

epithet of puṣpa or kusuma, but also sometimes alone): LV 45.8; 253.21; 296.21 (vs, read °vām, acc. pl., with all mss.); Karmav 159.3; Mv i.214.11; 216.6; ii.286.13; 393.19; Divy 554.14; Gv 118.23; Sukh 94.12; Suv 102.3; 150.9; (Kv 79.1, see s.v. māndāra;) followed by mahāmā, SP 5.11; 20.1; 69.9–10; 240.1–2; LV 10.21; Mv i.266.18; ii.286.15–16; Mmk 111.17; Suv 196.5 (mahāmā° 7, but here best ms. °māndāra).

Māndhāta, °tr (and other forms, see below; = Pali Mandhātā, n. sg., stem °tu-; there seems to be nothing in Buddhist legend suggesting identity with Skt. Māndhāt, except the name), n. of an ancient cakravartin king, sometimes (e. g. in Lañk, also in Pali) regarded as a previous incarnation of Śākyamuni: °taḥ, °to, n. sg., Mvy 3558; Mv i.348.9; Divy 210.20; 214.20; °tasya Mv i.348.9; Divy 210.21; 213.23; MSV i.67.14 ff.; 93.6 ff.; Mmk 609.1; °tr- (stem in comp.) Karmav 37.3; °tā, n. sg., Mv i.154.1; Divy 210.23; 214.21; Karmav 36.11; Lañk 141.5; Mmk 608.22; °tuḥ, gen. sg., Divy 278.13; 576.10, etc.; Mādhātā, cited as used by 'some', Divy 210.21; **Mūrdhātā** (q.v.), as n. sg. Mvy 3557 (so v.l. of Mironov, who reads Mūrdhagataḥ, Kyoto ed. Mūrdhataḥ), also Divy 210.19, and forms of this stem are much used in this Divy and MSV story, interchangeably with stems Māndhāta and °tr; e. g. Mūrdhātasya Divy 212.9, 18; °tena 212.19, 22.

Māndhātṛ-sūtra, cited from the **Rājasamyuktakanipāta** of the **Madhyamāgama**: MSV i.93.10 (story of prec.).

Māmaki, n. of a Buddhist goddess: Mvy 4275; Dharmas 4; Mmk 41.5; Sādh 18.14 etc.

māya, (1) nt. acc. to text, a high number: mahāvīvāhas tathā drṣtas, taddaśam māyam ucyate Mmk 343.18 (vs); or understand māya(h)-m-ucyate, with m. gender? In next line: taddaśamāyām(!) mahāmāyaḥ; (2) apparently nt. for Skt. māyā, *trick, wile*: bahūni māyāni darśayati Mv ii.174.12 (prose; no v.l.).

? **māyatā**, prob. read māyitā (Skt.), *trickiness, deceit*: no ca śāṭhya na khilam na māyatā teṣu vidyati... R1' 10.11 (vs).

māyati (= Skt. māti), *is measurable in, is contained in, with loc.* (so Skt. māti): (sa puṇyaskandho...) trisāhasramahāsāhasreṣu lokadhātuṣu na māyet AsP 157.19, *would not be measurable in i. e. would be greater than.*

Māyā (Pali id.), often Māyā-devī as cpd., also **Mahāmāyā**, q.v., (1) n. of the wife of Śuddhodana and mother of Śākyamuni: Mvy 1069 (Māyādevī); her origin and history, Mv i.355.17 ff. (many other refs. to her, see Senart's Index); LV 26.15; 28.8 ff.; 78.1; 252.13, 15; Suv 239.5 (vs, Māyā-devī, m.c.); Gv 375.1; in Gv, where **Vairocana**, q.v., seems blended with Śākyamuni, she is also Vairocana's mother (381.5; 338.25, cf. 339.3) in all his existences (as a result of a praṇidhāna made ages ago, 444.20 ff., that she might always be the mother of a certain cakravartin who became Vairocana, 445.4); in Gv 426.11–12 she is called bodhisattva-janetrī and located bhagavato Vairocana's pādāmūle; in 438.8 she made a praṇidhāna to be the mother of all Bodhisattvas and Buddhas (sarva-bodhisattva-jīna-janetrī-pra°); in 438.23 ff. she says that she has been the mother of all **caramabhavika** (q.v.) Bodhisattvas in all the lokadhātus of the Lord **Vairocana**, and then (439.1–2) that she gave birth to the Bodhisattva Siddhārtha, 'in this very Bhāgavatī cāturdvīpikā', in Kapilavastu, as Śuddhodana's wife; in 441.6 ff. she says that as she was the Buddha Vairocana's mother, so she was the mother of all past Buddhas, and will be of future Buddhas, Maitreya etc.; (2) n. of a deity attendant on the four direction-rulers: Mahāsamāj. Waldschmidt, Kl. Skt. Texte 4, 173.9; = Pali id., DN ii.258.9 (not in DPPN).

māyākāra, m. (= Pali and Skt. Lex. id.), *conjurer, sleight-of-hand-performer*: Mvy 7242.

