

4 *viśaya* or color, odor, flavor, contact (note omission of sound, and the fact that in Lañk 124.8 ākāśa is added only parenthetically; cf. the 4 dhātu of Pali, paṭhayi-, āpo-, tejo-, vāyo-dhātu, Childers, s.v.); in Lañk 205.10 (omit bhūta- with 2 mss.) bhautika-svalakṣaṇa-vināśānupalabdhir, evidently products of the bhūtāni, presumably as in Dharmas 40. The passage Lañk 123.11-124.16 must, it seems, somehow be interpreted in the light of these passages, but is obscure to me (cf. also Lañk 355.1). Suzuki is not very helpful on it; e. g. 124.13 na tu mahābhūtānām certainly cannot mean which (primary elements) are non-existent, but rather: (the mahābhūtāni are the causes of the bhautikāni), but not (the bhautikāni) of the mahābhūtāni, i. e. but not vice versa. In Mvy 1847 bhautika-rūpam appears to be parallel and complementary to 1846 upādāya-rūpam, q.v.; this suggests that bhautika-rūpam = Pali bhūta-rūpa (Childers and PTSD s.v. rūpa), which acc. to Vism. = the four mahābhūtāni, earth, water, fire, and air (listed Mvy 1838-1841), contrary to Dharmas and the Chin. as cited by Suzuki, above; for the viśayas are included among the 24 upādā(ya)-rūpa of Pali. On the basis of Mvy 1846-7 we might conjecture that in Lañk 17.5 (see abhauti) abhautika = upādāya(-rūpam), and bhautika = bhautika(Pali bhūta)-rūpam. But if Dharmas and Chin. are right, bhautika would mean virtually the opposite of Pali bhūta(-rūpa).

bhauma, adj. (Skt., of the earth, but not used of gods), a class of gods, = bhūmya, q.v., and see deva: Mvy 3076; LV 266.1; 368.3; 396.14; 401.1. See also bhaumya.

bhaumadeva-lipi, a kind of script: LV 126.4; confirmed Tib. sa blaḥi lhaḥi yi ge.

bhaumya, adj. (presumably = bhauma, bhūmya), of the earth, ep. of devas: bhaumyā devās ca yakṣās ca rākṣasās ca kāmāvacarās ca rūpāvacarās ca devāḥ Mv i.159.5.

bhramśanin, adj. (Skt. bhramśana plus -in; cf. bhramśin), causing to fall: (kāmāḥ . . .) dhyānaraddhītapasās (so with mss.; Lefm. °sam) ca bhramśanī (n. pl.) abudhānām LV 323.22 (vs), causing to fall the contemptation, supernatural powers, and penance of the ignorant (so Tib., which for bhramśanī has ṅams par byed, damaging).

bhrama (m.? Skt. Lex. spring), water-course, conduit, in udaka-bhrama, q.v.; and in Divy 538.10, where text Kubjottarānukrameṇa nispalāyitā; mss. are cited as reading -bhrameṇa, which must certainly be kept; it is not clear whether the syllable -nu- is in the mss. or not; if it is, we should have to assume an otherwise unknown stem anubhrama; if not, since Kubjottarā is fem., bhrameṇa gives excellent sense. See Lévi, Karmav p. 269.

bhramantra, nt., a high number: Mvy 7881 = Tib. gzhal thim (thil); gzhal = mātra, suggesting bhramātra, q.v., as the true reading. However, the form is cited from

Gv, and Gv 133.17 has the same form as Mvy. In Gv 106.7 atramantrā, q.v., seems to correspond.

bhramarikā (= AMg. bhamari; Skt. °rikā and Pali bhāmarikā = humming-top), a kind of musical instrument: Mv iii.407.20.

bhramātra, m., a high number: Mvy 7752b = Tib. gzhal thims (see bhramantra).

bhrami (f.? in this sense Skt. bhrama and Pkt. bhāmi, Sheth, but not Skt. bhrami), giddiness: gātrakampam bhramis cāpi chardi praśravanam bahuḥ Mmk 151.16 (vs).

bhramu (= Pali bhamu, also bhamuka, bhamukha; cf. bhrumukha), eyebrow: asita-bhramū ca snigdhālo-mabhramū ca Mv ii.44.8 (prose, in list of the anuvyañjana).

