463

Skt. lulita, lodita; see also a-ludita), agitated, sometimes physically: Gv 202.21, of water, stirred by perfumed breeze; Sukh 38.1 (nadyah...) nānāratna-ludita-puspasamghāta-vāhinyo; oftener intellectually, Lank 285.5, with citta; Gv 338.4 °ta-samtānaih (see samtāna, which here = citta); Mvy 6819.

lumba, a kind of tree, acc. to Senart (who em. thus for mss. lamba) the plaksa, in lumbodyanam My i.99.6 (vs), applied to what is otherwise known as the Lumbini grove; since in line 8 lumbini (q.v., 2) seems to be a treename, the em. seems plausible, tho no other record of lumba (or lamba) or lumbini as a tree-name has been noted.

lumbinī, (1) (= Pali id.) n. of the grove where Sākyamuni was born: LV 78.19; 79.11, 16; 81.8 (°nīye, loc. sg., attributed to a non-existent adj. lumbiniya in BR); 91.16; all these vss, also, with oni m.c., 234.19; 252.19; 411.21; oni Mv iii.112.9; Mvy 4123; Karmav 82.1; often °nī-vana, Mv i.149.3; ii.18.10 ff.; 145.6; Divy 389.16; Gv 365.5, etc.; (2) seemingly, n. of a tree, = plaksa: dadarśa 'tha lumbinīm Mv i.99.8 (vs), foll. by tasyāḥ śākhām ... (the subject is Māyā, in the Lumbinī grove); see also lumba; (3) n. of a class of deities: Mahāsamāj., Waldschmidt, Kl. Skt. Texte 4, 191.1 lumbinī lumbinīśresthā(h); confirmed Tib.

Lumbinīśrestha, n. of a class of deities, see prec. (3). lūkha, adj. (= Pali id., Skt. rūkṣa; see also lūha, rukşa, ruccha, a-lūkha, a-lūha, and next), coarse, poor (of food); inferior, bad (of inclinations); once perhaps subst., evil: of food, My ii.233.7, 8 (note lūha in 5); 234.9; 460.15; iii.120.22; 178.7; lūkhādhimuktikā Mv ii.313.9; seemingly subst., evil, Mv iii.364.14 śuddhalūkhā (ṛṣayo) purified of evil (does it really refer to their diet? improbable; but they are mulaphalāhārā in preceding line; possibly, then, of pure and coarse [simple] food?).

lūkha-tā (abstr. from prec.), harshness = (ascetic) severe austerity: My ii.208.2.

lūna-lipi, a kind of script: LV 126.1 (between Cīnaand Huna-lo). Omitted in one ms., one corrects to duna-; Tib. phu na; not in the Mv parallel list i.135. Kirfel, Kosm., records, as names of peoples, Luta (84), and Lina (88).

[lūnāti, prob. uncorrected misprint for Skt. lunāti: LV 286.4 (prose). No v.l. in Lefm., yet Calc. reads lu°; not noted in Weller.]

lüha, adj. (= AMg. id., by the side of lukkha, rukkha; see under lukha), (1) coarse, poor, of food; (2) poor, inferior, of bodily condition; (3) harsh, severe, of practices; (4) inferior, bad, of inclinations, mental tendencies; (5) coarse, rough, of garments; (6) bad, of more than one of the above, or in a general, unspecified way; adv. lühena: (1) Mv ii.208.7; 233.5; iii.14.20; Divy 13.27; 425.13; Av ii.114.12; 115.2; in Av i.285.4 lühenābhiramate, he takes pleasure in . . . (no noun expressed), but perhaps referring to appetite for filthy food, or perhaps more general, cf. lūhādhimukta in next line; Siks 128.16; 129.9 f.; 130.5; 131.4 (Bendall and Rouse, Transl. 128 ff. poor, tacitly withdrawing Bendall's erroneous interpretation in ed. 128 note 4); KP 123.3; Bbh 120.10 (? contrasted with pranita, as often when this word is used of food); (2) LV 257.7 lūha-nyūna-durbala-kāya; in LV 263.22 read lūha-durbalakāya, with Weller 32, supported by Tib. (text with mss. (3) lüha-vrata LV 259.3; °prahāṇa (q.v.) Mv ii.126.12 etc., repeatedly; °karman Mv iii.14.20 (? text uncertain); (4) lühādhimukta LV 264.4, 10; Mv ii.131.5 (followed by lūhābhiprasanna); Av i.285.5 (see under 1 above); (5) cīvara Divy 81.26; 427.14; (6) of the 4 niśraya (q.v.) collectively, Bbh 193.5; defined by Tib. nan pa, bad, poor Mvy 2700; this is the ordinary Tib. rendering (acc. to Bendall Siks 128 note 4 Tib. in a couple of Siks passages

renders by ñun, little, scant); adv. luhena, poorly, LV

Lūhasudatta, n. of a householder: Divy 159.20; 160.4. Lekuñcika, n. of a brahman's son of Śrāvastī: Av ii.153.1 ff.

