

pathapayis°, see Chap. 43, s.v.) *he will close the door-panels (opening into) all the inopportune births.* The akṣaṇa are śodhita, purified, LV 53.6; 357.5, or made śūnya, empty, LV 358.13. Others: LV 12.3; 34.22; 275.21; 327.13; 364.7; Mv ii.358.5; 371.12; 392.5 = Śikṣ 306.1; Av i.291.12; RP 35.19; Śikṣ 69.5; Sukh 23.9; Gv 54.9 (preta-tiryaṅ-narakākṣaṇe-gatāḥ); cf. Lévi, Sūtrāl. 17.26. On SP 163.8 akṣaṇāḥ samvṛtā cf. Senart's note Mv i.405 f.; it is (as Senart says) certainly secondary, the original being aghā(h) aghasamvṛtā(h), *miseries, surrounded by miseries* (in apposition with lokāntarikā, q.v., sc. narakāḥ or nirayāḥ); akṣaṇāḥ in SP was, in my opinion as in Senart's (if I understand him), a noun and a near-synonym of aghā(h), (constituting) *unfavorable births*, see agha (2). Perhaps akṣaṇasamvṛtā(h) was originally read after it(?). In Dbh.g. 7(343).4 read probably akṣaṇāḥ for text akṣalāḥ: sarve ti pāpatitā 'kṣalāḥ (text) prabhonti.

akṣaṇa-vedha, the art of piercing the target (unerringly); first member hyper-Skt. for Pali akkhaṇa (-vedhin; see **akṣaṇa-vedhin**), which really derives from Skt. ākhaṇa, target, see BR 5 App. s.v., and Coomaraswamy, Ars Islamica X (1943). 109, n. 9. Cf. **śabda-vedha, vāla-vedhin**. The mss. in Divy read akṣaṇa-, or akṣūṇa-; ed. always akṣuṇṇa-: (read) akṣaṇavedhe Divy 58.27; 100.12; 442.8, in lists of martial arts; °vedhaḥ Mvy 4994 (text akṣuṇṇa°, v.l. akṣuṇa°; Mironov 217.22 akṣūṇa° by em.).

akṣaṇavedhi-tva, nt., state or art of being an akṣaṇa-vedhin: °tve LV 156.13, where text akṣuṇṇa°, most mss. akṣuṇa°; none apparently have the correct akṣaṇa°.

akṣaṇa-vedhin (= Pali akkhaṇa°), having the art of hitting the bull's-eye, **akṣaṇa-vedha**, q.v. Implied in LV 181.7, where text kālākṣuṇṇadharmavedhi; best ms. °kṣaṇa°; read vālākṣaṇa°, an archer-in-religion who can split a hair as target, cf. **vāla-vedhin**.

Akṣatabuddhi, n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.138.4.

a-kṣamaṇa, see **kṣamaṇa**.

akṣamātra, reaching up to the axle (of a chariot); with dhāra, as deep as a chariot's axle (from the ground): Mv ii.349.17 °mātrāhi dhārāhi buddhakṣetraṃ phali, (the gods) filled this Buddha-field with streams (of flowers rained down) to the depth of a chariot's axle; Mvy 7151 °mātrābhīr dhārābhīḥ (same phrase, Sktized); °mātrābhīr vāridhārābhīr MSV i.40.4.

akṣaya (1) a high number, m. in Mvy 7793, nt. in Gv 134.2 and Mvy 7922 (cited from Gv); gender ambiguous (°asya, gen.) Gv 106.5, 18, in both of which read satvākṣaya- for sattva-kṣaya-; (2) m., n. of a samādhi: Mvy 547; ŚsP 1418.15.

Akṣayakarāṇḍa (in Mvy var. °ḍaka), m., n. of a samādhi: Mvy 603; ŚsP 1424.12.

Akṣayakarāṇḍā, n. of a Bodhisattva-dhāraṇī: Mvy 750.

akṣayanikā (printed so, with n; cf. Skt. -kṣayaṇa), in °kā-dāna Bbh 233.26, gift of something inexhaustible (acc. to Chin., wealth: Tib. zad mi śes pa [= akṣaya, Das] can). **Akṣayabuddhavaṃśanirdeśā**, n. of a lokadhātu: Gv 15.18.

Akṣayabuddhavaṃśavyūha, n. of a samādhi: Gv 206.7.

Akṣayamati, n. of a Bodhisattva: SP 3.8; 438.2 ff.; Mvy 702; RP 2.1; Mmk 311.14; 312.5; 461.6.

Akṣayamati-nirdeśa, n. of a work: Mvy 1344; (°śa-mahāyānasūtra) Śikṣ 278.4; cf. °mati-sūtra.

Akṣayamati-paripṛcchā, n. of a work, apparently not the same as prec.: Mvy 1400.

Akṣayamati-sūtra, n. of a work, = °mati-nirdeśa: Śikṣ 11.8 and often (on 190.4 Transl. Kṣayamati°!).

akṣayamukta, n. of a high number: Gv 106.5 (°tasya, gen.).

