

As I have pointed out, in my note to which you have referred, *watura* seems to have been unknown to Knox, at any rate in the sense of 'water,' *diyara* (*deura*) being the word he gives in all cases. In the manuscript *Arte e grammatica da lingoa Chingala*, written by the Rev. Father Pero Borgoin in 1645, I find *diaura*, *diora*, 'agoa,' but nothing like *watura*. Christoph Schweitzer, also, who was in Ceylon from 1676 to 1682, gives the Sinhalese for 'water' as *diwere*. In a manuscript Dutch-Sinhalese dictionary in my possession (a copy of that of 1756 or 1759?) I find, however, *waater* explained by *watura*, *diyawara*, *jalaya*.

James Alwis, in his paper "On the Origin of the Sinhalese Language," in the Ceylon B.R.A.S. Journal for 1867-70, connects *watura* with Pāli *vāri*; while Professor E. Kuhn, in his paper "On the Oldest Aryan Element of the Sinhalese Vocabulary" (translated by me in the *Ind. Ant.*, xii), says: "*watura*, whose Aryan origin appears to me by no means impossible, in spite of an etymology being still wanting." I think, however, that Dr. Goldschmidt's explanation, quoted above, is the correct one. In that case its root is VĀ (blow), and not UD (wet); and *watura* and *water* are entirely unconnected, the curious similarity of the words being purely accidental; while, on the other hand, *diya* and *water*, though so unlike in form and sound, are actually cognates.—Yours very truly,

DONALD FERGUSON.

Croydon, Jan. 20, 1898.

2. THE CONQUESTS OF SAMUDRAGUPTA.

The Allahabad inscription mentions, among the Kings of the South, Damana of Eraṇḍapalla, which place has not yet been identified (see this Journal, 1897, p. 871).

Eraṇḍapalla is evidently the modern Eraṇḍōl, the chief town of a subdivision of the same name in the Khāndēsh District, Bombay Presidency. And, in now pointing this out, I can only express my surprise at not recognizing the identification when I edited the record, or at any rate