the Central Provinces, but a more plausible location is Narasimhagarh in Central India, <sup>393</sup> as much as three other tribes which are coupled with Prārjūnas, the Sanakānīkas, Kākas and Kharaparikas, seem to have occupied regions more or less within the bounds of Central India <sup>394</sup> The tribe, associated with the name of Arjuna, existed in the Punjab and north-west before the advent of Gupta power in the fourth century A.D.<sup>395</sup> Kauṭilya knows of a people called *Prājjunaka* (*Prārjunaka*).<sup>396</sup>

16. Puşyamitras (No. 13, L.11):

The Bhitari Stone Pillar Inscription<sup>397</sup> records Skandagupta's victory over a powerful enemy called the Puşyamitras, who possessed a strong army and a rich treasury: he (Skandagupta) placed (his) left foot on a foot-stool which was the king (of that tribe himself).<sup>398</sup> H. R. Divekar suggested the reading Yudhy-amitrān in place of Puṣyamitrān. But, as pointed out by R.D. Banerji,<sup>399</sup> the proposed reading is impossible.

There are several views about the identification of the Puşyamitras.

- (i) Fleet identified them with the people mentioned in the Purāṇas as Paţumitras and located them on the Narmadā. 400
- (ii) V.A. Smith<sup>401</sup> regarded them as a people of the North.
- (iii) Hoernle believed that they were the same as the Maitrakas. 402
- (iv) R.D Banerji<sup>403</sup> regarded them as the first wave of the Hūnas.
- (v) N K. Bhattasali has suggested that the Pusyamitras were the descendants of king Pusyavarmā of Assam. 404

Bhattasali says that a pun (ślesa) has been used for "the descendants of Pusyavarman of Assam who had so long been mitras or friends of the Guptas, but had change into foes by their desire for conquest and had invaded the Gupta empire from the east and made it totter". But as remarked by D.C. Sircar, "there is no grammatical, lexicographical, or literary support, for this interpretation of the name Pusyamitra". 405

Bhattasali opines that Mahendravarman, whom he assigns to the period A.D. 450 to 490 who performed two horse-sacrifices must have been powerful enough to launch an attack on the Gupta empire in the reign of Skandagupta.