शช1४६

yluy बृहत：र｜y？
२२ा२०；२या？७ बृहतोइव २।७૪
थ1？बृहदु गायिषे शБार
जा२४ बृहन्भि：$\quad$ द६। $३ ;$ १दा१४
जा४६ बोधया पुरंधिम् दारह
२।७२ बोधा स्तात्रे जा३？

ज｜यूप बह्नया：रुय२

१८२०२ श्रुवतेऽध्वन् २ा४४

भद्नुर－
El११ म्रात：शl१०？

भजा त्वम्
दा३丩 मंसीमहि र६।३२
भजा भूरि
ら引そ मत्तु ज1凶
भजा राये
भयन्ते
द।३ン मन్तुंगमाभि：
७｜ह
७｜૪ц－मघ ह।？
भर
भरत
भरद्वाजाय
भरन्तेाडवस्यव：
भव
७｜१૪，२७；モl१३ मघवन्
७｜と？
ह1マ०
१1？०0
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भवत
भवतम्
भवता मृळयन्त：
भवन्तु
भा：（＝भार्．）
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मिषज्यथ：
भीरिव विन्दती ३
भीषा
भुजेमा तनूभि：
भुवना
भूते।รभि
भूम
भूमा त्रिवन्धुरः
भूम्या ददे
भूयामो षु
भूरि
भूरि दुष्कृतम्
भूषता रथ：
भृममू
भेषज－
मोजनान
७｜१ع－मघस्य
२दाप७ मघोनी 6／84 ७｜マ७
१६।૪द
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१1？००
द1४द
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रा४० मनीष्रा त्रा त्वा शै७४
y／？मनीषावस्यु：श।७૪
७｜२७ मनुष्पिता ૪ا६૪
दlशع मन्थत जا३३
दlyo मन्द्या गोमि：दा३३
७｜४० मन्दस्व जा१२
ह।११ मन्दर्वा सु ७しЦ२
७ا२७ मन्ये त्वा १६६३

| मम | द1४¢ | मानुषस्य |  | С1४ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| मयस्करन् | ૪1६૪ | मामह－ |  | と1३マ |
| मरतोऽनुभर्त्री | र1૪३ | （मा－）मृजीत |  | عا२६ |
| मरतोऽमदन् | र1૪३ | （मा－记जु： |  | عا२६ |
| मर्त | け२६ | （मा－）मुजे |  | عا२६ |
| मर्तस्य（ or वातस्य | ）च1४？ | （ मा－）मृशु： |  | हا२६ |
| मर्मृज्म | ७1३३ | मागावान् |  | ช1७३ |
| मह：श। | १⿴囗ง；૪｜צ३，पूع | मायिनेएऽधम： |  | २184 |
| महय | ¢1？३ | मावत |  | जा२७ |
| मह₹करथ： | ૪ા६० | मास्व |  | Elvy |
| महरपरम् | रा६० | माहिन－ |  | ह1？？ |
| महान्हि | ？¢¢¢ | माँश्चत्वे |  | とiE？ |
| महि | ¡६｜६ई | माँस पचन्या： |  | ૪｜द२ |
| महित्वम् | ज२६ | मित्रयो： |  | रा६？ |
| मही | शにら | मित्रा |  | ૪1Eマ |
| मही： | al？ | मित्राग |  | y／ye |
| मही नु व： | vly | मित्रायुव： |  | ह｜२૪ |
| महीयमानाम् | ह18？ | मिशु． |  | とに |
| मही पा | 2195 | मिमिदन |  | ७1३३ |
| महे | Elr | मुञ्व |  | E／7 |
| महो श्रादित्यान् | रા७३ | मुञ्वत |  | ७1？६ |
| महो य： | १६｜vद | मुश्ख ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |
| मेश्चते： | ૪｜दर | मुञ्वा सुष्तुवुष्\} |  | दारह |
| मा | ६｜？३：¢1२७ | मूर्घनि |  | ciry |
| मांश्चत्वे | १३२७ | मृजन्ति |  | ૪1F३ |
| मांसम् | १३｜२૪ | मृळ |  | ७1३३ |
| मा कर्मै | १६｜入૪ | मृळयद्ध坔म |  | ७1？E |
| मा चित् | ใद1र | मृळया न： |  | E引ア |
| मात： | १1？ 09 | मृध： |  | E｜\％ |
| माता | शा६४ | मे |  | El२७ |
| मातु： | ૪｜rE | मे डधाय |  | २1\％ |
| मा ते राधांसि | २६｜६३ | मेडरपत् |  | २1ヶ¢ |


