

prahānārthi viharati LV 246.8, which supports reading of v.l. at Mv ii.124.1 (alam punaḥ me . . .) kulaputrasya prahānārthikasya prahāṅāye, yan nūnāham ihaiva (mss. °vam) prahāṅam hareyam (so mss., Senart prahar°; better would perhaps be vihareyam, dwell in . . ., see s.v. vyapakṛṣṭa, where cliché is cited with prahitātmā and forms of viharati); the first part of this Mv passage is supported by Pali MN i.167.6-7 alam vat' idam kula-puttassa padhānatthikassa padhāṅāyā ti; prahāṅam pradadhāti (so prob. read for Senart's em. pratidadhāti, mss. corrupt) Mv ii.208.1; -prahāṅa-jāṅāna- LV 434.9; lūhaprahāṅena Mv ii.126.12 and in sequel (= rūkṣa-pradhāna, see the latter); °ṅa-śālā, hall of religious exercise, concentration, in a monastery, MSV iv.74.4 ff.; śaithiliko bāhulikāḥ prahāṅa-vibhraṣṭaḥ (fallen away from religious exertions) LV 407.19; Mv iii.329.3-4 (here text with mss. vikrānto, prob. intending vibhrānto, for vibhraṣṭaḥ, cf. Pali bāhuliko padhānavibbhanto Vin. i.9.1 and Jāt. i.68.2, in the same incident); utkuṭuka-pra°, see utku°; in the formula of the four ṛddhipāda, q.v., always -samādhi-prahāṅa-saṃskāra-samanvāgata (Pali -samādhi-padhāna-saṃkhāra-samannāgata, e. g. DN ii. 213.7); (2) twice I believe prahāṅa (= AMg. pahāṅa) = Skt. pradhāna, the chief thing, at end of Bhvr. cpds. = chiefly consisting of or characterized by: kuhana-lapana-prahāṅam māyā-mātsarya-doṣa-irṣyādyam, (iha te kleśā-raṇyam chinnaṃ . . .) LV 372.17 (vs), here you have cut down the forest of the impurities, consisting chiefly of kuhana and lapana (qq.v.), including deceit, malice, hatred, jealousy, etc.; tasya tahim āsramapade prativasato kṣama-dama-prahāṅasya Mv ii.221.15 (vs), while he was dwelling . . . characterized by . . . In both these the Skt. mg. abandonment is manifestly impossible (tho Foucaux tries to adopt it in LV, by flagrant violation of the text), and exertion in the sense of Pali padhāna seems certainly implausible. The word is very common in AMg. in this mg.; note that BHS has usually this AMg.-like form for Pali padhāna.

**prahāṅika**, adj. (= Pali padhāṅika), characterized by religious strenuousness (prahāṅa 1): °kānāṃ bhikṣuṅāṃ Śiḥ 64.8.

**prahārā**, f. (= Skt. prahāra, m.; no other record of f. °rā, but cf. next), blow, stroke: instr. sg. tala-prahārāya (v.l. °ye) Mv ii.74.15; ekāye tala-°rāye hato 18; ekāya tala-°rāye nihato 75.9.

**prahārikā** (to prec. plus -ka, in the usual fem. form -ikā; prob. svārthe), blow: apy edāṅim paraspara-°kāṃ apy āgamayanti MSV ii.180.11, they come to blows with each other; same with āgamitāḥ 181.2, 8.

**prahita** (cf. prahita; = Pali pahita; ppp. of pradadhāti; Pali comms. regularly identify it with pahita = Skt. prahita, to pra-hi-, sent), exerted: prahāṅam prahitam mayā Mv ii.238.4 (vs), exertion was engaged in by me; otherwise noted only in cpd. prahitātman (or °tmaka) = Pali pahitatta, acc. to PTSD the only use of the word in Pali, having exerted oneself: rūkṣapradhāna(m) prahitātmanah (°tmaka-tvāt), see s.v. pradhāna; prahitātmanāṃ LV 262.2 (vs); repeatedly in cliché cited s.v. vyapakṛṣṭa, q.v. (in Divy 618.4 corruptly prahitāni, prob. intending prahitātmani, fem.). Cf. prahata.

**prahēnaka**, nt. (= Skt. Lex. id., also prahelaka, prob. by error; Pali pahnēka, also °hiṅ°, see Childers; AMg. pahnēka, Pkt. also °naga, °naya, sending of estates to the relatives, a present of food, Ratnach., and so Sheth, bhojopānāya, khādyā vastu ki bheṃṭ; in Pali, e. g. AN iii.76.13, usually a gift of food; in Jāt. vi.369.9 cūlāmaṅim pahnēkatthāya pahīni, the gift was a jewel, which to be sure was concealed in a vessel containing takka, dates? at any rate, food; note the verb pahīni, which points to connexion with Skt. pra-hinoti), a present, in BHS, at least, only of delicacies to be eaten: Divy 13.26 (mama

jñātayah) °nakāni preṣayanti, and in ff. lines; maṅḍilā-kāḥ prahēnakam anupreṣitam Divy 258.19.

