

Queen Lilavati,--reigned 1197-1200 and again 1209 & 1211 A.C. 2 specimens

Sahasa Malla, 1200-1202 A.C. 7 specimens.

Dharmasoka Deva, 1208-1209 A.C. 1 specimen.

Parakrama Bahu II, 1236-1271 A.C. 19 specimens.

Vijaya Bahu IV, 1271-1273 A.C. 6 specimens.

Bhuvaneka Bahu

Bhuvaneka Bahu I, 1273-1284 A.C. 8 specimens.

There is nothing to distinguish them from thousands of others, and the only notable fact about them is the company in which they were found.

### LARINS.

There are <sup>729</sup> 845 of these hitherto rare coins. All are silver or some base metal meant to appear as silver, and the number of those whose metal is not pure does not exceed about five per cent of the total.

They divide into several quite distinct and well marked groups, and the first division to be made is (a) those whose types are known to numismatists, and (b) those whose types are not known. Somewhat curiously, it is the former of these two categories that I am less able to deal with than the latter; for those described in Codrington, chapter XII, (iv) page 162 etc, are the larins that bear either Muhammadan inscriptions or marks which are not inscriptions at all; whereas those of my second category bear inscriptions in either the characters of the medieval coins of the Sinhalese kings, in Tamil, or in Dutch. These I can manage to read, whereas the Arabic alphabet is unknown to me.

The group (a) of the kinds already known to exist contains 571 specimens of which a very large proportion are in perfect condition, and could, I feel convinced be read and identified by anyone thoroughly conversant with Arabic and Persian scripts. There appear to be a variety of quite separate types, and probably of language used. The inscriptions in many instances, perhaps most, cover both sides of the coins, and are embossed instead of being sunk into the metal; two charac-