

- १८ पादाकुलक A stanza of this metre consists of lines of any of the metres mentioned in Nos. 13-17 above.
- (कैश्चिन्मात्रासमकादीनां पादैर्मिश्रैर्द्वित्रिचतुर्णाम् ।
पादाकुलकं कविपादैस्तद् व्यापादितं चतुष्पद्येवम् ॥
अप्रतिपादितपादैर्गन्तैः प्रतिपादितपादैरपि सार्धम् ।
प्रोक्तं पिङ्गलपादाकुलकं तिलकं सुचतुष्पद्यिकलानाम् ॥
Jk. 5. 31-32.)
- १९ नटचरण A line consists of one Chaturmātra of any kind, followed by four long letters. The यति is after the 8th Mātrā. (चो गीर्नटचरणं जैः यतिः । H. 3. 71.)
- २० नृत्तगति A line contains two Chaturmātras, two long letters, one Chaturmātra and two long letters occurring in succession. The Chaturmātras may be of any kind. (चौ गौ चो गौ नृत्तगतिः ङैः । H. 3. 72.)
- २१ अचलघृति Each of the lines contains 16 short letters only. This is called गीत्यार्या by Piṅgala. This is generally regarded as a Mātrā Vṛitta and mentioned at the beginning of the Mātrāsamaka group. From another point of view it is a वर्णवृत्त and for reference cf. P. 1. 16. 8. (उक्ताचलघृतिः प्राज्ञैः द्वपद्याभिल्लुभिर्युता । Mm 25. 1.)
- २२ पद्धति In each of its four lines, we have 4 Chaturmātras; those in the odd places must not be जगणः while the last one must be a जगण or a सर्वलघु. This is really a favourite metre of the Apabhramśa poets; but now and then Jain poets composed Sanskrit stanzas in this metre. (चीनैजि जो जो लीवन्तेऽनुप्रासे पद्धतिः । H. 3. 73.)
- २३ द्विपदी Each line has 6 Mātrās followed by 5 Chaturmātras with a long letter at the end. A Jagana or a सर्वलघु must be used for the 2nd and the 6th places i. e. for the first and the 5th Chaturmātras. A जगण must not be used

anywhere else. When a सर्वलघु is used as said above, the यति must occur after the first short letter i. e. a new word must begin with the 2nd short letter. Jayakīrti 6. 28 regards this and the next two as Sanskrit metres, but Hemachandra considers these as Prakrit metres. cf. H. 4. 64-67.

२४ अब्जनाल A line of this metre is obtained by adding a long letter at the end of a line of a द्विपदी; (Jk. 6. 29). Hemachandra calls this आरनाल; (see H. 4. 66 and No. 23 above.)

२५ कामलेखा When the penultimate short letter in the lines of a द्विपदी (No. 23) is dropped, we get a line of Kāmalēkhā.

(पद्यगणान्तलघुविहीना चेत् प्रथम द्विपदीकासौ । निष्ठित-
शेषलक्षणयुता भवतीति हि कामलेखा Jk. 6. 29.)

२६ गुण A line of this metre contains 3 Chaturmātras of any kind except the जगण; but at the end of the 3rd line a couple of short letters must always be added.

(तोयधिमात्रागणत्रितयाद् गो यदि नात्र जकारगणः ।
स्थायितृतीयपदाद्युगे सति सोऽयमभाणि गुणो गुणिभिः ॥
Jk. 6. 27.)

२७ शिखा This is an Ardhasama-Chatuspadi obtained by doubling the metre of the same name under Ardhasama-Dwipadi Mātrā Vṛitta; (see V. 9). (शिखा एकोनत्रिंशदिकत्रिंशदन्ते गु P. 5. 43.)

२८ खञ्जा This is similarly obtained by doubling the metres mentioned under No. V. 10; (खञ्जा महत्ययुजीति P. 5. 44.)

२९ शम्भा This is a Chatuspadi, a Pāda of which contains 5. 4 जगणः or 5 नगणः.

N. B. - For more particulars readers are requested to refer to Jayadāman edited by Prof H. D. Velankar, edition 1949.