which also renders bhelu; cf. next, which occurs, however, in the same context with bhela.

telā, a high number: Gv 106.9. Cf. prec., and bhelā, which occurs in the same context with this. There are three sets of numbers in -el- preceded by various consonants; in one set the stem-vowel a is added, in another ā, in another u. The t- and bh-forms of Mvy seem duplications of each other, but both appear in one Gv version (106.9 and 11), viz. the one ending in \bar{a} .

? tesā, acc. to Susa semi-Mindic for tṛṣṇā, thirst: Dbh.g. 28(54).3, 11, teşu in text, v.l. trşnā in 3, teşa in 11. Cf. AMg. tisā, from Skt. trṣā (equivalent to, but not identical with, tṛṣṇā); teṣa (better than teṣu) might possibly be a curious substitute for that AMg. form, with a for a and e for i m.c., cf. § 3.60.

tairthika, adj. (from tīrtha-, in tīrtha-kara, etc.),

herelical: °ka-drsti- Kv 29.21.

tairyagyonika, adj. (Skt. °yona) = tiryag°, q.v.: °ka-yāmalaukikād duḥkhaskandhād Śikṣ 29.12; °kaṃ pretalaukikam Bbh 245.2; °kah yamalaukikah 295.23; °kāni duḥkhāni Gv 376.4.

taila-kuṇḍikā (v.l. tela°), some kind of bird (in a list of birds): Mv ii.475.13 (prose). Seems to mean lit. little

oil-jar (from its shape?); no record found elsewhere. taila-pācikam, adv., in °kam vā kriyamāņasya Siks 182.1, in a list of tortures, looks etymologically as if it might mean (or of one being made to be) boiled in oil, but acc. to note in ed., Chin. making mincemeat of one (perhaps ka is the name of some dish, of chopped meat fried in oil?). Cf. next.

taila-pradyotikam, adv., okam vā dīpyamānasya, Siks 182.2, in the same list of tortures as prec. (of one being set on fire) with oil lamps (?like an oil lamp?).

totaka, m. or nt., n. of a meter: °ka-vrttena Lank 4.5, referring to the preceding three vss, the pada scheme of which seems to be is inconsistent with Pingala's scheme of the totaka, ISt.

Toņehāra, or °hāraka, see s.v. Ujjhebhaka.

Todeya, v.l. for Tau°, q.v.

Tomara (mss. sometimes Tomala), n. of a Licchavi leader: Mv i.254.13 ff.; 288.6. Probably a family or gotra name, since the person uses the pl. Tomarāṇām (of whom he is one) in 256.3.

tomara-graha, m., the art of wielding a lance: "hah

Mvy 4984; °he, in lists of martial arts: Divy 58.25; 100.11.

Toyikā (from Skt. toya?), n. of a town: Divy 76.11f.;
465.11f. = MSV i.73.17 f.; °kā-mahah, established by King Prasenajit, MSV ii.143.16 ff.

Toragrīva, n. of a cakravartin: My i.154.1.

toraṇā, f. (= Skt. toraṇa), portal, arched gateway:
nāye (gen.) karkaṭakasmim Mv iii.178.16 (see karkaṭaka).
toṣaṇā (only nt. Skt. na, Pali tosaṇa), gratification:

āvarjana-tosaņā-vismāpanā Bbh 140.27.

toşanīya, adj., satisfying, pleasing: LV 411.8 (śabdāḥ, words, sounds); adv. °yam, (mahāpṛthivī...) °yam ca kampayati Mv iii.341.7. Both prose.

Tosala, nt., n. of a city in the country of Amitatosala, q.v.: Gv 179.3. Cf. Tosala as n. of a people, Kirfel 76, and AVParis. 56.1.4.

Taudeya (v.l. To°) = Pali Todeyya, n. of the father of Suka (Pali Subha): Karmav 21.15 etc.; see Lévi's note ad loc. and DPPN s.v. Subha.

Tyāgagatā, n. of a nāga maid: Kv 4.6.

Tyagavant, n. of a cakravartin: Mv i.154.2.

Trapu-karnin, nickname of a brother of Pürna, lit. tin-ear (because he wore a tin ear-ornament): Divy 26.29;

45.17 etc. Similarly Dāru-k°, Stava-k°.

