

ARUṆAD YAVANO MADHYAMIKĀM.

Mr. Carlleyle's and General Cunningham's remarks on pp. 201-205 of Vol. VI. of the *Archæological Survey Reports* induce me to state that the oldest and best MSS. both of the *Mahābhāṣya* and of the *Kāśikā Vṛtti* on P. III. 2. 111 read अरुणयवनो मध्यमिकाम् (and not माध्यमिकान्). A marginal note in one of the MSS. of the *Mahābhāṣya* states that *Madhyamikā* was a town (नगरी); *Nāgojibhaṭṭa* on P. VI. 3. 37 likewise says मध्यमिका नगरी; and in the *Gaṇaratnamahodadhī* we read मध्ये भवा मध्यमिका नगरी, तस्यां भवो माध्यमिकीयः.

I leave it to General Cunningham to decide whether this correct reading *Madhyamikā* is of any value for the interpretation of the legend on the coins found by Mr. Carlleyle, and whether the ancient city of *Nāgarī* may originally have been called *Madhyamikā*. To me it would seem that the *Majhamikāya* of the coins might well be the oblique case of a feminine noun in *d*, equivalent to a Sanskrit form मध्यमिकायाः.

Later writers have freely copied *Kātyāyana's* *Vārttika* on P. III. 2. 111, and in some cases also *Patanjali's* instances. The author of the *Prasadda* (a commentary on the *Prakriyā-kāṇḍikā*) quotes अरुणयवनः साकेतम्; the same instance we find in the *Jainendra-mahāvṛtti* of *Abhayānandin*, who instances besides अरुणमहेन्द्रो मथुराम्; and in the *Śabdarāva-chandrikā*, another commentary on the *Jainendra-vyākaraṇa*, we read अरुणयवनः साकेतम्. But the most interesting instances are no doubt those which *Hemachandra* in his Sanskrit grammar gives for his rule द्याते नृत्त्ये, viz. :—

अरुणसिद्धराजो ऽवचोन् (sic), and अत्रयसिद्धः सैराष्ट्रान्. According to the late Dr. Bhāu Dājī, *Hemachandra* lived 1088-1172 A.D., and *Siddharāja* reigned some time during the first half of the 12th century (*Lassen*, vol. III. p. 567).

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