

**Mahāmekhalā**, n. of a goddess or the like: Mmk 318.9 (with *Prajñāpāramitā*, personified).

**Mahāmegha**, n. of a work: Lañk 258.4, cited thence Śiṅṅ 133.4; a passage cited directly from Mahām° in Śiṅṅ 184.5.

**Mahāmeghasrīteja(-s)**, and **Mahāmeghasphoṭaka**, the first two of 'some twenty' names of Tathāgatas all beginning in Mahāmegha-: Megh 306.21, 22. The other names are omitted by the ed.

**Mahāmeru**, n. of a Buddha in the east: Sukh 97.2.

**Mahāmaitrīmahākaraṇāmukho(d)dyotana**, n. of a (perh. imaginary?) work (dharma-paryāya): Gv 209.7.

**Mahāmaitryudgata**, n. of a Bodhisattva: Gv 4.1.

**Mahā-maudgalyāyana** (Pali Mahā-moggallāna), = **Maudgalyāyana**, q.v.: Mv ii.190.16; SP 2.2; 100.2; 146.13; 152.13; LV 1.12; Divy 50.24 ff.; 160.7 ff.; 298.25 ff.; 299.18; 395.6 ff.; Av i.112.7 ff.; 242.3; ii.89.7 ff.; Sukh 2.7; 92.5 (here with Śāriputra, who never seems to receive the prefix Mahā-); Karmav 72.10, et passim.

**Mahāyaśas**, (1) n. of a past Buddha: Mv i.117.12 (vs), °yaśo, n. sg.; (2) n. of a Bodhisattva or future Buddha: Gv 442.22; (3) n. of a yakṣa: Māy 73; (4) n. of a kalpa, in which lived 300 Buddhas successively, all named Jinendra: Mv iii.237.19 (vs), °yaśasmim, loc. sg.; (5) f., n. of a goddess: Sādh 502.12, °śā(h), n. sg.

**mahāyaśākhyā**, adj., = **mahesākhyā**, q.v., Śiṅṅ 303.11 (vs; meter correct). Is this only a hyper-Sktism, or does it give a clue to the real etymology of mahesākhyā and Pali mahesakkha? *Having a very glorious name* fits the word at least as well, and is in my opinion at least as plausible etymologically, as the traditional (but rather mechanical) analysis mahā plus īśa plus ākhyā.

**Mahāyāgika**, pl., n. of a brahmanical school (of the Chandogas): Divy 632.24, 26.

**mahāyāna**, nt., the 'Great Vehicle' (also called **buddha-**, **bodhisattva-yāna**, qq.v., and see **yāna**, **vajrayāna**, **agrāyāna**): passim, e. g. Mvy 1250; bhikṣur °nam dhārayamāṇaḥ Suv 192.1; kecin °nam abhīraddhayanti id.8.

**Mahāyānaprasādaprabhāvana**, nt., n. of a work: Mvy 1365.

**Mahāyānasamgraha**, m., given as alternative name for Bbh: Bbh 409.15.

**mahāyānika**, follower of the mahāyāna, see s.v. **-yānika**.

**Mahāyānopadeśa**, m., n. of a work: Mvy 1366.

**mahāyuta**, m., a moderately large number, 10 ayutas: Mvy 7999.

**mahāraṅgā**, see **rakṣā**.

**mahāraṅga**, m. (= Pali id.; cf. Skt. mahārajana), *safflower* (used as a dye): MSV ii.142.9.

**Mahāratnakūṭa** = the work otherwise called **Ratnakūṭa** or **Kāśyapa-parivarta**, qq.v.: KP 52.1; 150.2.

**Mahāratnaketu**, n. of a Buddha in the west: Sukh 97.16.

**Mahāratnapratimaṇḍita**, m., name of the kalpa of the future Buddha Padmaprabha: SP 66.1 ff.

**Mahāratnavarṣā**, n. of a goddess: Mvy 4320.

**Mahāratha**, n. of a king: Suv 206.11; 225.9 ff.

**mahārambha**, see **ārambha**.

**Mahāraśmijālāvabhāsagarbha**, n. of Bodhisattva: Dbh 2.13.

**mahārāja(n)**, (= Pali id.), (1) *one of the four guardians of the cardinal directions*, corresponding to Skt. lokapāla, and called by this name Dharmas 7, MSV i.255.17, and Mvy 3145 as sometimes in Pali, but usually mahārāja(n) in both Pali and BHS: catvāro (°raś ca) mahārājāno or °rājā LV 202.13; 366.11; Divy 218.9; Av i.67.10; ii.104.2, 12; instr. Mv i.230.12; often, as in some of the above, included in lists of other gods; mahārāja-sthānam SP 264.12, *the position of world-guardian*, as one of five states

