

anusmarā 178.5; pūrvacarim carantaḥ 219.13; ṣaḍvarṣāni caritva duṣkaracarim 276.1; bodhicari sarva (n. sg.) 341.2; svacari viśuddhacari pāragatā 360.3; nigadottamāṃ carim RP 9.6; uttamacarim prakāśaya 9.14; cari buddha-sutānāṃ Śikṣ 2.16; carīṣāmy amitāṃ carim 13.19; cari (acc.) samanta-bhadrām Gv 57.17-18; purimacarim pariśuddha ācaritvā Sukh 23.14; śilacarim Bhad 17; bodhicarim 22, 26, 28.

carita (nt.), (mathematical) operation, calculation, problem (in mathematics): (śākyakumāraśatāny . . .) apūrvacaritaṃ samuddiśanti sma, bodhisattvaś cāsammūḍho nikṣipati sma LV 147.1, . . . proposed an unheard-of (mathematical) problem . . . Tib. rtsis, calculation. See also **dharma-carita**.

caritavānt = **caritāvīn**, q.v.: bodhisattvacaryāṃ ca caritavātāṃ protsāhanārtham Laṅk 241.3, and to *investigate those who have pursued the course of the Bodhisattvas*.

caritāvīn, adj. and quasi-pple. (§ 22.51; cf. **caritavānt**), having followed the (true religious) course (sc., normally, of Bodhisattvas; see s.v. **cari**): bodhisattvacaryā-caritāvīnaḥ (n. pl.) Laṅk 120.16; dārako 'smin dharmaparyāye caritāvī (only two mss.; most mss. caritavān) SP 464.1 (prose), pursued the religious course in (studying) this dh°; bahubuddhaśatasahasra-caritāvīno (n. pl.) SP 180.9 having pursued the course of (under?) many hundreds of thousands of Buddhas; text not certain in Mv ii.218.14, Senart, vāyam pi ugratapacirṇa-(v.l. °tirṇam) -caritāvīno (mss. °tāvīna), we have followed the right religious course in that we have pursued (? cirṇa) severe austerities (a forest ascetic speaks); in absolute use, without dependent noun, caritāvīno hi te bhikṣavaḥ LV 404.19, for these monks have pursued the (true religious) course.

carima, adj. (§ 22.16; = Pali id., Skt. carama), last, final: SP 222.2; 229.6 °masmi kāle, cf. below; Mv i.4.3; ii.8.10 (in parallel i.204.15 carama); 438.14; carimakāle, at the last hour (of death), Mv ii.174.5; RP 31.13; 32.4, 5.

carimaka, f. °ikā, adj. (= Pali id.) = prec., last: °mikāyāṃ Vaj. in Hoernle MR 187.8 (omitted in ed. of Vaj 35.4).

cariyā = Pali id., Skt. caryā, BHS usually **cari**, q.v.: paśyāma sattvacariyā yathā jage LV 367.12 (vs), we see the course of conduct of creatures as it is in the world; so read, as cpd. (Lefm. sattvā caryiā), with Tib. ḥgro baḥi spyod; caryiāṃ jīnasutasya Gv 1.23 (vs); caryiāya (loc.) sthīhitvā Bhad 45.

cari, see **cari**.

[**care**, acc. to Senart ii note 537 interjection ('Va!') in Mv ii.214.10 (prose) tam care ekaṃ satyaṃ pratīśruṇāmi, addressed by the penitent king to Śyāma(ka) whom he has accidentally shot; evidently understanding 2 sg. opt. (or impv.) of car-. But the division ca re, rejected by Senart, or c' are, is surely to be adopted; in Pali even re seems sometimes used without derogatory implication, and are is so used even in Skt.].

Carendra, n. of a yakṣa: Sādh 560.15; 561.9.

? **carcara**, adj. (cf. Skt. Lex. carcari, curly hair, which BR take to be an error for varvari or barb°), curly (of hair): ardha-carcara-keśāṃ Sādh 310.12 (vs), with half-curly (partly curly) hair; ardha-carcara-bhrṅgāṅga-śrīmat (? text śrisat)-keśair alamkṛtām 332.7 (vs). In the latter passage, to be sure, there is a v.l. °varvara°, supporting BR's suggestion; in the first the only v.l. is candana in a single ms.

carci (-gātra), adj. (unrecorded; cf. root carc, injure, Dhātup.), (having) injured or defective (limbs): na ca andha-kāra-vadhīrā na pi carci-gātrā, na ca raudra khañjā atha cāṭaka (q.v.) prekṣāniyā Gv 214.22(-23; vs).

carpaṭa (m. or nt.; Skt. Lex. id.), flat of the hand: so read with WT, supported by Tib. thal mo, for KN vāpy-atha (-maṇḍakā) SP 52.1 (cited Śikṣ 93.12), read carpaṭa-maṇḍukā; see the passage, s.v. maṇḍuka.

