

fleshly, bodily eye, one of the five **caḅḅus**, q.v.: prakṛtena °śā mātāpitṛsambhavana SP 354.7, cf. 9; 355.3; tasya dāni tāva viśuddham °kṣum Mv iii.177.8; buddhyā na (two mss. om. na) °śā Lañk 13.3; others s.v. **caḅḅus**. **māmsaja**, 'flesh-born', physically begotten (son): pravrajemi katham aham Rāhulaśīri °jaṃ (spelled mānsa-jaṃ) jinasya Mv iii.269.8 (vs).

māmsabala, m. or nt., n. of a (supposed) magic herb: m., MSV ii.134.9; nt., madhya-snānodakam °lam ib. 11-12, 16.

māmsika, m., (1) (= Pali mamsika), butcher, or meat-dealer: SP 276.5; (2) see s.v. **kaḅapaṇa**.

Mākandika (also **Māgandika**, q.v.): = Pali Māgandīya, n. of a parivrājaka who lived at **Kalmāśadamyā**, q.v.: Divy 515.14 ff.; °dikāvādānam, colophon of Divy chap. 36, Divy 544.21.

Mākkoṭaka, living in **Makkoṭaka**, q.v.: Śiḅḅ 71.2 °kaḅ prāñijātibhīh.

Māgadhā, n. of a yakṣa: Māy 63.

māgadhaka, f. °ikā (Pali id., Childers; AMg. Māgahaa), of, belonging to, *Magadha*: °kānām (brāhmaṇakānām) Mv i.261.17, 18; with brāhmaṇa-grhapatī(ka), Mv iii.317.6; 443.12; Divy 393.29; janapada, Divy 92.24; paura, Av i.107.8; sattvāḅ, Kv 48.8; °ikā kaṃsapātrī, some special kind of brass vessel called *Magadhan*, Mv ii.412.8; °ikāye kaṃsapātrīye Mv ii.282.10; so interpret °ikānām (partitive gen.) kaṃsapātrī LV 318.22, a brass vessel of the *Magadhan ones* (not 'of the Magadhan people!'); subst. m., the people of *Magadha*, °akānām Rājagṛham nagaram LV 239.18.

Māgandika, (1) = **Mākandika** (Pali Māgandīya): in the 'Skt. Suttanipāta', Hoernle, JRAS 1916.714-5; (2) as common noun, in Mv iii.412.7 (prose), applied to some kind of heretical (brahmanical) ascetics or sectarians, in a cpd., after parivrājakā, traidaṇḅika-mānandika (so mss., read māga°, or māka°?)-guruputraka-gautama- etc.); cf. Pali AN iii.276.32 f., similar list, paribbājako ... māgaṇḅiko ... tēdaṇḅiko ... aviruddhako ... gotamako, etc.; the word māgaṇḅika (note ṇḅ) is not recorded in PTSD or Childers; it seems doubtful whether it is related to the n. pr. Māgandika (1).

Māthara, n. of a brahman, father of Śārī: Av ii.186.7.

māḅa (cf. **māla** 2; Pali māḅa, māḅa), m. pl. māḅāḅ Mvy 5548 (v.l. and Mironov māḅāḅ), some sort of building: Tib. rña (*drum*) khaṅ (*house, building*), or sña (= pūrva) khaṅ; Chin. has two renderings, perh. intended like the two Tib. glosses; could the first Tib. mean *drum-shaped hall*? cf. **maṇḅala-māḅa**. PTS¹) derives the Pali word from Tamil māḅam, *house*.

Māḅa, n. of a nāga king: Mmk 18.10.

māḅava (also mānava, MSV i.261.20), usually (as in Skt. and Pali) *youth*, esp. *brahman youth*; more commonly (again as in Skt. and Pali) °vaka. Once °va is used of an adult brahman, a king's purohita, and contrasted with his pupils, called °vaka: Divy 60.23 rājño Brahmāyur nāma brāhmaṇaḅ purohito bhaviṣyati ... (25) Brahmāyur māḅavo 'śitimāḅavakaśātāni brāhmaṇakān mantrān vāca-ṣyati. This seems to be highly exceptional.

Māḅicara (= Pali id., 'to be invoked in time of need'), n. of a yakṣa: Māy 236.28; Mmk 609.7; pl., sarve Māḅicarā yakṣā sidhyante sarvakālataḅ Mmk 337.24 (vs).

māḅdaleya, member of a *maṇḅala* or (*mystic circle*): Vajratārām sa-māḅdaleyāḅ (Bhvr.) Sādh 189.7; māḅdaleyānām tu sambhavaḅ 230.13.

māḅdalya, nt. (to Skt. maṇḅala plus -ya), *circularity*: dīrghahrasvādīmāḅdalyaḅ parikalpasya saḅgrahāt Lañk 350.6 (vs).

