

discovery, but from the discovery of a Larin copied from it. It is needless to stress the value of this as evidence against forgery, but indeed, on that point I have no fears.

One other fact of interest must be noted before leaving section (1). Among the coins of Sahasa Malla, 27 in number, there is one which was not struck on a massa or a die resembling a massa, for it is a positive whereas all the others are negatives. Its letters do not require to be read in a mirror, and they are embossed instead of sunk. Among rarities it is rarer still, and within a class of coin not hitherto described it is unique.

Section (2) contains 2 specimens.

These are coins with Tamil inscriptions, and both bear the same legend, viz:- Setu. Coins with this inscription are well known and have often been described, but they have been ordinary flat disc-shaped money and the existence of Setu Larins has not previously been recorded so far as I am aware. Of these two, one is perfectly clear, and the other only legible by comparing it with the former. Both are reversed mirror fashion and for a long while utterly puzzled me.

Codrington deals fully with Setu coins on pages 74-77. They are attributed to Princes of Ramnad who held sway in the 14th century.

Section (3) contains 4 coins. One has a most baffling inscription of six embossed characters repeated on both obverse and reverse. I am unable to guess what group of alphabets it belongs to; for a while I thought it was European. Two others are very worn