

(prose). The mss. agree; since mayūra occurs shortly before in the same list, it seems unlikely to be a corruption for moraka = mora, as suggested in Senart's note.

mora-hasta(ka) = **mayūra-h°**, q.v.

Morikā (MIndic for Mayūrikā), n. of a rākṣasi: Māy 243.9 (prose).

moṣaka, m. (1) (Skt. and [mosaka] Pali Lex., see Childers; = Skt. moṣa, *robbing*; a *robber*: udyāna-°kāḥ puruṣāḥ Divy 175.12, 15; ayaṃ cauro rājakula-°ko Mv ii.167.18 (prose; here perh. specifying -ka), *this is the thief that has been robbing the palace*; (2) (= Skt. moṣa) *plunder, stolen goods*: MSV iv.62.2, 5; 63.7 ff.

moṣa-dharma, adj. or subst. (Bhvr. or Karmadh.? = Pali mosa-dhamma, by 'false' Sktism; Pali mosa is quasi-ṛddhi formation to Pali musā = Skt. mṛṣā; § 3.68), (of) *deceptive quality*: Śikṣ 261.8 evaṃ cakṣuś cendriyaṃ ca rikte muṣṭisadrṣam (but prob. read rikta-muṣṭi°, see muṣṭi 3) ... tuccham mṛṣā-moṣadharme (dual? *two things that have, or are, false and delusive qualities?* but all other epithets except the very doubtful rikte are sg.!) bālopalāpanam ...; Dbh 43.6 (sarvasamskṛtam) riktam tuccham mṛṣā-moṣadharmā-visamvādakam (so text; note suggests °dharmam vi°; possibly °dharmā, pl., though subject is sg., *false and deceptive qualities or states?*) bālāpalāpanam (read bālōlāp°); note that once in Pali, AN v.84.24-25, musā immediately precedes mosadharmā (kāma ... tucchā musā mosa°, so printed), and should perhaps be regarded as cpd. with it. See next.

moṣadharmin (to prec. plus -in), *characterized by the quality of deceit*: °miṇaḥ, pl., Mvy 7314 = Tib. slu baḥi chos can. Note that the prec. entry is mṛṣā 7313; perhaps orig. the two were one cpd. word, see under prec.

moha, nt. (Skt. only masc.), *delusion*: LV 258.12 (vs) satyam idaṃ moham anyad iti mūḍhaḥ, *foolishly thinking, 'this is true, all else is delusion'* (is -m 'Hiatusstilger'? for moha anyad? but next is unambiguous); LV 372.5 (vs) mohāni (m.c. for °ni).

mohaṃ, adv. (= AMg. id.; Skt. and Pali moghaṃ), *in vain*: Mv iii.431.14, 17; 445.7, 10; also mss. twice Mv ii.50.20 (once soham), Senart em. moghaṃ. Cf. amohaṃ.

Mohadharmeśvara, see Amoha°.

Mohaparimuktā, n. of a 'gandharva maid': Kv 5.13.

moha-puruṣa (= Pali mogha-purisa; cf. mohaṃ), *stupid, vain fellow*: MSV i.222.16.

Mohā, n. of a rākṣasi: Māy 240.22.

Maudgalyāyana, (1) also **Mahā-m°**, = Pali Moggallāna, gotra-name and usual appellation of **Kolita**, often paired with **Śāriputra** as leading disciples of the Buddha: story of his conversion, Mv iii.56.16 ff.; 57.18 etc.; the forms without and with Mahā- often interchange in the same passage and sometimes without significance, but the Buddha himself always speaks of or to him as Maud° (without Mahā-), e. g. in contexts where Mahā- is usually prefixed, Divy 160.13, 17; 299.16 (but in 18 Ānanda calls him Mahā-m°); Av ii.91.15; Aśoka refers to him without Mahā-, but in a vs, Divy 395.20; other cases without Mahā-, Mvy 1033; Divy 50.29 ff.; 182.22; 268.6; 314.15; 486.25; Av i.241.7 etc.; Sukh 31.3; Karmav 161.18; et passim; (2) pl., n. of a brahmanical gotra: Divy 635.13; cf. Maudgalyāyanigotrena, of the nakṣatra Uttarāṣāḍha, Divy 640.22.

maudrika, m., Mvy 3810, acc. to pw 7.369 *Verfertiger von mudrā*; Tib. rgya ḥdebs pa, *one who seals*, or, yi ge ba, *letter-writer*.

[**mauna**, read **maula**, q.v., Lañk 16.14.]

maunindra, adj. (to Skt. munindra plus -a), *of the prince(s) of sages*: °dram (pra)vacanam Divy 490.14, 16.

mauneya, nt. (once in RV.; = Pali moneyya), *sage-hood, state of being a muni*: muni pravayāhara dharmam °yaṃ uttamam padaṃ Mv iii.387.2, *sage-hood*, (which is) *the highest station*; °yaṃ ca pṛcchasi nāla duḥkaram ...

