

A king of Veṅgī in the time of Samudragupta and included in the list of the Dakṣiṇāpatha kings defeated by the latter. He is identical with the king of the Śālaṅkāyana dynasty whose record has been found at Peddavegi.⁴⁴

It is a name based on animal. The name *Hastin* (elephant) denotes fatness and valour.

5. *Viśvavarmman* (No. 17, L. 14) :

A ruler (*Goptr*) in the time of Kumāragupta I. Literally the name may mean 'a protector of the world'. There is a second possibility that it is a name based on the deity Viṣṇu, because *Viśva* meaning all-pervading or all-containing, omnipresent,⁴⁵ is also the name of Viṣṇu-kṛṣṇa.

One-word names

1. *Acyuta* (No. 1, L. 13) :

It is the same as *Acyutanandin* mentioned in line 21.⁴⁶ It is the abbreviated form of the full name *Acyutanandin* where the latter part is dropped. The abridged form 'Acyuta' leads to the violation of the injunctions of the *Dharma-sūtras* which forbid giving direct names of gods to human-beings. *Acyuta* is the name of god Viṣṇu or Kṛṣṇa.⁴⁷

2. *Chagalaga* (No. 3, L. 2) :

A mahārāja, grandfather of a *mahārāja* whose name in line 2 is illegible and who belonged to the *Sanakānika* tribe or family, who was a feudatory of Candragupta II. We find the word *Chagala* literally meaning 'a hegoat'⁴⁸ in the *Uṇādi-sūtras* of Pāṇini where it is the name of a Ṛṣi.⁴⁹ It seems to be a non-Āryan word. The words *Chagala*, *Chagalaka* or *Chagalaga* mean the same.⁵⁰

3. *Damana* (No. 1, L. 19) :

A ruler of Eraṇḍapalla who was one of the Dakṣiṇāpatha kings conquered by Samudragupta. We get this name in the *Mahābhārata* and the *Purāṇas*. Literally the word *daman* means 'taming, subduing, overpowering';⁵¹ hence the name may mean 'one who subdues or overpowers others'.

4. *Dhanañjaya* (No. 1, L. 20) :

A ruler of *Kusthalapura* and one of the Dakṣiṇāpatha kings defeated by Samudragupta. The name has some connection with the Epic. In the *Mahābhārata* *Dhanañjaya* is one of the