

iii.127.15 said of a crow which kept snatching food from a king's servants, eṣo kākaḥ dhr̥ṣto mukharo pragalbho . . . ; the regular Skt. mg. seems impossible here, since the complaint was not against the crow's noise but his impudent behavior. Cf. **amukhara**.

mukha-vāta (m.; = AMg. muha-vāya, id.), *breath of the mouth*: read in Mv ii.315.6 saced bodhisattvo mukha-vātam (so v.l.; Senart °vātam, *l'ovale de sa face*) osireyā.

mukhullocakam, adv. (Pali mukhullokaka, adj.; defined DN comm. i.168.28 sāmīno tuṭṭha-pahaṭṭham mukhaṃ ullokayamāno vicaratīti mukhullokako), *cheerfully*: Mv i.27.5 (tiryagyonīṣu sattvām. . .) tṛṇāni mukhullocakam paribhujantām.

Mukhendra, n. of a yakṣa: Sādh 560.15 etc.

muṅga (m.; = Pali mugga, Skt. mudga; § 3.4; modern vernaculars have the nasalized form, Hindi mūṅg, Nep. muṅ, etc.), *bean*: LV 171.17 (vs. no v.l.); 264.16 (prose), ed. mudga-, most mss. muga- or mugam(-yūṣam; intending muṅga-?), best ms. muṅga-.

Muci, n. of an ancient king: Mvy 3562. Seems to correspond to Pali Mucala, DPPN.

Mucila, n. of an asura: Mahāsamāj., Waldschmidt, Kl. Skt. Texte 4, 179, last line; cf. **Mucilinda** 5 (who is associated with **Vemacitrin**, as Mucila is with **Vemacitra**; see Waldschmidt's note, which makes the definite identification).

mucilinda (in mgs. 1-3 also **mahā-muc**°; in mgs. 1-4 = Pali mucalinda, which Geiger 34 assumes was 'more original' than mucī°, perh. because of Pali mucala; but I see no convincing ground for preferring either to the other), (1) n. of a tree (m.) and its flower (nt.): Mv ii.60.18 (vs; read mucilinda-ketakā, see Palī Jāt v.405.24); °dā (n. pl.) ca ketakā ii.254.7; °da- (in comp.) iii.80.11; LV 11.1; °dam, nt. (the flower), Mvy 6167; (2) n. of a mountain (= Pali Muca° 6 in DPPN): SP 244.10-11; Samādh 19.19; Sukh 63.3; Kv 91.12; (3) n. of a nāga king (= Pali Muca° 2 in DPPN) who protected the Buddha in a celebrated incident told LV 379.15 ff.; Mv iii.300.16 ff.; referred to as a nāga, or nāga-king, Suv 162.9; Mmk 241.17; 452.17; Megh 288.6; Māy 222.5; 246.31; (4) n. of an ancient king (cakravartin), prob. = Pali Muca° 1 or 3 in DPPN: Mvy 3563; cf. also Pali Mucala, DPPN; (5) n. of an asura prince: Mv iii.138.2; 254.9; cf. **Mucila**.

Mucilindā, n. of a nāga maid: Kv 3.23.

muñcati, *emits words, speech*; in Skt. and Pali used with object vācam or the like, but here absolutely, no object noun expressed (also **pramuñcati**, **vimuñcati**, in the same context): kalyāṅikāṃ vimuñceta naiva muñceta pāpikāṃ Ud viii.8 (vācam is clearly understood with the f. adj., but does not occur in the passage); similarly viii.9 muñcamāno.

muñcana, (nt., = Pali id.), *the sending forth, emission*: -prabhāsa-muñcana-vidhijñena Gv 431.12; (in Bhvr. cpd.? or adj., *emitting?*) dvārā . . . krośasvarā-muñcanāḥ LV 193.7 (vs), *sending forth sound as far as a kos*.

Muñjakeśa, n. of a yakṣa: Māy 70.

Muñjana, n. of a mountain: Māy 254.7.

muñja-balbaja-jāta, adj. (= Pali °babbaja-bhūta), *become (confused) like muñja and balbaja* (reeds or grasses after they have been woven into ropes): Mvy 5392. This is the mg. given the Pali word by DN comm. ii.496.1 ff., and is clearly right. All the parallel terms, on which see **guṇāvagaṇṭhita-bhūta**, refer to *confusion*.

muṭa, **mūṭa**, **mūḍha**, **moṭa**, **moṭaka**, and see s.v. **moṭikā** (m.? cf. Vedic mūta, mūtaka; late Skt. mūṭaka, pw; Pkt. mūḍa, mūḍha, 'a large measure of grain'; and s.v. **mūtoḍī**, which may be related), some sort of *basket, bag, or large container*; chiefly in an identical cliché, a list of containers and means of transporting goods: śakāṭair bhārair muṭaiḥ (etc.) piṭhakaiḥ (this word is once or twice transposed before m°; in Kv it is spelled piṭhakaiḥ,

once pi°), so, with muṭaiḥ, Kv 28.17; 71.8; one ms. at Divy 524.16 (and ed. by em. 501.27); mūṭaiḥ Av i.199.14; Kv 52.23; and ed. em. Divy 524.16; mūḍhaiḥ, all mss. Divy 332.5 (kept in ed.); 501.27 (ed. em. muṭaiḥ), and 3 of 4 mss. 524.16 (ed. em. mūṭaiḥ); moṭaiḥ Divy 5.8; kuśa-moṭakam baddhvā MSV i.100.6.