Māḅadvya, (1) n. of a ṛṣi in the 'Padumāvatiye parikalpa': Mv iii.153.7 ff. So Senart, with one ms. in 153.20; v.l. here, and both mss. in most passages, Maṇḅ° (MIndic), which should prob. be read; (2) pl., n. of a

brahmanical school (of the Bahvrcas): Divy 632.18 f., and n. of a gotra, Divy 635.8, 20.

Mātāṅga, (1) (= Pali id., DPPN 2) n. of a Pratyeka-buddha: LV 18.15; (2) (perh. = Pali id., DPPN 3) n. of a maharṣi: Māy 257.2; (3) n. of a nāga king: Mvy 3262.

Mātali, n. of a yakṣa: Māy 93; 237.4. In Pali Mātali, Indra's charioteer (as in Skt.), is assumed in DPPN to be identical with a yakḅha who is to be called on in time of need. This yakḅha, in any case, is presumably the same as our Mātali.

mātāpitṛ, sg. or pl. (not otherwise noted in this sense), *family, relatives, 'home-folks'*: (a king has granted a wish to a courtesan, his concubine; she replies) Mv i.348.16-17 mahārāja yāvataḅ khu mātāpitaram āprechāmi tato devasya sakāśāto varam yācaṣyāmi. tāye mātāpitṛ-ṇām ārocitam. (18-349.1) tehi dāni yam matam so tam jalpatī ... taḅim aparā parivrājikā (2) paṇḅitā ... sā āha: Jenti, tvam vaillāsikāye dhītā ... It is obvious that a plurality of persons is meant here, and certainly not the 'mother and father' of Jenti. On this basis I think it likely that in LV 279.11 mātāpitṛsamjñino means *regarding (each other) as members of the same family*: (sarvasattvās ca tasmin samaye maitracittā hitacittāḅ) parasparam mātā° bhūvan. Cf. next.

mātāpitṛka, adj. (cf. prec. and next but one), *inherited, innate, natural*, contrasting with what is due to *training*: (the Bodhisattva had not received martial or athletic training, so that Yaśodharā's father refused him as a son-in-law; but he,) mātāpitṛkena balena Mv ii.75.13, *by natural, innate strength*, threw a dead elephant over seven city walls.

mātāpitṛjña, see **mātrjña**.

mātāpitṛka (Pali mātāpettika) = prec. but one: MPS 31.17.

mātula, m. (var. ma°), a high number: Mvy 7772 = Tib. ma gzhai; cf. **māludu**.

mātrkā (= Pali mātīkā), (1) a name for the **Abhidharma(pitāka)**: °kādhītā Divy 18.6; sūtrasya vinayasya °kāyāḅ 18.15; sūtram mātrkā ca 333.7; MSV iii.122.4 °kā-dhāro; Prāt 520.13; (2) (see also **Bodhisattva-(sūtra)-pitāka-mātrkā**) *summary, condensed statement of contents*; the **Abhidharma** probably professed originally to be a summary of the main points of certain aspects of the Dharma (see CPD s.v. abhidhamma): Bbh 210.10; 274.21; (prob.) 303.25; aṣṭau mātrkā-padāni MSV ii.161.14, *eight summary points*.

mātrgrāma, m. (= Pali māṭugāma), *womankind, the female sex*; in BHS (acc. to Childers in Pali too) occasionally used mg. an (*individual woman*), as in SP 418.9 sacet ... mātrgrāma imaḅ dharmaparyāyam śrutvodgrahīsyati ... tasya sa eva paścimaḅ strībḅavo bhaviṣyati; 441.13 putrakāmo mātrgrāmo ... tasya putraḅ prajāyate; and in a cliché (see s.v. **āvenika**) ekatyē paṇḅitajātiye mātrgrāme Divy 2.3-4; 98.22; Av i.14.7 etc., *in every intelligent woman*; some of the following may also be interpreted thus, but most of them are abstract or collective: Mvy 3922; 6864 (°ma-bḅava); 8490; SP 202.5; 206.2; 277.1; 405.1; LV 25.14; 141.9; Mv iii.49.20; Divy 257.13 ff.; 493.6; 531.6; Suv 110.5; Bbh 94.7; 167.7; Prāt 479.7, 11 (prob. individual); Karmav 167.3; Bhik 3a.1.

mātrjña, adj. (ending app. analog. to Skt. kṛtajña), *mother-honoring*: Mv iii.131.16. Almost always followed by **pitṛjña**, **śrāmaṇya**, **brāhmaṇya**, *honoring fathers, monks, brahmins*; corresp. to Pali matṭeyya (or me°), petṭeyya, sāmañña, brahmañña; also (in both languages) neg. forms in a-: LV 24.15 = Mv i.198.6 = ii.2.2; Mv i.46.9; ii.423.17; Bbh 267.5; mātāpitṛjña-tā, śrāmaṇya-tā, brāhmaṇya-tā Karmav 40.16.

[**mātryo**, Senart Mv i.351.4, 8; read mātrīyo; see **mātrī**.]

-mātra (for -mātram, adv.; m.c.), in comp. with