

māri, f. (Skt. māri, and Lex. māri; AMg. both), *plague, pestilence*: māri utsrṣṭā Divy 578.23.

Māriṇī, (1) n. of Māra's consort: LV 301.18; (2) n. of a goddess (the same?): Sādh 502.9.

Mārica, n. of a serpent king: Mmk 18.24.

Mārici, n. of a yakṣa: Māy 83.

Māricī, (1) n. of a rakṣā, q.v.: Dharmas 5; surely to be identified with the personification of a charm Śiks 142.5, 9; and prob. Sādh 215.8 etc.; cf. (Mahā)māyūri, which sometimes seems to replace this; (2) n. of an ogress: Māy 243.12.

māruta, a high number: Gv 106.12; cf. **māluta**, in same list.

mārga, m. (Skt. id.; special uses, the first and third as in Pali magga), *way*; (1) aṣṭāṅga-m° (= Pali aṭṭhaṅga-magga), the (noble, ārya) 8-fold path: Mvy 996 etc.; the 8 steps (as in Pali) listed e. g. Mvy 997-1004, samyag-dṛṣṭi, -samkalpa, -vāc, -karmānta, -ājīva, -vyāyāma, -smṛti, -samādhi; (2) daśāryagotra-mārgam pratilabhate Lañk 222.4, acc. to Suzuki *the ten paths of discipline which belong to the noble family (of the Tathāgatas)*; what does this mean? the ten kuśala-karmapatha? Tib. renders literally, hphags paḥ rigs kyi lam; (3) four kinds of śramaṇa (as in Pali, Sn 83-89, where this is made clear, and the magga-jīna, -desaka or -desin, -jīvin, and -dūsin are defined), Mvy 5127-30, mārga-jīna, *conqueror of the way (of religion)*, -deśika, *teacher of the way*, -jīvin, *living in the way*, -dūṣin, *defiling the way* (by hypocrisy and wickedness).

mārgaka, adj. or subst. (cf. M. magga), *seeking; one who seeks*: sūtrāntamārgakā(h) SP 476.1 (prose).

mārgaṇatā (AMg. maggaṇayā), = next: kuśalamūlānām °natāyai Śiks 214.7.

mārgaṇā (Skt. Lex. id., Skt. °ṇa, nt.; Pali maggaṇā), *act of searching, seeking*: °ṇā kāritā (mss. mārgenā karitā; kar° may be kept) Mv ii.112.14 (prose).

mārgika, adj. (mārga plus -ika), *of, consisting of, or marked by a road*: °kam (sc. nimitam, *mark*, as boundary) MSV iv.88.8.

Mārgo(d)dyotayitar, n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.141.3.

Mārjanī, n. of a rakṣasi: Māy 243.29.

mārjara, m. (cf. Pkt. maṃjara; Skt. mārjāra), *cat*: Mvy 4790 (so also Mironov, with v.l. mārjāra).

mārjāla (m.; = Skt. Lex. id.; Skt. mārjāra), *cat*: °lādayaḥ Kv 19.21.

mārdava, adj. (= Pali maddava; in Skt. only as nt. abstract n., the adj. is mṛdu), *mild, gentle*: associated with mṛdu, as Pali maddava with mudu(ka), in SP 324.3 and 325.9 (vss) mṛdu mārdavās ca (what difference is there in mg. between them?); also with (Skt.) ārjava, Mvy 2364 (follows ārjava); ārjavu °vaś ca SP 287.3 (vs); in LV 38.4 (vs) read with v.l. sadārjavā mārdavās ca; °vāḥ Mv i.133.9 (prose); SP 66.9; °vā (f.) Gv 404.15 (prose).

mārṣa, only voc. sg. or pl. (hyper-Skt. for Pali mārisa = Skt. māriṣa; the short form seems unquotable in Skt. lit., tho cited Lex.; in BHS māṛṣa is usual, māriṣa little used except in Mv, e. g. i.185.20; 229.12, 17), *friend(s)!* *good sir(s)!*: commonly pl., SP 88.2; 104.2 (prose); 171.11; 175.3 (vs, māṛṣa, pl., m.c.); 389.5 (prose); LV 18.12; 23.4; 383.9; Mv i.41.1; iii.86.2 (mārṣa, prob. pl., but somewhat obscure); Mvy 6391 māṛṣāḥ = Tib. grogs po dag, *friends! comrades!*; Gv 490.26; Kv 36.16 māṛṣā(h), prose, prob. pl. referring to plurality just spoken of, tho followed by na tvayā... (to one individual of the group); quasi-nom., with 3 pers. vb. like bhavantaḥ, Mmk 35.27 śṛṇvantu māṛṣāḥ; sg., Divy 57.16; 59.4; 194.8; Jm 21.16; 36.18; 38.8.

māla, (1 = Skt. mālā, *garland*, as prior member of cpd., so also in Skt., see BR: samantajvālā-māla-paryeṣitām (Tārām) Mmk 65.14; (2) = māḍa, *hall, pavilion*,

in maṇḍala-māḍa, °māla, q.v. Perhaps this same word is to be recognized in the Bhvr. cpd. candana-māla, *having halls of sandalwood*, ep. of prāsāda, *palace*, in Divy 43.1, 7; 49.27 ff., and of a vihāra in Karmav 64.1. But Lévi in his note ad loc. identifies (3) -māla here with **mālā**, q.v., and supports his theory with the cpd. **mālā-vihāra**, q.v.; he may be right (in that case, *having tops or crowning pavilions of sandalwood*); the matter seems to me doubtful.

