

abandoning; and Pali piṭṭhito karoti is used in the lit. sense, *turns one's back on*, Jāt. i.71.23), (1) in Divy 326.9 pṛṣṭhībūtāḥ, and in 11 avapṛṣṭhikṛtāḥ, both seem to have the mg. suggested by Pali vipiṭṭhikatvā(na), above: (made) *averse, turned away* (from worldly things); see the passage cited s.v. *Maitriya*. In Mvy 2590, also, pṛṣṭhībhavati may have this mg., *becomes averse* (followed by *kelāyita*, q.v., in a chapter headed 'synonyms of nīṣṛjā'); but the two Tib. renderings are not clear; pw 7.359 understands this as belonging to (2); of course pw's assumption that the 'correct reading' is piṣṭi° is wrong; (2) *becomes depressed* (= *vipṛṣṭhībhavati*, q.v.), orig. doubtless *turns one's back* as a sign of unhappiness: *cittam nāvālyate na samlyate na pṛṣṭhībhavati* AsP 320.17 (prose).

pṛhā (semi-MIndic = Skt. sprhā), *longing*: Śikṣ 195.8 (vs, from Samādh).

pe (= Pali id.), abbreviation for **peyālam**, q.v.: Śikṣ 53.15; 55.18, etc.

peja, m. (sg. or pl.; MIndic for Skt. peya, Mvy 5701; cf. Pkt. pejja, and see **peyya**), *broth*: pejaḥ Mvy 5702 (Mironov pejāḥ, n. pl., *peja* in Index; BR cites pejā) = Tib. thug pa, as for peya 5701.

(**peyā**, in the *uddāna* MSV i.66.4, is not the n. of a city like most other words in it, but refers to the peyā of i.68.21 ff.)

peyāla, prob. orig. m., see **cakra-peyāla**; also seemingly nt.; regularly **lam**, prob. acc. adverb, rarely **lena**, instr. (see also 2 **piyāla** and **pe**; = Pali peyālam; presumably MIndic for Skt. paryāya, adverbial acc.), *et cetera*, indicating abbreviation, usually but not always of a passage previously cited in the text, and often but not always with implication that the full text is supposed to be recited: SP 174.6 (only in 2 mss.); LV 247.13 (iti sarvaṃ lam); 349.4; 418.7, 8, 9; Mvy 5435; Mv iii.219.10; 220.2; Śikṣ 6.2; 15.16; Bbh 19.8; 146.13; AsP 87.11; Mnk 94.13; lam vistareṇa kartavyaṃ Mmk 61.16; 107.10; lam yāvat Mv iii.202.11; 203.6; LV 150.15; 161.7; 248.4; 255.16; 397.14; pūrvavad eva peyālam yāvad LV 417.22; 418.1 (but here and in lines 7, 8 read prob. peyālaḥ with best mss.); (note in the same mg., without peyālam, sarvaṃ pūrvavad yāvad LV 417.21; pūrvavad yāvad LV 403.19; 418.4, 5; sarvaṃ pūrvavat LV 409.3; yāvad, alone, LV 403.20; sarvaṃ yāvad 418.3.) instr. peyālena, noted only in evaṃ lena kartavyaṃ AsP 109.11; 159.9; used where the passage has not occurred before in the text in question, but where presumably its sense is regarded as well-known or obvious, like Eng. *et cetera*, SP 424.8, perhaps with connotation *in short, in a word*; so in LV 295.21 (vs), the opening words of a series of stanzas, peyālam eṣa, *this is the story in brief*; similarly LV 314.21 (prose), beginning a résumé of a prec. series of stanzas, peyālam, evaṃ, *in brief, thus . . .*; in Divy 103.1-2 (prose) read with mss. Triṣaṅku-peyālam, that is, *Triṣaṅku* etc. (the name that is understood with T. is not found in Divy until 106.24 ff.).

peyya (m.? cf. Pali id., Skt. peya, and **peja**), *beverage, or broth* (the latter, Tib. thug pa, given for peyaḥ Mvy 5701); Av i.3.11 (in cpd.).

(**pela**, m., *testicle*: Mvy 4002; so in Skt., Schmidt, Nachträge.)

? **pelalaka**, see **śelālaka**.

? **pelavaka**, m. (mss. pelacaka, palavaka), in Mv ii.161.2, see passage quoted s.v. **anuśrotam**. Senart assumes P. as proper name of a horse; it might as well be a common noun, *horse* (cf. pelin, *horse* acc. to Wilson); but the whole passage, esp. this word, is doubtful and likely to be corrupt.

pelā (1) (= Pali pelā, *basket*, also *chest, box*, see **phelā**; = Skt. peḍā, *basket*), *basket*: pelāyāṃ, loc., Mv i.92.4 (vs); pelāya, loc., ii.245.2 (vs), here for carrying flowers; (2) a high number (= **pelu**, **phela**, qq.v.): Gv 106.11.

? **pelāṅka**, m., in akṣi-pe°, acc. to Tib. (mig gi hbras bu) *pupil of the eye*: MSV ii.37.2 (corrupt?).

