

ज्योतिरीश्वर कविशेखर The author of the घूर्तसमागम, a farce (प्रहसन) in one act. This was composed under king Harisimha of Karnāṭa family, who ruled in Mi-thilā in the first quarter of the 14th century. There is another work written by this author, named पञ्चसायक, on the art of love.

दण्डिन Author of the two prominent works—the दशकुमारचरित and काव्यादर्श. Some scholars do not ascribe these two works to one and the same writer. The दशकुमारचरित is described as a romance of roguery and the काव्यादर्श is a work on Sanskrit Poetics. To ascertain the date of Daṇḍin is also difficult. He might have lived in all probability in the 7th century. His अवन्तिसुन्दरीकथा is an epitome of the दशकुमारचरित but in poetry form.

धनञ्जय Author of the दशरूप, a work on dramaturgy. Dhananjaya practically re-edited the भरतनाट्यशास्त्र and is taken as authority by later writers on Alankāra and Nāṭyaśāstra. His commentator च्वनिक was his own brother and they both were at the court of Munja of Dhar, in the latter half of the 10th century.

नारायण Author of the famous हितोपदेश. This popular didactic work is avowedly based on the पञ्चतन्त्र, but it has its own plan. Some stories are quite new and there is a large selection of didactic matter from the कामन्दकीय नीतिसार. Nārāyaṇa might have flourished in the 14th century.

पतञ्जलि The celebrated author of the महाभाष्य. He wrote a commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras and Kātyāyana's Vārtikas. Aphorisms on the Yoga system of philosophy, named the योगसूत्र, are ascribed to this Patañjali.

The grammarian Bhartṛihari wrote a commentary on the महाभाष्य work. There is no unanimity about Patañjali's date among scholars. However, the majority accepts the 2nd century B. C. as the most probable date.

परमानन्द Author of the epic शिवभारत. This Maratha poet flourished in the regime of the great Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire, and it is but natural for him to compile a Mahākāvya on the adventurous life of Shivaji. This शिवभारत is not yet found in a complete form.

प्रबोधानन्द सरस्वति Author of the वृन्दावनशतक of unknown date. His other works are the चैतन्यचन्द्रामृत, विवेकशतक and संगीतमाधव.

बाण The well-known author of the हर्षचरित, कादम्बरी and चण्डिकाशतक. The पार्वतीपरिणय and रत्नावली are also ascribed to him. His date is indisputably fixed by that

of his patron Harṣavardhana of Kānyakubja, who was reigning during the whole of Hiuen Tsang's travels in India, which lasted from 629 A. D. to 645 A. D. Bāṇa must, therefore, have lived in the latter half of the 7th century.

The हर्षचरित has the distinction of being the first attempt at writing a prose Kāvya on historical theme and the कादम्बरी deals with a legendary fiction.

बिल्हण Author of the Mahākāvya विक्रमाङ्कदेवचरित, the चौरपञ्चाशिका, बिल्हणचरित and कर्णसुन्दरी. Bilhaṇa was a Kashmiri Brāhmaṇa, and had travelled all over India. He composed the विक्रमाङ्कदेवचरित in honour of his patron Chalukya Vikramāditya of Kalyāṇī. The चौर (सुरत) पञ्चाशिका is a passionate poem of secret love. In the बिल्हणचरित the legend of Bilhaṇa's love for a princess is told in a voluptuous way. Both these deal with the same story of secret love. The कर्णसुन्दरी is a Nāṭikā on the love-marriage of Chalukya Karnadeva of Anhilvad (1064-74 A.D.) with a Vidyādhara princess (Karnasundari). Bilhaṇa belonged to the second half of the 11th century.

बोपदेव Author of the मुग्धबोध, कविकल्पद्रुम and many other works. He was a contemporary of Hemādri and both flourished at the court of the Yādava kings of Devagiri, in the second half of the 13th century. The मुग्धबोध is a celebrated work on grammar.

भट्टनारायण Author of the वेणीसंहार, a drama based on the sensational incident of Bhīma's ferocious revenge on the Kauravas for violating the decency of Draupadī. This play is one of the earliest and best examples of the declamatory type of drama, which is a half-poetical and half-dramatic composition. The author lived in the first half of the 7th century.

भट्टि Author of the भट्टिकाव्य, also known as रावणवध. This so-called Mahākāvya seeks to comprehend the entire story of the Rāmāyaṇa; but it is composed deliberately to illustrate the rules of grammar and rhetorics. He must have lived between 500 and 600 A. D.

भट्टोजी दीक्षित Author of the सिद्धान्तकौमुदी, a celebrated grammatical work giving a particular arrangement of Pāṇini's Sūtras with commentary. He lived in the 17th century and wrote many other works of reputation.

भर्तृहरि Author of the three celebrated शतक (शृङ्गार, नीति and वैराग्य). The author's personality is mysterious or semi-historical. Therefore, his exact date cannot be ascertained. Some scholars place him in the 1st or 2nd century A. D. and others put him in the 6th or 7th century. His शतकत्रय is a specimen of sententious poetry, enveloping lofty ideas for the cultivation of a