

(by em. but sound); °sāgra-tā, abstr., Mvy 245 etc., 21st of the 32 lakṣaṇa, q.v.

**rahasy-anuśāsikā** = raho'nuś°, q.v.: Bhik 15b.1.

**rahāyati** (= Pali id., MN ii.119.29, *is hiding, is secretive; wrongly defined PTSD, is in hiding, is secret, is or remains hidden*: yeṣa na jātu na tiṣṭhati buddhaḥ, teṣa na jātu rahāyati dharmāḥ Śikṣ 4.20 (vs).

**raho'nuśāsaka**, f. °ikā (also **rahasy-anu°**, q.v.), *instructor in private*, a monk or nun chosen to administer a private preparatory examination to a new initiate, acc. to Bhik in sight, but out of hearing, of the community of nuns: °akaḥ Mvy 8730; °ikā Bhik 15b.5 etc.

**rākṣa** (nt.? in mg. = Skt. rakṣā, Pali rakkhā; Skt. rakṣa only adj. and n. ag.), *protection*: rākṣe ca sthitvā jina satkaroti Śikṣ 309.2 (vs), *and he pays homage to the Jina(s), abiding in (their) protection*.

**Rākṣasa**, n. of a nāga king: Māy 247.7.

**rākṣasi-dvīpa**, m., *island of ogresses*, referring to the story associated in Divy and Kv with Simhala(-rāja); there it seems to be identified with Ceylon (cf. **Tāmra-dvīpa**): SP 439.5, 6; Mv iii.68.9 ff.; 287.2.

**Rāgaparimuktā**, n. of a 'gandharva maid': Kv 5.12.

**Rāghava**, n. of a nāga king: Mvy 3269; Māy 246.32.

**Rājaka** (v.l. Rājyaka), n. of a man who entertained the Bodhisattva: LV 238.10; Tib. ḥod ldan, *shining*.

**rājaka**, adj. (cf. M. rāikka; Pischel 598, end), *royal, of a king*: °kyam udyānam Mv ii.48.5; (on 112.9, 11 see **rājanya**); °kye udyāne 112.18; °kya-(mss. °kyam)-aśoka-vanikāyām (so read for °vaṇi°) 438.4; sā (so read for sa) rājakyā pariśā 446.16, *this royal assembly*; sarvā ca rājakyā pariśā 447.8; others, 447.5; 451.3; 453.14; 457.16; 469.4; iii.39.6; 163.10; 166.6, 11.

**Rājakṣetrugupta**, n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.140.11.

**Rājagr̥haka**, adj. (Childers cites only °gahika for Pali; not in DPPN or PTSD; cf. next), *of Rājagṛha*: °kā manuṣyā(h) LV 240.5; Mv i.289.11; (brāhmaṇa-gṛhapatika) Mv i.288.20; iii.441.20; °ko brāhmaṇo Mv i.289.19; °kam amanuṣyavyādhiṃ i.289.8, *the demoniac epidemic of R.*; °kānām, as subst., i.289.9, *of the people of R.*

**Rājagr̥heyaka**, adj., = prec.: °kāni ca parvatāni Mv iii.438.1 (prose, no v.l.); °kāḥ (sc. bhikṣavaḥ) MSV ii.120.2.

**rājaniya**, adj. (cf. Skt. rañjaniya; § 3.3; replaces usual ramañiya, which is commonly bracketed with **premañiya**), *causing joy*: °ya-prabhaḥ premañiya-prabhaḥ Sukh 29.13.

**rājanya**, adj. (seems not recorded elsewhere in this sense), *belonging to a king, royal*: of a park, udyāna, Mv ii.112.9, 11; Senart em. **rājakya**, q.v.; but he keeps rājanyam ii.452.1 (of an āmravanam) and °nyāni kaṇṭhe-guṇāni (so mss.) 463.3. In the vicinity of all these passages **rājakya** occurs; possibly it should always be read (with Senart on 112.9, 11).

**rājapaṭṭa**, nt. (in Skt. said to mean an inferior sort of diamond), a kind of (blue) dye-stuff, in a list of dyes: Mvy 5921 = Tib. (m)thiñ śiñ, variously defined as *the indigo plant, indigo (dye or color), mountain blue (the mineral azurite)*, and (Das) *'monolith of turquoise'*; in MSV ii.142.9 ms. cited rājavadyādayas (Tib. thiñ śiñ); ed. em. rājapaṭṭād°, but prob. read rājapaṭṭād° (or rājavatṭād°?).

**(rājamātra**, m., occurs in Skt. but is misdefined BR and pw; Keith on KBr. 27.6 *vicegerent*, which is approximately right; = Pali (rāja-) mahāmatta, listed among 'rājāno', i. e. people who in one way or another exercise royal functions, in Vin. iii.47.2, where comm. 309.13 ff. mahāmattā ti ṭhānantarappattā mahāmaccā, te pi tattha tattha gāme vā nigame vā nisiditvā rājakiccam karonti; *chief minister, vizier*, always preceded by rājan: rājā vā rājamātro vā Śikṣ 12.13; similarly SP 108.8; 113.2; Divy 143.2; 290.5; Chin. on SP 108.8 is said to render *equal of a king*.)