Mālaka, n. of a hunter in the Kimnari Jātaka (story of Manoharā); cf. **Halaka**: Mv ii.102.1; 104.8; 105.18; 114.8, 10.

Mālaṭa, n. of a people, acc. to Gv 527.8; but in Gv 525.16 the text has for the same people Mālada, which (as well as Mālada) is recorded in Skt. (Kirkel 74).

mālā, (1) (cf. AMg. id., 'upper deck or storey on a ship', Ratnach.; see mālīkā in Acharya, Dict. Hind. Arch. s.v., and cf. **mālāvihāra**, -māla 3), *upper part, top, crown, of a building*; in navachadanā āveśana-mālā (so mss. each time; Senart em. °śālā) Mv i.328.6, 9, 10, 12, 14, 20; 329.1, *the newly-thatched crown (top) of a (potter's) workshop*. The AMg. mg. could be derived from a mg. *pavilion* (on top), so *cabin* (on the deck of a ship); (2) n. of a goddess or yoginī (*Garland personified*): Sādh 324.6 (replacing Mālyā of 157.12 etc.).

Mālādhariṇ (so all mss.; Senart em. °dhāri, metr. better), n. of a Buddha: Mv i.124.2 °ri, n. sg.

mālādhāra, also °rin, q.v., m. (regularly pl.), n. of a class of godlings, in Mv i.30.7 yakṣas, associated with **karotapāni** and **sadāmatta**, qq.v.: Mv i.30.7 °rā(h); Mvy 3151 °rah (but Mironov °rāḥ); Divy 218.8; Mmk 19.13.

mālādhārin, m. pl., = prec.: Mmk 43.18 (see s.v. **karotapāni**). See also **Mālādhariṇ**.

Mālādhāri, n. of a rakṣasi: SP 400.6 (no v.l.; so WT; Burnouf °dhāri).

mālā-vihāra, ni., acc. to Tib. (on Śiks) phreñ baḥi khañ, *garland-building*: Mv ii.367.3 (vs, = Śiks 300.8) °ram kṛtvāna (Śiks kṛtvā ca) lokanāthasya dhātuṣu, constructed at a place where relics of Buddha are kept. But Lévi, Karmav 63 n. 2, argues, perhaps rightly, that mālā here means not *garland* but *pavilion* (on top of a building); see **mālā**; he finds the same word in the Bhvr. candana-māla, see -māla.

Māli, n. of a nāga king: Māy 247.15 (n. sg. Māliṛ).

Mālikā, n. of a queen, wife of Prasenajit: Av ii.9.6.

Mālinī, (1) n. of a pious princess: Mv i.303.7; 305.4, 12; 306.19 etc.; (2) n. of a female arhat: Karmav 100.3, 8.

mālu (-latā; Skt. Lex. mālu, f.; = **māluta** (2), **māluvā**; Pali māluvā; AMg. māluṃyā), a kind of creeper, which strangles trees (śāla trees are especially mentioned in Pali) on which it grows: jara śoṣayate naranāriṅgaṇaṃ yatha mālu-latā ghaṇaśālavanaṃ LV 174.19 (vs).

māluta, a high number (twice in same list with °tā, see next; °tā seems better to correspond in position to **māluda**, q.v.): Gv 106.4, 13 (the list seems confused at this point); cf. also **māruta**.

māluta, (1) a high number (cf. prec.): Gv 106.5 (seems to correspond to **māluda**); (2) (= **mālu**, q.v., with Pali and AMg. correspondents), n. of a creeper, symbol of cause of unhappiness (because it chokes trees on which it grows): (kāmāḥ . . .) māluta-latevāsukhadā(h) LV 212.17 (prose; v.l. mārutā°, but Tib. ḥkhri śiñ ma lu ta); māluta-latā-jālāvabaddheṣu (mss. mārutā°, ed. em.) MadhK 441.5 (prose).

māluda, nt. (var. maluda, but Mironov mā°), a high number: Mvy 7876 (= Tib. thal yas), cited from Gv 133.15; seems to correspond in position to **māluta** Gv 106.5.

māludu, m. or f., a high number: Mvy 7901 = Tib. ma gzhai; cf. **mātula**; cited from Gv 133.23.