| मेषी（？） | १६｜ह२ | गम् | द1२७ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| मेषथ | ७३३ | यमये： | ह17\％ |
| मो जु त्वा | १Б१६ | यमादित्यास： | ใदाE |
| य ग्रायुक्त | र1ט৩ | यमेऽऽदिति： | २1\％૪ |
| य ष्ञृष | १६｜६३ | यवयन्त्तिन्दव： | Elve |
| य श्रौरिए： | शү／48 | यवयसि | ع｜૪३ |
| य： | ¢｜x？ | यवय स्तेनम् | clry |
| यद्वा महे | 勺｜บ良 | यवया वधम् | ع1ry |
| यच्छ | ७1३३ | यवयु： | ع｜૪३ |
| यच्छ̄त | ७1३३；Б19\％ | गवसेऽंशेंपयन् | २｜૪३ |
| यज | ७1१૪，३३ | यवि－ | ع1？६ |
| यज्－ | عا३ | यसमै | ムマง |
| यज्ञायते | ह1マ३ | यस्य | ६।१२；Б1マ७ |
| यशियानाम् | ら1？ら | या | २｜६૪；૪｜દ $\uparrow, \varepsilon$ |
| यतिम्ग： | ७｜૪६ | या ऐ®क्छ： | १¢｜पع |
| यति छठन | ¢125 | यान् | ૪｜દદ |
| यत् | ७1？\＆；ムاर७ | यामय | عı३マ |
| यत्र | け1ช＊ | यावग | ७｜३३；ع1३マ |
| यत्रा वि | Б1३マ | यासिसीऽठठा： | 从｜マع |
| यत्थथो दीर्घ－ | १ᄃ1२y | याहि | ७｜¢ |
| यथेचिषे | マ1७？ | युद्दव | ७1？ |
| यथेहिपे | राט？ | युन्दवा हि | ७1३？ |
| यद्य वाम् | श弓ا२૪ | युयुधिरिव | Elyo |
| यदध्रिगावो अध्रिगू | १ちا२३ | युयेता शरम् | vix |
| यदि | け1३३；¢1¢ | युवन्गून् | ૪｜દદ |
| यदि ते मात्रा（or | माता ？）१६اह२ | युवम् | २६｜rを |
| यदि मृत्ये： | ७1३૪ | युवाकु हि | १६｜२？ |
| यदि मे | ७1३૪ | गुष्मा－ | y｜y\％ |
| यदि वा | ७｜३૪ | युष्मे | ใ1ט३ |
| यद्वा | ใ६｜७३ | गुयुधिरिव | Eluo |
| यन्त | ७｜३३ | यूयुवि： | Elva |
| यन्तृभिर्ध न् | ใช1३¢ | येऽजामय： | श1ヶ§ |

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रद्तथा न
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रजसस्पाति
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रथम्

ज1४द रथस्य
viry
२1૪२ रथोतम：ع।
ᄃ1१？रथीतर：ह1२३
ज1श5 रथीनाम् ह1य？
२｜ห७ रथीयन्तीव ह1ू०
Б1३३ रथेन ज｜४य
२ا૪७ रथेन्ठ्ह २اज？
२1૪७ रथ्य：そ૪ا३を
र1૪७ रद ঢ｜३३
Өا२७ रन्धय दl？？
२।७ฯ；जा૪ रमया गिरा ह।४३
Бा६ रयि－ह19४
૪ા६ह रयिस्थान：प्रा२ह
१६｜६६ ररक्त ह1ヶY
२1૪७ ररते ह1૪य
दा१४ ररप्शे हl४૪
७14\％ररम्म
जा४३ ररिमा ते
७｜३३：ع｜૪३
二ねり
७ا३२ ररिमा वयम् ज｜यु
૪ly้－रव El२
มl१७ राजत：ह1子？
૪ほ६२ राट，दाज
૪ા६३ राथ्येभि：عا૪E
द1子६ राघ：－१३ほ。
२ا७？रामय ह।३२
७ا३३ राय：と｜ュय
viry रायस्खाम् रा६०

ज｜४४ रायोडध २।४२
हા३ रारप्－（or रार－；cp．IX．34）
१३३。
ع।३२
૪｜ム३；७｜૪ع；दार राशिम्

| रास्वा च रास्वा पित： | v｜4\％ ט｜¢ | वनस्पतीन् बनसपते | E｜\％？ द1py |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| रिक्थमरैक | २｜৩৩ | वनिषीप्ट | ૪1६ع |
| रिएन्ति | ช1ヵ३ | वनुयामा त्वोता： | ज125 |
| रीरिष्र： | ह140 | बनेमा ते | ७｜¢マ |
| रीरिषत् | Elyo | वनेमा ररिमा वयम् | ט｜บ\％ |
| रीरिषत | Elre | बन्दार： | ど३を |
| रीरिषीष्ट | ع｜ro | वन्धुर－ | E1？¢ |
| रोषत： | ह1ชง | बपुपेऽनु | २184 |
| रोषते | ह14？ | वयम् | ૪1દマ |
| रोषन्तम् | ह1૪¢ | वयमु | ？¢1？ |
| रुज | ७1३३ | वयुन－ | ह1？ |
| रुज य： | ט1३〉 | वयुनवचकार | हl२？ |
| रुद्रम् | ७｜२y | वयुनेऽजनिष्ट | २1४३ |
| रुप श्रारपितम | २｜cy | वयेत श्रन्तरिच्त़ | र140 |
| रशदीते | Prlue | वये श्रस्य | र14． |
| रुहेम | दाश\％ | वर्यम् | श४｜ช२ |
| रेादसीमे | २।७マ | वरन्त | ¢18\％ |
| रोमा पृथिक्या： | ᄃ1रह | －वरुए | ૪｜EO |
| वंसु घीदति | บ1\％ち | वरुए | ¢1ヶ६ |
| वंशव | ७1३を | वरुएस्य | ᄃ．1？ |
| व：（ $=$ वर्） | १1عを | वरएा | ૪｜E？ |
| व： | ૨ا३巨；৩1૪ц | वर्तनीरह | ૪｜ro |
| व：सत्रासाहम् | ह1૪६ | वर्ध | ७1३३ |
| वद्तयो－ | प｜र¢ | वर्धताम् | ¢198 |
| वचेाभि： | ૪ાદદ | वर्धय | ७｜२y |
| वड्सम | ૪1Б३ | वर्ध शुख्रे | ७｜३〉 |
| वदत | ᄃ1？2 | वर्धस्रा सु | v｜บ\％ |
| वदा तना | ७ا३？ | वल्गु－ | El？६ |
| वदेते | ט｜ชע | ववन्म | ७1३३ |
| वष：（＝वधरू） | १に३ | ववर्जु＇ीीयाम | शช1\％O |
| वन－ | ૪＇に\％ | वतृत्याम | Glr？ |

