

[**Rathasyā** Māy 253.10, read Rathasthā, n. of a river (Epic Skt.)]

**Rathābhirūdhā**, n. of a nāga maid: Kv 4.6.

**Ramaṭha** (n. of a people, Skt.; listed among dasyu peoples Mv i.171.14), sc. lipi, the script of the R. people: Mv i.135.7.

**Ramaṇa**, nt., = next: Divy 599.24 (prose).

**Ramaṇaka**, nt., n. of a city (= prec.): Divy 599.5; Av i.200.8 (both prose); 203.1, 4 (vs).

**ramaṇiyaka**, adj. (= **rām**<sup>o</sup>, q.v., and Skt. ramaṇiya), lovely, charming: SP 74.3 (prose), and Kashgar rec. for ed. °ṇiya 75.4 (prose); Divy 375.4 and 376.24 (prose); Ud xxix.28 (18) (= Pali Dh. 98, ramaṇeyyaka); subst., lovely thing, mahā-°ka-samanvāgatāni SP 79.12.

**ramita** (nt.? = AMg. ramia; in Skt. and Pali only as ppp. and adj.), sport, amusement: ramitasya kālo Mv iii.58.8, time for . . . ; no nṛtte na ca gāyite na ramite bhūyo manaḥ kasyacit LV 194.4 (vs); hāsyā-lāsyā-kriḍita-ramita-sukhila-madhuropacāraṃ 212.5 (prose); kāścit pūrvahasita-ramita-kriḍitā anyonyam smārayanti 321.6 (prose).

[**ramin**, see **sadāramin**.]

**Rambhaka** (see **Ratnaka**), n. of an ārāmika: Divy 160.5.

**rava** (1) nt. (Skt. only m.), sound: ravaṃ, n. sg., LV 299.11 (vs); [(2) **Rava**, v.l. Rāva, n. of an ancient king, acc. to Mv i.348.8; prob. a corruption for **Vara**-(**kalyāna**), but also confused with **Roca**, q.v., in one ms.] ? **ravaṇa**, nt. or adj. (JM. id., subst. nt.; Skt. Gr., Lex., and artificial lit., as adj. or n. ag., *crying*), (1) *cry*, perh. to be read in Mv i.154.9 (vs), Senart saśoka-ravitāni (. . . bāspāṇi), mss. corruptly (one syllable short) saśoka-balāni or -vanāni, read -ravaṇāni?; (2) *crying, resonant*, in LV 162.9 (vs) Lefm. (with ms. A only) tūryair ghōṣā jinaruta-ravanā (so, n); but read prob. -ravitā(h) with v.l.; Calc. and v.l. -racitā(h); see **ravita**; (3) f. °ravaṇi, at end of a (Bhvr.?) cpd., either adj., *speaking, proclaiming*; or (*having* . . .) *speech*: LV 286.20-21, see s.v. **rutā**.

**ravanaka**, nt., some kind of filtering vessel: °kam Mvy 9024 = Tib. bum tshags gcehu can, filter-vessel provided with a pipe; Chin. water-filter that has a tongue (spout); Jap. filter made of bamboo. Prob. = Pali ravaṇa-ghaṭa, to which the bladder is compared in Vism. 264.37, 362.36, app. because (265.1 ff.) no way of entrance (of the urine) into it is evident, while the way of exit is evident. This suggests that our words (Pali and BHS) designate a vessel of porous material (bamboo acc. to Jap.) thru which water could be soaked in (and filtered), then to be poured out thru a spout.

**Ravigupta**, n. of a teacher and author: Mvy 3510; Sādh 153.2.

**ravita**, nt. (= Pali id., sakuna-ruta-ravitam Miln. 178.22, the sound of birds' cries, as a science to be studied), sound; always subst. in unambiguous cases; at end of adj. cpds. which may be interpreted as Bhvr.: nāsti ravitam Mvy 137 (= Tib. ca co med pa), Mv i.160.14, there is no crying, bawling, clamor, one of the 18 āvenika (q.v.) Buddha-dharma; (saśoka-ravitāni, Senart, Mv i.154.9, but see **ravaṇa**;) bahuvividha-javita-ravitam LV 337.10 (vs), see **javita** 3; in LV 326.8 (vs) Lefm. kokila-hamsa-mora-raviṣā dvija-gaṇa-kalilah, with some good mss., but raviṣā (cf. Whitney 1229) is not otherwise known, and v.l. ravitā may be adopted, prob. in comp. with the following, full of crowds of birds characterized by (i. e. emitting; so Tib., sgra hbyin) sounds of cuckoos, hamsas, and peacocks (or is ravita here adj., . . . noisy birds such as cuckoos . . . ?); often preceded by **ruta** (as in Pali, above), or **rutā**, qq.v., brahmasvara-rutā-ravitā Mvy 482, and jīvaṃjīvakasvara-rutā-ravitā 483, ep. of Buddha's voice, having the sound of the voice of . . . ; sarva-ruta-ravita-parijñānataḥ Dbh 76.21; ruta ravita (Tib. sgra skad, voices and cries) ya asti

sarvaloke LV 366.18 (vs); sarvasattva-ruta-ravita- (cpd.) LV 435.15 (prose); on LV 162.9 (vs) see **ravaṇa**; brahmasvara-ruta-ravitena (so ms.; Finot wrongly em. °ravitena) . . . ghōṣeṇa (of the Buddha's voice) RP 2.11 (prose).

