

of Narasiṃhagupta.

Narasiṃha is the name of Viṣṇu in his fourth incarnation (Avatāra), half man and half lion who slew the demon Hiraṇyakaśipu and saved the life of Prahlāda.¹⁰⁴

13. *Kumāragupta III* : (No. 49, L. 8; No. 50, L. 8; No. 38, L. 3; No. 47, L. 5) :

Kumāragupta mentioned in Nos. 49 (L. 8); 50(L. 8); 38 (L. 3); 47 (L. 5) should be considered as Kumārgupta III. He is described as the son and successor of Narasiṃhagupta and has been given the title of *Mahārājādhirāja*.

14. *Viṣṇugupta* (No. 38, L. 4) :

Viṣṇugupta is mentioned here as a *Paramabhāgavata* and *Mahārājādhirāja*. He was the son and successor of Kumāragupta III who in his turn was the son and successor of Narasiṃhagupta. Unfortunately the name of the mother of Viṣṇugupta (and the wife of Kumārgupta III) has been lost in the portion of the last line.

The Kalighat hoard¹⁰⁵ contained besides Candragupta II's coins those of Narasiṃhagupta, Kumāragupta III and Viṣṇugupta. Altekar identified Viṣṇugupta of the coins with the homonymous ruler of the later Gupta family of Magadha, who flourished in the eighth century A.D.¹⁰⁶ At that time the learned professor had no knowledge of this seal of an earlier Viṣṇugupta.

His name is clearly based on god Viṣṇu.

B. Other members of the Dynasty

1. *Ghaṭotkacagupta* : (No. 45, L. 1; No. 30, L. 3) :

Ghaṭotkacagupta of No. 30 is identical with that of No. 45.

A distinction must be made between Ghaṭotkacagupta and Ghaṭotkaca, the latter being the grandfather of Samudragupta. Unfortunately the word expressing the exact relationship between Kumāragupta (the ruling emperor) and Ghaṭotkacagupta (the provincial governor) is lost in the missing portion of the inscription. He was probably a son or younger brother of Kumāragupta I¹⁰⁷ and may have been one of the claimants for the throne after the death of Kumāragupta I. Altekar considers him to be a brother of Kumāragupta.¹⁰⁸

2. *Vainyagupta* : (No. 51, L. 5; No. 52, L. 1) :