

Pāṭaliputra: Divy 375.7; 381.12; 384.28; 406.20; 423.11; 430.14 ff. (here one ms., D, has Kukku° several times); 434.5 (here text is found only in D, which writes Kukku°).

kurvati, see Chap. 43, s.v. kṛ.

kulamkula, m. (= Pali kolaṃkōla), *one destined to be reborn in several families before liberation*: Mvy 1011 = Tib. rigs nas rigs su skye ba; Dharmas 103 deva-k° manuṣya-k°. One of the stages of a śrāvaka; cf. **ekavīcika**. In corresp. Pali passage AN i.233.15 kolaṃkōlo hoti dve vā tīni vā kulāni saṃdhāvitvā saṃsāritvā dukkhassa antaṃ karoti. See also **kuḷākula**.

[**kulaccha**, is surely only a graphic corruption for kulattha, not a genuine variant for it as Senart assumes on Mv ii.131.9 (-yūṣaṃ, cf. Pali kulatthayūsaṃ MN i.245.19) and 204.19.]

kulajyeṣṭhāpacāyaka, see **apacāyaka**.

kula-dūṣaka, m. (= Pali °saka), in MSV iii.88.4 written °ṣika, *injurer or spoiler of families* (this is a saṃghāvaṣeṣa sin): Mvy 8380; Prāt 485.1; MSV iii.15.22. Corresp. to Pali Vin. iii.184.9 ff.; acc. to 185.1 ff. the 'injury' or 'spoiling' consists in the erring monk's imposing on lay families improper services.

Kulanandana, n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.138.7.

kula-puruṣakeṇa, adv., *at the rate of one man per family*: Mv iii.176.10 (°keṇa tatra śalākāni cāriyanti), 11, 12 (in the first occurrence, only, v.l. °seṇa).

? **kula-baddha**, *consort, wife* (?): (Māyā . . .) Śuddhōdanasya °ddha-kalpena (as Ś.'s wife?) Siddhārtham bodhisattvaṃ janitravatī (q.v.) Gv 439.1.

kulāla, m. (n. pl. °lā; = Pali id.), some bird of prey, associated with grdhra and kāka (as in Pali with gijjha and kāka): Mv i.7.4 °lā ca grdhra ca kākolūkā ca; 11.11. One might identify it with Skt. and Pali kurara, *osprey*; but the latter is not used in Pali in close association with gijjha and kāka. In AMg. defined as a *vulture*, or (another) *kind of bird*.

kulavaka, m. = Skt. kuravaka, a kind of tree: Mv iii.80.1 (vs), with only 1 ms. (the other omits the word).

kula-sulka, nt.: acc. to pw and Jap., *betrothal-price*, paid for a bride to her father: Mvy 6797; no Chin. given; Tib. gñod, *strength* (! but also, in Dict. Cath. Miss., gñod ka, *prix, valeur*).

kula-sāmpreya, adj., substantially = **sāmpreya**, q.v., *appropriate to* (your?, or, a good?) *family*, or *wholesome in* (for) a (good) *family*; of food: Av i.255.2 °yena bhojanena (sc. me prayojanam; said by a pratyekabuddha). Speyer (Index) would em. to kila sām°, very implausibly.

kuḷākula, nt., *the state of a kulamkula*, q.v.: SP 27.8 (vs) kulākulaṃ ca pratipannam (WT °na with ms. K') āsit, *and he had attained the stage of one destined to be reborn in several families* (before enlightenment). (ā = am, § 3.3.)

ku-lābha, m., *slight acquisition* (so Tib.): MSV ii.97.14 ff.

kuḷāyaka, adj., m., *confined to worldly existence*: Divy 562.9 (vs) etac ca dṛṣṭveha parivrajanti, kuḷāyakās te na bhavanti santāḥ; te sarvasaṅgān abhisamprahāya, -na garbhaśayyāṃ punar āvasanti. Prob. from kuḷāya, *cage*, and lit. *caged, confined*; less likely cpd. of kula plus āyaka (Skt. gr.) or *ayaka (cf. Skt. aya).

kulika, adj. (not in Pali, except in aggakulika; see **agra**°), *of good family*: Divy 366.6 eko 'grakulikaputro dvitīyaḥ kulikaputraś ca.

[**kulina**, misprint or corruption for Skt. kulīna, adj.: Gv 526.16 (prose) (sarvajāter adosaḥ . . .) prajāyāṃ kulino (read °ino) bhavati.]

Ḳulīśika, n. of a nāga king: Mmk 18.11 (prose).

Kulīśevāri, n. of a goddess: Sādh 598.17.

kuḷopaka, see **upaka** (1).

kuḷopagata, m., = **kuḷopaka** (cf. **upaga** = **upaka**, with etymologizing adaptation to root upa-gam-, further

adapted here to ppp. -gata), *family associate*, see **-upaka** 1: Av ii.67.9 tasmimś ca gr̥he sthaviro 'niruddhaḥ kulopagataḥ.

[**kuḷopi(yam)**, Mv iii.453.3, mss., see **kalopī**.]

Kuvalayā, n. of a daughter of a dancing-teacher: Av ii.24.8 ff.

Kuvera, as one of the four mahārāja(n), see this.

Kuśa, (1) n. of a king, previous incarnation of the Buddha (in the 7th bhūmi): Mv i.128.13 ff.; (2) = Pali Kusa (hero of Kusa Jātaka); his story is told in Mv twice at great length, Mv ii.433.19 ff. and iii.8.3 ff.; (kuśajātakaṃ samāptam iii.27.21); also MSV i.100.11 ff.; probably referred to (rather than 1 above) in Mvy 3566, in list of cakravartin kings.

kuśaṇḍikā (see BR 5.1313; BHS goes against Aufrecht's em. reported pw 6.300, kuśa-kaṇḍikā), something used for a seat, prob. some kind of reed or grass, or a seat made thereof: Sādh 11.18 pallavoḷpaviṣṭaḥ kuśaṇḍiko-paviṣṭo vā.

Kuśadruma, n. of a brother of Kuśa (2), q.v.: Mv ii.446.12 ff.; 460.18; iii.10.10; 15.4.

Kuśanagara, nt., = **Kuśinagarī**, q.v.

Kuśamālin, m. (= Pali Kusamāli), n. of a mythical sea: Jm 91.24 °li samudro 'yam.

kuśala, nt. (= Pali kusala, synonym of puñña; in Skt. Lex. only, also syn. of puṇya), *good in a moral sense* (not so in Skt. literature), *merit, righteous action*; there are 10 kuśala (= Pali 10 kusala or sila), Mvy 1685, listed 1686-98, = (kuśala) **karmapatha**, q.v. for list. See the next items.

kuśala-pakṣa (m., = Pali kusala-pakkha), *the side of virtue, good morals*: °kṣam pratijāgr̥hīti Av ii.145.2; °kṣam pratijāgr̥hīti MSV i.237.8; in Śikṣ 128.1 (prose) atisaṃlikhito hi kuśalapakṣa-parāṇmukho bhavati, *too severely restricted* (in food), *he becomes averse to the virtuous life* (wrongly Bendall and Rouse). See **saṃlikhita**.

kuśalapuñya, *meritorious deed of virtue*, in Mv i.81.1-2 contrasted with kuśalamūla, but whether the former marks a higher, more developed stage of religious advancement than the latter (as Senart seems to believe), is not clear to me: (ye punar . . .) bodhisattvā avavartikā-tāyāi pariṇāmenti, kin tu khalu teṣāṃ upacita-kuśala-puñyānāṃ prathamā praṇidhir utpadyati, āho svid upacita-kuśalamūlānāṃ iti. The reply, in vss, first says that worship of Buddhas etc. does not suffice. Then (81.16) te yadā vipula-puñya-saṃcayo, bhonti bhāvita-śarira-mānasāḥ; te . . . bodhaye upajānanti mānasam; yam mayā kuśalamūlam arjitaṃ, tena me bhavatu sarvadarśitā; . . . (82.3) yaś ca me kuśalamūla-saṃcayo, so mahā bhavatu sarvaprāṇibhiḥ . . . Is puñya of 81.16 something else than kuśala-puñya of 81.1-2? Both it and kuśala-mūla seem, as far as I can tell, to have the same effect in the verses; no clear answer to the question in the prose has been discovered by me.

kuśala-mūla, nt., usually pl. (= Pali kus°), *root(s) of merit*; Pali has three, alobha, adosa, amoha; the same, with adveṣa = Pali adosa, in Mvy 1936-8; Dharmas 138; two other kinds named separately Mvy 1208-9, abhisamayāntikam ku°, and kṣayañjānalābhikam ku°; a different list of three in Dharmas 15, bodhicittotpāda, āśayaviśuddhi, ahaṃkāra-mamakāra-parityāga; Mvy 7417 avaropita-kuśalamūla, *one who has planted* (see **avaropayati**) *roots of merit*; very many other occurrences, e.g. LV 429.14; Mv (see **kuśala-puñya**) i.134.3; 142.11; Divy 23.18; 65.10; 95.25; Av i.4.2, et passim; often referred to in **praṇidhāna** as basis for making the 'earnest wish'.

kuśala-varta, m., prob. *auspicious procedure or functioning*: Mvy 2738, introductory to Chap. 138 kuśalā-dayaḥ; no Tib., Chin., or Jap. translation; cf. s.v. **varta**, and Pali vatta. Here kuśala has its normal Skt. mg., not that peculiar to Buddh. language.