

THE INSCRIPTION ON THE PESHAWAR VASE.

On p. 714 Dr. Fleet says that it does not follow that in popular records of this class we must always restore double consonants up to the full standard of literary productions. I would point out that even this *caveat* is unnecessary for the Prakrits of the North-West. The Piśāca dialects and the neighbouring tertiary Prakrits (Sindhī and Lahndā) do not as a rule lengthen a vowel before a simplified double consonant. Thus Sindhī has *bhatu* (not *bhātu*), rice, from *bhattō*, *bhaktas*; modern Piśācī *uth* (not *ūth*), a camel, from *utthō*, *ustras* (see J.R.A.S., 1904, p. 730). Forms like *rachita-*, *Takhasilā-*, *pratīhāvita-* are hence perfectly regular in the North-West. The preservation of *r* in the *bhr* of *bhrātārēhi* is also typical of these North-Western dialects.

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*Camberley.**August 1st, 1906.*THE NEGATIVE *a* WITH A FINITE VERB IN SANSKRIT.

To p. 722 of the Journal, July, 1906.

Kātyāyana, in a Vārttika to Pāṇini VI, 3, 73, says:

नञो नलोपे ऽवक्षेपे तिङ्युपसंख्यानम् ॥ १ ॥

नञो नलोपे ऽवक्षेपे तिङ्युपसंख्यानं कर्तव्यम् । अपचसि वै त्वं
जाल्य । अकरोषि वै त्वं जाल्य ॥

i.e., when a reproach is to be expressed one can say: "Surely, you rogue, you cannot cook a bit! You cannot work a bit!"

This is nothing more than a vulgarism.

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THE ORIGIN OF 'SABAIO.'

With reference to the last part of Mr. Beveridge's note *supra* (pp. 705-6), I would offer the following remarks:—