

Bhṛkuṭini (cf. next), n. of an attendant on the four direction-rulers: Mahāsamāj. Waldschmidt, Kl. Skt. Texte 4, 173.10.

Bhṛkuṭi, n. of a goddess (= **Ārya-Bhr°**, q.v.), regularly associated with Hayagrīva: Sādh 37.9 etc.

bhṛkuṭika, adj. (cf. Pali bhākuṭika, adj., and **-bhṛkuṭika**), *frowning*: in RP 31.2 (vs) read āvāsagr̥dhra (= °rah) °kās (n. pl. m.).

Bhṛgin, and **Bhṛgīratha**, names of two great seers (ṛṣi): Māy 256.18. The latter perh. hyper-Skt. for Bhagīratha, and the former abstracted from it? But cf. **Bhṛgin**.

Bhṛgu, (1) n. of a cakravartin: Mvy 3573; (2) n. of an attendant on the four direction-rulers: Mahāsamāj. Waldschmidt, Kl. Skt. Texte 4, 173.10.

Bhṛṅgānaṅga = **Alimanmatha**, q.v.: Sādh 146.3.

Bhṛṅgin, n. of a great ṛṣi: Māy 256.17.

bhṛtikā (= Pali bhatikā, Skt. bhṛtī), *service for hire, wages*: °kayā karma karomi Divy 303.30, and ff.

bhekṣāka-, see **bhāikṣ°**.

bhedā, a martial art, = **bhedya**; associated with **cheda**, q.v.: Mv ii.74.2.

-bhedanaka, see **ghaṭa-bhe°**.

bhedya, nt., a martial art (also **bhedā**, q.v.); always associated with **chedya**, q.v. for occurrences.

bheraṇḍa(ka), **bheruṇḍaka**, m. (Pali bheraṇḍaka, *jackal* acc. to Jāt. comm. v.276.9; the form bheruṇḍa, cited by Burnouf, Lotus 371, is read bheruṇḍaka in our SP, and has, doubtless by chance, not been noted elsewhere in BHS), some sort of beast of prey which makes a terrible sound (Mv ii.140.15 °ḍa-bhairava [mss. bhīrava, bhīruva]-ruteṣu; iii.123.9; 264.12) and eats human flesh (SP 83.11; 85.13); Tib. renders variously, on Mvy 4785 spyāṅ (*wolf*) or ce spyāṅ (*jackal*, acc. to Das also *fox*); on SP 83.11 ce spyāṅ, on 85.13 and 86.12 lce spyāṅ (= ce spyāṅ); on LV 306.6 wa (*fox*, but cf. wa spyāṅ, *jackal*); the word śrgāla, *jackal*, is prob. a different animal, since it is closely associated with our word in LV 306.6; SP 83.11 and 86.12; in LV, where Tib. wa renders our word, śrgāla is rendered by ce spyāṅ, while in the two SP passages the reverse is the case, wa rendering śrgāla! Kern on SP renders *hyena*, a plausible guess. Forms: bheraṇḍa Mv ii.140.15; °ḍaka Mv iii.123.9 (both vss); bheruṇḍaka Mvy 4785; Mv iii.264.12 (prose); SP 83.11; 85.13; 86.12 (all vss); LV 306.6 (prose). In Deśn. 6.108 bheruṇḍa is defined *divī* (= dvīpin; comm. citrakah); the hyena is 'spotted', as well as the leopard.

Bheruṇḍa, n. of a serpent king: Mmk 18.24. Cf. **Bhūruṇḍa**, **Maruṇḍa**. (Cf. also prec.)

bhelā, a high number: Gv 106.11. Cf. next, and **tela**.

bhelu, m. or f., a high number: Gv 133.21; Mvy 7893, cited from Gv; Tib. ñar ñer, which also renders **tela**, q.v.; cf. prec.

bhāikṣāka (to Skt. and BHS **bhikṣāka** plus -a), as adj., *relating to a mendicant*: Buddhacarita xii.46 °kaṃ līṅgaṃ āśritaḥ, and as n. *mendicancy*, lb. x.23; xiii.10; in BHS **bhāikṣāka-kula**, nt., *a family that (regularly) gives almsfood (to a monk)*, is to be read for **bhāikṣākulam** Divy 263.2 (yad apy asmākam ekam °kulam, tad api śramaṇo Gautamo 'nvāvartayati, said by a non-Buddhist), for **bhāikṣyāka-kula** MSV iv.226.17, and for **bhekṣāka-kula** KP 114.2, 5, where a monk is warned not to cultivate such relations. Tib. on KP zas ster (baḥi) khyim. [bhaikṣākula, see prec.]

bhāikṣuka, m. (= Skt., BHS **bhikṣu**), *monk, mendicant*: Mvy 2999 = Tib. spoṅ ba pa, *monk* (Das); here used of a person living in the fourth āśrama of the Hindu system (but not, as pw 7.365 states, as epithet of that āśrama itself! prec. by vānaprastha, which in Skt. is usually applied to an individual person); puṇyaparikṣṇa iva bhāikṣukaḥ LV 333.13 (vs), *like a mendicant who has spent his store of merit*.

bhaiṣaja, (1) m. (not recorded in this sense), *physician*: vaidya-°jādayaḥ sulabhāḥ Av ii.167.8 (prose); (2) nt. (= Skt. Lex. id., AMg. bhesaja; Skt. °jya), *medicine, curing drug*; only noted in vss and in positions where °jya would be metr. impossible; perh. m.c.?: LV 4.3 (sa vaidyarājo 'mṛtabhaiṣajapradah); RP 22.15; 23.5; 26.9.

