

120.18; roṣitāram (sc. labhate) ca roṣakaḥ Ud xiv.3 = Pali SN i.85.31 rosetāram ca rosako (cf. next).

**roṣitar** (= Pali rosetar), *one who is angry*: Ud xiv.3 (see under prec.)

**roṣin**, n. pl. roṣiṇo, Mv iii.113.13, or **roṣyaṇa**, n. pl. °ṇā, Mv iii.443.1; in a list of traders or artisans. Obscure; perh. cf. Pkt. (Deśi) rosāṇai, ppp. rosāṇia, *cleans, cleaned*; or Skt. ppp. rūṣita, *bestrewed, covered* (with powder).

**Rohaka** (v.l. Rāh°), n. of a deer-king, father of Nyagrodha and Viśākha: Mv i.359.18.

**rohaṇiya**, adj. (Skt. rohaṇa plus -iya), *healing, causing to grow over* (a wound): °yāni dravyāṇi MSV ii.39.3 f.

**rohati** (in Skt. used esp. with neg., *is fruitless*), *is valid, is effective*: MSV ii.210.5, 10; definition of categories of those whose objections to actions (in the saṃgha) are and are not valid, 11 ff.

**Rohiṇa**, n. of a rich Śākya: Av ii.14.6 ff.

**Rohiṇi**, n. of a rākṣasi: Māy 243.12.

**(Rohitaka**, m. pl., prob. = Skt. id., n. of a country or people: Divy 107.29; nt. sg. their city, id. 107.30 (here mss. Rohitakaṇḥa); 109.10, 12; MSV 1.2.6; m. its king, Divy 108.7 (read °ka- for °kam); 111.7. Also **Rohitaka**.)

**Rohitavastu** (m.? acc. sg. °vastum), n. of a town: LV 406.19 (= **Lohitavastuka**, **Lohitaka** (2), qq.v.).

**rohitāvarta** (m. or nt.), some sort of (loose or reprehensible) behavior (with women): MSV iii.16.9 °tam api (kurutaḥ); Tib. ña tshar (not clear to me; ña, *fish*? cf.

rohiṭa as n. of a fish) kyis kyaṅ skor bar byed (*waving or moving around*, like -parivarta, so Skt., just before).

**Rohitāśva**, (1) m. pl., n. of a people (or region): Māy 25; (2) n. sg., n. of a maharṣi: Māy 257.3; possibly cf. R. the son of Hariścandra, see BR s.v., or Pali Rohitassa 2, see DPPN s.v.

**(Rohitaka**, prob. = Skt. id. and = **Rohitaka**, n. of a city: MSV ii.33.16.)

**rauṅṣa**, adj. or subst. (Skt. rūṅṣa plus -a, cf. Skt. rauṅṣya, nt. subst., which may be intended here), *harsh, savage, or harshness, savagery*, in rauṅṣa-cittā, Bhvr. fem.: Divy 471.11, *having a mind that is savage* (or, *characterized by savagery*).

**Raudrā**, n. of a rākṣasi: Māy 241.31.

**Raudrākṣa**, n. of a brahman: Divy 320.19 ff.; RP 23.3; demanded the head of **Candraprabha** (1), q.v.

**Raurava**, m. (= Pali Roruva), n. of a hot hell, very common: often followed by **Mahāraurava**, from which in Mv i.5.13 it seems to be specially distinguished as ekānta-raurava (mahā-r° occurs in 14); the two referred to as dvau ca rauravau Mv i.9.8 = iii.454.7 (vs); foll. by mahā-r°, Mvy 4923; Dharmas 121; Divy 67.22; 138.6; 366.28; Av i.4.8, etc.; without mahā-r°, Mv iii.274.11; Kv 18.12, et alibi.

**Rauruka** = **Roruka** (1), q.v.

[**rauhiṇi**, read prob. rohiṇi with Mironov, Mvy 5831, n. of some plant; Skt. uses rohiṇi of several plants.]

