

(subst.) *break, crack, fissure, or broken place*: tenāsmiṃ stūpe caṭita-sphuṭitakāni prādurbhūtāni Divy 23.6, here seemingly dvandva cpd., *fissures and breaks appeared in the stūpa*. See next.

**caṭitaka**, nt. (= prec., as subst.), *break, fissure*: tasmiṃ stūpe caṭitakāni prādurbhūtāni Divy 22.24, *in that stūpa breaks appeared*.

**Caṇḍaka**, n. of a yakṣa: Māy 77.

**Caṇḍa-giri**, Mv iii.130.4 (prose), or **Canda-parvata**, 133.12 (vs), n. of a mountain.

**Caṇḍa-girika**, the fierce *Girika* (q.v.): Divy 374.17 ff.

**Caṇḍa-parvata**, see **Caṇḍa-giri**.

**Caṇḍamahāroṣaṇa**, acc. to Bhattacharya, GOS 26 p. viii, n. of a Bodhisattva, 'the principal figure in the Tantra of that name': Sādh 171.15, 172.2 etc. Is he not another name for, or form of, Mañjuśrī? His sādhanas follow those of the latter in Sādh; both have the name or epithet **Pañcavīra** (read °cīra)-**kumāra**, q.v. He is in any case an angry personage.

**caṇḍamṛga**, a fierce *beast of prey* (so Tib. on Mvy): MSV ii.14.2; fig. of a man: Mvy 2958.

**Caṇḍa-vajrapāni**, the fierce *V.*, a form of **Vajrapāni**, with epithet mahāyākṣasenāpati: ŚsP 2.2.

**Caṇḍā** (in Skt., like **Caṇḍikā** and (Lex.) **Caṇḍālikā**, names of deities identified with Durgā), n. of a yakṣiṇī: Suv 163.1 (with **Caṇḍikā** and **Caṇḍālikā**); n. of a rākṣasi, Māy 243.30, 34.

**Caṇḍākṣī**, n. of a yogiṇī: Sādh 427.3.

**caṇḍālaka** (= Skt. °la), an *oultaste, caṇḍāla*: (listed among enemies of birds) Mv ii.251.5 (prose; Senart em. cāṇḍ°).

**Caṇḍālikā** (cf. s.v. **Caṇḍā**), n. of a yakṣiṇī: Suv 163.1.

**Caṇḍālinī**, n. of a yogiṇī: Sādh 446.20 (vs).

**Caṇḍāli**, n. of a yogiṇī: Sādh 443.16, et alibi; n. of a rākṣasi, Māy 243.34.

**Caṇḍikā** (cf. s.v. **Caṇḍā**), n. of a yakṣiṇī: Suv 163.1. **catuḥkarna**, adj. (Pali catu(k)kaṇṇa), *four-cornered, square or rectangular*: (of hells) Mv iii.454.11 (= Pali catukkaṇṇā Jāt. v.266.19); in same vs i.9.12 catuḥkalā, prob. corruption, but acc. to P. Mus, La Lumière des six voies 94 ff., supported by a Tib. correspondent and to be adopted in Mv (with same mg., carrés).

? **catuḥkala**, see prec.

**catutha** (m.c. for MIndic catuttha, Skt. caturtha), fourth: Dbh.g. 16(352).8 (vs; no v.l.; this form not recorded in MIndic).

[**catuṣ-āṅga**, m. (otherwise ep. of an army, *having the four parts*), *having a fourfold (army)*, ep. of a cakravartin: LV 101.13; 136.16 (both prose); but in the same cliché Mv has **cātu(r)dvīpa**, q.v., and Pali cātūranta, DN i.88.33; our word is a malformation; Tib. mthaḥ bzhi las (rnam par rgyal ba) suggests cātūranta(-vijitavānt), cpd., as the true reading; or possibly **cātūrantaṃ** (see this) vijit°. See **vijitavānt**.]

**Caturaṅgabala**, n. of an ancient king: Mv i.117.3.

**caturaśrita** (denom. ppp. to Skt. cāturaśra), *squared, made square*: maṇḍalapramāṇam ity uktah samantāc caturaśritam, caturdvāram ... Mmk 526.13 (vs).

**caturasraka**, nt. (cf. Skt. caturaśrikā, Kauṣ.—see Schmidt, Nachträge, and J. J. Meyer, Index; acc. to Meyer a *square shawl* [or a *blanket*] used as protection against cold), prob. a *square blanket* or *shawl*, one of the appointments of monks' quarters: vṛṣi-kocava (so read, see s.v.)-bimbopadhāna-caturasraka-śatāni (things furnished to monks) Divy 40.11; 550.16; 553.3, 10; caturasrakam Mvy 8992, rendered in Tib., Chin., Jap. literally, *square*; **bimbopadhāna** and **vṛṣikā** (or vṛṣ°, = Divy vṛṣi) occur in the same vicinity, and **kocavaka** not far away (8982).

