

epithets of Arjuna

Literally it would mean, 'one who wins a prize or booty or acquires wealth'.

5. *Kubera* (No. 1, L. 20) :

Ruler of Devarāṣṭra mentioned in the list of the kings of Dakṣiṇāpatha who were defeated by Samudragupta. According to Bhandarkar Kubera was perhaps the father of Kubera-nāgā of the Nāga family, who was a queen of Candragupta II.⁵² In this case the name of Kubera, the god of wealth, has been given directly which is against the rules prescribed by the Gṛhya-sūtras.⁵³

6. *Mādhava* (No. 19, L. 3) :

Father of Goparāja, the feudatory of Bhānugupta; born of Lakṣa lineage. It is the name of Lord Kṛṣṇa given to this king which violates the rules of Dharmasūtras.

7. *Matila* (No. 1, L. 21) :

One of the kings of Āryyāvartta defeated by Samudragupta. According to Pāṇini,⁵⁴ a polysyllabic name was sometime shortened in order to express affection. Thus in the case of names ending in 'ila' we find Devila being derived from Devadatta; Yajñila and Yajñadatta; Makhila from Makhadeva; Agila from Agnidatta; Satila from Svātidatta; Nāgila from Nāgadatta, and Yasila, Yakhila from Yakṣadatta.⁵⁵ Similarly Matila can be formed from Matideva or Matidatta.

NAMES OF MINISTERS

1. *Āmrakārdḍava* (No. 5, L. 5) :

Hailing from Sukuli-deśa who loyally served Candragupta II by fighting and winning many battles for him.

The first part of the name is based on the mango tree. The second part is *kārdḍava*.⁵⁶ It is the name of some Nāgas or serpent-demons thought to be inhabitants of the lower regions.⁵⁷ Kadru is the name of the mother of serpents. Kādrava by metathesis becomes Kārdḍava which literally means 'born of Kadru'. In south, among aboriginal people and lower castes, the practice of matriarchal names is well known. The whole term 'Āmrakārdḍava' is inexplicable as one word. Āmra seems to be his personal name and Kārdḍava his family title.