

the surrounding portions of the figure, these Larins reproduce the massas of their respective kings accurately; and the curved row of hollows, (being dots reversed) show that their die was of identical circumference. In default of other evidence to rebut the supposition I think it reasonable to adopt the theory that the massas were themselves the type copied, possibly even the actual dies used, and that the named Larins are therefore not necessarily coins struck by the kings whose names they bear.

Of the copper massas found in this hoard, those of Queen Lilavati are missing from the parallel series of Larins, even the comparatively rare Dharmasoka Deva being found. But there is a curious fact which may lead to an interesting discovery, and which must be described before leaving section (1). Among the 15 specimens on which letters appear, but which are not actually assignable yet to any particular king (21 are mentioned above, but of these only 15 have letters on them, the rest having portions of the figure) there are at least three that are clear enough for it to be clear that they belong to no king whose copper massas are already known. One of these appears to be altogether different in style and has the two letters stamped on the inside instead of the outside of the curved hook, but the other two bear the same inscription, including the Sri of royalty in one case, and a couple of circumferential inverted dots in the other, to show that they were copied from royal money of the customary type, and yet I have so far utterly failed to identify the king's name. It may possibly be that in this oblique way the coin of some king may become known, not from its direct