lekhanā (cf. Skt. and Pali ona, nt.), (act of) writing: Mvy 903 (in sense of copying sacred works).

lekha-lipi, a kind of writing, Senart epistolary, i. e. cursive writing: Mv i.135.6; lekha-pratilekha-lipi LV 126.6, in passage corresp. to Mv; Tib. literally, script for sending a letter and return (reply), sprin yig dan lan gyi yi ge.

lekhahārika (cf. Skt. °hāraka, °hārin), courier, letter-carrier: Mvy 3817. Cf. s.v. lehari(ka).

Lecchavi = Licchavi, q.v. (vrddhi formation, § 3.67? or MIndic e for short i, § 3.59, as Senart assumes on 255.9?): Mv i.254.13 ff., in a long passage, almost always Le° (down to p. 299).

Lecchavika (also ovaka?), pl., = Licchavi, cf. prec.:

Mv i.283.12 (mss. °vakā, n. pl.; Senart °vikā); 300.4. ledu (Pkt. id.; AMg. lelu, letthu; Pali leddu; Skt. leştu), clod: acc. to Kern, SP Preface p. viii, in Kashgar rec. (along with leştu) for Nep. loşta.

lena, lena, nt., also m. (= Pali lena, lena, often with tāṇa, saraṇa; Skt. layana), refuge, esp. with synonyms

tana, sarana; skt. layana), rejuge, esp. with synonyms such as trāna, śarana; may be m., as epithet of a Buddha: alene lenasamjñino Mv i.7.7 (prose), thinking a rejuge that which is not; lenas ca Mv i.186.8; lenam (n. sg.) ca i.242.1; mss. leno (v.l. layano) i.257.4 (prose), with trano śarano (Buddha); lenam (n. sg.) ii.328.11 (vs., of Buddha); alena, no refuge, Mv i.7.7 (above); Bhvr., refugeless, alenā atrāņā aśaranā Mv iii.353.18 (prose); sattva alena atrāņyāḥ (v.l. °ņāḥ), śaraņavihīnā . . . Suv 53.1 (vs).

lepa, m. (Skt. and Pali id.), lime, sticky matter, as a snare to catch monkeys: markaţānām bandhanāya leyah Siks 77.4, text, read certainly lepah, cf. Transl. 82 note 2: Tib. rñon, snare, trap; Chin. said to render dung.

lepaka (Skt. Lex. id.), plasterer, layer of mortar: in lists of craftsmen, Mv iii.113.17; 443.4.

[lepana, error for lapana, q.v.]

[leya, see lepa.]

lelohita, nt., some sort of material listed as unsuitable for monks' robes: MSV ii.52.10; acc. to Tib. sen ras = viralikā.

leśi- (stem in comp.; read leśa-?) = laiśika: MSV iii.88.2.

lehari, m. (so Kyoto ed., text, v.l. lohāri), or (Index) leharika, Mironov lohariḥ, vv.ll. lehari, lehāri, lehārika, courier, letter-carrier: Mvy 3816 (precedes lekhahārika, q.v.) = Tib. ban chen pa. Presumably related to JM. lehāriya, on which see Meyer, Kaut. Arth. 679 (derives it from lekhacārika; perh. rather from lekhahārika, MIndic leha°, with haplology? the two forms are synonyms and bracketed in Mvy). Prob. read in Mvy lehāri or 'rika.

laiśika, adj. or subst. nt. (from leśa), lit. concerning a trifling thing: Mvy 8377, the samghavasesa sin of accusing a monk of a pārājika sin on the basis of some trifling matter but afterwards repenting and confessing; cf. Prāt. 482.1 ff. (2 leśamätram dharmam); Tib. bag tsam pa, trifle. Pali lesa interpreted only as trick, PTSD; but cf. Childers. The corresp. Pali is Vin. iii.168.1 ff. (with lesamattam).

[loka, see aloka.]

Lokakşetriya (Senart em. °kşatriya), n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.138.8.

Lokagati, n. of a Bodhisattva (one of 16): Mmk 40.16. Lokaguru, n. of a Buddha in the east: My i.123.11. Lokaji, MIndic for 'jit, n. of a räksasa king: Mmk 18.1 (prose) °jih, n. sg.

lokajyeştha, supreme one of the world, a standard ep. of a Buddha: Mvy 13 = Tib. hjig rten gyi gtso bo.