वतृधन्तः
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वहतेऽयम्
वहन्ति सीम्
वह वाये
वह शुण्याय
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वह हण्यानि
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वाः（＝वार्）
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वाजेषु

| ع1૪३ | वात： | ムア७ |
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［ When the case or gender is ambiguous，it is nom．or masc．unless otherwise specified．Words are given in their forms in pausa；but the words which occur as members（other than the first） of compounds，if given at all，are given in their stem form．Common declensional forms of इदम， एतद्，तद् and यद्，though of ten occurring in the text， are omitted in this Index．］

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－श्राएिष्ठ
૪1२६ अदेशे १ชा？प
१७｜₹ह ग्रद्वियेनि ११।३
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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| ग्रतिजगत्यन्त： | १Е1？ | श्रधिका | १७1マ |
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| श्रतिनिर्हेएयात् | ३। | ग्रहिकान्त्रशे（ neut．） | शบ12久； |
| श्रतियन्ति | १？に | ？ 5 ｜x |  |
| श्रतिविवर्तयेत् | ३1३३ | अधीहि | 2x｜\％ |
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अध्यासीनः
श्रध्येतुः（gen．）
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अनार्षान्तात्
अनार्ष्यविलोप：

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？？14？
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अनुलोमा：
－अनुव्रत
अनुषฐ్ఞ＂
६દ
१३।？
राに
शय1？
२૪｜દ
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\｛y｜？${ }^{2}$
११1३₹
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ग्रनुख्वारस्य
－अनुस्वारपर
अनुख्वारविसर्जनीयो
－श्रनुस्वारोपहित
अनूष्मपरे（loc．）
ज्रनेक：
अनेकम्

१३ほ३マ १२२？ १२マ ६／？ ૪1३？
२६｜६ળ ให｜

११1२？
६ा२६ ३२૪ २1३？ अन्त：र｜ュ६，श＞｜द३ श्रन्तमू عا२६；१२1？ अन्ते हा૪२ ग्रन्तै ३२६ ग्रन्तः（＝ग्रन्तर्）हा२य；९૪｜子દ अन्तःपदम् २ا२३；४｜४१；पા२०； १०｜७
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$419 ?$
अन्तःपदस्थम्（ acc．）भा४०
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Ylis
अन्तःपादम् २।३ц，久०；र｜૪२； य1？；＂：？
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| :---: | :---: |
| अन्तर्हितम् ३।？७ | －अन्ययोग ११।२Ц |
| अन्तलेप १४｜१४ | श्रन्यवर्णाम् श४｜५〉 |
| अन्तलोप：૪｜दk | अन्यसाधक：११｜६ई |
| －श्रन्तस्थ १ ३३३ | श्रन्यादि र｜३६ |
| श्रन्तोदात्त：श२｜२૪ | श्रन्योन्येन २२1३，१थ；१४｜१६ |
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| 习्रन्त्य：१｜१४；७｜७；१६｜१न，૪३ | श्रन्वद्तरसंधय：२｜द |
| श्रन्त्यम् ใदा३३ | अन्वद्तरसंधिवकत्र：૪｜३७ |
| ग्रन्त्यस्य हl३〉 | －अन्वय $\quad$ ११ह，૪य |
| अन्त्या ३।२७；१२ا७ | －अपकर्ष १४｜२ |
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| श्रन्त्यौ ¢६｜૪？ | श्रपराजिताम् शथ।？ |
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| अन्यै：（neut．）शช｜६ह | －ग्रपायकर ११｜६ः |
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| अन्यथा १द｜૪६ | श्रपृक：श |



ॠरकाम्
अ्ररेफस्य（neut．）
घ्ररेफवत：（gen．）
अ्ररेफसंहिते（lOC．）
अरेफी
घ्रार्ए：
स्र्र्थ：
अयें
अर्थवशात्
अर्थवाचकाः
अर्थवान्
अर्धम्

१७｜शर－अवकाश $241 ₹$
y／v अवगृह्य（loc．neut．）yू／ช०
૪｜४丩 श्रवगृस्याएि श०।
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૪｜२૪，३？
？७｜ム
१．१｜६६；१७｜रप
－श्रवग्रह 94198

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| 2 ט｜\％ | त्रवग्रहे | ३1२४ |
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त्रर्धमात्रा
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अधंचर्चयो：（gen．）

अध์र्चे हा७；शू｜३マ
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त्रवर्वक
－त्रलोप
अलेपभावात्
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१०1धन－अवसान १०／घ；१श／दo；？दाू？
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१३।३२ १1इप
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－अविलोप
श्रविलोपकाराए
－अविलोपविक्रम
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अवेद्द्य
अव्यवेतम्（acc．）
श्र०्यवेतेन（neut．）
अव्यापत्ति：
अव्यायतम्（acc．）
श्रव्यूहेन
श्रश्रोति：
अश्रुति

૪1₹६ अष्टाशीति
२६に・
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१Бाय४ असन्तम् श४｜४०
१६ाह० असंदधत् ११｜४ц
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११｜६け २६，
श्रष्ठात्तरे（loc．）
ᄃाइ६ श्रसौ १14६
श्रघान्तैर
श्रष्टात्तरौ（acc．）
१६｜२६，प७ ग्रस्ति
अरिथतम
१३ほ