[**raviṣā**, LV 326.8, Lefm., see prec.]

**raśami** = next, § 3.101, m.c.: raśami-śata- LV 357.3 (vs); best mss. rasami-, others raśmi-, metr. inferior.

**raśmi**, f. (in Skt. m. except Ch. U. 8.6.2 etā . . . raśmayah, em. Boehtl. etc; but in Pali f. forms, such as rasmiyo n.-acc. pl., are not rare), ray: sā hi raśmir SP 24.1 (vs); raśmiś cacāra, sā sarvā . . . LV 3.14, and tasyā . . . raśmyā(h, abl.) 4.6 (both prose).

**Raśmiguṇamakutañjānaprajñābha**, n. of a Tathāgata: Gv 310.25.

**Raśmicandrapratimaṇḍitavidyuttejaghoṣeśvara-rāja**, n. of a Tathāgata: ŚsP 2.5.

**Raśmicandrorṇamegha**, n. of a Tathāgata: Gv 422.12.

**Raśmijvalanacūḍa**, n. of a Tathāgata: Gv 421.24.

[**Raśmidhvaja**, Tib. for **Dharmadhvaja**, n. of a former Buddha, q.v.]

**Raśminetrapratibhāprabhadra**, 2d. ed. °pra-tibhāsa-pra°, n. of a Tathāgata: Gv 309.16.

**Raśmiparvatamegha**, n. of a Tathāgata: Gv 311.24.

**Raśmiprabhāsa**, n. of a future Buddha (incarnation of **Kāśyapa** or **Mahākāśyapa**, disciple of Śākyamuni): SP 144.5; 146.12.

**Raśmipramukta**, m., n. of a samādhi: Mvy 519; ŚsP 1416.7.

**Raśmimaṇḍalaśikhararāja**, n. of a Tathāgata: Gv 311.5.

**Raśmimukha**, n. of a Bodhisattva: Gv 442.20.

**Raśmivimalaprabha**, n. of a mountain peak in Laṅkā: Laṅk 15.16.

**Raśmiśatasahasraparipūrṇadhvaja**, n. of a future Buddha (incarnation of **Yaśodharā**): SP 269.10, 13.

**Raśmisamkūsumitapradīpa**, n. of a Tathāgata: Gv 309.19.

**rasaka** (m. or nt.), some sort of gem: anye (devā) rasakeḥi samalamkṛtaṃ (bodhivṛkṣaṃ samjānanti) Mv ii.311.3 (in a list including various jewels etc.).

**rasanā** n. of an artery, vein, or passage-way (nāḍi) in the body: Sādh 448.11 ff.; nāḍyo lalanā-rasanāvadhūtayaḥ 11; rasanopāyena samsthitā 13; rasanā raktapra-vāhini 15; cf. **lalanā** and **avadhūti**.

**rasarasāgra(-tā)**, see **rasāgra**.

**Rasasambhava**, n. of a Bodhisattva: Samādh p. 36, line 1.

**rasa-haraṇi**, pl. (= Pali id., nerves of sensation acc. to Childers, either these or 'salivary canals of the mouth' PTSD), taste-conductors, supposed organs of taste in the vicinity of the mouth and throat: (tasya yāvatyo grīvasā-mantakena) mukhasāmantakena ca °nyas tāḥ sarvāḥ samā abhūvan Gv 401.1.

**rasāgra** (only noted Mv ii.478.18, perhaps hapl. for rasarasāgra), **rasarasāgra**, subst. and adj. Bhvr., also adj. **rasarasāgrin**, and subst. °sāgratā, (state of, possessing) excellent taste or flavor, lit. . . . best taste of tastes (the Pali equiv. is rasagga-saggi, adj., or °ggi-tā, not °ta as stated PTSD; the meaning of the -s- in -saggi is obscure; Skt. sa-?); applied both to food and to persons: of food, āhāro siddho . . . na me kadācid edṛṣo rasāgro . . . svādita-pūrvo Mv ii.478.18 (rasāgro could be subst. or Bhvr. adj.), I have never before tasted (food containing?) such excellent flavor; (divya-, or divyai) rasarasāgropeta, adj. with āhāra, or once with piṣṭaka, Kv 30.18 (misprinted rasārasā°); 44.2-3, 11; 48.2; 54.4 (misprinted rasārasogrope°); 56.3; 60.23 (in all these rasarasāgra must be subst.); adj. Bhvr., said of the Bodhisattva by Gopā, hā mama rasārasāgrā LV 234.21 (vs; mss. rasa°, Lefm. em. m.c.); rasarasāgrināḥ, n. pl., said of Buddhas, among the 32 lakṣaṇa, Mv ii.306.4