? **Praheti, Prahemi**, see **Prabhemi**.

(? **prahelika**, m., Mvy 7351 [one Tib. rendering, Ide ḥu, = riddle, Das; so Jap.], but Mironov reads °kā, which in Skt. means riddle.)

**prahruta**, ppp. (to pra- with Skt. hru-, hvṛ-), gone astray: °tam vatedaṃ kulaputra cittam viṣayeṣu Śiḥ 42.5.

**prahlādaniya**, adj. (to Skt. °dana plus -iya), refreshing, comforting, cheering, of sounds: °yāḥ (śabdāḥ) LV 52.6; 411.9; °yam, adv., of the sounds of an (auspicious) earthquake, Mv i.206.17; iii.341.7; as quasi-gdve. to Skt. pra-hlād-, to be greeted with joy, °yāḥ (of Bodhisattvas), following samkīrtaniyāḥ, Mv i.103.6.

**prākāṣa**, adj. (= Pali pākāṣa, °ta; semi-MIndic for Skt. prakṛṣṭa, cf. next), vulgar, low, common: upāsikās ca varjeta prakāṣā yā avasthitāḥ SP 279.6 (vs); prakāṣendriya (= Pali pākāṣindriya), °yāḥ Samādh p. 53 line 5; capalām prakāṣendriyām (mss. pra°, v.l. prakṛṣṭ°) Mv i.305.15.

**prākṛtaka**, adj. (= Skt. °ta; cf. prec.), common, vulgar: °kena veṣeṇa Mv ii.449.10, in mean gart (contrasted with royal garb); ordinary, natural, as distinguished from supernatural, divine: śrotendriyaṃ . . . anāvilam prakṛtakam ca tāvat SP 357.10 (vs), and yet his power of hearing is still natural (not 'divya'); similarly 359.12 (vs); in both -ka might be m.c.

? **prākṛti** (f.), sometimes in text of Divy for prakṛti, nature, e. g. 310.26 °tiṃ ca jñātvā; elsewhere in the same phrase, e. g. 47.10, the regular prakṛtiṃ is printed. Not recorded in Index; perhaps only misprint.

**prākharati**, pres. pple. °rantaḥ (semi-MIndic for Skt. prakṣarati), flows forth: SP 126.8 (vs); quantity of pra-, pra-metr. indifferent; two mss. pra-, which perhaps read). Cf. also s.v. praḥharati; both edd. refer to Pali paggharati, taking ā as replacement of the double consonant by the 'law of morae'.

**Prāgajita**, n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.140.1.

**prāg eva** (= Pali pageva; cf. Kunst, BSOS 10.983f.; in Skt. = formerly, and so sometimes in BHS, e. g. LV 235.18), in sense of Skt. kim u, kim uta, how much more (or less), a fortiori, not to speak of . . . : SP 141.4 (tam śrotuṃ na samartho 'si prāg evānyam vidūrataḥ); Mv iii.251.6; 356.11; 359.15; 360.11; LV 154.16, 20; 313.20; 314.18; 338.18; Lañk 17.2; 244.14; 251.3; Divy 51.4; 90.25; 102.16; 108.17; 110.21; 185.10; 241.6; Av i.89.3; 248.3; Jm 33.14; 40.19, 23; Suv 7.1; 89.5; RP 56.19; Śiḥ 21.7; Kv 20.15, 22; 52.21 (note wrong paragraph division, showing editorial misunderstanding); Mmk 292.9; Gv 48.25; 160.4; 176.8; Bbh 3.11; Karmav 164.15; very common in most texts; occurs even in some texts the vocabulary of which is otherwise virtually standard Skt., e. g. Buddhacarita iv.10, 81; xi.7.

**prāgbhakta**, forenoon (time before dinner): Śiḥ 352.1 (= Tib. sna dro).

**prāgbhāra** (see also a-prā°), (1) adj. (= Pali pabhāra), inclined, usually but not always at end of cpds.: lit. and physically, (vrkṣāṅāṃ chāyā) prācīna-pravaṅā prācīna-°rā Divy 579.22, inclining towards the east; of an old man's body, bent over, with or without preceding purataḥ (forward): prāgbhāreṇa kāyena, Mvy 4093, and so LV 188.2 (prose) in Lefm.'s text with mss. A, seemingly supported by Tib. (lus dgu bas, with bent body, no word for purataḥ), but all other LV mss. read purataḥ-prāg°, like Mv ii.150.19 (in the same passage) purata-(so mss., Senart em. °to-)prāgbhāro (agreeing with the subject, the old man); oftener fig., inclined to or headed for some condition or religious entity, assoc. with nimna (q.v. for citations) and pravaṅa; (2) m., acc. to Tib. = bya skyibs, lit. bird-shelter, rocky overhanging crag with ledge beneath (Das): Mvy 5259 °raḥ (follows parvataḥ, precedes darī); 5558 kṛta-°raḥ.