Kâdambarî and Chaṇḍikâsataka. Pârvatîpariṇaya and Ratnâvalî are also ascribed to him. His date is indisputably fixed by that of his patron Harshavardhana of Kânyakubja who was reigning during the whole of Hiouen Thsang's travels in India which lasted from 629 to 645 A. D. Bâṇa must, therefore, have lived in the latter half of the sixth or the first half of the seventh century. The date of Bâṇa is useful in ascertaining the dates-at least the *termini ad quem*-of several writers mentioned by him in his introduction to the Harsha Charita.

बिल्हण Author of the Mahâkâvya Vikramânkadevacharita and of Chaurapanchâsikâ. He flourished in the latter half of the 11th century.

भट्टि A son of *Śrî* Svâmin, who lived in Vallabhi during the reign of king *Śrîdharasena* or of Narendra, the son of Śrîdhara, who is supposed by Lassen to have reigned from 530 to 545 A. D.

भर्तृहरि Author of the three *Śatakas* and of the Vâkyapadîya. Mr. Telang gives it as his opinion that he must have flourished about the close of the first and the beginning of the second century of the Christian era. Tradition makes him brother of king Vikrama, and if this Vikrama be accepted as the same who defeated the Mlechchhas in 544 A. D., we must suppose Bhartṛihari to have flourished in the latter half of the sixth century.

भवभूति The well-known author of the Mahâvîracharita, Mâlatî Mâdhava, and Uttararâmacharita. He was a native of Vidarba and lived at the court of king Yasovarman of Kânyakubja, who was subdued by Lalitâditya of Kâshmir (693–729 A. D.) Bhavabhûti flourished therefore at the end of the 7th century, and this date is consistent with Bâṇa's omission of his name. All anecdotes about the contemporaneity of Kâlidâsa and Bhavabhûti must be rejected as absolute myths.

भारवि Author of the Kirâtârjunîya; mentioned along with Kâlidâsa in an inscription dated 634. See कालिदास.

भास Mentioned by Bâṇa and Kâlidâsa as their predecessor. Flourished before the 7th century.

मयूर Father-in-law of Bâṇa and author of the Sûrya-*Śataka* composed by him to be freed from leprosy. A contemporary of Bâṇa q. v.

मम्मट N. of the author of the Kâvyaprakâsa. He must have flourished before 1294 A. D. in which year a commentary on that work by name Jayantî was written by one Jayanta.

मुरारि Author of the Anargha-râghava mentioned by the poet Ratnâkara (who flourished in the 9th century) in Haravijaya 38. 67. He must, therefore be placed before the 9th century.

रत्नाकर Author of the Mahâkâvya called Haravijaya and patronized by Avantivarman (855–884 A. D.).

राजशेखर Author of the Bâla-Râmâyaṇa, Bâla-Bhârata, and Viddhasâlabhanjikâ. He lived after Bhavabhûti[1] and before the end of the tenth century, that is, he flourished between the end of the 7th and the middle of the 10th century.

वराहमिहिर A celebrated astronomer, author of the Bṛihat-Samhitâ. He died in 587 A. D.

विक्रम See कालिदास.

विशाखदत्त Author of the Mudrârâkshasa. The 7th or 8th century is regarded by Mr. Telang as the probable date of the production of the drama.

शंकर The celebrated teacher of the Vedânta philosophy and author of the शारीरकभाष्य and of a large number of original works, especially on Vedânta. He is said to have been born in 788 A. D. and to have died in 820 at the early age of 32. But some scholars (Mr. Telang, Dr. Bhandarkar &c.) have tried to show that *Śankara's* date must be the 6th or 7th century at the latest. See Introduction to Mudrârâkshasa.

सुबंधु The author of Vâsavadattâ mentioned by Bâṇa, and so not later than the 7th century. He mentions a work of Dharma-kîrti by name बौद्धसंगति which is supposed to belong to the sixth century.

श्रीहर्ष The reputed author of the Naishadhacharita and of 7 or 8 other works. He is generally placed in the latter half of the 12th century. (Wilson says that *Śrîharsha* succeeded his father Kalasa in 1113, and that the Ratnâvalî, a play ascribed to the king, must have been written by him between 1113 and 1125 the close of his reign. But the Ratnâvalî must be regarded as a work of an earlier date as it is largely quoted in the Dasarûpa, a work of the last part of the 10th century).

हर्ष The patron of Bâṇa, see बाण. The Ratnâvalî is supposed to have been written by Bâṇa and published under his patron's name.