

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the third and fourth 20 each.

Ex. सवधूकाः सुखिनोऽस्मि-
न्नवरतममंदरागतामरसदृशः ।
नासिर्वन्ते रसव-
न्नवरतममंदरागतामरसदृशः ॥ Si. 4. 51.

Note. All these five sorts are sometimes defined in the Gāṇa scheme.

(b) वैतालीय.

Def. षड्विधमेऽष्टौ समे कलास्ताश्च समे स्युर्निरंतराः ।
न समात्र पराश्रिता कला वैतालीयेऽते रलौगुरुः ॥

This is a stanza of four quarters, the first and third of which contain the time of fourteen short syllables, and the second and fourth sixteen. Again, the first and third quarters of this metre must contain 6 syllabic instants, and the second and fourth 8 each, followed by a रगण (— ◡ —) and a short and a long vowel (◡ —). The rules further require that the syllabic instants in the even quarter should not be all composed of short syllables or long syllables, and that the even syllabic instant in each quarter (*i. e.* the 2nd, 4th and 6th) should not be formed conjointly with the next (*i. e.* 3rd, 5th, and 7th).

Ex. कुशलं खलु तुभ्यमेव तद्-
वचनं कृष्ण यदभ्यधामहम् ।
उपदेशपराः परेष्वपि
स्वविनाशाभिमुखेषु साधवः । ॥ Si. 16. 14.

(c) औपच्छंदसिक

Def. पर्यन्ते यौ तथैव शेषमौपच्छंदसिकं सुधीभिरुक्तम् ।

This is the same as वैतालीय except that at the end of each quarter there must be a रगण and ङगण instead of रगण and ल, ग only ; in other words, it is the same as वैतालीय with only a long syllable added at the end of each quarter.

Ex. वपुषा परमेण भूधराणा-
मथ संभाव्य पराक्रमं विभेदे ।

मृगमाशु विलोकयांचकार
स्थिरदंष्ट्रोप्रमुखं महेंद्रसूनुः ॥ Ki. 13. 1.

So in the next 52 verses of the same canto.
See Si. 20 also.

It will be noticed that वियोगिनी or सुंदरी and अपरवक्त्र are only particular cases of वैतालीय, and पुष्पिताम्रा and मालमारिणी, of औपच्छंदसिक. Prosodists treat both these classes of metres in the Gāṇa scheme as well as in the Mātrā scheme ; hence they have been noticed here as well as in Section C.

(d) मात्रासमक

The metre called मात्रासमक consists of four quarters each of which contains 16 syllabic instants. The most general variety is that in which the ninth syllabic instant is composed of a short syllable, and the last is a long syllable. It is defined as मात्रासमकं नवनों ल्गात्यः ।

But there are several varieties of this metre arising from particular syllabic instants being short or long. For example, if the 9th and 12th moments are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, and the rest are optional, it is called वानवासिका. If the 5th, 8th, and 9th are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, it is called चित्रा. If the 5th and 8th are short, as also the 9th and 10th, and 15th and 16th are long, it is called उपचित्रा. And if the 5th, 8th, and 12th are short, 15th and 16th long, and the rest indeterminate, it is called विश्लोक. Sometimes two or more of these varieties are combined in the same stanza, and in that case the measure is called पादाकुलक, in which there is no other restriction than that each quarter should have sixteen syllabic instants.

Ex मूढ जहीहि धनागमतृष्णां
कुरु तनुवुद्धे मनसि वितृष्णाम् ।
यल्लभसे निजकर्मोपात्तं
वित्तं तेन विनोदय चित्तम् ॥ Moha M.).