carpaṭaka, nt. (possibly cf. AMg. cappaḍaga, acc. to Sheth = kāṣṭha-yantra-viśeṣa?), peg (or rack? so the Chin. is interpreted; Tib. and Jap. wooden peg) for hanging clothes: Mvy 9037 = Tib. gdañ bu.

carpaṭikā (Skt. Lex., Trik., °ti), a flat cake: ye . . . gandhā avāśiṣyante °kāṃ kṛtvā pratidivasam śoṣayati MSV ii.60.4 (Tib. re lur byas nas; I cannot find re lur). Cf. Turner, Nep. Dict. s.v. capāti (?).

carma-caṭaka, m. (Skt. Lex. have corresp. fem. forms, °kā etc.), bat (the animal): Mvy 4914 (so Tib., pha lbañ). (Lit. 'leather-sparrow'.)

caryā (Skt.) = **cari**, q.v., used like that form (regularly in prose, but also in verses) esp. of the course of conduct of Bodhisattvas, which has four aspects or stages: catvārimāni bodhisattvānāṃ bodhisattvacaryāni Mv i.1.2, listed in 3 as prakṛti-caryā, prañidhāna-c°, anuloma-c°, anivartana-c° (cf. Senart i p. xxi); same list, called catarāḥ . . . bodhisattvacaryāḥ i.46.6; they are discussed in the following 46.8 ff. (prakṛti-c° 46.8-47.11; prañidhi-c° 47.12-63.10; anuloma- and avivarta-c°, very briefly, 63.11-14); they seem to be aspects, or possibly successive stages, of the Bodhisattva's long course of development; prakṛti- refers to his original, basic endowment; prañidhāna- ('dhi-) to his vows to attain enlightenment; anuloma- (also ānulomikī, see s.v. ānulomika) alludes to his progressive approach to the goal, and anivartana- (avivarta-) refers to the point at which it becomes impossible for him to backslide. We also find bodhicaryā(ṇi, with nt. ending, as above) Mv i.252.4, °ryām ii.341.1 (both of these vss), and duṣkara-caryām ii.241.4 (prose), parallel to bodhi-cari and duṣkara-cari. See further **arthacaryā**, **dharma-caryā**.

Caryākārā, n. of a kṣatriyā: Av ii.9.7 (ms.; Speyer em. Varṣākārā, with Kalpadrumāv.; neither seems known elsewhere, and ms. reading makes good sense).

Caryāgata, n. of a Bodhisattva: Gv 443.4.

caryāpratipatti-bhūmi, third of six bodhisattva-bhūmi: Bbh 84.25, or fourth of seven, 367.4.

cal-, in various derivatives substituted for regular car-, esp. in Laṅk; see **anucālin**, **antaścālin**, **vicāлана**. **Calakalpaka** (corresp. to Pali Allakappaka), adj., of next: °kā Bulakāś Calakalpāyāṃ . . . MPS 51.11.

Calakalpā (Pali Allakappa, m. or nt.), n. of a city; see prec.

calatthā (f.? Kyoto ed. °tthāh, n. pl.? but Mironov °tthā; v.l. in both samcal°), manger: Mvy 5607; so Tib. bres, and Chin.

calana (m. or nt.; only Mmk 63.2), **calanika**, m. (so also Mironov; only Mvy 5853), **calanika**, f. (cf. Skt. calanaka, once calanī, pw, and AMg. calaniā, defined as a waist-cloth used by a nun, Ratnach.), short trousers (so Tib. on Mvy, dor thun): Mvy 5853 °nikaḥ; otherwise only in Mmk; nila-(om. 63.2, 8)-paṭṭa-calanikā-(63.2 calana)-nivasta (75.15 nivasita), clothed in short trousers of (blue) cloth, Mmk 63.2, 8; 75.15, 21, 23; 305.4, 7 (all prose); said of Bodhisattvas, all male; Lalou, Iconographie 33 et alibi, renders the word in all these passages by *vêtement(s) flottant(s)*, which misses the true meaning.

Calamakuta, n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.137.3. **calu-śiras**, see **vattu-ś°**.

cavati (= Pali id., Skt. and BHS. cyavati, § 2.8), falls (to a lower existence): cavitvā Mv iii.42.18; 43.10, 14; so Senart, v.l. each time cya°. Cf. **cuti**.

cākrika, m. (= AMg. cakkia, °iya), disc-bearer, a royal officer: Mvy 3733 (so also Mironov without v.l.; BR cite **cakrika**, which Kyoto ed. Index gives as a var.). **cākṣuṣya**, adj. (= Skt. cakṣ°, cf. cākṣuṣa; Pali cakkhussa), good for the eyes: MSV iv.210.5.

? **cāṭaka**, read prob. **cāṭuka** (= Skt. cāṭu, and once cāṭuka, which in the passage cited in BR may be an adj.; in Rājat. 1.213, cited in pw s.v. cāṭu, for cāṭusit- read