

even this (degree of success; said of ascetics who practise self-torture). At any rate, divide ettāvātpāram from ito (Senart °pāramite).

ettiya, adj. (= AMg. ettiya, ettia), = **ettaka**, so many: Mv ii.353.10 (vs) ettiyā (f. pl.; no v.l.) sattvakoṭṭiyo; in same vs iii.277.13 Senart also ettiyā, but one ms. ettikā (f. of **ettaka**), the other etti, with accidental omission of final syllable.

etto, adv. (= Pali id.; abl.), in yāva(d) etto, up to this point (yāvāt with abl., as in both Skt. and Pali): Mv i.327.20; 329.5; in both read, as clearly indicated by the mss. despite some corruption, yāvād etto pi ativiśvasto, even to such an extent very intimate (wrongly Senart).

ettha, adv. (= Pali id.; see **etta** and next), here: Mv i.28.11 (three times) ettha vāyam (khādiṣyāmah etc.); ii.178.6 ettha (v.l. ettham) caturmahāpathe; 248.2 ettha samudrapāre (no v.l.).

ettham, adv. (= **ettha**; not recorded elsewhere; only in prose, hence not m.c.; Senart em. first two passages to ettha, but keeps ettham iii.316.11; 317.4; 417.6; see below), here: Mv i.24.2; ii.99.3 yattakā ete prāṇā ettham yajñe haniṣyanti; repeatedly ettham etam śrūyati, here the following is recorded, Mv iii.316.11; 317.4; 417.6, and one ms. in 416.8 where Senart reads ittham with v.l. and with 418.7, where both mss. ittham. The mg. seems to be here, not thus; but perhaps the form is blended with ittham.

edānim, adv. (§ 3.59; Pkt. eyānim, acc. to Sheth, from the drama Rambhāmañjarī, dialect unspecified; = Skt. idānim), now: Mmk 55.19 (prose) (aham apy) edānim bhāṣiṣye; apy edānim... MSV i.67.2; 226.14; ii.178.3, 8; 180.11.

edṛśa, f. °śā, °śī, adj. (= Pali edisa, Skt. id°; Pischel 121 has a highly implausible explanation of e-; Geiger 11 a less implausible one), such; very common in Mv but rare elsewhere: SP 70.7 (vs; idṛśa in same position 70.4); 336.7 (vs); Mv i.225.8 and (°śī, f., by em.) 9; 258.21 and 261.14 (°śāye, inst. f.); 284.9; 289.1; 308.16 (°śāye); 364.8; ii.35.3; 58.10 (°śī); 76.16; 110.1; 144.17; 146.13; 147.15 (°śī); 180.1; 208.16; 215.14, 15; 274.9; 307.18; 433.2; 447.3; iii.130.15; 264.6 f., etc.

edṛśaka (= Pali edisaka), = **edṛśa**, such: Mv ii.7.7 (vs; v.l. edṛśam; meter is bad either way); ii.35.2 (vs; here -ka may be m.c.).

em, adv. (= AMg. id., chiefly before eva; MIndic for Skt. evam), thus, so; only in vss: chiefly before eva, SP 89.11 (most mss.); 99.2; 127.9; 197.9; 213.7; 313.11; rare in LV and Mv and app. never in their mss., but required by meter LV 371.7 and Mv i.119.18 (see Senart's note); 234.1; 298.5; common in KP, em eva 30.7; 31.6; 34.6; 36.7; 49.7 etc.; em eṣa, required by meter LV 420.9, 15 (text evam eṣa); once em seems required by meter before a consonant, Dbh.g. 9(345).1 em (text evam) śrūṇitva.

[**eminā**(pi), Mv iii.403.12, 14, see s.v. **acchindati** 1.] **eyam**, m.c. for iyam (§ 3.60), this (f.): SP 306.7 (vs); so also emām, m.c. for imām, SP 355.4 (vs). Both edd., all mss., read so.

eraka, m. (Divy.) or nt. (Mvy.), (= Pali eraka, see PTSD, or eragu, thus, so), a kind of grass, prob. = Skt. erakā, used in making coverlets, or a coverlet made of it; in a list of four such materials, Mvy 9180 erakam (= Tib. mal stan, bed-cover, var. bal stan, woolen cover; Chin. mattress); 9181 merakam (= śiñ śun gyi stan, coverlet of tree-bark; Chin. mattress of leaves, or of bark); 9182 syandarakaḥ (Mironov v.l. syandu°; = Tib. srin bal gyi stan, coverlet of cotton or silk, and so Chin.); 9183 mandurakam (= Tib. ras bal gyi stan, coverlet of cotton cloth); same passage Divy 19.22 evamrūpam āstaraṇam pratyāstaraṇam, tad yathā, erako merako jandurako mandurakaḥ; and in Pali, Vin.i.196.6 eragu mōragu majjhāru (v.l.

majjāru) jantu; see the other words; eraka occurs also Mv i.19.10, where prob. read eraka (°kā?) vāṛṣikā as separate words, grass-coverlets for the rainy season, see s.v. **vāṛṣikā**.

Erakakṣa (= Pali Erakaccha, see DPPN), n. of a locality: Māy 51, 69. So all Lévi's mss. in 51 (v.l. Bharukaccha in 69); he em. Ekakakṣa with Chin. versions, not knowing the Pali form. The Chin. doubtless have a rationalization.

Eravaṇa, m. (= Pali, Pkt. Erā°, Skt. Airā°), n. of Indra's elephant: Mv ii.275.7, 8 (prose). The short a may be only an error, tho it is repeated; it is otherwise unknown; v.l. both times ai°; e for ai, § 3.67.

erita, ppp. (= Pali id., to ereti; Skt. irita, to irayati, which takes the preverb ā only in the Veda, and no erita, ppp., seems recorded even there), stirred, moved (by wind), or (of musical instruments) struck: LV 194.10 (vs) vṛkṣā māruta-eritā (cf. Skt. vāyv-irita, Mbh., BR); so Lefm., most mss. -ir°; Mv iii.367.12, 17 (vs) (gandho...) upavāyati erito mārutena; Divy 251.3 an-eritāni vādītrabhāṇḍāni madhuraśabdān niścārayanti.

ela, (1) m. or nt., a high number: Mvy 7759 (m.) = Tib. yal ḥdas, ya lad; 7872 (nt.) = Tib. thal thal, cited from Gv, which has elam 133.14; (2) m., n. of a nāga king: Mvy 3263; Māy 247.28; also dual dvandva Ela-melau, two nāga kings, Māy 247.33.

?**elaka** (= Pali elaka), threshold, perhaps to be read in Mv i.195.15; see s.v. **eluka** (1).

elata, a high number, = next: Gv 106.5.

elada, m. or nt., a high number: Mvy 7746 (m.), 7875 (nt.), both = Tib. thal yas; the latter cited from Gv, the text of which has instead **elata** or **eluda**, qq.v.

elapatra, m., (1) one of four 'great treasures' (mahānidhi; cf. a similar group of four treasures in Pali, DN comm. i.284.8, saṅkha, ela, uppala, puṇḍarika), each presided over by a nāga-king of (presumably) the same name (so definitely stated for Elapatra): Mv iii.383.18-384.1 catvāro mahānidhaya saṅkho vārāṇasyāṃ mithilāyāṃ (19) padumo kalimgeṣu piṅgalo takṣaśilāyāṃ elapatro; vārāṇasyāṃ saṅkhasya māṣiko (20) samājo vartati; taḥim nidhānādhipatayo nāgarājāno nimantritakā āgatā; (384.1) tatra ca elapatreṇa nāgarājñā praśnā sthāpitā (see below for Pali equivalent); (2) Elapatra, in Mv iii.384.1, above, n. of a nāga-king presiding over the 'treasure' of the same name; presumably the same as the nāga (or nāga-king) named (without reference to the 'treasure') Mvy 3271 (Kyoto ed. Elāpattra, by error; Mironov Ela° with no v.l.); Suv 162.9; Mmk 452.20; Kv 2.9; Māy 222.3; 247.2; certainly the same as the Elapatra (mss.; ed. wrongly em. Elā°) of Divy 61.4, tho here he is not called a nāga but one of the four 'kings' presiding over the four treasures (cf. Mv iii.383.18 ff. above), (Divy 61.1) atha catvāro mahārājās caturmahānidhisthāh, (3-4, vs) Piṅgalaś ca Kalimgeṣu Mithilāyāṃ ca Pāṇḍukaḥ, Elapatraś ca Gāndhāre Saṅkho Vārāṇasipure. Besides the Pali parallel, DN comm. above, cf. the 9 treasures of Kubera which include Saṅkha and Padma (with presiding personages of the same names), and among the Jains the 9 treasures of a cakravartin, which in their AMg. forms include piṅgala, paṇḍua (= pāṇḍuka), and saṅkha; the Skt. forms of these are recorded at least lexically. Note also in Pali the nāga-king Erakapatta, of Dh. comm. iii.231 ff., who however does not seem to be brought into relation to the 'treasure' called in Pali ela (above); but the vss attributed to him, and the replies to them, in Dh. comm. are reproduced in Mv iii.384, see above.

Elabhadra, n. of a nāga: Hoernle, MR 27.3 (Āṭānāṭṭiya Sūtra).

[**Ela-mela**, Mironov **Eḍa-meḍa**, n. of a nāga king: Mvy 3291. But a var. in both edd., supported by Tib., makes Ela-Mela a dvandva epd.; see **Ela** and **Mela**.]