Muṇḍa, (1) n. of a king of Magadha, grandson of Ajātaśatru and ancestor of Aśoka: Divy 369.10; prob. the same as Pali id. (DPPN), tho his position in the genealogy is not quite the same; (2) adj. (?), in muṇḍa-śayanā-sana-vārika Mvy 9074, see s.v. **vārika**; follows śayanā-sana-v° 9073; Tib. renders muṇḍa by ḥbogs pa (? perh. *removable?*) or phogs; Chin. seems to intend *curtains* (mosquito-nets for the bed?).

muṇḍaka, adj., (1) (= Pali id.; cf. **muṇḍā**, **muṇḍika**) *shaveling*, pejorative ep. of Buddhist monks (with **śramaṇaka**, q.v. for citations; -ka contemptuous or imprecatory): Divy 13.15; 39.26; 574.2; (2) f. °ikā, ep. of **gaṇḍī**, *gong*: Av i.272.1; Feer *funereal, for the dead* (suggested by context; Feer cites Tib. as mjug med pa = *tail-less*; could this mean *without a cord?*).

muṇḍanā (= Skt. and Pali muṇḍana, nt.), *clipping of the hair*: Mvy 9332 = Tib. skra breg(s).

[**muṇḍapūla**, v.l. for **maṇḍa**°, q.v.]

muṇḍā (Skt. Lex. id.), *shaveling woman*, contemptuous ep. of a Buddhist nun (cf. **muṇḍaka**, °ika): Kalpanāmaṇḍitīkā, Lüders, Kl. Skt. Texte 2, 44.

muṇḍāpayati (caus. to Skt. muṇḍayati, Pali muṇḍeti; = AMg. muṇḍāvei), *causes to be shaved*: °payitvā Divy 261.15.

muṇḍī, f. (perh. muṇḍī Deśin 6.133 = Skt. niraṅgī), *veil?*: puṣpalokamayim (? see **puṣpaloka**) muṇḍim lakṣaṇopetām kṛtvā, paṭasyāgrataḥ kṛtapuraścaraṇaḥ . . . Mmk 691.25.

muṇḍika (= **muṇḍaka**, q.v.), (1) adj., *shaveling*, contemptuous ep. of Buddhist monks: °kehi śramaṇehi Mv i.320.4 (prose, no v.l.); (2) subst., *a shaven head*: -muṇḍika-kunḍika-kapāla-khaṭvāṅga-dhāraṇaiḥ LV 249.9, said of ascetic practices, *characterized by wearing . . . a shaven head* (i. e. by shaving the head) . . . ; one ms. (A, the best) muṇḍaka.

Mutkhalin, reading of Calc., supported by Tib., for **Sūtkhalin**, q.v.

Muditapuspā, n. of a 'gandharva maid': Kv 4.19.

muditā, (1) (= Pali id.; acc. to Senart, Mv i.629 and iii.523, also PTSD s.v., an altered form of mudutā, = Skt. mṛdūtā, which has a quite diff. mg. in Pali), *joy* (esp. of the spirit); so the unanimous tradition, both of Pali comms., and of northern texts and transl.; if orig. derived from Skt. mṛdū-tā, all practical traces of this origin have certainly been lost; the word is always associated with root mud, as is proved by a number of clear descriptions, cited below; esp. as one (usually the 3d) of the four **apramāṇa** or **brahmavihāra**, qq.v. (with **maitrī** or **maitrā**, karuṇā, and **upekṣā**), LV 8.4; 112.6; 183.3; 275.18; 297.12; 376.1, 2; 426.4; Mv i.357.19; ii.362.5 (here upekṣā omitted); iii.421.14, 22; Mvy 1506; Dbh 34.21; Bbh 209.4; 236.7; 241.16; Sādh 57.13 ff.; AbhidhK. LaV-P. viii.196 (*joie*), citing the vyākhyā, muditā cārateḥ pratipakṣaḥ saumanasyarūpatvāt; with this cf. Mvy 1599, aratiniḥsaraṇam muditā; similar description in Sādh l. c. (57.18 hr̥ṣṭacittatā); esp. elaborate description Śikṣ 183.4, katamā muditā? . . . prītiḥ prasādaḥ prāmodyam cittasyānavalinatā . . . cittasya prāmodyam kāyasyaadbilyam buddheḥ sampraharṣaṇam manasa utplavaḥ, etc.; Tib. regularly dgah ba, *joy*; (2) rarely, and only in vss (prob. m.c.), = **pramuditā** as n. of the first bodhisattva-bhūmi: Lañk 286.15; Sūtrāl. xx-xxi.32.

mudgara, nt. (in Skt. m.), *hammer*: in SP 271.9 (vs) read with Kashgar rec. daṇḍāni mudgarāṇi ca (supported