

who had developed great power and wealth were defeated by king Skandagupta.

The other readings suggested by scholars are Puṣpamitra and Yudhyamitra. But a careful scrutiny will support the reading Puṣyamitra as more likely. In the passages quoted by Bühler from the Prakrit Gāthās, ascribed to Merutuṅga, Dharmasāgara and Jayavijayāgni²⁹, the name of the early king Puṣyamitra, the contemporary of Patañjali appears as Pusamitta and thus supports the reading Puṣyamitra.

Puṣyamitra in plural may denote the followers of king Puṣyamitra. Puṣyamitra, the name of a tribe in Central India, is also mentioned in the Purāṇas.

Names ending in Rājan(Rāja)

1. *Devarāja* (No. 5, L. 7) :

Fleet fills up the lacuna³⁰ and takes Devarāja to be the name of an officer of Candragupta II.³¹ But D.C. Sircar takes it as another name of Candragupta II.³² The view of Sircar is more plausible and has been generally accepted by scholars.³³ It may, however, be noted that in Vākāṭaka grants Devagupta is mentioned as another name of Candragupta II.³⁴

Literally the name means 'a king of gods' which is also another name of Indra.

2. *Goparāja* (No. 19, LL. 3, 5) :

A feudatory chief who is said to have accompanied the mighty king glorious Bhānugupta and fought a famous battle. Goparāja died in the battle and his wife burnt herself on the funeral pyre along with him.

The inscription informs us that he was the son of a king named Mādhava, and was the daughter's son of the Śarabha king, belonging to the lineage of Lakṣa of which he is described as an ornament.

Literally the name means 'a king of the Gopas', i.e., milkmen or Ahīras. *Rāja* is a surname signifying 'the king'.

3. *Maṅṭarāja* (N. 1, L. 19) :

King of Kurūḷa, one of the rulers of Dakṣṇāpatha defeated by Samudragupta.

In this name the first part is Maṅṭa and the second is Rāja. The meaning of the first part is not clear. It is clearly not a