stages of his activity. Vyådi and Vindhyavåsin may appear to be nicknames of Rudrila. Vyådi, a ferocious elephant and Vindhyavåsa, a resident of the Vindhya forest, may after all be applied Rudrila.

Regarding his date, he seems to have flourished in the second or third century before Christ. Dr. Bhattacharya also supposes that Isvarakṛshna lived later than Vindhyavāsin. Māṭhara was according to Itsing a contemporary of Asvaghōsha. Isvarakṛshna, whose work was commented on by Māṭhara, may be assigned to the first century of Christ. Is Isvarakṛishna the same as Jesus Christ? One is tempted to ask it if he reads "The Unknown life of Jesus Christ" which relates that Jesus learnt Sānkhya under a brahmin teacher at Jagannatha. Even Suśruta follows Sānkhya doctrines and Vindhya—vāṣin in his Sānkhya work must have discussed the denotation of Sābdārtha and his views were held in high respect by Patanjali, Bhartṛhari etc.,.

5. BHIKSHU

The commentators on Slokavartika of Kumarila frequently refer to one Bhikshu as the opponent whose opinions Kumarila is considered to criticise. The identity of Bhikshu will go far towards the elucidation of certain problems in the history of the Nyayadarsana. Kumbhakarna in his Sangttaraja frequently quotes from Bhikshu and Sakya-Bhikshu, and the quotations are now traced to Nagarasarvasva of Padmasri, a Buddhist monk. But Bhikshu of Kumarila appears to be Dharmakirti, who defined pratyaksha pramana in the terms of

प्रत्यत्तं कल्पनापोढमभ्रान्तम्---

and Jayanta Bhatta criticises the definition and says:-

तस्माद्यःकस्पनापोद्रपदं प्रत्यचलचाग्।

भिन्नुगा पठितं तस्य व्यवच्छेदं न विद्यते॥

श्रश्रान्तपदस्यापि व्यावत्ये न किंचन तन्मतेन पृश्यामः ।

इति सुनिपुण्यबुध्दिलेचां व किनामः

पद्युगलमपीदं निर्ममे नानवचम् ।

भवतु मतिमहिम्नश्चेष्टितं दृष्टमेत-

ज्जगदिमभवधीरं धीमतो धर्मकीर्तेः॥

This Bhikshu seems to have written a work called Bahyarthasiddhi. Two references to this work are traceable one in Prakaraṇa-Panchika:—

अप्रकाशात्मन एव प्रकाशः संभवतीति बाह्यार्थसिद्धावुक्तम्।