

combined into one; with the flowers fallen from trees growing on the banks of these rivers, it looked as if a hand decorated with flowers was stretched by the mountain Raivataka desirous of appropriating the wives of the mighty ocean, having noticed the great bewilderment of the Sea caused by the excess of rain.⁹ Fleet's rendering of the passage¹⁰ does not seem to be appropriate. The line 'aneka-tīrāntaja-puṣpa-śobhito nadīmayo hasta iva prasāritah' shows that here is a reference to a group of many rivers and not to one river alone.

REFERENCES

1. Sircar, *Hz.* p. 313.

L. 16 : इमाश्च या रैवतकाद्विनर्गताः
पलाशिनीयं सिकता-विलासिनी ।

2. *Ibid.*, p. 176.

LL. 5-6 : गिरेरूर्जयतः सुवर्गंसिकता-पलाशिनी-प्रभृतीनां नदीनां.....।

3. (Dx)¹, p. 64.

4. Sircar, *Hz.* p. 313, f.n.1.

5. Pandey, *Wx.* p. 97, f.n.1.

6. Sankalia, *Pz.* pp. 50-51.

7. Sircar, *Hz.*

L. 16 : इमाश्च या रैवतकाद्विनर्गताः
पलाशिनीयं सिकता-विलासिनी ।
समुद्रकान्ताः चिरबन्धनोषिताः
पुनः पति शास्त्र-यथोचितं ययुः ॥

8. Śiśupālavadhā, IV. 47.

9. Sircar, *Hz.* p. 313.

v. 29 : अवेक्ष्य वर्षागमजं महोद्भ्रमं,
महोदधेरूर्जयता प्रियेषुना ।
अनेकतीरान्तज-पुष्पशोभितो,
नदीमयहस्त इव प्रसारितः ॥

10. (Dx)¹, p. 64. "(and) having noticed the great bewilderment caused by the excess of rain, (the mountain) Ūrjayat, desirous of appropriating the wives of the mighty ocean, stretched forth as it were a hand, consisting of the river (Palāśinī), decorated with the numerous flowers that grew on the edges of (its) banks."