

ground marked out and ceremonially prepared, in **trimaṇḍala** (2, q.v.; note also trimaṇḍala 1, in different technical mg.); (2) m. or nt., = **maṇḍalaka** 4, q.v.: praṇipatyā pañcamaṇḍala-namaskāreṇa vandīsyante Sukh 19.8; see also **jānumaṇḍala**; (3) m., n. of a yakṣa: Māy 82.

maṇḍalaka, (1) m. (adj.?), a kind of disease which destroys a family: °ko rogajāto yahim kule nipatati, na kimci śeṣeti, sarvaṃ harati Mv 1.253.4 (see **adhivāsa**, **ārdha**); (2) nt., acc. to Chin. a standard (either connected or not connected with that which stands on it), base for something: trapu-°kam Mvy 8954 (both Tib. and Chin. render trapu as *lead*); Tib. zha ñeṣi dbyar (prob. read sbyar, with or without ḥdab (= ḥdabs, *surface*), which could mean (*surface*) *attachment of lead*(?); follows **cakoraka**, q.v.; the Tib. (contrary to Chin.) could apparently mean a *cover*, just as well as a *base*, and our word seems likely to mean that in MSV ii.24.12 maṇḍalakaṃ kṛtvā, *putting a cover on* (a box containing an infant); (3) = **maṇḍala** (1) m. (nt.?), a 'circle' (but in Kv actually square in shape, hence rather, *piece of ground* specially prepared in honor of a Buddha or saint (for him to sit on), or for the performance of a sacred rite: Bhagavato maṇḍalakaṃ āmārjaya Divy 333.18; taylor dve te āsanaprajñapti kṛtau(!) dvau maṇḍalakāv āmārjita 345.22; (ye) 'valokiteśvarasya purataś caturasraṃ maṇḍalakaṃ kurvanti, te rājāno bhavanti Kv 49.2; agrato °kaṃ puṣpābhikīrṇaṃ kṛtvā praṇamya bodhicittāṃ utpādyā... Sādh 1.12, and so often in Sādh, as a place for a rite; in this sense AbhidhK. LaV-P. iv.94, 102, and (tri-)maṇḍala Bhik 9a.4; (4) (= **maṇḍala** 2), one of the parts of the body which touch the ground in a reverential prostration: pañcamaṇḍalakena vandanāṃ kṛtvā Mvy 9278 = Tib. yan lag lñas... with five limbs (Jā. arms, legs, and head; or more precisely *knees, hands, and forehead*?). [BR's maṇḍalaka-rājan, cited from Mvy, is replaced in both modern edd. by māṇḍalika-, which is Skt.; see s.v. **maṇḍalin**.]

maṇḍala-māḍa, in Mv °māla (see also s.v. -māla), in Divy °vāta, so also in MSV but once **maṇḍapa-vāḍa** m. (= Pali °māla, °māla, in DN comm. i.43.3-7, on DN i.2.8, several definitions, ending: idha pana nisidanāsālā °mājo ti veditabbo), a circular hall or space, acc. to Tib. courtyard, hkhor gyi (hkhayams (on Mvy), defined by Das courtyard, an open space near a temple or a... house where people assemble to witness a spectacle: °māḍaḥ Mvy 5536; °māḍe viharati Mmk 1.4; °māḍe niṣaṇṇaṃ AsP 381.1; ahaṃ āsanaprajñapti kariṣyaṃ °mālaṃ taṃ māpayiṣyaṃ... Mv ii.274.13; °mālaṃ samanvāhara praṇitaṃ ca śayyāsanāṃ 18; °mālo abhinirmṇitvā... (line 4) āsanaprajñapti kṛtā 275.1; °mālaṃ (acc.) 9 (in these Mv passages mss. are sometimes cited as reading °mātram; qy. °māḍaṃ?); similarly for maṇḍalamātram LV 291.10, 22, read °mālaṃ or °māḍaṃ; the same word is written °vāta in: divyo °vāto divyāsanaprajñaptir divya āhārah samanvāhṛtaḥ Divy 288.15 (note āsanaprajñapti and the like in Mv above, and samanvāhara in Mv ii.274.18); and corruptly maṇḍavāta, in: maṇḍavātaḥ (read maṇḍala-v°) kāritāḥ, tasmin... āsanaprajñaptiḥ kāritā Divy 286.15; pratijāgrata maṇḍapa-vāḍam (for entertaining Buddha and monks) MSV i.264.2, but °grata maṇḍala-vāḍam (as in Divy) iii.138.8.

maṇḍalavāta = prec. (Divy Index garden?).

