and not the tributaries individually as suggested by Vogel.

10. Sudarśana (No. 14, L. 15 : L. 17):

It is the name of a lake situated at some distance from Girinagara as mentioned in the Junāgarh Rock Inscription of Rudradāman I (A.D. 150).64 The lake was originally constructed by the Vaiśya Puṣyagupta, the provincial governor of the Maurya king Candragupta. Later on during the reign of Aśoka it was adorned with conduits, by the Yavana governor Tuṣāspha.65 The same lake was destroyed by the excessive floods in the Suvarṇasikatā, Palāśinī and other streams arising from the mountain Ūrjayat.66 By a breach, four hundred and twenty cubits long, just as much broad, (and) seventy-five cubits deep, all the water flowed out, so that, the lake, almost like a sandy desert became extremely ugly to look at.67 The lake was immediately beautified with repairs by king Rudradāman.68

Inscription No. 14 informs us that during the reign of Gupta king Skandagupta in the year 136 (G. E.), due to heavy continuous rains the Sudarśana lake burst out on all sides<sup>69</sup> and had the appearance of a sea. Eventually, contrary to the literal meaning of its name the Sudarśana became ugly to look at.<sup>70</sup> The lake was repaired in the year 137 (G. E.)<sup>71</sup> (=A. D. 456) by Cakrapālita, who was appointed governor of Girinagara by his father Parņadatta, who was Skandagupta's viceroy in Surāṣṭra.<sup>72</sup>

11. *Vāṭā-nadī* (No. 43, L. 22):

We get a reference to the Vāṭā-nadī in an inscription at Kalai-kuri, Sultānpur near Naogaon, Rajshahi district, East Pakistan now Bangla Desh. It was flowing to the east of a village named Dhānyapāṭalikā.

'The Vāṭā nadī appears to be the modern Bārā-nai, Singra lying about 10 miles to the north-east of its junction with the Atrai. 73 It flows west to east through the southern part of the Raishahi district 74

12. Vilāsinī<sup>75</sup> (No. 14, L. 16):

The river comes out from the mountain Raivataka. Fleet takes Sikatāvilāsinī as an adjective of the Palāśinī<sup>76</sup> but the three, Sikatā, Vilāsinī and Palāśinī seem to be separate rivers as we find the use of the plural number in the case which