

āya-pada (LP), income; property (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXIV, p. 145).

āya-śarīra, 'body of income' separated from *āya-mukha*, 'source of income'. See Ghoshal, *H. Rev. Syst.*, pp. 25-26.

āya-śulka (EI 33), taxes and tolls.

āyata (CII 1), engaged or appointed.

āyatana (EI 30), a temple or shrine. Cf. *bhavana*, *ālaya*, *pura*, etc.

Cf. *śaḍ-āyatana*; an organ.

Cf. *tuṣṭy-āyatana* (CII 1), same as *tuṣṭi-pātra*.

āyati (EI 14), future prosperity.

āyudhīya (HRS), land granted for supplying troops in lieu of tax, as indicated by the *Arthasāstra*. See *amara*.

Āyukta (CII 4; HD), literally 'an officer'. Same as *Āyuktaka*. Pāṇini (II, 3. 40) knows the word in the sense of a servant or office. Cf. *Āyukta-puruṣa* (CII, Vol. III, p. 8).

Āyuktaka (IE 8-3; CII 3, 4; EI 30; BL; HD), same as *Āyukta*; often the governor of a district or subdivision. See *Kāmasūtra*, V. 5. 5; *Kāmandaka*, V. 82.

Āyukta-puruṣa (CII 3), the same as *Āyukta*.

āyuṣa, used in the sense of *āyus* in the Junagadh inscription of Rudradāman, text line 10 (*Sel. Ins.*, p. 171).

āyuṣya (EI 10), Jain; a variety of *karman*.

Ayyanagandhavāraṇa (IE 8-2), Kannaḍa-Sanskrit; 'the musk-elephant of the grandfather'; a subordinate title.

Ayyanasimha (IE 8-2), Kannaḍa-Sanskrit; 'the lion of the grandfather'; a subordinate title. Cf. *Aṇṇanasimha*.

B

ba (IE 8-1; CII 3, etc.); an abbreviation of *bahula* or of *bahula-pakṣa*, i.e. the dark fortnight; used in connection with *dī* or *tī* (see *ba-dī*, *la-tī*) and also by itself. Cf. *va*.

Bā° (PJS), contraction of the honorific *Bāi* (q.v.) applied to ladies (especially in medieval Jain inscriptions of Western India).

bābū (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, p. 316), meaning uncertain.

bācaka (LP), handful; cf. Gujarātī *bācko*.