Maṇḍalāsana, n. of a locality (?see Lévi p. 101 f.): Māy 82.

maṇḍalika, adj. or subst. m. (= next 1; Pali id., cf. Skt. māṇḍalika), ruler of a (minor) region: (rājābhūt) °kaṃ Gv 399.13. (PTSD defines as *district officer, king's deputy*, which seems inadequate; Vin. comm. 309.7 = ye dipādeṣe pi ekam-ekam maṇḍalam bhuñjanti.) See also **nāga-maṇḍalika**.

maṇḍalin, adj., or subst. m., (1) usually with rājan

(= AMg. id., Sheth; cf. prec. and Skt. māṇḍalika; māṇḍalika-rājan Mvy 3674, so also Mironov, cited in BR from Minayev as maṇḍalaka°), ruler of a (minor) region; as subst. king: mṛgamaṇḍaliva Mv ii.405.2 (vs) like a king of beasts (= a lion); maṇḍalino rājāno praṇata mahyam Mv ii.40.9 (vs), said by Śuddhodana, referring to the time of the Bodhisattva's birth; esp. in contrast with more powerful monarchs, rājānaś ca maṇḍalino balacakravartinaś (see this) caturdvīpakacakravartinaś (see this) ca SP 6.4 and 20.6 (prose); the same three in reverse order, rājñām... cakravartinām balacakravartin' atha maṇḍalinām SP 362.8 (vs); rājāno maṇḍalinas... (rājānaṃ cakravartinam pratyuttīṣṭhanti) LV 15.2; (2) m. or nt., in Divy 359.19 (vs, printed as prose) seems to be used of a small body of water, in contrast with the ocean, as a mustard-seed with Mt. Meru, or a firefly with the sun: (kim) sarsapena (so!) samatām nayasiha Merum, khadyotakena ravim (read ravi, m.c.) maṇḍalinā samudram, why are you here making... the sea equal to a maṇḍalin? I cannot explain the word, which is not noted in Index or Notes to ed. [maṇḍavāta, Divy 286.15, read maṇḍalavāta = maṇḍalamāḍa.]

Maṇḍavī, n. of a locality (cf. Skt. Māṇḍavya?): Māy 54.

Maṇḍavya, see **Māṇḍavya**.

maṇḍānupūrvī, (medical treatment consisting of a series of liquids (maṇḍa, 3; so Tib., khu baḥi rim pa): MSV ii.47.14. There is no clue to the more precise mg.; the treatment is for a cold.

maṇḍitaka, f. °ikā (= Skt. °ta plus endearing dim. -ka, § 22.34), adorned: -su-°ikām LV 323.1, of a daughter of Māra; °ikā, n. of an ogress, Māy 243.31.

maṇḍilaka, m. (cf. Desin. 6.117 maṇḍillo apūpah), a kind of sweetmeat or cake: Divy 258.9, 12, 14, 19 etc.

maṇḍuka, m. (nt.?), acc. to Skt. Lex. (pw 5.262) a kind of drum; prob. read so with Kashgar rec. twice for both edd. maṇḍaka (vv.ll. Nep. mss. madduka, maḍaka, etc.; note in KN says 'probably to read maḍḍukā' which is also cited in Skt. Lex. in same mg.) in SP 52.1 (vs), KN vādāpitā... yehi (Śikṣ yehi) jala-maṇḍakā vāpy-atha maṇḍakā vā, cited thus (except yehi) in Śikṣ 93.(11-12); WT carpaṭa-, q.v., for vāpy-atha, no other change; Tib. for the pāda, chu la brdabs dañ thal mo brdabs pa dan, apparently striking on water and striking on the palms of the hands. That some instrument, presumably of percussion, was meant seems clear from vādāpitā, tho I find no record of such a mg. for Tib. brdabs. These noises were made in honor of relics of Buddhas.

Maṇḍūka, n. of a nāga: Mvy 3330.

Mati, (1) n. of a prince, son of the Buddha Candrasūryapradīpa: SP 19.2; (2) n. of a brahman youth, previous incarnation of Dharmaruci; corresponds to **Meghadatta** of Mv, Megha of Pali, as associate of the previous incarnation of Śākyamuni (here called **Sumati**) under Dipaṃkara: Divy 247.2 ff.; (3) n. of a prince, previous incarnation of Śākyamuni (is this the same as Sumati of Divy?): Samādh p. 52 lines 21 (here text satī, read mati) and 30; (4) n. of a teacher (a Buddha?) in the kṛta yuga: Lañk 365.3; also called **Mahāmati** (5); in 365.7 apparently a different Mati (a Buddha, nāyakaḥ) is named, a later one, tho still in the kṛta yuga (Suzuki's transl. is wrong on this).

Matiññānaś(1)ri, n. of a Buddha: Gv 285.16 (vs).

mativānt (= Skt. matimant, Ap. maivanta, see § 22.49), intelligent: LV 299.7.

Mativikrama, n. of a Bodhisattva: Śikṣ 122.4 (from Dharmasamgītisūtra).

mati-vijñāna = **mano-vi°**, q.v.: in Lañk 10.14 read sūkṣma-mativijñāna-(text °mam abhivi°)-parāvṛttikuśalānām, with Suzuki s.v. sūkṣma, Studies, Glossary, and