

In the case of such synonyms, and of articles the contents of which are unimportant, I have only quoted book and verse. In other cases I have usually also added reference to paragraph and chapter. Take, for instance, under the heading **Arjuna**, the quotation § 613 (Gadāyuddh.), IX, 32-33: 33, 1890, 1921. Here the explanatory addition (Gadāyuddh.) refers the reader to the heading **Gadāyuddhaparvan**, where a summary of the narrative in question will be found under Book ix, chapters 32-33. The quotation 33, 1890, 1921 indicates the places where the name **Arjuna** actually occurs.

In some cases the summary of the narrative has also, for the sake of convenience, been repeated, in a more or less abridged form, under the special heading; thus, in our present case, under **Arjuna**.

In these, probably not very numerous, cases the reference to the paragraph is only necessary in order to get an idea of the wider connection in which the quotation occurs. In other instances the exposition must almost entirely be looked for in the paragraph quoted. Thus in the case of the quotation §§ 254-260 (Khāṇḍavadah.), I, 222-234, under the heading **Arjuna**. Here the narrative will be found in §§ 254-260 under the heading **Khāṇḍavadahanaparvan**. By referring to the Concordance, under the same paragraphs, the place which the narrative occupies in the epic as a whole will immediately be seen.

By arranging in numerical order, i.e. in the order of the Concordance, the paragraphs as given in the Index, we should obtain a synopsis of the contents of the whole epic, in the order of the original. Essentially the same result may be obtained from the article **Arjuna**, where I have introduced more repetitions (statements which are also found under other headings) than in any other article.

With regard to repetitions, I have thought it more important to enable the reader to use the Index conveniently and without unnecessary waste of time, than to save space. I have not, therefore, strictly avoided them in the principal articles, though I have done so in most cases by referring to paragraph articles and to the headings under which the quotations concerned are first given.

The text on which the Index is based is, on the whole, the Calcutta edition. Readings from other sources (i.e. almost exclusively the Bombay edition) have only been noticed for special reasons.

In transliterating the Sanskrit words, it will be noticed that I have followed the order of the Latin alphabet, without paying any attention to diacritical marks. I have adopted the usual system of transliteration, with some modifications. Thus the palatal mute is given as *c*, *ch* being reserved for the corresponding aspirate; *j* is the palatal media, and *y* the corresponding semi-vowel. The palatal and cerebral *s*-sounds have been transliterated *ç* and *śh* respectively.

The only exception from the strict adherence to the arrangement in accordance with the Latin alphabet is that the letters *ç* and *ś* have been treated as separate letters and placed after *c* and *r* respectively. This has been done because these sounds are often transliterated as *ś* and *ri* respectively.

IN THE CONCORDANCE it will be noticed that the mutual relationship between the two divisions in paragraphs and chapters has been indicated in various ways. My principal aim has here been to save space and trouble.