Bhaiṣajyaguruvoidūrya-(also °dūrya)-**prabha**, n. of a Tathāgata: ŚsP 1.10 (°dū°), and (m.l) of a work in which he is prominent, Mvy 1404; the latter called °prabha-sūtra, Śikṣ 13.12; the name adās -rāja after °prabha-, Śikṣ 174.5 (in citation from the work), etc.; Mmk 7.9 (°dū°); the work is called °prabharāja-sūtra Śikṣ 174.1. The same person is prob. meant by **Bhaiṣajyavidūryarāja**, q.v.

Bhaiṣajyarāja, (1) n. of a Bodhisattva: SP 3.5; 224.1 ff.; 267.1; 395.1 ff.; 404.3, 5; 414.7 ff.; 425.3; 470.11; (2) n. of a former Buddha: LV 172.8.

Bhaiṣajyarājasamudgata = **Bhaiṣajyasamudgata**, q.v.: SP 425.6.

Bhaiṣajyavidūryarāja, n. of a Tathāgata: Mmk 64.2; prob. intends the same as **Bhaiṣajyaguruvoidūrya-prabha(rāja)**, q.v.

Bhaiṣajyasamudgata, n. of a Bodhisattva: SP 3.5; 470.11; in 425.6 called **Bhaiṣajyarājasamudgata**; associated with **Bhaiṣajyarāja**, q.v.

Bhaiṣajyasena, n. of a Bodhisattva: Kv 1.15.

Bhoganagara (nt.; = Pali °gara), n. of a town, apparently of the Mallas: MPS 21.7.

Bhogaṅvant, n. of a nāga: Māy 221.24.

bhoṅkāra, see s.v. **bhoṅkāra**.

bhojana (cf. the cognate Skt., BHS bhoga, in this mg.; normally bhojana only *food*, in Skt., Pali, Pkt., and BHS), (carnal) *enjoyment, sexual intercourse*; only in phrase (or cpd.) sabhojana kula, *a household in which sexual intercourse is going on or about to be practised*; in such a house a monk is forbidden to 'intrude' (see **anupraskandati**) and sit or stand: Prāt 511.8 (a Chin. version interprets as a house where man and wife engage, sc. habitually or excessively, in sexual intercourse); Mvy 8465 sabhojanakula-niṣadyā, and 8466 °sthānam (Tib. ñal po byed pa[r] šom paḥi khyim na, *in a house where preparations are being made to perform sexual intercourse*); so in Pali Vin. iv.95.7, interpreted in this way by both the old and the later comms.; modern interpreters consistently refuse to admit this mg., but the agreement of northern and southern tradition forbids anything else, and the cognate bhoga has the same mg.

bhojanīya, nt. (= Pali id.), *soft food*; regularly cpd. or associated with **khādanīya**, *hard food*, q.v. for examples. Cf. also **bhojya**.

-bhojika (Skt. -bhojin plus -ka), in nitya-bhojika (v.l. °bhojanakā), n. pl. masc., Mv i.309.4, *enjoying continuous feeding* (said of brahmans, at a king's house).

bhojya (nt.; = Pali bhojja, less common than bhojanīya, in cpd. khajja-bh°), *soft food*, = **bhojanīya**; regularly cpd. or associated with **khādyā** or **khajja**, qq.v. for examples.

bhoti = Skt. bhavati (MIndic o for ava, see § 1.29 and Chap. 43, s.v. bhū 2).

bhoṅkāra (m.?, em.; mss. bhotk°; MSV iv.15.19 bhoṅkāra), some part of the education of a brahman, acc. to *Index rules of address*: Divy 485.7 (see s.v. **autkara**).

bhautika, (adj.?) subst. nt. (cf. Skt. id.; here in specialized mgs.), (1) possibly adj., *real or material*, in Laṅk 17.5, but the reading is very doubtful and the sense at least equally so, see s.v. **abhauti** and below; (2) subst. nt., *object of sense*: in Dharmas 40 = viṣaya or indriyārtha (five are listed: rūpa, śabda, gandha, rasa, and sparśa, corresponding, tho in different order, to the five mahā-bhūtāni listed in 39 just before). Acc. to Suzuki's Index to Laṅk, the Chin. versions of Laṅk indicate bhautika = *the*