**Rājaśrī**, n. of a 'gandharva maid': Kv 4.20.

**Rājasamyuktaka-nipāta**, n. of a section of the **Madhyamāgama**: MSV i.93.10; 111.20; 112.19; called **Rājasamyukta-nikāya** MSV i.217.13.

**Rājahaṃsagāmin**, n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.138.2.

**Rājāvādaka**, nt., 'giving instruction or admonition to kings', n. of a religious work, or of several such: Mvy 1429; °ka-sūtra, Śikṣ 206.11; see also **Apara-rājāvādaka-sūtra**, and cf. Pali Rājovāda Jātaka, Rā° Sutta, DPPN.

**Rājopakīrṇaka sūtra**, n. of a work: Karmav 70.7; corresponds in subject to Pali Aputtaka sutta, SN i.91.22 ff. See **upakīrṇaka**.

**rātrīmvāsa** (m.), *night's lodging, staying over night*: jetavane °sam upagato Av i.327.11 (prose); °sāya MPS 4.19.

**rātrīmdivasa**, nt. (= M. rattimdiaha; cf. Skt. rātrim-dina, Pali rattim-dina), *night and day*: tāni sapta °sāni LV 380.4 (prose), adverbial, *during the seven days-of-24-hours*; °sasya Divy 124.20; °sehi Mv i.340.4.

**Rādha Gupta**, n. of a son of Bindusāra's minister, who became Aśoka's minister: Divy 370.24; 373.9 ff., 403.12 ff.; 425.11; it is clearly implied that he was a reincarnation of **Vijaya** (2), 402.15; 429.22 ff.

[**rādhyate**, wrong reading in LV 342.16 (vs), where for Lefm. nirāparādhyeṣv api rādhyate yaḥ, read with v.l. °yeṣv aparādḥ°; so Tib., ñes byed pa.]

**Rāma** (Pali id.), n. of the father and teacher of **Udraka Rāmaputra**, q.v.; his doctrine, called naiva-samjñānāsamjñāyatanaṃ, was taught by the latter to the Bodhisattva: Mv ii.120.7 ff.

**Rāmakakṣā**, n. of a locality: Māy 83.

**Rāmagrāma** (= Pali °gāma), n. of a town (seat of a relic-stūpa): Divy 380.22, 26; also °maka, seat of the **Kraudya** (see **Koḍya**) people, MPS 51.13; **Rāmagrāmīyaka**, adj., ibidem.

**rāmañiyaka**, adj. (= **ram°**, q.v., and Pali rāma-neyyaka), *lovely, charming*: kriḍanakāni °yakāni SP 160.12 (prose).

**Rāmaputra**, see **Udraka, Rudraka**.

**Rāmavratin**, an adherent of some heretical sect: Mvy 3533. Perhaps adherent of **Rāma**, q.v.(?).

**Rāmāvarānta**, n. of a region in the south: Gv 58.16 (prose; here text wrongly Rāmāvantanta); 59.5 f.

[**Rāva**, v.l. for **Rava**, q.v.]

**Rāvaṇa**, (1) n. of a nāga king: Mvy 3245; Māy 246.32; (2) n. of a yakṣa: Māy 99.

**Rāvaṇī**, n. of a rākṣasi: Māy 243.18.

**rāśi**, m., *group, collection*; (1) (= Pali rāsi) applied to three groups or categories of (human) beings, called mithyātva-(or mithyatva-)niyata, samyaktva-ni°, and aniyata, respectively (= Pali micchatta-niyata, sammatta-ni°, ani°); Childers, PTSD, and Senart Mv i.517 (on 175.13-16) all wrongly apply the term to *views or behavior* instead of *creatures*. Very clear is LV 400.2: trin sattvarāśiṃ, ekam mithyatvaniyatam, ekam samyaktvaniyatam, ekam aniyatam; it is then explained that the first is *fixed in falsity*, permanently unable to know the doctrine; the second *in truth* (they will learn the doctrine whether a Buddha preaches it to them or not); while the third is *undetermined* (they will learn the doctrine if they hear it preached, not otherwise); substantially the same is said in Mv iii.318.5 (reading mithyātva°); in Mv i.175.13-16 (vss), the *group fixed in falsehood* (mithyātva-niyato rāśiḥ) will fill up the *undetermined group* (aniyatam rāśiṃ) on Buddha's appearance, and the *aniyato rāśiḥ* will fill up the *rāśiṃ samyak* (= samyaktva-niyatam rāśiṃ); similarly Mviii.347.4 ff.; samvarṇitaḥ samyaktvaniyatato rāśir vivarṇito mithyātva-ni° rāśiḥ parighṛto (*embraced, brought into the fold*) 'niyata-rāśir LV 351.9; in Mv i.316.17 read mithyatva-niyato rāśi(ṃ? n. sg.) for corrupt mss. nityatva-;