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| श्रा（with तत：） | तส：）११19\％ | आदिखेर： | ¢15\％ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| आकारम् २｜२४； Y ｜२४ |  | －श्रादेश（statement） | ¢1？¢ |
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| －श्राा्देप | ३1？ | ग्राद्यम् | ૨1३マ |
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| नवक：（？） | १६｜บ३ | निदर्शनानि १｜Ц२；१४｜ | ¢२；？૪｜ช७；？41？ |
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| नवकै। | १६｜ช० | निन्दन्ति | ？$\dagger$ ¢¢ |
| नवाद्तरा： | ？६｜以？ | －निन्दय | १૪｜\＆と |
| नवाच्तरपदा | १६｜บ० | निपात： | १२1९७，૨¢ |
| नष्टरूपा | १६｜ช？ | निपाता： | १२｜२？ |
| नाकुल： | ใ७｜\％ม | निपातानाम् | १२｜२६ |
| －नाद १३। | १३｜६；१૪｜१ち，ใ¢ | निपातनात् | १ २1२६ |
| नाद： | ६1३を；？३｜य | ननिम र｜द？； | २1Б१；१४1३ट，३を |
| नादात् | १३। | －निमित्त | ？१1以を |
| नादताम् | १引し？ | निमित्तम् | ใ७｜२？ |
| नाम（ind．） | २1२•；१३1३？ | －निमित्तमानिन् | ११११？ |



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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| पदम् श｜६モ；७｜？७； | ；१०1३，१३； | पदान्तेम्यः（ abl．）२३२२३ |  |
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| पदम्（acc．）२｜६； | ६；？ข｜？ 0 ，？\％ | －पदान्तभाज् | §｜บช；७｜ц |
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| पदानि（acc．）ช｜บ०；११｜६२； |  | पदान्तादिवत् | 1६ |
| शบ1？६ |  | पदान्तीय： | ६｜？ |
| पदाभ्याम्（instr．）१०।₹६； |  | पदान्तीया： | ：६ا२३ |
|  | १श२४ | पदाभेदेन | ใ७｜マ૪ |
| पदे（loc．）२｜บ；३｜ง， $\mathrm{E}_{\text {；}}$ |  | पदैकदेशा： | ع।३？ |
| ช｜द？；७｜？० |  | －पद्य | ع।३を |
| पदेन ？○ا३， | ？¢ १ ११1マ૪ | पद्यम् | श⿴囗 |
| पदेषु ७｜६；हl२ฯ；१३।२२，२૪ |  | पद्या：२।१२；¢ । | २1१२；પ｜૨७；ह1१૫ |
|  | 1アら；११1७？ | पद्यान् | १६？ |
| पदजातानि（ acc．） | र २1？ | पद्ये（loc．） |  |
| पदताम | ११1२ม，३३ | पद्येष्ठु | عا२૫ |
| पदपड्निः | ？६｜？ 5 | पद्याच्त्ये（acc．fem．） | c．fem．）२Бß |
| पदप्रकृति： | र1？ | पद्यादीन् | ३1२ฯ |
| पदवत् | १६？ | पद्यादिभाक | y｜र？ |
| पदমृत्तय：२। | २1२६；ชا६७ | पद्यान्त： | \६y |
| पदव्यवेतम् | ११1？३ | पय： | १ ७14 |
| पदसंहितम्（acc．neut．）११।？ |  | पर：३｜从；६ا३を；१६｜ |  |
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| पदादि： | ६ا？ | परा：（fem．） | fem．）${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ ） |
| पदादिभि： | २।२ | पराएग $\gamma 14 \mathrm{~L}$ ； |  |
| पदादिषु | ૪｜৩；६ا२३ | परान् Ц／？ | ม1शช；१૪६ษง |
| पदादे：（ gen．） | १शศา | पराम् | 9\％｜uo |
| पदानुपूर्येय | ११19\％ | परासु | ช1ט |
| पदान्त： | ११1६० | परे | २1३દ |



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| पितुस्तोमे（loc．）१६ा乡० | पूर्वपदान्ता：ह।？ |
| पिपीलिकमध्या（उष्यिएक ）१६⿸३४ | －पूर्वपदान्तग शैט0 |
|  | पूर्वपदान्तगम्（ acc．）प／84 |
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| पिश⿸厂⿰⿱丶㇀⿱㇒丶亅㇒⿵冂卄 | पूर्वपद्य：१150 |
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| पुंसपवादे（loc．）૪｜૪२ | पूर्वपद्यान्तः प｜३？ |
| पुन：३।२२；૪ا२७；१४｜२૫ | पूर्वपद्यान्ते $\quad$ ४｜द૪ |
| पुनर्वचने（loc．）१०1१६ | पूर्वभाक（fem．）१३३२ |
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| पूर्याम् २६｜ह० | पूर्वस्वरूपम् छا४२ |
| पूर्व：श1६६；४｜こ0；१३｜२३ | पूर्वोत्तरकृतम（acc．neut．）？०1\％ |
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| पूर्वम्（ acc．）१ช｜य२ | पूर्यें市 छا२ |
| पूर्वम्（ acc．neut．）शม1 | पृथक 引१С；१३। ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |
| १०；१Е1३४ | पृथक्त्वै：११६३ |
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| पूर्वा प｜२；？६｜दय | पृषत् ₹७｜？ |
| पूर्वें २｜Б；ช1？ | पैזъषम् १७1？？ |
| पूर्वें（loc．neut．）१३३३૪ | प्रकम्पन्ते そ।३३ |
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६।३२;१०।२०; १६।२३