Akṣarāpagata, m., n. of a samādhi: Mvy 572; ŚsP 1421.3.

[**akṣala**: Dbh.g. 7(343).4 'kṣalāḥ; read probably (a)kṣaṇāḥ; see **akṣaṇa**.]

[**akṣuṇṇa, akṣuṇṇa**, wrong readings for **akṣaṇa** (-vedha, -vedhin, qq.v.).]

[**akṣuṇṇa(-vyākaraṇa)**, wrong reading for **akṣūṇa**, q.v.]

a-kṣudra, not mean, not petty, i. e. excellent, superior. In **akṣudrāvakāsa**, q.v.; also akṣudrāvacara (see ibidem); and akṣudrānulepana, having fine ointments, Mv ii.102.2; 104.13; for LV 23.12 see next.

akṣudrāvakāsa (= Pali akkhuddāvākāsa), of fine (not inferior) appearance. Almost always follows prāsādika and darśaniya; all virtual synonyms, applied to women and less often to men and children: Mv i.196.20; 352.15; ii.422.1, 7 (boy); 432.14; iii.35.18 (man); 153.16 (here prāsādika is lacking); 218.11; 377.12; 404.17 (an infant boy). In Mv i.197.16 (not accompanied by the other adj.) said of the family (kulam) in which a Bodhisattva is born; but perhaps this is an erroneous reading, or if correct means rather possessing no small scope, range, sphere of activity or opportunity (with the meaning of **avakāsa** normal in Skt., Pali, and BHS). This latter, at least, is clearly meant by Mv ii.1.7, a parallel passage, which reads akṣudrāvacaṃ instead of this. A third parallel, LV 23.12, reads akṣudrānupaghāti, which surely means not petty and not injurious (so Tib., phran tshogs med ciñ gnod par byed pa med pa yin, not ne frappe pas ceux qui ne sont pas méchants (Foucaux)).

a-kṣūṇa, adj. (neg. of **kṣūṇa**, q.v.), not faulty: (kāyasaṃdarśanam) akṣūṇam avandhyaṃ ca sattvapari-pākavinayāya Dbh 69.10; for Mvy 6463, text akṣuṇṇa-vyākaraṇa, read with v.l. of Index and Mironov (by em., 245.61) akṣūṇa- (confirmed by **kṣūṇa-vyākaraṇa**, see **kṣūṇa**). On the other hand, the em. akṣūṇa-vedhaḥ in Mironov 217.22, for Mvy 4994 akṣuṇṇa°, v.l. akṣuṇa°, is not correct; read **akṣaṇa-vedha**, q.v.

akṣobhiṇī (= Pali akkhohiṇī), a high number: LV 151.4 (vs). Cf. **akṣobhya** 3, the usual term in BHS, but not recorded in Pali.

Akṣobhya, (1) m., n. of a Buddha; the 2d of the 5 ('transcendent') Buddhas: Dharmas 3; Mvy 83; Sādh 16.9; (2) m., n. of a Buddha dwelling in an eastern region: SP 184.7; Suv 7.11; 120.5; Sukh 97.1; his lokadhātu is Abhirati, SP loc. cit., and (direction unspecified) Gv 82.9; AsP 366.14; see also **Akṣobhyarāja**; direction unspecified, in some cases at least doubtless the same personage, Mv i.139.5; Suv 152.15; RP 58.1; Śikṣ 14.13 ff.; see P. Mus, Barabudur, p. 578 ff.; (3) nt. (or m.), a high number (cf. **akṣobhiṇī**): in LV 147.22 = Mvy 7959, a hundred vivaras or vimvaras; other, or unspecified, values SP 409.6; Mvy 8008 (here masc.); Sukh 31.1; Mmk 262.13.

Akṣobhyarāja, n. of a Buddha, probably = **Akṣobhya** (2); Suv 2.4 (in the east, like Akṣobhya); LV 172.11.

akṣobhyendriya, a kind of perfume: Gv 153.17 (-gandharāja).

akhaṇḍa-cārin (cf. Pali akhaṇḍa-kāri), of perfect (unbroken) conduct: LV 223.13, of the Bodhisattva.

a-khalita, see 2 **khalita**.

a-khinna-vacana (cf. Pali a-khīṇa-vacana, see CPD); somewhat problematic; the two words are probably connected, one being a distortion of the other; cf. §§ 3.2, 4a), *unworned in speech*: Mv i.134.8 °nāḥ, of Bodhisattvas.

1 **akhila** (opp. of, and perh. back-formation from, 1 **sakhila**, q.v.), *ungentle*, = parūṣa, of speech: Mv i.202.7 = ii.6.4, read both times: akhilavacanā ca narapatī vīramāmi tathāiva paśūnyāt; same line i.145.10 has parūṣa° for akhila°, and in the next line anṛtavacanā ca, which should be read in i.202.8 and ii.6.5 instead of parūṣa° (which duplicates akhila°, and leaves 'lying' unmentioned).

2 **a-khila** (= Pali id.), *free from harshness, hardness*