which a woman cannot attain. Pali and BHS differ from Skt. in the names assigned to the four individuals, except that Kuvera (Kubera), oftener called Vaiśravaṇa (Pali Vessavaṇa), sometimes Dhanada or other synonyms, is the guardian of the north, as usually in Skt. The other three (in Skt. normally Indra, Yama, and Varuṇa) are **Dhṛtarāṣṭra** (east), **Virūdhaka** (rarely Virūḍha; south), and **Virūpākṣa** (west; Pali Dhatarattha, Virūḥa(ka), and Virūpakkha). These four are named, Dharmas 7 (as lokapāla); Mvy 3146-9 (as prec., lokapālaḥ 3145); SP 4.6-7; LV 217.16, 20; 218.4, 9; Suv 64.2-3; LV 382.19 ff. (names 384.6, 10, 11, 15, 16, 20, 21; 385.3); LV 388.3, 389.1, 21, 390.19 = Mv iii.306.9, 307.13, 308.13, 309.13; Mmk 654.21; the four are mentioned as devādhipatayaḥ among the kāmavacara gods whom Māra perceives as favoring the Bodhisattva, LV 302.5-6; and elsewhere in lists of other gods, e. g. Mv i.245.8-9 where Vaiśravaṇa is separated in the list of gods from the other three; sometimes not all are named, thus only Virūdhaka, Dhṛtarāṣṭra, Kubera (with other gods) Mmk 434.27-435.1; only Vaiśravaṇa and Virūdhaka, both styled mahārājo, SP 398.8, 399.5; only Virūdhaka Mv iii.72.3 (mahārājo), and 84.1, 6; Indro Virūdhakādyaś ca (-ādya including the other three?) Lañk 367.14; in some of the above the fact is mentioned that Vaiśravaṇa is lord of the yakṣas, Dhṛtarāṣṭra of gandharvas, Virūdhaka of kumbhāṇḍas, and Virūpākṣa of nāgas; these functions, rather than their position as mahārāja (lokapāla), are exclusively noted in Mvy 3367 (Vaiśr°, first of yakṣas), 3381 (Dhṛt°, of gandharvas), 3437 (Virūdhaka, of kumbhāṇḍas; no similar statement in Mvy about Virūp°); and, in longer lists of gods, also in Divy 126.6-8; 148.18-19; Av i.108.8-9; Gv 249.24-250.2. The forms of the names Dhṛtarāṣṭra and Virūpākṣa never vary; Virūḍha without final -ka (also recorded in Pali) has been noted only Av i.108.9 and Mmk 654.21 (here vs, perhaps m.c.); Vaiśravaṇa (see also °ramaṇa) is the regular form, for which Kuvera or Kub° is found Dharmas 7; LV 218.9; 390.19 = Mv iii.309.13; Mmk 435.1; Dhanada Divy 126.8; 148.19; Av i.108.9; yakṣarāt Mmk 654.21 (vs). In MSV i.258.2 ff. Dhṛtarāṣṭra and Virūdhaka are said to be Aryans (ārya-jātīya), Virūpākṣa and Vaiśravaṇa Dasyus; the Buddha resolves to convert them using āryā vāc and dasyu-vāc respectively; he then preaches to the first two in normal BHS, to the others (259.2, 7) using what appear to be meaningless groups of sounds. (2) n. of a former Buddha: °jaḥ Mv i.138.14.

[**mahārājakāyika**, adj., text at LV 367.4, but best mss. **caturmahā°**, q.v.; so read, with support of Tib. (despite Foucaux's translation of Tib. which omits 'four').]

? **mahārājā**, adj. or subst. f., used (if text is right) with fem. entities: LV 391.4 (vs) upasthitā mahārājā (but v.l. mahāvālā) Āśā Śraddhā Hirī Śirī (four of eight devakumārikā, the other four named in line 3; cf. Mv iii.309.9, which proves this interpretation); these personages belong to the directions (in this case the north); is mahārājā a fem. equivalent of mahārāja(n), q.v., = Skt. lokapāla?

**mahārājika**, adj. (from mahārājan, q.v.), with or sc. deva, *of the group of world-guardian (gods)*: °keṣu deveṣu Karmav 155.6; °ka-devaparṣadi Gv 513.22; °ka-rūpeṇa LV 39.10, *in the form of one of these gods*.

**Mahārūpa**, n. of the kalpa of the former Buddha Mahābhijñāñānābhībhū: SP 156.5.

**mahā-rūpiṇī**, a kind of malevolent supernatural being (see **rūpiṇī**): Mmk 17.8 °nyāḥ, pl.

**mahāroca**, m., n. of a flower: Mvy 6184. Cf. **roca**.

**mahārocamaṇa**, nt. (cf. prec.), n. of a flower; only occurs after **rocamaṇa**, q.v.: Mv i.267.1; ii.160.12; 286.17; iii.95.6; 99.5.

**Mahāraurava**, m., n. of a hot hell, usually named after **Raurava**, q.v.; alone, e. g. Karmav 70.16; Jm 20.9.

**Mahārciskandha**, n. of three Buddhas in the same