

129. The reading is checked by the name 'Mithradates' is clear in No. 86, Plate VIII (c) of the seal of 'Kamshapur' III. in X. L. No. 66 (see the plates attached in the last portion of the Journal).

Names of Feudatory Kings and High Officers

NAMES OF FEUDATORY KINGS

First, we analyse the names of subordinate rulers or feudatory kings dividing them into the following categories :

Names based on Gaṇapati

1. *Gaṇapati* (No. 1, L. 13) :

One of the kings said to have been uprooted by Samudragupta in northern India. The name violates the laws laid down by the Gṛhya-sūtras which prohibit the giving of the names of deities to human-beings directly.¹

2. *Gaṇapatināga* (No. 1, L. 21) :

Another king of Āryyāvartta defeated by Samudragupta. The first part is Gaṇapati and the second is 'nāga', which signifies that the king belonged to the Nāga dynasty. He probably ruled at Mathurā.²

Names based on Moon

1. *Candravarman* : (No. 1, L. 21) :

One of the kings of Āryyāvartta defeated by Samudragupta. The first part is Candra and second is 'Varman' which is a form for the original term 'varman', a surname generally used for kṣatriyas. He may be identified with the king of that name whose record has been found at Susunia in Bankura district, Bengal.³

2. *Suraśmicandra* (No. 18, L. 4) :

He is described as the ruler of the country that lies between the rivers Kāḷindī and Narmadā, and governing with the qualities of a regent lordling, one of the quarters of the world, and enjoying the title of a mahārāja during the reign of Budhagupta.