

290.23 carama ālopas; 470.17; 481.9; Av i.341.13 °pam anuprayacchati; Śiḥs 84.3; 138.5; 215.16; Bbh 76.19 (na) cāvaśiṣṭam bhavati yāvad dvitīyam ālopam prakṣipati.

-ālopaka, m. or nt. (from prec. plus suffix ka), in ekālop° and saptālop°, the practice of eating only (one, or seven) mouthful(s) of almsfood: LV 248.21, 22, ekālopa-kair, and saptālopa-kaiḥ; so read for °lāp° of both edd., no v.l.; cf. Pali ekālopika, sattālopika, DN i.166.11 and 12, one who adheres to these respective practices. Confirmed by Tib. kham.

āvādi (f.; = Skt. āvali, °ḥ), row, line: SP 340.14 chattrāvaḍibhir anvitāḥ.

Avantaka, m. pl., v.l. (read by Mironov) for Avanta-  
taka, q.v.: Mvy 9087.

āvaraṇa, nt. (= Pali id.; see also an-āv° and āvṛti), hindrance, obstruction (= pratighātaḥ Bbh 38.19; in Tib. standardly rendered sgrib pa, darkness, obscuration, hence sin); Lévi, Sūtrāl. i.6, note. Two kinds, kleśāv° (moral faults) and jñeyāv° (intellectual faults); gotra of śrāvakas and pratyekabuddhas free from the former, that of bodhisattvas, only, free also from the latter, Bbh 3.13 ff.; the two kinds mentioned also Bbh 37.6 f.; 88.3; Dharmas 115; āvaraṇa-dvayam Lañk 140.16; karmāv°, obstruction due to past actions, Mvy 845; 1383; Av ii.155.9; Śiḥs 68.14; six obstacles to samādhi, samādhy-āv° Dharmas 118 (kausīdyam mānam sāṅghyam auddhatyam anābhogaḥ satyābhogaś ceti); general, Mvy 814; 6512; Bhad 57 āvaraṇam (acc. pl.) vinivartīya sarvām; Mvy 814 sarvā-  
varaṇa-vivarāṇa-; Gv 107.22, 24 -āvaraṇāya (see s.v. vimātratā), etc., common.

āvaraṇīya, adj., pertaining to (causing) obstruction (āvaraṇa, q.v.): of karman Śiḥs 280.3; Gv 20.5; of dharma conditions, states of being LV 424.18; Bbh 193.18; of thoughts (citta) Bhad 19; as quasi-subst., without noun, things that cause obstruction, Gv 462.19 viśodhakāni... āvaraṇīyānām.

āvarjana, nt. (to āvarjayati, q.v.; see also āvarjanā; substantially as in Skt., once, das Sich-geneigt-Machen, Gewinnen, BR 5.1123), wrongly defined for LV and Divy in pw; attraction, winning to oneself: LV 250.(7-)-8 (dhyānagocarāṇām ca rūpāvacarāṇām) ca devānām dhyānaviśeṣopadarśanād āvarjanam kuryām (by performing severe austerities; said by the Bodhisattva); 250.22 devānām cāvarjanārtham; Mv ii.423.18 āvarjana-sampanno (Senart doué de bonne grâce, d'affabilité; i. e. gifted with winning ways; followed by mardavasampanno aparūṣo); especially (cf. āvarjayati) conversion: Bbh 180.5-6 āvarjanārthāṇām sattvānām āvarjanāya (contrasts with preceding uttrāsānārthāṇām sattvānām uttrāsānāya); often this is accomplished by miracles, because, as Divy 133.9 says, āśu prthagjanāvarjanakarī ṛddhiḥ, magic converts the vulgar quickly; virtually the same words 192.8; 313.15; 539.5; Bbh 80.6 and 82.5 ṛddhy-āvarjanatā, process of conversion by (exhibitions of) magic; Av i.9.12 tad atyadhutam devamanuṣyāvarjanakaram prātihāryam drṣṭvā; the same ii.4.4-5 etc.

āvarjanā = āvarjana, winning to oneself, the making kindly disposed: in LV 245.14-15- read: bodhisattvo rudrakasya rāmaputrasya saśīṣyasyāvarjanām (so 2 mss. incl. the best; ed. °janī-) kṛtvā... prakrāmad. (The gen. requires noun āvarjanām.) Tib. ḥdun par byas nas, which is wrongly rendered by Foucaux; it appears to mean lit. having made reconciled or desirous, i. e. having made to be of good will (towards himself, the Bodhisattva).

[āvarjanīkṛtvā, see prec.]

āvarjayati (Skt., sich Jmd geneigt machen, für sich gewinnen, BR), in BHS specifically converts; cf. prec. two (Pali āvajjeti not recognized in this sense; but acc. to PTSD often rendered in comms. by pariṇāmeti, which could surely mean brings to religious maturity); Mv i.34.9 (bhagavān... nirvāne pratiṣṭhāpayanto) āvarjayitvā añ-

gamagadhām etc. (long list of peoples), having converted...; closely similar is ii.419.8; Divy 355.14 Vāsavadattā sam-sārād udvignā buddhagunānusmarāṇāc cāvarjitahrdayo-vāca, ... her heart converted, turned (to religion); Bbh 180.7 nāvarjayati, does not convert (people); often this is done by miracles, Av i.3.4 yan nv aham Pūrṇa-brāhmaṇam ṛddhiprātihāryeṇāvarjayeyam; Divy 365.19 prātihāryair āvarjitāḥ; Bbh 82.10 (prātihāryeṇ-)āvarjitamānasā(h); Mvy 2429 āvarjitamānasah; see under āvarjana.

āvarta, m., n. of a sea and of a mountain: Divy 102.28; 103.23-104.20. Note: as common noun, āvarta seems to me to have only meanings which it has in Skt., as turn, turning, turning-place (dhāraṇyāvartam... dhāraṇim SP 475.8 etc.); eddy, whirlpool (Mvy 7037); etc.; in LV 126.7, several times, probably of turns (curves, or the like) of alphabetic signs; see utkṣepa-lipi.

āvartana, nt., (1) wandering, straying about (= Pali āvattana; in Skt. not after RV.); Mvy 6868 (= skor ba; followed by parivartanam); Divy 194.6 adrākṣic Chakro... tam devaputram atyartham pṛthivyām āvartanam parivartantam; (2) devious winding, with implication of deceptive, wily movements (= Pali āvaṭṭana); Bbh 72.1 sarvamārapathāvartana-vivartanañjānānugataḥ, pursuing knowledge of all the devious windings and turnings-back of the paths of Māra.

āvar(t)ti, seems = āvartana, q.v., wandering, (re-)turn, in Gv 37.8 sarvalokāvarty-anupravartana-karuṇāgarbha, n. of samādhi, full of the compassion (born of) following the wanderings (rebirths) of all (the) world(s).

āvarhana, nt. (to next with -ana; cf. Pali abbāhana, extraction, as of thorns; but the real Pali equivalent is abbhāna), removal, freeing (of a monk from certain penances); Mvy 8656 = Tib. dbyuñ ba, removal, also freeing; MSV ii.203.16, 18 ff. (requires a quorum of twenty monks); iii.51.9; 53.4.

āvarhati, ābrhati, also ābrah- (on origin and Pali relations see s.v. ābrhati), frees a monk from religious disabilities (cf. prec.): ābrahitavya, gdve., Prāt 488.1; ābrhyāt, prec., 2; ābrhita, ppp., 3; āvarhata MSV iii.49.11; °hatu 51.9; °het 53.10; āvarhitavya, gdve., 49.17; °hitum, inf., 57.2; ppp. āvarhitaḥ 57.4; 58.18; āvriḍhaḥ 74.6, 16; 75.10, 20, etc. (cf. ābrīḍha to ābrhati, extracted, s.v. ābrīḍha-).

āvāsānika (from avasāna plus -ika), of the end, final: Bbh 97.24 tatra bijam āvasānikasya svaphalasyākṣepahetuh.

āvāra- (m.; rare in Skt. except in cpds., cf. durāvāra, BR), guard, in °ra-nibandhana, nt., imprisonment under guard: Mv i.188.17 (vs) kṛtvāvāranibandhanam, making (i. e. applying to his victims)... (so mss., possibly intending vāra°, but this word is hardly used except at the end of cpds.; āvāra occurs also in Pali; Senart emends to kāra-nib°).

āvārī (once acc. °rīm, otherwise all unambiguous forms show ā- and -i; Skt. Lex. āvārī; Deśin. 1.12 avārī and avāra), shop, bazaar, only noted in Divy: °ryām vyāpāram kuru 27.3; 28.7; °rī-samutthitam dravyam 27.8; kāśikavastrāvārī 29.4-5, 7, and other cpds. in °rī 29.7, 12, etc.; °rī-gaṭam kṣetragatam ca śasyādihana-jātam tad apy agnīnā dagdham 169.28; bhāṇḍāvārīm (in 15 °rīm) gatvā 256.15, 27.

āvāsasuddha, m. pl., a class of gods, = suddhāvāsa, q.v.; only in vs, presumably m.c.: Mv ii.346.15 °ddhā upagatā devaputrāḥ.

āvāsika, adj. (= Pali id.), resident? (in a monastery; said of a monk) or possibly servant, see s.v. navakarmika: Av i.286.8-9 sa cāvāsiko bhikṣus tatra nāsīt... bhakte sajjikṛte āvāsiko bhikṣur āgataḥ (in 286.4 and 287.1 called naivāsika, q.v.); Jm 113.22 °kaḥ so 'stu mahāvīhāre; āvāsika-naivāsikair bhikṣubhir MSV iv.84.7.

āvāsin (Skt. ifc.), dweller (with, near, in the confines of;