प्रक्लुपे（fem．） प्रगाथ：

प्रगाथौ
प्रगृहोतपदाः（ fem．）
－प्रग्गद्य
प्रगृह्यः
प्रगृह्यम्
प्रग्रह्यस्य
प्रगृह्या：
प्रचय：
प्रचयस्वरे
प्रचयर्वरधर्मवत्
प्रचोदितः
प्रजापतेः（ gen．）
प्रति（ with acc．）
प्रतिकएठम्（an irregular
formation）$₹$ ）
प्रतिजानते
प्रति पत्तिभेदात्
प्रतिपत्तुम्
प्रतिमा
प्रतिलोमा：
प्रतिलेगमेषु
प्रतिवृत्ति
प्रतिष्ठा
प्रतिस्वम्

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ほし२マ
श殳｜
－
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\｛y1？३ २०；१६।₹३
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२।१० प्रथमभाविनः ३1९६
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| －प्रमाया | ใ७｜？ | प्रस्वरति | १प｜\％ |
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| －प्रवक्तृ | ११६६บ | प्राकृता： | ใ ง｜ro |
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|  |  | प्राकृतेपघः | とほり |
| －प्रवाद－ | प｜ชを | प्रागाथम् | १｜モ७ |
| प्रवादा： | ૪1६？；દ1きц | प्रार्चीम् | १บ1？ |
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| प्रश्न：शे | १ข｜२३；？${ }^{\text {aly }}$ | प्राएगम | १३1？ |
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| प्रक्ञिष्टा： | २1२० | mons） | ？${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |
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| प्रस्किष्टेषु | ३1१४ | प्रोवाच（प्र is sepa | ed by |
| प्रश्लेष： | १०1२० | one w | ११६६¢ |
| प्रश्लेषे | ३12३ | प्लवते | く？；を1३• |
| －प्रश्लेषोपदेश | ？ばメ | प्लवन्ते | عl？ |



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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| १६｜v；？๕｜¢，＞4 |  | मध्यमा： | १२1३ |
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| भूतानि | 9디¢ | महत：（ abl．） | rive |
| भूतानि（acc） | （acc．）१ढ｜दर | महापड्नक： | \＄¢10y |
| भूयांस： | ใบ1३ | महापदपड्क्कि： | २६｜子३ |
| मो३： |  | महापदेशम्（acc．neut．）？१｜४२ |  |
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| मखडले（loc．） | c．）\1E\％ | महासतोमुखा | ¢51\％ |
| मधुच्छुन्दसि | \｛७｜३？ | मा | ใ७19を |
| मध्यम् | ？14マ | मात्रा（ a mora） | १२७； |
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|  | E｜r०，पर | मात्रापरिप्रह： | ३以 |
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| मध्यम： | १६｜२め，¢？ | मिता | १६｜？ |



ṚGVEDA-PRATIŚAKHYA


| लघुवृत्ति | १듸？ | वर्ग： | 917？ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| लघ्वक्तरम्（acc．neut．） | cc．neut．）शБ｜६？ | वर्गे | श192 |
| लघ्वन्त्रायाग् | एाम् १६६？ | वर्गैषु | शช12？ |
| लभते ？ | १ १｜บロ，¢0 | वर्ग：१६।？ | १६｜११，ह१，६२ |
| लभेत |  | वर्ग： | ？६｜？ |
| लुलुपवत् | ใ०1३ | वरौौ | २६｜७ع |
| लुप्तान्तम् | ใ०1३ | वर्जयेत् | छا३弓 |
| लुप्यते $\quad$ ४｜२モ，३६，६प |  | वर्जयेयु： | ใ义1？३ |
| लुम्पन्ति शү／४०，૪ | १૪｜૪०，${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ ， | वर्सात：१७ | १७1？३，？Б |
| लुशात् | रादर | वर्एान् १३।१४ |  |
| लेशेन | ค૪｜？ง | वर्शानाम् | १ ३1३ |
| लेपरेफेष्मभावम् | वम् $\quad$ १थ1？ | वर्एगुएा： | ใช｜？ |
| लेपरेफेष्मभावे | ब्मभावे Y （50 | वर्एशशित्ताम् | श૪｜दू |
| लेगमश्यम् | १४｜२० | वर्सासंहिता | ११1？\％ |
| लेहितम् | ใ७｜？ | －वर्या संहिता | १？lye |
| －वकार | शช｜ชの | वर्सात्मगुसाशास्त्रम्（acc．） | acc．）१३।२？ |
| वकार：२।३१；？२｜ | २ا३१；१२｜从；？३1२३ | वर्शीभवन् | १३1？ |
| वकारात् | १ช｜ヶ\％ | वर्तते | २६｜દ，२६ |
| वकारे | ह1？？ | वर्तन्ते | १७｜૪o |
| वकारादि | र1३り | वर्तयेत् | ใบ1？ |
| －वक्र | ૪1३७ | वर्म（ acc．） | १ १1६३ |
| वक्त्रोहायाम् | ？३ا？ | वर्स्यम्（？बस्र्यम् ；acc．； | acc．；वं₹र्य＝ |
| वन्दयते | ใ७｜६ | produced at the | the place |
| －वचन | १ช1६० | lying immed | mmediately |
| वचन： | १३マ० | above the root | oot of the |
| वचनम् १४｜？०，？ | १૪1？०，१ч，ใ७，२७ | teeth ） | श1\％¢ |
| वचनम्（ acc．） | （ acc．）¢ч1き३ | वर्धमाना | P६｜२r |
| वचनात् | र14 | वर्षिष्ठाয়িष्ठयो：（ gen．） | gen．）१ ७｜३を |
| चदते | १३140 | वशम्（ acc．） | ？？14\％ |
| वदन्ति | १३। ？ | －वशांग | $\gamma 1 \%$ |
| वरिष्ठम् | १प｜\％ | वशंगमानि | ૪19\％ |
| －वर्ग | १｜$巨$ ，etc． | （in theVasa－hymn | hymns）？७｜૨® |

वा २｜ห，२य；२｜४，३้；३।૪， ६，२७，१६，२०，२३，२६； ૪｜३३；६।દ，દ，२२，२६， २७，३३；११।३३，૪丩 ；१३।？， २，२३，૪ч；१૪｜१३，₹ч， १७，१ᄃ，२ᄃ，२દ，३ц

वा（न वा）
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { वाङ्मये（loc．）} & \text { i？२ा२६ } \\ \text { वाच：（ gen．）} & \text { १३।४२，४६ }\end{array}$
－वाचक
वामदेवे
वायस：
वायु：
वायुदेवता
वारि
वासवी
वासिष्ठम्
विंशति：
विंशते：（gen．）१२।२२
－विकर्ष
विकर्षेय
－विकार
विकार：
विकारम्
विकारशास्त्रम्（acc．）२｜ム
विकृतम्（ acc．neut．）११।२ぬ
विकृतस्वरोपचे（loc．）११९४
विकृतादी
विकृति：
－विक्रम（unchanged Visar－ janlya）६ા？；२१｜૪६；

〈૪｜३६ १२ا२०，२ム ง｜는
१ ३140
१३し？ १२ا२• ใ⿴囗十૪，とદ १ ७） १ ง1४० ？$\circ 16$
१११४＞

2016

विक्रमम्
१३३ほ。
－विक्रम（effort）२१।यह विक्रमएाम्（ or अविक्रमएम ）१ү। ye
विक्रान्त：$\quad$ ૪ا३ц，७द
विक्लिष्टम्（acc．neut．）श४।ज
विक्लेश：१૪ا२ц
－विग्रह $\quad$ ૪1३ह；१थ1？६

१७1？० विजेय：२३ほし
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { ७1？० विशेय：} & \text { १३／य० } \\ \text { १७1ム विद्यते } & \text { १७｜२७ }\end{array}$
१७｜द विद्यमानाम
२।६६ विद्यात् ३।६，२४；थ｜२；६।१६；२६।

विग्रहे ૪｜૪२；પા३२，पू६；
ט|६; ᄃા?

विघकृद्भि：पू／यू६
विच्छन्दा：१७｜？०
विच्छेदात् छ।४७ ३२，ム६；१७｜२？，३弓；१६，२०， ૪०，प२，६०，६？
－विधान
१११२२，४४ विधानम् ૪1マ。 विधानम्（acc．）छا१६ －विपरीत श४।४६ विपरीतम् शच्वह विपरीतम्（adv．）शर｜४२ विपरीता（पङ्नि：）१६ापद
विपरीतान्त：१दा？५
－विपर्यय ११।६७

विपर्यय：६｜૪य；११｜૪६；१૪।
y，६，
विपर्ययात् २१｜६६
विपर्यये २｜ve；राह；१६｜⿲二

| विपर्ययेया | शr｜ry | विशिष्यते | १ช｜¢¢ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| विपर्यस्य | ？१1३० | －विशेष－ | १३1？${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| विप्रतिपन्नानाम्（fem．） | ．）१७｜マ？ | －विशोष १३｜द，૪३， | १३｜द，＞\％，＞७，＞¢ |
| विभाग： | ？ง｜२ | विशेषम् | १¢｜द？ |
| विराग： | ใช1？६ | विशेषकृत् | १२1२4 |
| विराज： | १७1३ | विशेषसंनिपाते | १७｜マ६ |
| विराज：（ acc．） | १७｜\％0 | तिषमपदा | १६｜¢३ |
| विराजै（ acc．） | २Б1३ | विषमरागता | ใช1？३ |
| विराट－ | ใ७｜¢，＞\％ | विषये | ใ७1\％ |
| विराट्（ गययत्री） | ใदا२？ | विष्टारपड्कि： | २६｜६२ |
| विराट्（（ श्रनुष्टुप） | १६｜૪२ | विष्टारबृहती | १६｜re |
| विराट्（ ऊर्चबहहती） | १६｜ช | －विसर्जनीय | १२४ |
| विराट्（ पङ्क्ति：） | ใ६｜यू | विसर्जनीय：१｜६७；२｜ | य：श\＆६७；२1२૪；૪｜२૪ |
| विराट्कामा | १७1マ० | विसर्जनीयम \｜७७；？ | यम् Y｜७७；१४｜३०，३३ |
| विराट्पूर्वा（ त्रिष्टुप， | १६ा६ट | विसर्जनीयात् | यात् १२ा？ |
| विराट्स्थाना | १६｜६७ | विसर्जनीयवत् | 10\％ |
| विराड्रूपा（ त्रिष्टुप，） | श६｜दع | विसर्जनीयानुख्वारै। | हवारै। १Б1३४ |
| विलम्बिताम् ？ | १३｜૪६，૪Е | विस्थाने（loc．） | c．）入｜६ |
| विलेप： | ？${ }^{\text {P14\％}}$ | विहन्ति | ६｜३り |
| विलोपम् | ？Plue | विहारसंहारयो：（loc．） | ：（loc．）९ชا३ |
| विवन्तन् | 9？172 | विहित： | 415 |
| विवत्त्त | श૪｜६७ | विहिता：（ fem．） | （fem．）२1६७ |
| विविधै：（ neut．） | १？1६૪ | वृंहएम | ？१10？ |
| विब्टते（ loc．neut．） | ．）१३1？ | कृतौ（loc．） | ）ह1द |
| विषृत्तय：२।？ | २१३，६७，७¢ | －सृत्त－（rhythm） | thm）२७｜२？ |
| विष्टृत्ति： | २1३ | वृत्तम | २७｜२y |
| विवृत्तिम् | ใบ1？ | वृत्तम（ acc．） | （ acc．）భ७ほ |
| विवृत्तिषु | शช14E | वृत्तम्（ nature） | ture ）श६｜or |
| विवृत्ते： | र｜从¢ | －चृत्ति（ mode of sp | ode of speech ） |
| विवृत्या | ३1々 |  |  |
| तृत्तिपूरें（loc．） | २४｜द२ | वृत्तिम् | ¢३1\％ |
| विदृत्यभिप्रायेष | Y｜\＆5 | वृत्ती： | १そ1\＆ |