Māyājālamahāyoga-tantra, n. of a work by Kṛṣṇapāda: Sādh 378.16.

māyūravratin, a member of some heretical sect: Mvy 3537. Cf. **go-(śrṅga)-vratika**, **mṛga-śrṅga-vratin**.

Māyūrī (= **Mahā-māyūrī**), n. of a book of spells called vidyārājñi: Māy 218 lines 3 and 1 from bottom.

Māra, m. (= Pali id.), *the Evil One, the adversary and tempter*; regularly with ep. pāpiyāms; often styled **Namucl**, q.v.; sometimes *the great yakṣa*, q.v.: in the singular, so usually, as the One who tries to thwart the Bodhisattva or Buddha and his followers, SP 63.6; 64.2; 145.2, 3; LV 260.17 ff.; 267.2; 299.20 ff. (long chapter on his temptations of and attacks on Śākyamuni); Divy 144.14; 145.4; 201.22 ff.; 202.2 ff. (here, as often, tempts Buddha to enter nirvāṇa); Jm 19.20 ff.; an unspecific plurality of Māras, SP 64.3; Śikṣ 49.7 f. mārāḥ pāpiyāmso bodhisattvasya vihethanām (so with ms.) upasamharanti; in Gv 444.12 there is a Māra named **Suvarṇaprabha** who tries to interfere with a Bodhisattva named **Vimalaprabha** in his quest of enlightenment; Māra is converted (!) by Upagupta, Divy 357.1 ff.; there are ten Māra-karmāni, *deeds of Satan*, of which an erring Bodhisattva may be guilty, Śikṣ 151.13–152.19 (listed in detail); plurality of Māras, in Pali 3, 4, or 6 (in the latter case including Abhisamkhāra-māra, which has not been noted in BHS, cf. **abhisamskāra**), whereas in BHS they are standardly four, viz. (the order varies) **Kleśa-māra**, **Skandha-māra**, **Mṛtyu-māra**, and **Devaputra-māra** (the last means the anthropomorphic Evil One; excellent brief statements on the others, which mean in effect quasi-personifications of kleśa etc., in Childers s.v. Māro); to these corresp. Pali Kileśa-, Khandha-, Maccu-, and Devaputta-māra (but in Pali, even when the Māras number four, it need not be these four); only two named SP 290.9 (śrāvakāms) ca bodhisattvāms ca skandhamāreṇa vā kleśamāreṇa vā sārđham yudhyamānān... in next line (10) sarva-māra-nirghātanam; similarly in Mv iii.273.2 only two, **Kleśa-māro bhagno**; **Devaputramāro bhagno**; but usually all four are named, so Mv iii.281.7 f.; Dharmas 80; Śikṣ 198.10 f.; Sādh 20.1–2; exigences of meter may cause abbreviations, as in LV 224.18–19 where all mss. and Calc. have all four names in full, but meter requires Devamāra instead of Devaputra°; so LV 354.11–12 (vss) anena jitu Skandhamāras tatha Mṛtyu-Kleśa-mārah (v.l. Mṛtyu-māra-Kleśamārāḥ, bad meter), anena jitu Devaputramāras; four Māras referred to but not listed Dbh.g. 55(81).3, 14; Gv 472.15.

-māraka, ifc. Bhvr., = **Māra**: in sa-māraka, *including Māra*, common in phrases like sadvakasya lokasya samārakasya... SP 21.7; loc. of same, Suv 9.17; etc.

Mārakaṇḍa, m., n. of a village of the Kosalas: Mv i.317.5; 319.3 (mss. °kaṇḍa), 8 (mss. corrupt but indicate -kaṇḍa); site of the former **Veruḍiṅga**, q.v., or **Vebhadīṅga**; n. sg. °ḍo 317.5 and 319.8.

mārakāyika, adj. (= Pali id.), *belonging to the entourage of Māra*, regularly with deva(-putra) or devatā, also as subst. without noun (Māro vā Mārakāyiko vā Mv ii.263.7): SP 421.1; 474.7; LV 46.22; 300.4; Mv i.220.1 = ii.22.2; ii.163.14; Av i.215.7; Bbh 116.20.

māraṇāntika (= Pali °ṇantika, Milp. 48.11), *relating to (the part of) death*, contrasted with aupapattiyāmsika, Śikṣ 226.7 ff. (cited from Śāl 87.10 ff.); = **maraṇāmsika**, q.v., and see s.v. **-amśika**.

Māradhvaja, n. of a group of 18,000 former Buddhas: Mv i.58.5; i.61.14.

Mārapramardaka, n. of a son of **Māra** (favorable to the Bodhisattva): LV 316.22.

Mārabalapramardin, n. of a Bodhisattva: ŚsP 7.4.

Māramaṇḍalanirghoṣasvara, n. of a Bodhisattva: Gv 4.11.