

Ex. प्रतिपक्षेणापि पतिं सेवन्ते भर्तृवत्सलाः साधव्यः ।
अन्यसरितां शतानि हि समुद्रगाः प्रापयन्त्यब्धिम् ॥
M. 5. 19.

The whole of Govardhana's आर्यासप्तशती is written in this metre.

(2) गीति

Def. आर्यापूर्वार्धसमं द्वितीयमपि भवति यत्र हंसगते ।
छन्दोविदस्तदानीं गीतिं ताममृतवाणि भाषन्ते ॥

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 18 each.

Ex. पाटीर तव पटीयान् कः परिपाटीमिमामुरीकर्तुम् ।
यत् पिषतामपि वृणां पिष्टोऽपि तनोषि परिमलैः पुष्टिम् ॥
Bv. 1. 12.

(3) उपगीति

Def. आर्योत्तरार्धतुल्यं प्रथमार्धमपि प्रयुक्तं चेत् ।
कामिनि तामुपगीतिं प्रतिभाषन्ते महाकवयः ॥ Śrut. 6.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 15 each.

Ex. नवगोपसुन्दरीणां रासोलासे मुरारातिम् ।
अस्मारयदुपगीतिः स्वर्गकुरङ्गीदशां गीतेः ॥

(4) उद्गीति

आर्याशकलद्वितये विपरीते पुनरिहोद्गीतिः ।

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, the second 15, and the fourth 18.

Ex. नारायणस्य संततमुद्गीतिः संस्मृतिर्भक्त्या ।
अर्चयामासकिर्दुस्तरसंसारसागरे तरणिः ॥

(5) आर्यागीति

Def. आर्याप्रागदलमन्तेऽधिकगुरु तादृक् परार्धमार्यागीतिः ।

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the third and fourth 20 each.

Ex. सवधूकाः सुखिनोऽस्मिन्नवरतममन्दरागतामरसदृशः ।
नासेवन्ते रसवन्नवरतममन्दरागतामरसदृशः ॥ Śi. 4. 51.

Note:— All these five sorts are sometimes defined in the Gaṇa scheme.

(b) वैतालीय

Def. षड्विषमेऽष्टौ समे कलास्ताश्च समे स्युर्नो निरन्तराः ।
न समाऽत्र पराश्रिता कला वैतालीयेऽन्ते रलौ गुरुः ॥

This is a stanza of four quarters, the first and third of which contain the time of fourteen short syllables, and the second and fourth sixteen. Again, the first and third quarters of this metre must contain 6 syllabic instants, and the second and fourth 8 each, followed by a रगण (— —) and a short and a long vowel

(— —). The rules further require that the syllabic instants in the even quarter should not be all composed of short syllables or long syllables, and that even syllabic instant in each quarter (i.e. the 2nd, 4th and 6th) should not be formed conjointly with the next (i.e. 3rd, 5th, and 7th).

Ex. कुशलं खलु तुभ्यमेव तद् वचनं कृष्ण यदभ्यधामहम् ।
उपदेशपराः परेष्वपि स्वविनाशाभिमुखेषु साधवः ॥
Śi. 16. 41.

(c) औपच्छन्दसिक

Def. पर्यन्ते यौ तथैव शेषमौपच्छन्दसिकं सुधीभिरुक्तम् ।

This is the same as वैतालीय except that at the end of each quarter there must be a रगण and यगण instead of रगण and ल, ग only; in other words, it is the same as वैतालीय with only a long syllable added at the end of each quarter.

Ex. वपुषा परमेण भूधराणामथ संभाव्यपराक्रमं विभेदे ।
मृगमाशु विलोक्यांचकार स्थिरदंष्ट्रोऽग्रमुखं महेन्द्रसूनुः ॥
Ki. 13. 1.

So in the next 52 verses of the same canto. See Śi. 20 also.

It will be noticed that वियोगिनी or सुन्दरी and अपरवक्त्र are only particular cases of वैतालीय, and पुष्पिताम्रा and मालभारिणी, of औपच्छन्दसिक. Prosodists treat both these classes of metres in the Gaṇa scheme as well as in the Matrā scheme; hence they have been noticed here as well as in Section C.

(d) मात्रासमक

The metre called मात्रासमक consists of four quarters each of which contains 16 syllabic instants. The most general variety is that in which the ninth syllabic instant is composed of a short syllable, and the last is a long syllable. It is defined as मात्रासमकं नवमो ल्गान्त्यः ।

But there are several varieties of this metre arising from particular syllabic instants being short or long. For example, if the 9th and 12th moments are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, and the rest are optional, it is called वानवासिका. If the 5th, 8th, and 9th are formed by short syllables and the 15th and 16th by a long one, it is called चित्रा. If the 5th and 8th are short, as also the 9th and 10th and 15th and 16th are long, it is called उपचित्रा. And if the 5th, 8th, and 12th are short, 15th and 16th long, and the rest indeterminate, it is called विश्लोक. Sometimes two or more of these varieties are combined in the same stanza, and in that case the measure is called पादाकुलक, in which there is no other restriction than that each quarter should have sixteen syllabic instants.

Ex. मूढ जहीहि धनागमत्पूर्णां कुरु तनुबुद्धे मनसि वितृष्णाम् ।
यल्लभसे निजकर्मोपात्तं वित्तं तेन विनोदय चित्तम् ॥ Moha M.