Trapuşa (var. °sa; = Pali Tapussa, Tapassu), and Bhallika, q.v., names of two merchants (in Pali brothers) who visited Buddha soon after his enlightenment: LV

381.4 ff.; Mv iii.303.4 ff. (here regularly written °sa, but °șa 304.2); Divy 393.19.

tramidā (v.l. °rā), sc. lipi, Dravidian writing: Mv i.135.7. In LV parallel drāviḍa-lipi, q.v., v.l. drāmida (dental d).

traya-timsad (-bhavanam), in LV 61.16 (prose), = next; only v.l. cited is trāya°; it seems questionable whether the MIndicism ti- for tri- was orig. found here in prose, perhaps read "trims" with Calc.

trayastrimśa (cf. prec.) = trāy°, q.v., in lists of Buddhist classes of gods: Mv iii.223.9 (prose, no v.l.); Divy 68.12 (prose); 138.19; 367.10; 568.24; Av 1.5.1 (prose); Suv 86.9 (prose).

trasa-cchidra (m. or nt.), drain: MSV iv.234.8 (Tib. stor khun = udaka-bhrama). Is trasa corrupt?

trāyana (nt.; to trāyati plus suffix -ana; also tāyana, ona, q.v.), (act of) saving: sambhūta sarva-jaga-trāyaņasamgrahāya Gv 212.24 (vs).

trāya-trimśa (alone, or with -kāyika; semi-MIndic, cf. Pali tāvatimsa), = more usual trāyas-tri°, q.v., a class of gods; this form seems to occur only in LV (cf. also **traya-timśad**), but is fairly common there in ed. and mss. (with vv.ll. trāyas-t°): LV 150.2; 225.17; 366.9; 396.14; 401.9; °śa-kāyika, 365.8 (v.l. traya-); of these, stem-final t only in 225.17, where most mss. trāyas°.

trāyastrimśa (cf. Pali tāvatimsa, prec., and trayastrāyastrimsa (cf. Pali tavatimsa, prec., and trayastri'), adj. with deva (q.v.) or subst., n. of a class of Buddhist gods: Mv i.31.16 ff.; 40.15; 212.15 = ii.16.4; i.229.15; 262.1; 333.5; ii.163.11; 314.5; °śa- (v.l. °śe) bhavane Mv iii.302.8; °śe devanikāye iii.302.15; °śāḥ Mvy 3079; Dharmas 127. In other texts than LV, Mv, the form trayas seems more usual, while in LV trāya-t' seems regular.

trāyastrimsaka, adj., belonging to the class of the trāyastriṃsa, q.v.: nāmatidevo (q.v.) nāma °śako bodhisattvo bhūto Mv i.98.1 (prose).

[trāyin, reported once at end of cpd. in Skt., pw 3.263, protector; given as var. for tāyin, q.v., in Mvy 15,

but Mironov tāyī without v.l.]

Trikaṇṭhaka, Māy 273.3, or °kin, Mahāsamāj.
Waldschmidt, Kl. Skt. Texte 4,175.3, n. of a yakṣa or

Trikātyāyanī, n. of the gotra of the nakṣatra Śravana: Divy 640.26.

tri-koți (f.), the three 'alternatives' (as in Skt., BR s.v. koți, 3) or classes (so Tib., rnam, Siks 135 n. 2) or ways in which animals may have been killed, so that their flesh may be lawfully eaten (acc. to some): Lank 257.12-13 (cited Siks 132.14-15) trikoți-suddha- (v.l. °dham; Siks ksuddham!) māṃsaṃ vai akalpitam (not intended) ayacitam (not asked for), acoditam (not instigated) ca naivāsti tasmān māmsam na bhakşayet; acc. to gloss cited Siks 135 note 2, the three (supposedly) unlawful kinds of killing are tad uddisya hatam (killed specifically for this meal), svahatam, and hanyamanam dṛṣṭam (seen by the prospective eater as it was being killed); Siks 135.2 trikoti-parisuddha-bhaksane, in the eating of what is pure in respect to the three points; Lank 255.2 (cited Siks 135.6) trikotim baddhvā, restraining, suppressing (ruling out) the three points.

tri-ksutto, -khattum, -khuttam, etc., = Skt. -kṛtvas; see the second elements, listed s.v. -kṛtvā. Cf. also tris-krtvas.

Trigupta, n. of a yakşa: Māy 34. tri-cīvara, nt. (= Pali ti°), the three garments of a Buddhist monk: °ram Mv i.168.17 (vs); see s.v. samghāṭi. