

Kubjottarā (= Pali Khujjuttarā), n. of a servant of **Syāmāvati** (1): Divy 533.5; 538.10; 539.16; 541.4; Jm 115.24 (identified with a slave-girl in a Jātaka, as also in the same Jāt. in Pali).

Kumāra-kāśyapa (= Pali °kassapa), n. of a disciple of the Buddha: Sukh 2.6; Karmav 80.4.

Kumāradarśana, n. of a gandharva-king: Kv 2.20.
kumāra-bhūta, adj., *while still a youth; remaining a youth*; a stock epithet of **Mañjuśrī**, q.v., who is perennially young: SP 7.8-9; 260.16; 275.1 ff.; Mvy 650; but also of others, esp. Bodhisattvas, Mvy 693-5, 698-9, and cf. 883 te ca bodhisattvā... bhūyastvena sarve kumārabhūtāḥ; also of Buddhas, with reference to the period before their enlightenment, SP 19.2; 160.9; 311.2 (here of Śākyamuni); and even of an ordinary human being, Jīvaka, Divy 270.12, 20; 506.8 ff.; but this is probably based on a misunderstanding and consequent re-formation of next, q.v.

Kumāra-bhṛta (Pali Komārabhacca), ep. of **Jīvaka**; interpreted here, as in Pali, as meaning *raised by the prince* (**Abhaya** 5); cf. under prec.: MSV ii.25.5 ff.

Kumāravaradhana, nt., n. of a city: MSV i.66.2, 6 ff.

Kumārākaragupta, n. of an author: Sādh 574.9.

Kumārīkā, see s.v. **Kumārī** (2).

Kumārī, (1), n. of four female deities (mahāyaksinyāḥ Mmk 575.10), also called **Bhagīnī**, q.v., and noted only in Mmk; they have a brother called **Kumāra** (but apparently not = Kārttikeya), 45.17; 518.14; but his real name seems to have been **Tumburu** (otherwise known in Skt. as a gandharva), 537.7; 538.1, et alibi; 575.10; in 538.1; 542.9 he is called sārthavāha; otherwise they may be simply bhrātṛ-pañcamāḥ, 44.25; they are to be portrayed standing on ships and living in the ocean, 44.25; 45.17; 575.11; they are called **Kumārī** 45.17; 518.14; 575.10, but **Bhagīnī** 17.4; 44.25; 519.8 ff. The last begins a long passage dealing with them, extending to p. 546, in which repeatedly their names appear as Jayā, Vijayā, Ajitā, and Aparājītā (523.6 ff.; 528.2, 9 ff.; 537.7 ff.; 539.7, 25; 540.5; 543.3 ff.); (2) n. of one specific yakṣiṇī (hardly one of the above-mentioned four): Mmk 567.11; 569.5; also called (yakṣa-) **Kumārīkā** Mmk 569.4.

Kumudagandha, n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.140.12.

Kumudapuspā, n. of a gandharva maid: Kv 5.5.

Kumudākaramati, n. of an author: Sādh 14.10.

kumbhaka, m., *the base of a pillar or column*: Mvy 5574 = Tib. ka rten. Not recorded in any Dict., but in Acharya, Dict. Hindu Architecture s.v., from inscriptions at Mathurā (Sanskrit?).

kumbhakāraka, m. (not recorded in any Dict. except by Wilson; fem. °rikā occurs in Kathās.), *potter* (= °kāra): LV 207.16 (prose) °ka-cakram (ms. A °kāra-ca°).

Kumbhakārī, (1) n. of the daughter of a village chief (grāmika): LV 265.5; (2) in Divy 348.20 taken by ed. as n. pr., of a caṇḍālī cowherdess: Apalāla-nāgaṃ vīniya Kumbhakārīm caṇḍālīm gopālīm ca teṣāṃ Mathurām anuprāptaḥ. But in 385.(3-4) text has (Apalālaṃ nāgaṃ damayitvā) kumbhakālaṃ (1) caṇḍālī-gopālīm ca nāgaṃ ca Mathurām anuprāptaḥ... Burnouf, Intr. 377, understands Gopālī as the n. pr., and takes **Kumbh°** as meaning *potter's wife*.

kumbhatūṇa, m. or nt. (Pali °thūṇa; see the derivs. following; sometimes spelled with n for ṇ, but never with th for t, which should always be kept, as Senart belatedly recognized, iii.472; cf. also **tūṇa(ka)**, and **tuṇa**), some *musical instrument*, in Pali acc. to Dictt. *a kind of drum* (Skt. tūṇava said to be a *flute*): Mv ii.52.15 (the corrupt mss. clearly indicate °tūṇam, acc. sg., as the true reading); followed by mṛdaṅga-.

kumbhatūṇin, m. (= next; cf. under prec.), *a player on the kumbhatūṇa*: Mv ii.150.4-5 (prose) °ṇī, acc. pl.

kumbhatūṇika, m., = prec.: Mv ii.100.10; 153.17;

156.9; iii.57.10; 113.3; 141.18; 255.11; 442.9 (regularly prose).

(**kumbhadāsī**, once in Harṣac., pw; = Pali id., misdefined PTSD; *harlot*: Mv ii.58.3, read °dāsīye, = Jāt. v.403.6 °dāsīyā; °dāsīye Mv iii.264.10 [text °vāsīye, but see note]; 270.1.)

kumbhāṇḍa, °aṇḍa, m. (= Pali kumbhāṇḍa, which is recorded in BHS Gv 46.18; 102.25; 119.23, all prose, tho the Sktized ā is printed later in Gv, see below: = Skt. kuṣmāṇḍa, kūs°; in all verse passages where meter determines the quantity of the first syllable, it is short, except only in Gv 214.11; note that in Mv ii.203.16 it is necessary to read with mss. kumbhāṇḍa-su-(mss. śu)-bhairava-rutān, Senart erroneously em. by omitting su, the syllable kum° being short metrically), a kind of *evil spirit*, commonly mentioned with yakṣas, piśācas, bhūtas, etc., and esp. rākṣasas; **Virūḍhaka** is standardly their lord: LV 217.21; 389.2; SP 399.6; cf. Mvy 3436-7; but in LV 130.9 Rudra is called their overlord (adhipati); in LV 302.3 mentioned among Māra's followers, along with yakṣas, rākṣasas, and gandharvas; occurrences in verses where first syllable is short, LV 50.6; 54.13; 307.18; 341.16; Mv ii.203.16 (see above); Bhad 18; Śikṣ 333.9; in verses where meter is indecisive or in prose, SP 86.11; 401.5; LV 249.17; Mv i.257.5; 350.9; ii.106.13; 212.10; 296.10; 351.17; 410.5; iii.71.20; Mvy 3225; 4755; Divy 105.28; 119.9; Av i.67.10; 108.9; Kv 76.10 (in Kv 11.20 the Skt. form kuṣmāṇḍa is printed, prob. by misprint or graphic corruption); Gv (cf. above) 120.2; 169.10; 190.23; Lañk 261.8; Sādh 411.2; Bhik 26a.5. Cf. next two.

kumbhāṇḍaka, m. (ka may be m.c.), = prec.: SP 84.7; 85.9; 86.1 (all vss; quantity of first syllable indifferently).

kumbhāṇḍī (= Pali °bhaṇḍī), (1) a female kumbhāṇḍa: Lañk 261.8; (2) n. of a rākṣasi: Māy 241.14; 243.17.

Kumbhira, (1) (= Pali id.) n. of a yakṣa: Suv 161.13; Māy 101; Mahāsamāj. 169.9 (Waldschmidt, Kl. Skt. Texte 4); (2) n. of a nāga: Māy 221.28 (misprinted °ira).

Kumbhodara, n. of a yakṣa: Māy 98.

kuraṇṭa (m.; = Skt. Lex.; cf. Skt. and Pali kuraṇṭaka), a kind of tree: Mv iii.80.2, so read with 1 ms., v.l. kulamba, Senart em. kulattha.

Kuru, m. = Uttara-kuru; see s.v. **dvīpa**.

kuru, nt. (= Skt. Lex. id.), *boiled rice*: Mv i.28.10 (prose) asti kuru (v.l. kurum; n. sg.) asti yvāgū. Senart em. to kūrām, which is Skt.; in i.29.3 he reads kūrō ti loke pretasmim paśya yāva sudurlabhaṃ (note nt. adj.!), but mss. all kuro (except one karo); perh. read kurū, kurum, or even kuro with mss. (o for final u, favored by meter).

kurukuci, var. for **kuṭukucika**, q.v.

Kurukulla(-parvata), n. of a mountain: Sādh 343.11 etc.

Kurukulakā (in a vs, Sādh 354.13, prob. m.c.), or **Kurukullā**, Sādh 343.3 etc., n. of a goddess.

kuruṭu, nt., and **kuruṭāvi** (vv.ll. °ṭuvi, °tāvi, °ṭāpi), nt., two large numbers or ways of calculation (gaṇanā): LV 148.16 (in Calc. only kurutā; only A, Lefm.'s best ms., has both; most mss. om. kuruṭu). In the list cited from this LV passage in Mvy the two forms are **kuṭṭā** and **kuṭṭāvitā**, qq.v.

kuruvinda, m. (Pali °vindaka, a powder for the bath, made from a 'stone', -pāsāna-, acc. to Vin. Comm. 1200.1), a sort of *bath-powder*, acc. to Tib. made of ground lead (zha ñe brdar): Mvy 9291. In Mvy 5981 the same word (m.) certainly means *ruby* as in Skt.; it follows words for *gold* and *silver*. Tib. transliterates, or alternatively renders by zha ñe, *lead* (base metals are named in the sequel); Chin. *tin*.

Kurkuṭārāma (m.; also **Kukku°**, **Kukkuṭāgāra**, qq.v.; = Pali Kukku°), n. of a grove and monastery at