शक्वरी
शतम्
शबदा：
शशंस
शाबदा：
शाश्वतिकान्

१६ाद？रयावम्
१७｜१६
२२।६६
६।३३
६।？७
१ ३1？३
 शास्तात्（with अधि）श૪ा६૪ श्रोता शास्त्रै：（ or शास्त्रेया）श४｜दع श्लोक：
शास्त्रसमाधिदर्शनात्
－शास्त्रापरिलोप－
शास्त्रापवादात्
－शास्त्रार्थ
－शिन्ता
शिखो
शिष्य：
शिष्यस्य
शिष्या：
शिष्याएाग्
शिध्येग्य：（ dat．）
शीघिरम्（ acc．）
शुक्रम्
शुद्ध：
शुनःशेपे
शूनम्
११८६ह
१६४ ₹वासताम्
श४द६ शवासनादौ १३।६
शはर श्वेतम् श७｜१ु
१४६६－चकार प्र।४०
१३।य० पकार：च｜दू
शथ1？०，३२ पकारम् र｜४？；पा？
१थ1१३，१४ घकारटकारवर्गौ १८३३
शथार पकारमूर्व：

शท1？$\quad \tau$ ，२૪，૪३，งy，vโ
१३।？६ षट्क：२६।१Б，२२，२૫，૪३，७६
१७｜从 षट्कसतक्कयो：（gen．）२६।२३
१Б1३२ पट्त्रिशत् १६ा？२
७｜४？पट्तिर्रिशदच्त्रा २६।४丩
१ชाは पट्पञ्चाशत् २६ान？

शेषात् ३।२० बट्समति：२६｜न६

शेषे ७1३३ षळन्त्र：२६ा२३，२モ，३૪，३ц
शैद्धाद्वरा：
शैद्धाच्तरसंध्यम्（acc．）
शैद्धाच्तरागम：
शयामगौरे（ neut．）


११1૪३ बळुत्तर：
१०।२१ घएनवति：
१७｜१४ बएमात्र：

きを詻
२६し६○



| समवाये | शช1บ६ | －समासाङ्नयेग | १｜عદ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| समस्तम् | १Б｜x ？ | －समाहार | १६।？？ |
| समस्तै： | १Б｜r¢ | समीद्द्या | El8o |
| समस्य | ११1३。 | समुद्दिष्ट： | ใช1？ |
| समस्यन्त： | १บ1マ० | समुपैति | ใБ｜u8 |
| समस्वरे（ acc．fem．）${ }_{\text {c }}$ | ३२¢ | संपत् दा४० |  |
| समा：१६｜३७； | १७｜૪० | －संपद् | १६ા६\＆ |
| समागम्य | २६। | संपदम् १｜६०；१६｜৩ | ；？६｜७；१७｜२૪ |
| समाधिम् | ११1६३ | संपदि | १६।？३ |
| －समाधिदर्शन | ११｜६ع | संपदे | १७｜ママ |
| समानकालम् | ११1？ | संपद्यते | श1ू२ |
| समानकाला | ६।३३ | संपन्नमू（ acc．neut．） | t．）शช｜६६ |
| समानकालौ | १？1ช७ | संपाते | १६｜७७ |
| समानपदे（loc．） | प180 | संप्रयुक्त： | ？142 |
| समानवर्णासु | १४¢¢？ | －संभव（argument） | t） $\mathfrak{\text { Q1६३ }}$ |
| समानसंख्या：（fem．） | ¢ニ｜\％ | संमा |  |
| समानाद्तरम् | रा२？ | सम्राट् | ？७14 |
| समानाद्तरारि | \％1？ | सयमू（ acc．）१४｜ | शช｜૪३，ช૪ |
| समानाद्तरे | २1？\％ | सरू－ | บ｜२૪ |
| समानाच्तरे（loc．） | २1२マ | सरूपे（fem．） | ？ง｜૪？ |
| समापयेत् | १०1र | सरेफयो：（loc．） | ？ช1ק\％ |
| समापाद्यम्（acc．neut．） | १३३ ？ | सरेकौ（ acc．） | ）$\uparrow$ ）｜३弓 |
| समापाद्यानि | १३३३。 | सर्व： | १1६ |
| －समाप्त | ヶБ｜บ」 | सर्वम् ？ | १Е｜yを－६？ |
| －समापा | १३1३マ | सर्वम्（ acc．neut | neut．）शol§ |
| समाप्ता：२थ1३？ | ；9Б¢ム | सर्व | ？¢أ७ |
| समाप्य | १41？\％ | सर्वा：（ acc．） | ？ง140 |
| समास： | ในาใช | सर्वाएए El १५；？ | ¢；？७｜३०，૪०； |
| समासमू（nom．？） | ११｜२¢ |  | ？द्यू |
| समासम् | ११।३？ | सर्वाए़ि（acc．）？१｜દ | १ १｜६२；१Сاद२ |
| समासान् | ใ०1？¢ | सर्वे | 1૪，१ч，१६，२२； |
| समासाज्नम | १ह૪ | १६｜บ？；？ง｜ช०，ชx |  |