## L

**Lakuṭa**, n. of a nāga king: Mmk 18.11. Cf. **Mahā-1°**.

**lakṣa** (Skt.), *mark*: anena ca lakṣa-nikṣepeṇa SP 316.10 (prose), *and by this depositing of the sort just described*, lit. *by this mark-deposit*, or, perhaps better, *by this depositing on the* (designated) *mark* (target, lakṣa). Acc. to Senart, lakṣa is read for **lakṣaṇa** (4) by mss. at Mv i.207.16, where he keeps it, tho in the repetition ii.12.6 he keeps lakṣaṇa with mss. there; in i.62.12 he em. lakṣa for lakṣaṇa, alleging metrical grounds, but the resulting meter is not correct; read rather maha-(m.c. for mahā)-puruṣalakṣaṇavarāṇam; and in i.207.16 we must also read, with ii.12.6, dvātriṃśallakṣaṇadhara (or °śa-lakṣaṇadhara?). There is no evidence that the Buddhist 32 lakṣaṇa were ever called lakṣa, despite Skt. lakṣa for lakṣaṇa, Vikr. car. JR VII.0.2 (HOS 27.233).

**lakṣaṇa**, nt., *mark* (Skt.); (1) in Laṅk 37.10 ff.; 38.5 ff., *external mark, manifested aspect*, of the vijñāna (cf. Suzuki, Studies, 183); contrasted with **prabandha**, q.v.; fuller expression seems to be svajāti-lakṣaṇa, see Laṅk 38.16 ff., esp. 18 f., svajātilakṣaṇe punar nirudhyamāne (mss.) ālayavijñānanirodhaḥ syāt, suggesting that with its suppression, the ālaya-vijñāna itself is suppressed; for the aṣṭalakṣaṇa **vijñāna** see vij° 2; (2) in Divy 513.15, 24, sauvarṇena lakṣaṇena laḍḍiḥ (sc. of a state horse) chorayati, *removes the dung with a golden . . .* (? some sort of implement; acc. to Index, *spoon*?), perh. *shovel* or the like; (3) = **svabhāva** (2), q.v., *characteristic*, of existing things, there being three such, viz. **parikalpita**, **paratantra**, **pariniṣpanna**, qq.v.: Mvy 1662 (to 1665 incl.); Sūtrāl. xi.38–41 (Lévi, *indice*); svabhāva-lakṣaṇa-traya-kuśalena bhavitavyam Laṅk 67.2; (4) *characteristic mark* of a superior person (a cakravartin or a Buddha), of which there are standardly 32 (anomalously 28 in Gv 353.7, aṣṭaviṃśatibhir mahāpuruṣalakṣaṇair upeto; no list). There are various lists; in Pali (lakṣhaṇa), DN ii.17.10 ff. and iii.143.5 ff. (here followed by lengthy treatments of each item); MN ii.136.6 ff.; in BHS, LV 105.11 ff.

(here referred to as LVa) and 429.3 ff. (LVb); Mvy 235 ff.; Dharmas (here abbreviated Dh) 83; Gv 399.20 ff., with valuable brief explanations of each term; Bbh 375.9 ff., with a few brief glosses, but followed on 378.3 ff., 381.8 ff., by more extensive treatments of the various items, with a few minor variants which are mostly not recorded here; finally, Mv i.226.16 ff. = ii.29.19 ff. has, in 7 lines of verse, extremely brief one-word designations for the 32 items, in part so corrupt in the text that I have failed to identify a few items (here, Mv without reference refers to this list); again, Mv ii.304.14 ff. has a very loose, inaccurate, and incomplete list, mingled with some **anuvyañjana** and other extraneous materials; this is cited below by page and line when it is important. Finally, a few stray lakṣaṇa are unsystematically mentioned in RP 46.13–47.12, and again 50.11–51.5; they will be referred to by page and line under the appropriate items. In modern literature, correlations of various Pali and BHS lists (but without the Gv, Bbh, and Mv lists) have been recorded by Burnouf, Lotus, 558 ff.; Müller, note on Dharmas 83 (but note that in a number of cases Müller here cites Dharmas itself inconsistently with his own text). In Mvy and LVa (as also in the stray fragmentary lists of RP) the order of all other texts is reversed, so as to begin with the head instead of the feet; in citing numbers I have reversed the numbering of these two lists, to facilitate comparison with the other lists; therefore when I cite 'Mvy 32, LVa 32', I refer to Mvy and LVa 1; 'Mvy 31, LVa 31' means Mvy 2, LVa 2, etc. I believe the following list is substantially correct and original, tho the precise language is not always certain; all important variants are cited. The order of the items in BHS varies greatly, no two lists being alike; but the relative order in the Pali lists is, I believe, always or nearly always supported by some BHS evidence, and I see no serious reason to doubt that it represents the original; it is therefore adopted here. 1. supratīṣṭhitapāda (Pali suppatīṭṭhitapāda), Mvy 3;