4 (these vss = Pali Sn 700, 701); evaṃ °yaṃ (em., but this word supported by corresp. vs in Pali Sn 716) upeṣyasi 388.14.

maura = **mora**, q.v.

[**Maurin**, n. sg. Mauri, printed in text of Lañk 362.11 pāṇḍavāḥ kauravā rāma paścān mauri bhaviṣyati. Tho. ed. note says that Tib. and Chin. support this reading, the Skt. mss. read sauri, and this or śauriḥ is surely to be read (Skt. Śauriḥ = Kṛṣṇaḥ). The reading with m for s, or ś, is due to anticipation of the name mauryā(h) in the next line; see the following entry.]

(**Maurya**, = Skt. id., family name of the emperor **Aśoka**, q.v.: Divy 381.20, 26; 405.6; pl., n. of the dynasty, Lañk 362.12 °yā nandās ca guptās ca.)

maula, adj. (Skt., not quite in this mg.), *fundamental, essential*: as ep. of dhyāna, Mvy 1486 = Tib. dños gzhi, *the thing itself, the real essence* (otherwise used for mūla); of Tathāgatas, (nirmitanairmānikānām ... tathāgatānām) ... na maulānām tathāgatānām ... maulo hi ... tathāgataḥ ... Lañk 242.7, 8; Suzuki *original*, which does not hit the mark; read also maula for text mauna (tathāgata) in Lañk 16.14, see s.v. **nirmita-nirmāna**, where Suzuki (Transl. 16 note 2) gives *original* for the Chin. translation.

mauṣṭika, see **muṣṭika**.

mrakṣa, m. (= Pali makkha, which never means *hypocrisy*, as usually rendered; CPD under (a-)makkha more correctly *disparaging*, sc. good qualities of others; = paraṅga-makkhana-lakkhaṇo, tesam vināsana-raso, tadavacchādanapaccupaṭṭhāno (see **pratyupasthāna**) MN comm. i.106.26 f., on MN i.15.35; similarly tho less fully comm. on Dh. 150 and 407; AN comm. ii.162.28, on AN i.95.15; in Pugg. 18.25, 22.29 f. read niṭṭhūriya for niddhūniya; AN and MN comms. l. c. define the associated palāsa, our **pradāsa**, q.v., by yugaggāha, *grasping after preeminence for oneself over others*), despite usual rendering *hypocrisy* or the like, never has that mg.; primarily, *concealment of the good qualities of others, jealous disparagement, nasty disposition, ill-will*, finally (like **mrakṣya**, q.v.) virtually = *krodha*, *anger*: this last development seems clearly complete in Karmav 37.19 text krodhaḥ, upanāhaḥ, mrakṣaḥ, pradāsaḥ, but for the last read with ms. paridāghaḥ, cf. Śikṣ 198.8 below; yet Mvy 1963 and Dharmas 69 mrakṣaḥ after krodha, upanāha, and before pradāsa (°ṣa); prob. same mg. in LV 262.17 (vs) krodha-mrakṣau; usually in rather misc. lists of vices: between māna and mada (after which comes krodha) LV 52.13; 411.16; after māna and mada Mv ii.229.20; between mātsarya and māna SP 481.4; after māna and mada, (before paridāha) Śikṣ 198.8, (before krodha) KP 7.3; after māna Mv i.166.20; Ud xvi.23 (= Pali Dh. 150 māno makkho); after sāṭhya, vakratā, kautilya, māna SP 107.1; krodhersyā-sāṭhya-mrakṣādayas Bbh 20.15; krodha upanāhaḥ sāṭhyam irṣyā pradāso (ed. °dāno) mrakṣo mātsaryam ... Dharmas 30. Tib., in all passages known to me (Mvy, LV, KP), renders ḥchab pa, *concealment*, which is somewhat etymological (mrakṣ, *smear, anoint*), but not erroneous, only incomplete; it means primarily *concealment of the good qualities of others*, not (as nearly all have assumed) of one's own faults.

Mrakṣaṣaṇḍā, or °ḍa, m. (= Pali Macchikāsaṇḍa), n. of a place in the Kāśī land, home of **Citra** (1): °ḍā MSV iii.21.8; 24.5; °ḍa 21.8-9, 10, 13, etc.

mrakṣitaka, adj. (= Skt. mrakṣita, ppp.), *smear*: madhu-°ka, with mūla(ka), (edible) *roots*: Divy 511.20; 513.14; maṣi-°ka (text maṣi°, Index maṣi°), m., (a person or animal) *that is smeared with ink* (specifying -ka?), Lañk 274.5.

mrakṣin (= Pali makkhin; see **mrakṣa**), *ill-natured, churlish*: raktāna duṣṭāna tathaiva mrakṣiṇām SP 364.2 (vs).

mrakṣya (nt.; cf. Pali makkha, Vin. i.25.4, comm. 971.20 kodha, the only possible mg.; see **mrakṣa**), *anger*: