

torāṇye karkaṭakasmim makuṭam lagnaṃ, and 20 (uttamāṅgato makuṭam torāṅgrāto) karkatakēna utksiptam; (2) in Divy 274.23 (and 281.2) °kena, defined Index as *hook*, but rather *tongs*, a mg. found in Skt.; (3) °ṭikā, f., *heart of a flower*: Mvy 6239 = Tib. sñiñ po, which also renders karnikā 6238; also in indranila-kark° 6244; of a lotus, Gv 434.14 mahāratnarājapadma-karkaṭikāyām; ifc. Bhvr. 434.13 (pañktivairocana)mañirāja-karkaṭikam; (4) °ṭaka (= Pali Kakkāṭa), n. of an upāsaka in Nādikā: MPS 9.12.

Karkarabhadrā, n. of a locality of the Śākyas: Mv i.355.12.

karkarava, m., Mvy 6204, and **mahā-k°**, m., 6205 (cf. Pali kakkaru, a kind of creeper, and see **karkārava**), a (heavenly) flower; = Tib. mdog dkar, *white color*.

karkarī (? mss. kakarī both times; Skt. karkarī, AMg. kakkarī, *pot*), lit. *pot*, applied to some protuberance on the head of a crocodile (cf. kumbha, applied to a frontal protuberance on an elephant's head): Mv ii.249.2 (śuśumāro āha, ahaṃ te nesyāmi, mama) iha grīvāyām āruhya upāśehi, ubhayehi ca hastehi karkarīya lagnehi; 249.5 °riya lagna.

karkārava, nt. (or m.), and **mahā-k°**, id. (cf. Skt. karkāru, a kind of gourd; Pali kakkāru, id., also a heavenly flower; see also **karkarava**), a kind of heavenly flower: karkāravehi mahākarkāravehi Mv i.266.18 (prose); °vāñi mahā°vāñi ii.160.12; 286.16 (both prose); karkāravām ca (acc. pl.) 413.17 (vs); karkāravāñi iii.94.24, mahā°vāñi 95.2 (vss).

-karnaka, m. or nt. (cf. Pali cīvara-kaṇṇa), *edge, border* (of a garment): cīvara-k° Av ii.184.12 and MSV ii.50.6 (prose; °kam, acc. sg.); RP 29.1 (vs, °kā, acc. pl.); Karmav 161.1 (vs, but hypermetric; °kam, acc. sg.); Mmk 68.25 (prose; misprinted -kargakāvasaktā); vastra-karnake Mmk 721.3 (prose; loc sg.). See also **karnika**.

karnadhāraka, m. (Skt. Lex. id., = Skt. °dhāra, so Mironov), *helmsman*: Mvy 3853; see s.v. **pauruṣeya** 2.

Karnadhārā, n. of an apsaras: Kv 3.10.

karnika, (1) m. or nt., only in cīvara-k°, *edge, border* (of robe), = **-karnaka**, q.v.: m. °ko Divy 90.25; 239.27; 577.8; nt. °kāny Divy 350.2; ambiguous as to gender, Divy 90.17, 22; 239.25; 341.3, 4; 345.16; Śikṣ 249.2; (2) nt. (= Skt. karnikā, AMg. kaṇṇiyā), *ear-ornament*: Mvy 6022 = Tib. rna cha.

? **karnikāyā**, in °yā-keyūrāñi (in a list of various ornaments, all noms.) LV 121.7 (prose; printed as cpd. by Lefm.). One ms. (A) omits karnikāyā; another reads °kāyām (loc. of °kā); Calc. karnikāh; Weller 25 states that his ms. reads karnābharaṇāni muṇḍikābharaṇāni (for karnikāyā-keyūrāñi? or for the two preceding words? his statement is not clear). Some form or equivalent of karnikā, *ear-ornament*, is doubtless meant. Tib. *ear-ornaments* (rna rgyan) and *shoulder-ornaments* (the latter represents keyūrāñi).

Karnesumana(s), n. of an elder (sthavira): °manasya, gen., Karmav 99.14; 101.3 (see Lévi's note 4 for Chin. correspondents); °manahprabhṛtinām 154.11. All prose.

kartati (= Skt. kṛṇatti, AMg. kattai; see Chap. 43, s.v. kṛt), *twists, twines; spins* (cord): tat karpāsam kartitum Divy 213.2; kartiṣyanti 5; tam picum kartāpayet (caus.), tat sūtram su-kartitam . . . Mmk 57.7. Cf. next.

-kartin, adj., f. °inī, *spinning*: Divy 643.1 (yathā . . .) striyā nātidīrghahasvakartinyāh sūtrōdyāmah. Cf. prec.

kartṛma (nt.); either false Sktization of a Mīndic kattima, which occurs in JM. [cf. Pali kittima], = Skt. kṛtrima, or = Skt. *kārtrima, vṛddhi deriv. of kṛtrima, with semi-Mīndic a for ā and hyper-Skt. ṛ for ri), *trick*: Mv i.129.13 vacana-kartṛme, *verbal trick, trickery in words*. (A v.l. °tume is recorded.)

? **karthika**, cited as 'BSkt.' without reference in PTSD s.v. kattikā (= Skt. kṛttikā; see s.v. **kīrtika**).

karpāṭaka, nt. (or m.?), a (small, mean) *village* (= **karvaṭaka**, q.v.): Divy 87.13; 191.27; 498.17; 505.4, 5 (in the last °kam, nom. sg. nt.; other forms ambiguous in gender).

karpāraka, m. (= Skt. °ra plus -ka), (chamber-)pot: MSV iv.54.15 ff.

karpāsa-picu (m.; = Pali kappāsa-picu; cpd. not noted in Skt., where picu is masc.), *cotton* (in some form), used as symbol of lightness: Divy 210.15; 388.15, along with **tūlapicu**, q.v.; both together in Pali in the same way SN v.284.1; there evidently was some difference between the two, but what?

karpāsika, (1) adj. (= Pali kappā°, Skt. kārṇpā°), *made of cotton*: Mv ii.375.19 °kānām atha kambalānām; iii.50.15 °kam paṭapilotikam; 53.14; (2) m. (= **kārṇpāsika**, q.v.), *dealer in cotton goods*: Mv iii.113.8 (in list quite like that in which **karṇp°** occurs).

karmakāraka, m., or °ikā, f., *the presiding officer* at an assembly of monks or nuns before which a **jñapti**, q.v., is presented; he or she presents the jñapti, and the following **karmavācana**, q.v. (if any): °rakaḥ Mvy 8729 (after ācārya and before **raho'nuśāsaka**, q.v.); °rakasya bhikṣoḥ Bhik 19a.1, °rakena bhikṣuṇā 4; °rikayā bhikṣuṇyā Bhik 15b.1 ff.

karma-kāraṇa, nt., or °ṇā, f. (= Pali kamma-kāraṇa, °karaṇa, see PTSD s.v. kamma, II.3.A.b), *punishment*: Mv i.22.14 yehi iha atrāṇā anabhisaraṇā karmakāraṇā (so mss., Senart om. kāraṇā) kārāpitā bhavanti, *by whom the helpless and defenceless have been made to undergo punishment*.

karmaṇiya (= Pali kammaniya, cf. next; Skt. °ṇya), *effective, useful, clever*: °yāñi (ābharaṇāni) Mv ii.470.14 (prose; mss. karmāṇ°).

karmaṇiya, adj. (= Pali kammaniya, often epithet of citta), *dexterous, capable of work*: mṛducitto °yacitto Mv iii.61.8; 62.12; -mṛdū-karmaṇiya-cittāh Dbh.g. 6(342). 12. In Pali mudu is similarly used, parallel with kammaniya. Cf. next.

karmaṇye-sthita, adj. (= Pali kammaniye-ṭhita; read as cpd., ep. of citta, with mudu-bhūta etc., e. g. DN i.76.14; MN i.22.10; °ṇiya = °ṇiya, see prec.), *abiding in a diligent (dexterous, working) condition*, ep. of citta; preceded by mṛdu, cf. corresp. Pali phrase above: LV 345.2, read (citta . . .) mṛduni karmaṇyesthite (Lefm. wrongly °nyupasthite with minority of mss.); 345.19 (cittena . . .) mṛdunā karmaṇyesthitena.

karmapatha, m. (nt. noted only Kv 46.1-2 *daśa kuśalāni karmapathāny*; = Pali kammapatha; seems to be a fundamentally Buddhist term, tho recorded once by BR in Mbh. Calc. 13.583, which is followed by a list of the ten items substantially as in Buddhism, belief in the law of fruition of actions taking the place of No. 10, abstention from heresy), *course of action*; almost always, as in Pali, of a set of ten good (kuśala) actions consisting in avoidance of ten bad (akuśala) actions, three of body (taking life, theft, fornication or adultery), four of speech (lying, harsh speech, spiteful speech, idle or silly, disconnected speech), and three of mind (covetousness, malevolence, heresy); these are listed without use of the term karmapatha, as *daśakuśalāni* and or *daśa kuśalāni*, in Dharmas 56 and Mvy 1681-4, 1685-1698; but the same list is given in texts as the ten (a)kuśala karmapatha, so Mv i.107.13-15; Divy 301.22-25; 302.7-10; Śikṣ 69.13 ff. and Dbh 23.6 ff., in both of which each item is treated at some length, esp. in Śikṣ which describes the torments suffered in hell by those guilty of each of the 10 sins; in Mv ii.99.5-12 the ten karmapatha are slightly different; a fourth sin of the body (use of liquor) is added, and the number ten is kept by omitting one of the 4 sins of speech (harshness), also avidyā, *ignorance*, replaces abhidhyā, *covetousness* (this seems likely to be a mere corruption of