सर्वेषाम् ४।६ सहध्रुवस्य（neut．）छ।ry
सर्वेषु（neut．）३।१४ सह्रप्रवादा：हाム
रا४ सहेति ११११०
 ૪३，yूo；etc．
सर्वथा
सर्वदेश्यम्
सर्वपू ूैौ
सर्वमात्रा
सवंशः
－सर्वशः
सर्वशास्रार्थम्
सर्वसेष्मेष्मपूर्वात्
सर्वादिषु（neut．）
सर्वानुदात्त：
सर्वोदात्तम्（acc．neut．）
सर्वोदात्तेन
सर्वोपघः
सर्षीका
सवरौं（acc．）
२ا३७；१२ا६ सहैक：
१६ाぬ ३
ह1४？सहोदयाः（fem．）राは
यू।ू६ सहोपध：श८७
१७।२०－सा १३।२३
१०।धह सांहित：१૪ा？
१११२？－साधक ११।द६

१1ू૪ साधु（adv．）शү｜६૪
१૪｜บ२ साधुमि：११८६を
प्रा૪૪ साधुवत् ११९६૪
१७｜३६ सानुस्वार：१६ा३२
२थाह सान्तःःथानाम १४।१४

१४｜यू
૪｜२७ सापमिकै श।७マ

सवर्शापूर्वस्य（neut．）
सव्यअ्जन：
$\begin{array}{rrr}\text { १७l२० } & \text {－सामन्－} & \text { १७l१६ } \\ \text { १।ूप } & \text { साम्नाम् } & \text { १६l१०，？३ }\end{array}$
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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| －सिध्यत् | १ १८६ | －₹थान（duration．） | §३を |
| सिष्यन्तेषु（neut．） | १३।२マ | स्थानम्（ acc．） | १३।७ |
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| सूक्तस्य १प |  | १ช｜ช३，ชу |  |
| सूक्ष（loc．）शบ｜ | 入1३？？७｜३६； | ₹थानम्（acc．；₹थान＝place |  |
|  | ？弓｜\％ | of articulation ） | श以？ |
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| सेष्म ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | ？२1ع | स्थितम्（a word standing |  |
| सेष्मरापाम् | १३।¢६ | by itself）२ol？ |  |
| －सेष्मन्－？ | १२1？；१૪｜บマ |  | १३।？ |
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| सेष्माष्मगाम् | १३เદ；१૪1？を | （loc．neut．） | ११1६？ |
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1. This is a Khila, not a Praisa as is wrongly stated on page 169 (Additional Notes ).

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[^0]:    1. The Nirbhuja is the Samihitā; the Pratrụna, the Pada; and the Ubhayamantareṇa (see stanza 4), the Krama text.
[^1]:    1. Cp., for instance, II. 15.
[^2]:    1. Thus prātar iti of the Pada text (in which the non-Vedic $i t i$ is added to $p r \bar{a} t a h$ ) appears in the Samhita text as prātah.
[^3]:    1. The last but one vowel being $a i$, the two vowels preceding it are $e$ and $o$.
[^4]:    1. That is, in Sūtras II. 28, 31 and 34 .
[^5]:    1. Cp. IV. 65 and 70.
[^6]:    1. Namely, the words mentioned in Sūtras VII. 12-18.
[^7]:    1. The passage is very much corrupt in the MSS. I have emended it according to the Tait. Prāt. Cp. also Appendix I.
[^8]:    1. Cp. Brano Liebich, Zur Einführung in die ind. einh. Sprachw. II, §10.
[^9]:    1. See, however, Appendix I which shows that Ber. 714 has got the original reading परेच्विति.
[^10]:    1. Op. also Appendix I.
[^11]:    1. Cp. also Appendix I.
    2. But cp. Appendix I.
[^12]:    1. See also Appendix I.
[^13]:    1. Also given in $G^{1}$ rather in an incorrect form.
[^14]:    1. Cp. also S. Kaum. ( संज्ञाप्रकरण ).
    2. Cp. I. 56.
[^15]:    1. Cp. Appendix I.
[^16]:    1. Cp. also Appendix I.
[^17]:    1. Cp. also Appendix I.
[^18]:    1. Cp. also Appendix I.
[^19]:    1. Cp. also Appendix I.
[^20]:    1. Reprinted from "The Princess of Wales Sarasvat! Bhavana Studies', Benares, Vol. IV, pp. 71-88.
[^21]:    1. मन्द्र, मध्यम, and उत्तम ।
[^22]:    1. Cp. Uvaṭa on IV. 1.