Peliyakṣa (= Pali Piliyakkha), n. of a king of Benares, in the *Syāmaka Jātaka*: Mv ii.212.15 ff. In 226.1 (vs) Senart reads Peliyaśo; the mss. are clearly corrupt; perh. read Pēliyakho, or Pīl° (cf. Pali), an adaptation m.c. of a MIndic form of the name.

pelu, m. or f., a high number: peluḥ Mvy 7896, cited from Gv 133.22, same; but in Gv 106.11 **pela**, q.v., and in Mvy 7767 **phelaḥ**, m.; Tib. phyol yas in both passages of Mvy. Occurs in a long list of stems which rhyme, in one list fems. in ā, in one masc. in a, in one m. or f. in u.

Paṅḍika (cf. Pali Piṅgiyāni, Piṅgiya), n. of a brahman (mānava) of Vaiśālī: MPS 11.12.

paṅḍapātika, m., = **piṅḍa**°, q.v.: Mvy 1131; Dharmas 63; Sādh 541.14; °ka-tva, abstr., Karmav 32.2; 104.14 (note piṅḍa° in 105.5). Cf. also next.

? **paṅḍilika**, m., read prob. **paṅḍinyika**, *mendicant, monk*, like prec. and **piṅḍapātika** a complimentary term: °ko 'smi samvṛtaḥ Śikṣ 150.18. I derive °nyika from Skt. Lex. (Triḥ, which has many Buddhist words) paṅḍinya, nt., *mendicant monk's life*, which BR derive from piṅḍin (cited with appropriate mg. only from Wilson). Pali and AMg. have a word piṅḍola(-ka, -ga), *mendicant monk*, but this cannot be used to interpret the Śikṣ text form, unless by em.

? **paitrṛkya**, adj. (cf. Skt. paitṛka), *paternal*: °kyehi (but v.l. °kehi) Mv ii.424.12 (prose).

pailottaka, or (var. in Index) **ottika** (so Mironov), nt., Mvy 9445, acc. to Tib. rdol ba, *leak*; Chin. *leak-instrument*; Jap. identifies with Pali pilotikā, see **pilotika** (despite double tt). Follows varatram, app. = more usual Skt. varatrā, *strap*. Could it possibly mean *stopper against leaks, made of rags*? Improbable. Cf. next.

pailottika, adj. (see also prec.), *thin* (of a blanket): MSV ii.90.7 °kena vā dvipuṭeṇa, in contrast with ghanena vā ekapuṭeṇa; Tib. seṅ bzhiḡ na, *thin*; *made of thin cloth* (of a robe), or *pieced out by adding such a cloth*, ib. 160.15; 161.2; here Tib. gso maḥi seṅ ras (same for **plotikā**, q.v.).

paṣūnika, adj. (= Pali pesunika, not °nika with PTSD; to piśuna plus -ika), *slandering*: after mṛṣāvādika or °vādin, Divy 301.23; Gv 159.14; 352.18 (all prose). Cf. next.

paṣūnya, adj. (Skt. id. and Pali pesuniya, °niya, pesuñña, only as nt. abstr.), = prec.: mṛṣāvādinām °nyānām Gv 228.14 (prose).

poñchate (= **puñchati**, q.v.; semi-MIndic from Skt. pñch-, see BR s.v. uñch), *wipes off, cleans*: °chasva Divy 491.7, °chitum (inf.) 7, °chate 12.

poṭṭalikā (= AMg. °liā; Skt. °laka, and Lex. °la, °li), *package, bundle*: Mv ii.90.12 (°kā; Senart em. poṭṭalikā); Sādh 366.2 (°kām kṛtvā).

-poṇa, nt. (for Skt. -pavana, in danta-p°; = Pali -poṇa, in danta-p°, *tooth-cleanser, toothpick*, = dantakatṭha, cf. Miln. 15.7 with 9 and 10), in daṇḍa-poṇam, *filter with a stick* (i. e. handle): Mvy 9026 = Tib. sbyaṅs tshags, *cleaning-filter*; Chin. *filter*; Jap. translates daṇḍa, *handle*.

-poṇika, m. (perh. cf. Deśin. 6.28 poṇia = pūrṇa, 6.61 poṇiā = sūtrabhṛt tarkuḥ?), *receptacle, container* (Tib. snod), in Mvy 8950 pātra-poṇikaḥ, *bowl-carrier*. Under Tib. snod Das cites Skt. yonikā! corr. for poṇika? But MSV iv.67.15 reads pātra-yonikā (fem., but n, not n); Tib. snod bzhaḡ. Same mg. is given for Mvy 8951 pātra-sthapikaḥ (Index °sthavikah); see **sthavika**.

Potana, nt. (= Pali id.), n. of a city, capital of the Aśmakas or (in Mv) Asmakas: read Potanam (ms. cited as yo°) Mv iii.208.17.

potalaka, m., (1) also °likā, f. (cf. Skt. pota, potaka, and go-potālikā in BR 7.1740; also AMg. poāla, poyāla), *young* (of an animal): nāga-°ka(h) Av ii.127.9, 10; also kumbhāṇḍa-potalako vā °likā vā, *Ātānāṭika Sūtra*, Hoff-