**Caturasravadana** (mss. °dara), n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.138.2.

**caturahika**, adj. (to Skt. °aha), *pertaining to four days*: °kam pañcāhikam śālim Mv i.343.16, 17. Mss. caturāhika (or catur°); perh. read so.

**caturāśīti** (= Pali °sīti, AMg. caurāsiim, Pischel 446; see § 19.35), *eighty-four*: in prose, Mv iii.450.13 (v.l. °aśīti); Gv 389.16 (note in 22 below °aśīti); in vs (could be m.c.) Mv i.119.5; 216.10; cf. also (vs) catvāri āśīti, *eighty-four*, Dbh.g. 44(70).25.

**caturguṇam**, adv. (= Pali catu[g]g°, (so as to be) *folded in four* (thicknesses), of the outer robe: Divy 77.3 (MW tied with 4 strings); MPS 30.5, 7 (in 7 ed. em. °guṇa uttarāsaṅgaḥ, but ms. °ṇam, adv.). Cf. **gaṇa-guṇa**.

(**caturdikka**, acc. pl. °kām Śikṣ 26.16, called by Bendall a 'new form'; but it is recorded in Kathās., BṚ 3.637 s.v. 2 diś, and [°kam, adv.] 5.1407.)

**caturdvīpaka-cakravartin**, a *universal monarch of the highest rank, who rules over the 'four continents'*: SP 6.4; 20.6. See s.v.v. **balacakravartin**, **maṇḍalin**; cf. next, and **catur°**.

**caturdvīpeśvara** (cf. **caturdvīpeśvara**), with cakravartin, = prec.: °śvarāś cakravartinah Śikṣ 175.10 (prose); sa cakravarti caturdvīpa-īśvaro (so Lefm. em., m.c., for °peśvariko of all mss.) LV 211.6 (vs).

**Caturdharmaka-sūtra**, n. of a work: Śikṣ 41.7; 160.4.

**caturmahāpatha** (m.; = Pali catu-ma°; cf. Skt. catuṣpatha and mahāpatha), *crossing of four main roads*: catuḥmahāpathe (v.l. caturma°) sthitvā Mv i.301.19 (in vs form of the same catuṣpathe, 303.18); caturmahāpathe ii.177.20; 178.1; °thāto, abl., 178.2.

**caturmahārājakāyika**, adj. with deva or deva-putra, = next and (the more usual) **cātur°**, *belonging to the group of the four 'World-Guardians'* (a class of gods, see **cāturmahārājika**): Mv i.212.15 = ii.16.3; iii.223.9; 319.13; LV 366.11; 441.15; read so with best mss., supported by Tib., in LV 367.4 for text mahārājakāyika. Some of these prose.

**caturmahārājika**, adj. (in Pali also sometimes ca°, oftener cā°, acc. to PTSD), = prec. and (much oftener) **cāturmahārājika**, q.v.: Mv i.30.16, 17; 40.15; ii.348.16; Divy 568.24; all these are prose.

? **caturya**, m. (= Skt. cāturya, nt.), *cleverness, strategem, trick*: in Mv iii.74.2 (prose) read with v.l. eṣo caturyo (Senart ca tujyo, see **tujyo**) kāryo. (Or read cāturyo? Pali only cāturiya; in Vv.41.2 read with PTSD ca turiyagaṇā, supported by comm.)

**Catuḥśāila**, n. of a mountain: Māy 254.2.

**catuṣka-nipāta** (= Pali catukka-ni°), n. of a section of the Ekottarikāgama: MSV i.45.19.

**catuṣkumbhikā** (cf. Pali catu-kuṇḍika, adj., *going on all fours*; explained Pv. comm. 181.9; this and the BHS form are certainly based on a common orig., one or the other, or both, being modified by some analogical or blending influence), *way of crawling on all fours*: °kayā sarpati Mvy 9311; so Tib. rkañ lag bzhis phyē ba (with varr.), *crawling by the four feet-and-hands*.

**catuṣkoṭikā** (see also **cātuṣkoṭika**, °kā; Skt. koṭi, *alternative*), a *set of four alternative propositions* (see Suzuki, Studies in Lañk., 116 n. 2), viz. that something is, is not, both is and is not, neither is nor is not: Lañk 122.4-8, defined 5-8 ekatvānyatvobhayanobhayāstināstinitānityarahitāṃ °kām iti vadāmi, etayā °kayā ... rahitāḥ sarvadharmā ity ucyaṭe.

**catuṣpādaka**, f. °ikā, adj. (= Skt. °pada plus -ka; see also °pādaka, and **cātuṣpada**, °pāda, °padaka), *consisting of four pādas or metrical units*, ep. of gāthā: Mvy 6350; Divy 505.3 (both prose).

**Catuṣparśadasūtra**, n. of a work: Karmav 161.20. Seems to correspond to Pali AN ii.8 (Book 4, section 7); cf. Lévi's notes.

**catuṣpādika**, f. °ikā, adj. (= Pali catu(p)pādikā