

the foll. items; cf. AMg. gulagula, gulagulāya, a sound made by elephants; Skt. gulugulita, id., Skt. gulagulāyate, °lā-śabda, Schmidt, Nachträge, of the thunder of clouds), a sound made by serpents: °lena Megh 304.8; °la-śabda 308.18.

gulugulāyati (see under prec.), thunders, roars (of clouds): Mmk 294.12 meghā °yanti.

guluguluyati (see s.v. gulugula), makes a kind of noise, of serpents: °luyanto, pres. pple. Megh 304.19.

(gulma, a kind of fee, perhaps transit fee, fee for pass, or customs fee; occurs in Skt., Kauṭ. Shama Sastri 1st ed. 99.2; 143.4 śulka-vartanyātivāhika-gulma-tara-deya-, see Meyer's transl. 149 n. 1: Divy (Index wrongly wharf-dues) 92.27 na gulma-tarapanyātiyātrā-bhayam; 291.25 aśulkān agulmān muñceyam, and ff.; aśulkenāgulmenātarapanyena Divy 34.13; 501.23; Av i.199.12.)

gulmaka, (1) (cf. Pali maccha-gumba, a lot of fish; AMg. gumma = samūha, Ratnach.), bunch: LV 72.6 (prose) māyā devī tṛṇa-gulmakam api dharanītalād utkṣīpya. In the vs equivalent 75.1 tṛṇasya tūli; **(2)** (= Skt. gulma) division of an army: MSV i.95.20.

gulmalā, sc. lipi, a kind of writing: Mv i.135.7.

Guhagupta, (1) n. of a Bodhisattva: Kv 1.9; Mvy 716 (so also Mironov) = Tib. phug sbas; **(2)** so doubtless read in SP 3.11 for Guhyagupta of both edd., Tib. printed phug spas (both Burnouf's and Kern's transl. Guhagupta), here as one of 'sixteen virtuous men' (**satpuruṣa, q.v.**).

guhati? prob. error for **gūhati, q.v.**

guhā, cave as a residence for Buddhas (or monks): Mv i.54.5 (prose) sapta-ratanamayānām guhānām aṣīti sahasrāṇi Arko rājā adāsi Parvata-nāmasya (sc. Budhasya).

Guhāvāsini, n. of a yakṣiṇī: Mmk 567.11, 21 (here Guhya°); 568.2 (here Guha°); the last two are prose and should certainly be read Guhā°.

guhmita, ppp. (falsely Sktized. form based on Pkt. gumhadi, Śaur., see Sheth, = Skt. gumphayati), strung together: RP 47.3 °tā dharmamālā.

guhya = guhyaka, see next.

Guhyakādhipati (and see **Āguhyakā°**), **Guhyakendra, also twice Guhyādhipati** (otherwise guhya for Skt. guhyaka seems unrecorded; the cpds. in Skt. refer to Kubera), epithets of **Vajrapāni, q.v.:** LV 66.5 . . . mahāyakṣasenāpatayo Guhyakādhipatis ca nāma yakṣakulam yato Vajrapāner utpattis, te . . . ; plainly stated as ep. of Vajrapāni, Guhyakādhi° Mmk 36.2 etc.; Guhyādhi° Mmk 36.6, 21 (both prose; in 21 misprinted Guhyādhi°); Guhyakendra Mmk 548.7. Note that Vajrapāni is also called Yakṣendra (Mmk 25.12) and the like.

Guhyagupta, see Guhagupta.

Guhyasamājatantra, n. of a work publ. as GOS 53 (1931), ed. Bhattacharya; with alternative title Tathāgataguhyaka; but clearly not the work cited in Śikṣ as Tathāgataguhyasūtra, q.v.; see Winternitz, Hist. Ind. Lit. 2.635.

Guhyādhipati, see Guhyakādhi°.

gūtha, nt. (Skt. Lex. m., nt., once in late and prob. artificial use, Schmidt, Nachträge, and in karṇa-g°, m.; see also **gūthaka, gūthodīgalla**), excrement: Mvy 4064 and Mv ii.326.3 gūtham, n. sg.; Śikṣ 57.7 gūtha-; Mmk 60.3 gūtha-prasrāvam utsrjet, so em. Lalou, Iconographie, 27 n. 5, with Tib. for text kuti°; ŚsP 1431.12-13, passage cited Śikṣ 210.14, akṣi-gūtham karṇa-gūtham, n. sg., excretions from the eyes and ears, in ŚsP both times °gūthakam.

-gūthaka, nt. (Skt. m., only karṇa-g°) in akṣi-, karṇa-g°, see s.v. **gūtha.**

gūthodīgalla (m. or nt.; gūtha plus udi°. q.v. or oḍi°?), cesspool: SP 144.10 (prose; cited s.v. **syandanikā**); 148.12 apagatagūthodīgallaṃ (of a Buddhakṣetra), free of cesspools; here ed. says mss. all read gūthodīllaṃ, or gū-

thoḍyaṃ, but Kern, note to Transl., SBE 21.146, quotes the mss. as gūthodīgalla or °gilla; in SP 425.10 (prose) all mss. are said to read gūthodīlla (except one °ila- paripūrṇā. A form of the same word is surely intended by MSV iv.230.8 gūthodīraṃ (n. sg. nt.; so ms.; ed. em. gūthādhāraṃ).

gūhati, gūhayati (perhaps connected with Skt. Gr. gumpha(ya)ti, Pali ogumpheti; see **avagūhayati**), winds (garlands): Mv ii.426.19 mālām gūhayati; 427.4 (prose) mālām guhāhi (impv.; short u!); iii.4.1. mālām . . . gūhasi (impv. in mg.), v.l. guhasi (unmetrical; cf. preceding citation; the short u is prob. erroneous).

grddha (AMg. giddha; semi-MIndic for Skt. grdhra; in Pali aberrantly gijjha), vulture: LV 77.15 (prose), text grdha, prob. intending grddha, the reading of Weller's ms. 1; 249.1 (prose, no v.l.); Mv iii.456.1 (no v.l.); also in the mountain name Grddha-kūṭa (by the side of Grdhra-, also recorded Mv, see Index), Mv i.193.8; ii.257.6; iii.197.12, 15; 224.1.

grddhi, f. (= Pali giddhi), greed, eager desire: Mvy 2226; Śikṣ 39.15 (not 'for grdhyam' as Bendall's note suggests); 137.4; Bbh 129.19; AsP 92.2; Jm 136.9.

grdhrīṇī (for Skt. grdhri; formed to grdhra as yakṣiṇī to yakṣa), female vulture: MSV ii.35.7 (prose).

grhatara, nt. (compv. to Skt. grha; cf. Renou, Gr. sct. 237), superior house, the comp. suffix prob. complimentary; or possibly something like a house (like aśvatara, mule): LV 59.19 śuddhodanena manuṣyātikrāntam divyā-samprāptam (surpassing human but not equalling divine workmanship) grhataram pratisamskāritam abhūt (for Māyā).

grhapati (= Pali gahapati), lit. householder, in °tiratna, as one of the 7 'jewels' of a cakravartin: LV 14.5; Mv i.49.4; 193.17, etc., see the lists s.v. **ratna** (3). The function of the grhapati-ratna is to discern the location of hidden treasures by means of the divya-caḅṣus which he possesses, and bring those of them which are ownerless (asvāmika) into the possession of the king: LV 17.17-22; substantially the same statement in Pali, DN ii.176.7 ff. For this reason, no doubt, PTSD s.v. ratna translates gahapati by *treasurer*; but there is no clear evidence that he had precisely the functions which we should associate with that title. In Pali a gahapati (see PTSD s.v.) is, to be sure, often associated with setthi = śreṣṭhin; the Pali word is often rendered *treasurer*, but perhaps *capitalist* would be better (orig. *guild-leader*).

grhapatika (= °pati, plus -ka; = Pali gaha°, householder, in cpd. brāhmaṇa-gr° (= Pali brāhmaṇa-ga°), brahmans and . . . : Mv iii.317.6, 10; 318.13; 441.21; Śikṣ 38.2.

grhāvāsa, m. (= Pali gharāvāsa; cf. Skt. grha-vāsa), living at home, in the householder's state, contrasted with ascetic life: RP 12.16 (prose), where Finot em. grha°; Jm 181.21 (mss.; Kern em. grha°); Mv iii.50.12, text grhā°, to be sure with v.l. grha°. Pali seems to support grhā° adequately, tho elsewhere (e. g. Mv ii.69.1; 117.19) the regular Skt. grha° occurs.

[grhīṇa, RP 29.11 (vs), taken by Finot, p. X, line 5, as n. sg. = Skt. grhī; I think we should emend to grhī na. Read: grddho grhī na tathā kāmair yādṛṣe pravrajitva te grddhāḥ, a householder is not so eager for pleasures as they are eager, after becoming monks (said of wicked and degenerate monks).]

grhitaka (Skt. grhita plus specifying ka, § 22.39), the one that has been caught, taken: Mv ii.179.9; Mmk 82.25-26.

grhṇana (nt.; nom. act. to grhṇati with suffix ana), act of taking, grasping: Mmk 118.17 śodhana-vedhana-grhṇana-virecanādini karmāṇi.

geya, nt. (= Pali geyya), the second in the traditional Pali-BHS list of nine (in Mvy twelve) types of Buddhist