[ākāleyam, 1 sg. opt., Mv ii.253.17; so Senart; mss. akāleyam, akāreyam; read ākāreyam, to Skt. ākārayati, invites, causes to approach (here, birds into a net).]

ākāša (m.), (1) region, place: Mv ii.49.3-4 kahim ... ākāše pravṛttajīvo ti mṛto ti, in what region (lit. under what sky?) is his life taking place, or is he dead?; (2) in SP 124.11 acc. to Kern voidness: (dhàrmam) ākāśagatikam, placed in voidness (as if synonym of śūnyatā; but Burnouf qui a pour étendue l'espace); cf. under dhatu 1 b, where it is made clear that ākāśa, as the fifth of six elements (dhātu). means absolutely empty space; (3) short for ākāšānantya, in cpd. ākāša-vijñānā° (etc.), Bbh 49.17-18, see s.v. naivasamjñānāsamjñāyatana; (4) emptiness, implying vanity (? cf. 2 above): KP 111.1 dvāv imau ... pravrajitasyākāśapaligodhau (see paligodha, and godha); katamau dvau? lokāyatamantraparyestitā ca, utsadapātracīvara-dhāranatayā (read °tā?) ca. In vs, l. 6: ākāśabodhe (see 2 bodha) imi dve pratisthite.

Akāśagarbha, m. (1) n. of a Bodhisattva: Mvy 647; Sikş 64.14 ff.; Kv 1.10; Mmk 312.4; 405.24; (2) n. of a work: Mvy 1342; °sūtra, Sikş 10.14; 11.1; 59.10.

Akāśajñānārthapradīpa, n. of a Buddha: Gv 422.25. Akāśadhātuvipula, m., n. of a samādhi: Dbh 82,13.

Akāśapratisthita, n. of a Buddha in a southern lokadhātu: SP 184.10.

Akāśaplavā, n. of a kimnara maid: Kv 5.24.

ākāśamātar(ā), pl., n. of a class of malevolent supernatural beings; also mahākāśa°: Mmk 17.7 ākāśamātarā mahākāśamātarăķ.

Akāśarakṣitā, n. of a kimnara maid: Kv 6.8.

Akāśaspharana, m., n. of a samādhi: Mvy 528, = Akāśasphurana: SsP 1417.5.

ākāśānantya, m. pl., the gods dwelling in ākāśānantyāyatana: Mmk 19.11.

ākāśānantyāyatana (= Pali ākāsānañcāy°), (1) nt., stage of the infinity of space; as first of the stages of arupavacara gods (see deva), Mvy 3110; Dbh 34.11; as first of four ārūpya samāpatti-(q.v.), Mvy 1492; Karmav 47.21; as condition of the 4th vimoksa, Mvy 1514; as condition of the 7th abhibhvāyatana, Mvy 1526; as fifth sattvāvāsa, Mvy 2293; (2) m. pl., = next: Suv 86.11; cf. ākāśānantya.

ākāśānantyāyatanopaga, m. pl., the gods dwelling in ākāśānantyāyatana: Dharmas 129.

Akāśāsangavimuktinirupalepa, m., n. of a samā-

dhi: Mvy 623; SsP 1426.12.

ākimcanya, m. sg., one who is in the stage called ākimcanyāyatana: Buddhacarita xii.63 (wrongly queried by Johnston); pl., the gods who are in that stage, Mmk 19.10. In Bbh 49.17-18 ayatana, at the end of the cpd. ākāśavijñānākimcanya-naivasamjñānāsamjñāyatanam, is to be taken with each of the four members, including this.

ākimcanyānantyāyatana, nt. = next: Karmav 47.22 (as 3d of the four ārūpya samāpatti). Nonce-form, in which anantya is carried over from the preceding akasa-

nantyāyatana and vijñānānantyāy°.

ākimcanyāyatana (= Pali ākimcaññāy°), nt., stage of nothingness; as 3d stage of the arūpāvacara gods, Myy 3112; Dbh 34.14; as 3d of the ārūpya samāpatti, Mvy 1494; as condition of the 6th vimokşa, Mvy 1516; as 7th of the sattvāvāsa, Mvy 2295; Arāda Kālāma (Kālāpa) taught the goal of association with this stage, LV 238.16 = My ii.118.3 °tana- (My corrupt, Senart āśańkitavya, q.v.) -sahavratāyai dharmam deśayati.

ākimcanyāyatanopaga, m. pl., the gods who are in

the stage of the prec.: Dharmas 129.

ākimcityāyatana, m. pl., the gods who are in the stage (otherwise called) ākimcanyāyatana: Suv 86.12. Nonceform, based on a-kimcit instead of a-kimcana.

ākirati (= Pali id.; in Skt. only Vedic, except ppp.

ākīrņa and cpds. with other preverbs), spreads out: prthivyām ākirata MSV i.44.9.

ākīrņa-vihāra, m., dwelling in crowds (opp. to solitary, monastic life): Mv i.89.17 °reņa ca nārtiyanti (a cause of backsliding with Bodhisattvas). Cf. Pali ākiņņo viharāmi, DN ii.30.16.

ākīrņa-vihārin, adj. (to prec.), dwelling 'in a crowd', not alone: Divy 201.26; MPS 15.17.

ākūtana (= Skt. ākūta; § 22.7), wish, purpose: Bbh 125.22 vācanakam ākūtana-nimitta-mātrakenaiva jñātvā

yathākāmam deyadharmaih pratipādayati. ākṛṣṭimant, adj., quick at learning: Mvy 2908. So Tib. (lobs skyen pa, or ldob rkyen pa), confirmed by

surrounding words.

ākoṭana, nt. (cf. ākoṭayati), beating (of clothes): Mvy 9257; cf. ākoṭayet 9260. In Kyoto ed. there is a v.l. apakotana, but Mironov records no such reading and it

is surely to be rejected.

ākoṭayati (= Pali ākoṭeti; cf. koṭayati), beats: a drum, LV 299.10 (ke cāgatā grahiya bheri yathaiva merur, so read) ākotyamānu (pres. pass. pple., n. sg. m., with merur) gagane sumanojnaghosam, ... taking a drum, as if Mt. Meru (were) being beaten, (a drum) producing very pleasing sounds in the sky; Suv 22.2; a gong, gandir (gandy) ākotitā Divy 335.13; 336.11; 337.9; ākotyatām gandī Av i.258.9, and similarly ii.87.2; Kv 13.8 (read dharmagandikām ākotayanti); 36.17 dharmagaņdī-m-ākotyamānā śrutā; hits, knocks on, a stick, Av i.18.8 yaştım ākotaya; a door, Divy 117.26 dvāram trir ākotayati (knocks; Index wrongly breaks); MSV ii.80.9 kapālam ākotya (cf. kapāla-koṭanī); beats (clothes, in washing, cf. Pali ākoţita-paccākoţita, of robes, misinterpreted PTSD), Prāt 491.8 (purāṇacīvaram . . .) ākoṭayed (text ākoṭh°); suraktākoṭitam (... patam) Lank 363.9; Mvy 9260 akotayet would beat (clothes, in washing; follows ranjayet would dye); beats or presses (earth) down hard (cf. Pali Jat. i.264.20), Mmk 37.21 (pṛthivipradeśam . . .) pūrayitvā ca sv-ākoṭitam samatalam . . . kārayet; caulks (a ship), AsP 288.10 nāvam anākotitām aparikarmakṛtām cirabandhanabaddhām, of an unseaworthy ship, that was not caulked or repaired, tied to its moorings a long time; 289.7 (navam subaddham bandhayitvā) sv-ākotitām ākotayitvā, having caulked it so as to be well caulked; in Siks 66.5 figuratively, of erring Bodhisattvas, te tatrākoţitāh svanāmagrahaņadarsanād bhayotpādanārtham, they are then disciplined (perhaps originally physically beaten? then, punished; Bendall and Rouse, struck at) by seeing their names mentioned (publicly, in accusation), in order to make (them) afraid.

-ākramaṇatā = Skt. °ṇa (§ 22.42), the walking upon or according to, moving in: LV 31.20 and 34.10 nyāyākramanatayai samvartate, conduces to observance of the rules

(of conduct).

ākramati (in Skt. treads on, tramples, and so Pali akkamati; see ākrāmayati), buries: Mv iii.365.1 so tam rsim pāmsunā akrametsuh (mss.; perh. MIndic a; Senart em. ākrameti); 369.2 rsī (acc. sg.!) yam ca (mss. pamca) vatsā (acc. sg.) ākrami . . . daņḍakī (n. sg.), and since he buried the rsi Vatsa (perhaps em. rsim, Vatsam); in 363.9 tena (sc. daņdakinā) so vatso ŗṣi dṛṣtvā paṃśunā ākramāyito (or akramamapito, mss.; prob. read akramapito with Senart, or ākrāmāpito, caus.), ... was caused to be buried

ākramyati, °te = Skt. ākramati, °te, or ākrāmati, approaches: Divy 399.25 (prose) ākramyate; LV 163.21 (vs) ākramyā (2 sg. impv., rather than ger.).

ākrāmayati, Mvy 6914, app. caus. to ākramati; causes to be buried (? or, trodden upon, oppressed?) = Tib. gnon par (may mean press down, cover with earth, overcome, oppress) byed pa.

(ākrośana, abuse, scolding; rare in Skt., noted only JB, Whitney, JAOS 11.cxlv; Pali akkosana is less rare: