

paryanta, 'at the end', inferior, and then a-pa°, not inferior. But aparyanta also occurs in its Skt. mg. of *limitless*; see e. g. aparyanta-tvāt LV 180.1, because of the *limitlessness*. **paryantaka**, adj. (to Skt. paryanta plus -ka), of the border, frontier: °kāḥ kottarājās LV 94.16 (vs). Cf. also next.

paryantika (or °taka?; Pali, see below), f. °tikā, ifc. (Bhvr.?), having . . . as its limit, ending in, limited to: kāya-°tikām vedanām Av ii.193.3, and jivita-°tikām ve° 4, = Pali SN ii.83.1 ff. kāya-pariyantikam vedanam and jivita-par° (acc. sg.); these, like the Av forms, might be fems. to °taka, but in Vism. i.69.17 ff. occur masc. forms (bhojana-)pariyantikō etc.

paryantikṛta, ppp. (to °ti-karoti, from Skt. °ta plus karoti), ended: Divy 97.19; 236.18; Sukh 14.3.

-paryaya (m.; seemingly = paryāya, q.v., which perh. read?), course, regular procedure: ifc. Bhvr. in avi-parita-paryayo (v.l. °pratyayā) śāstuh śāsane Mv iii.254.11 (prose), having (adopted) an unreverting course in the Teacher's teaching, said of one who has realized the śrotā-pattiphala.

paryavagāhayati or °heti, and ppp. °gāḍha (= Pali pariyogāhati and °heti, ppp. gāḥa), examines, investigates, penetrates intellectually: ger. a-paryavagāhitvā Mv iii.153.2; 167.5; °hetvā 165.11; 170.7 (mss.); ppp. in °gāḍha-dharma(n) = Pali °ogāḥa-dhamma: °mā (n. sg. m.) Av i.233.5; ii.194.9 (em.); MSV ii.46.17; stem °ma-, Waldschmidt, Kl. Skt. Texte 4,111.12 and 143.5.

paryavadāta, ppp. (to pary-ava-dā-, purify, recorded only in the foll. and in caus. forms chiefly with -dap- in Pali, except °dāta rarely in Skt., Kād., BR 7.1752, 1768), completely purified: exceptionally in the sense of educated, nānāpanyaparikṣāsu °dātaḥ sarvaśāstrāññāḥ Divy 100.4; otherwise noted only following pariśuddha, one or the other sometimes preceded by ekānta- in comp.: °ddham °dātāṃ brahmacariyaṃ LV 3.9; Mv ii.117.17; ii.140.3; iii.50.11; 214.16; Av i.211.12; RP 2.14; Mvy 1289; of citta, Mv ii.132.14; Mvy 829 (su-pary°); misc., LV 405.8 ff.; Mv ii.163.4 ff.; iii.325.15.

paryavadāna (nt.; to prec.), complete purification: tat sarvaṃ tejasā °nam agacchat LV 18.18; sarvakuśaladharmā-paryavadāna-karaṇa-tayā Gv 494.19.

paryavadāpaka(-tva), nt.; = Pali pariyodāpaka), (state of) completely purifying: °tvāt Bbh 91.22.

paryavadāpana (nt.; to next; Pali pariyodapana), complete purification: °nāya Dbh 3.28; sarvadharmamukha-°nāya Gv 492.20.

paryavadāpayati (Pali pariyodapeti; see prec. items and next), purifies completely: °payati Bbh 363.19; (dharma-paryāyam . . .) °payan (pres. pple.) SP 465.5; gḍve., dharmamukhāni °dāpayitavyāni Gv 460.10; ppp. °pita, Dbh 98.4; with suffix -tā, su-paryavadāpita-tayā Gv 391.15, because of being well purified.

paryavadāpayitar (to prec.), one who purifies completely: svasya vādasya °tāro Divy 202.13.

paryavanaddha, ppp. (Skt. Gr. only; cf. next two; = Pali pariyanaddha), covered, overgrown, concealed, beset; rarely in a good sense: (bhūmipradeśam) Divy 120.3, covered with useful grain; almost always in bad sense (so in Pali, DN i.246.23); Mvy 2140 = Tib. yoṅs su dkris pa (enwrapped, esp. ensnared, as in sin); -timira-pātala-paryava° (often °ddha-nayana, or -netra) LV 104.21; Divy 125.2; Av i.17.2; Śikṣ 192.2; KP 84.4; avidyāndakośa-pātala-pary° Dbh 44.7; Śikṣ 288.8 (°kośa°); mātsaryapary° Gv 319.9; Śikṣ 11.2.

paryavanahati (cf. Pali pariyanandhati; Skt. regularly nahyati, Mbh. also nahet, but with pary-ava- only as stated in prec.), grows over, covers: śālisya kaṇo ca tuṣo ca paryavanahe (aor.) Mv i.346.2.

paryavanāha, m. (= Pali pariyanāha, or °naha DN i.246.16 = nīvaraṇa; cf. prec. items), growing over, covering

