4. \textit{Nanda} and \textit{Upananda} are mentioned in Hardy's M. B., second edition, p. 313. These Nâgarâjas assisted the Devas in a struggle with the Asuras (see Jât. I., p. 204; Beal's Catena, pp. 52–55).

5. \textit{Anavatapta} is not mentioned as a Nâgarâja in Southern Buddhist works; but he was doubtless the guardian of the Anotatta dâha (lake), just as \textit{Mucalinda} was the Nâga king that guarded the Mandâkini waters. For \textit{Mucalinda}, the seven-headed snake, see Udâna, p. 10.

6. \textit{Samhâraka} is evidently a misreading for \textit{Sâmgara = Sâgara}.

7. \textit{Chibba} = Pâli Chabyâ or Chabbyâ, seems to point to an original *chavikâ (see Cullavagga, v. 6).

8. \textit{Pûrna-bhadra} and \textit{Aparâjita} occur in the Mahâbhârata; \textit{Vâsumukha = Sumukha (Æ)}. Of \textit{Dandapâda} the legends are silent.

9. \textit{Krishna} and \textit{Gautamaka} are mentioned in the Divyâ-vadâna as two snake-kings.

R. Morris.


\textit{Sir,}—Robert Knox tells us that, besides Larins and “Pounams” (fanams), there were in circulation other pieces of (silver) money coined by the Portuguese; the King’s arms on one side and the image of a friar on the other, and by the Chingulays called tangom massa. The value of one is ninepence English; poddi tangom, or the small tangom, is half as much. The “Chingulay” massa is here, doubtless, the well-known Indian weight, the mâsha (or seed of the \textit{Phaseolus vulgaris}; see Thomas’ “Ancient Indian Weights” in Numismata Orientalia, 1874), which was the quarter of the Sanskrit \textit{taîka}. One meaning of \textit{taîka} was a “stamped coin,” whilst in another sense it was equal to the \textit{sataraktika}, or weight of 100 ratis (175 grains), forming the early standard of the rupee. A derivative indeed of the Sanskrit \textit{taîka} is the Bengal \textit{tâkâ} (whence
the Anglo-Indian "tuck") commonly used by the Bengalis for a rupee. Consequently, Robert Knox is describing a (Portuguese) quarter-rupee, as also appears from his (somewhat liberal) sterling rating of the coin. According to Linschoten’s "Itinerarie Voyage" (1596), tangas were the money of account of Goa in 1598, but were then no longer coined.

R. Chalmers.