

No. 50, L. 5; No. 39, L. 7; No. 17, L.13; No. 30, L. 4; No. 31, L. 1; No. 39, L. 3; No. 46, L. 4; No. 35, LL.1-2; No. 34, L. 2) :

No. 30, L. 2 says that Śrī Candragupta's son Kumārgupta resembled the great Indra (Mahendra), who embraced and protected the whole earth.⁸² In No. 53, L. 5 Kumāragupta is mentioned as 'Mahārājādhirāja' son of 'paramabhāgavata Mahārājādhirāja Śrī Candragupta' born of the chief queen Dhruvadevī. He has been mentioned as father of Pūrugupta and son of Candragupta II.⁸³ In No. 30, L.4 Kumāragupta is described as shining (ruling) over the earth like the Sun in the winter. He is called 'Paramabhaṭṭāraka' and 'Mahārājādhirāja' in No. 31, L. 1. In No. 46, L. 4 he is mentioned only by his title 'Mahendrāditya', and as the grandson of Samudragupta and son of Candragupta II. The Ārya-Maṅju-Śrī-Mūlakalpa corroborates the title giving his name as Mahendra.⁸⁴ In No. 34, L. 2 he is mentioned as 'Paramadaivata', 'Paramabhaṭṭāraka' and 'Mahārājādhirāja'.

Of the two parts of his name Kumāra is the name of god Skanda (or Kārttikeya)⁸⁵ and Gupta was his surname.

8. *Skandagupta* (No. 15, L. 3; No. 46, LL. 7-8; No. 14, L. 3; No. 16, L. 3; No. 13, L. 8; No. 12, LL. 6, 11, 23, 25) :

In No. 15 he is equated with Indra.⁸⁶ In No. 46 he is described as equal to the *Cakravartins* in prowess and valour, to Rāma in righteousness and to Yudhiṣṭhira in the matter of speaking the truth and in good conduct and modesty.⁸⁷ According to some scholars⁸⁸ these are vague praises; but in view of his achievements these epithets seem to be richly deserved. In No. 14, L. 2 he is described as 'rājarājādhirāja', and as 'Paramabhāgavata' and 'Mahārājādhirāja' in No. 12, LL. 23, 25.

The name is based on god Skanda which is a synonym of Kārttikeya.

9. *Pūrugupta* (No. 47, L. 6; No. 53, L. 6; No. 49, L. 6; No. 50, L. 6; No. 38, L. 1) :

We know from No. 53 that *Mahārājādhirāja Śrī Pūrugupta* was the son of *Mahārājādhirāja Śrī Kumāragupta* by his chief queen Anantadevī. In No. 38, L. 1 the name of the father