(only in bad senses): -timira-pātala-paryav° SP 77.6, 11 (see paryavanaddha); in Gv 401.10 (because of the even and well-spaced teeth of the mahāpuruṣa, as he eats food: nābhūt . . .) paryavanāho vā (follows abhiṣyanda, q.v.; precedes abhiṣajjana or atisarjana, qq.v.), app. some pathological condition of the teeth, growing over, covering (with remnants of food? with tartar, or decay, caries?). One might think of impacted teeth which fail to grow out, except that the whole list of non-existent defects seems modified by asyāharam paribhūñjanasya.

paryavarodha, m., obstruction: Mvy 7381 = Tib. yoṅs su ḥdzin pa, or ḥgag pa, bgag pa. Neither this nor any form or deriv. of pary-ava-rudh- is recorded elsewhere.

paryavasthāna, nt. (once m., Divy 458.14; seems = Pali pariyuṭṭhāna in mg. 1, but see BHS pariyuṭṭhāna), (1) (state of) possession (by vice or depravity; cf. AbhidhK. LaV-P. v.1, n. 4, where it is shown that some schools equated this with kleśa and anuśaya): nānā-dṛṣṭy-anuśaya-°na-kleśa-prasamāna-kuśalaḥ (of a Bodhisattva) Mvy 862 (= Tib. kun nas dkris pa, complete wrapping up, ensnaring); °nam (erroneous var. paryupasth°) Mvy 2139 (Tib. id.), follows upakleśa; -anuśaya-parya° Gv 387.4, see s.v. anuśaya; kāma-chanda-°na-duḥkhitānām sattvānām Bbh 145.8 f.; a longer list of vices in cpd. ending °na-duḥkhitānām sattvānām 10; -anuśayopakleśa-°nānām Bbh 202.20; kleśa-°nam anuśayo vā Bbh 388.8; raktānām rāga-°nam vigacchati Bbh 76.3; tasyā yad rāga-°nam tad vigatam, dveṣa-°nam utpannam Divy 520.9-10, possession by passion (desire) disappeared, and possession by loathing arose; niṣparyavasthāna-jñāna- Śikṣ 24.7, acc. to note in Transl. = Tib. yoṅs su dkris pa (obscuraton, instead of dkris pa, above, enwrapping), knowledge that is free from possession (by vice, impurity); (2) more particularly cpd. with krodha, possession by anger: krodha-°na Bbh 158.11 (Tib. as in Mvy above); Divy 186.9; Av ii.128.4-5; °nena paryavasthitaḥ Bbh 149.17 (Tib. as in Mvy above, for both noun and ppp.); cf. krodha-paryavasthita, under next; (3) hence, more specifically, without expression of krodha, anger (cf., with a different implication, Eng. possessed, orig. sc. by an evil spirit): tena tivreṇa °nena kharavakkama niścāritam Divy 54.20 and, yadāśya °nam vigatam 23; tivreṇa ca °nena śirasi mallakena prahāro dattaḥ Divy 177.8; tivreṇa °nena paryavasthitaḥ Divy 185.29; tivre-°na-paryavasthito 'yam Śikṣ 58.10; °no vigataḥ (m.l.) Divy 458.14, his anger departed, tato vigata-°naḥ (Bhvr.) kathayati 15; °nam Divy 521.2. Cf. next.

paryavasthita, ppp. (cf. Pali pariyuṭṭhita, but it is not clear that Pali shows the senses here recorded, corresponding to paryavasthāna 2 and 3), orig. possessed, but specifically by anger: krodha-pary° Divy 565.19, and see others s.v. °sthāna 2; alone, without krodha (see also s.v. °sthāna 3), or without even paryavasthāna, angry, enraged: Divy 54.22 (cf. °sthāna 54.20, 23); 180.1; 191.29; 520.27; 530.18, 20; 574.1.

paryavāpti (f.; n. act. to next; corresp. to Pali pariyatti = paryāpti, not used in this sense in Skt.), mastery, comprehension (of a text): (dharma-paryāyasya . . .) °āptaye (text wrongly paryāvāptaye) Sukh 72.4; vācanāya paryāvāptaye AsP 460.16 (cf. vācayati with paryāvāpnoti).

paryavāpnoti (used like paryāpnoti, q.v., paryā-puṇati, which = Pali pariyāpuṇāti; Pali records no pariyāvāp°; cf. prec.), masters, understands (words, a speech, a text, learning): often follows parallel form of Skt. vācayati, so, vācayed vā °pnuyād vā SP 226.4; vācaya °pnuhi Divy 613.27 (vidyām); vācayīṣyanti °āpsyanti Kv 61.10; Vaj 28.14; 30.17; Sukh 73.2; vācayitavyā . . . paryāvāptavyā AsP 461.15; likhiṣyanti yāvat °āpsyanti Śikṣ 49.11; °pnoti (dharmān) Dbh 79.18; following udgrhya (or in Divy 18.18 grhya), paryāvāpya Divy 18.12, 18; 207.27; Samādh 8.15; Karmav 28.12 (bhagavatā