

doubtful matters and the application of other proofs as well as direct perception. In the light of explanations current elsewhere in the epic, where "doubt-making" is an attribute of mind, and judgment that of intellect, "doubt," which is here clearly attributed to intellect, must indeed, from a syn-
 thetical point of view, be interpreted by its opposite, or one may fall back on the remark cited below, that this is all nonsense. From an historical point of view, however, the statement may stand beside the many other inconsistencies of the epic.

The section closes with a query on the part of the listener as to how intellect has five constituents and how the five senses are reckoned as attributes, *katham pañcendriyā guṇāḥ*; to which the answer is the stanza: *āhuḥ ṣaṣṭim buddhiguṇān vāi bhūta-
 viṣṭā nityaviṣaktāḥ, bhūtavibhūtīc cā 'kṣarasīṣṭāḥ putra na
 nityam tad iha vadanti*, "They say that the constituents of intellect are sixty. These are distinguished by the elements;¹ (but) are always attached (to the intellect). The manifestations of the elements are created by that which is indestructible. They say that that is non-eternal." "That," it is added, "which has been declared to you here is foolishness, *cintākalilam*, and unorthodox, *anāgatam*. Learning the whole truth in regard to the meaning of elements, gain peace of intellect by acquiring power over the elements" (*bhūtaprabhāvāt*, Yogi-power).

The sixty may be got by adding the five *guṇas* of intellect to the five elements plus their fifty characteristic constituents; but the commentator says the true count is seventy-one, five elements with their fifty constituents added to mind and intellect with their nine and five constituents respectively.

Two views are given. One is that there are fifty and nine and five constituents of five (elements), one (mind), and one (intellect) = 71. The other is that intellect has sixty constituents, five of its own, fifty of the elements (as parts of intellect), and the elements themselves (which are different

¹ The commentator paraphrases *bhūta-viṣṭāḥ* with *pañca bhūtāny api buddher eva guṇāḥ*, "the five elements are constituents of intellect."