Bhraṣṭālā (?), n. of a town: MSV i.xvii.10; corrupt; Tib. yul gñis grogs.

bhrumukha (or perhaps bhrū°? cf. Pali under bhramu; adaptation to Skt. bhrū, secondarily?), eyebrow: prabhāsayanti bhrumukhāntarātu (Nep. mss. °ta; all mss. bhrumukhā° or bhrū°, which is not 'nonsensical' as the note says but the true reading; ed. em. bhrumukā°) ūṇāya kośād iyam ekaraśmiḥ SP 8.11 (vs); lalāṭe va (read ca?) bhrūmukhe (one ms. ru°, for bhrū°) ca śobhe yathaiḥ candramaso Mv ii.297.3 (prose; so read with mss.); mahānilā (? so mss.; Senart em. °nalām) ca bhrūmukhām (so one ms., the other has short u, intending bhrū°; one of these must be read) candro vā pūrnamāsiye Mv ii.306.19 (vs).

-bhrūkuṭika, ifc. Bhvr. (= -bhṛkuṭika, so v.l.; cf. Skt. bhrūkuṭi, Schmidt, Nachträge), frown, in apagata-°kaḥ: Mvy 2405.

bhrūpa-dheya (see -dheya), in °yam idaṃ cittam niḥsāram anidarśanam Ud xxxi.4. This cpd. of -dheya not recorded in Pali; is it a false Sktization of the troublesome Pali word bhūna-ha or °hu? This word the Pali comms. seem evidently to misunderstand. Cf. Renou, JA 1939, p. 348 with n. 1, who connects the Pali word with Vedic and Skt. bhrūpa-han; acc. to his note 1, the Skt. form is to be 'restored' in Dharmasamuccaya 16.8. Renou apparently did not know our BHS form, which seems only to complicate the question further. It is clear, in any case, that it is an uncomplimentary epithet. The Pali comms. interpret the Pali as destroying prosperity or welfare.

bhrūmukha? see bhrū°.

bhraṅgarika, m., some sort of cook (followed by sūpakāra): Mvy 3767 = Tib. phyag tshaṅs (or phyag tshaṅ, = cook, Das) skyems (drink) mal (place?) ba; BR doubtfully suggest derivation from *bhrīṅgāra for bhrīṅgāra, water-pot (note difference of quantity of the vowel in the second syllable). Chin. seems to mean preparer of seats and beds.

M

mā, m.c. for neg. mā, § 3.27.

Makara, n. of a nāga king: Mvy 3236; Māy 247.5.

Makaradhvaḥa, n. of a yakṣa: Māy 98.

Makaramdama, n. of a yakṣa: Māy 50.

Makaraputra, n. of a nāga king: Māy 246.17; 247.5.

makuṭa, nt. or m. (= Pali and Skt. Lex. id.; one doubtful Skt. occurrence, Schmidt, Nachträge; Skt. muk°, diadem, crown: Mv i.129.7 (vs, read with mss. śīram . . . sa-makuṭam; Senart's em. impossible in meter and implausible in sense); Mv i.153.1 = ii.29.16 (vs; same vs i.226.13 muk°); ii.316.11 (vs, read with one ms. śīryanto, or °ta, mahyam makuṭo . . .); iii.178.16, 19 (°tam, n. sg.);

Divy 411.12 (°tam dattam, n. sg.); Mmk 63.2 etc.; of flowers, gandha-makuṭā Mv ii.463.3, and °ṭāni 4 (prose), fragrant crowns (of flowers).

Makuṭadanti, n. of an ogress: SP 400.5; two mss. cited as Maṭṭa-danti, °caṇḍi, intending perhaps Maṭṭa°; Burnouf Maṭṭacandī (sol).

Makuṭabandha (m. or nt.), = next: caitye °dhe tu Mmk 598.23 (vs; metr. correct).

Makuṭabandhana; nt. (= Pali id.; cf. prec.), n. of a caitya of the Mallas: Divy 201.6 (°naṃ, n. sg.); Mmk 595.4 (vs; °ne).

makunda (m.; = AMg. maunda; also mukuṇḍa,