

being those of the Buddha. (Cf. the remarks of Dr. Waddell, *u. s.*, p. 576.)—Yours truly,

DONALD FERGUSON.

5, *Bedford Place, Croydon.*

January 9, 1897.

2. PIṢṬĀPURA.

SIR,—On p. 28 of the Society's Journal for January of this year, Mr. Vincent Smith gives us a list of kings and their kingdoms conquered, or at least temporarily defeated, by Samudra Gupta. The eleventh of these is the kingdom of "Piṣṭāpura," with its king "Mahendragiri." I should like to point that while all the other names of kings given are veritable names of persons, "Mahendragiri" can hardly be anything but the name of a place.

Piṣṭāpuram (modern Piṭṭāpuram) is, as Mr. Smith intimates (p. 29), in the north of the present Godāvāri District. Mahendragiri, a place very seldom visited by Europeans, lies within the limits of the present Zamindāri of Mandasa in the Ganjam District. There is a very ancient and very sacred temple there, to which frequent pilgrimages are made by the devout. Piṭṭāpuram is undoubtedly a place of great antiquity. But it is difficult to see how the two places could be connected unless the old kingdom of Piṣṭāpuram was in those days of far greater extent than has hitherto been supposed. One would expect to find Mahendragiri included in the kingdom of Kalingā.—Yours faithfully,

R. SEWELL.

3. THE COINS OF ACYUTA, A PRINCE DEFEATED BY SAMUDRA GUPTA.

British Museum, W.C.

DEAR PROFESSOR RHYS DAVIDS,—Since the appearance, in the last number of the Journal, of Mr. Vincent Smith's *Specimen Chapter of a projected Ancient History of Northern*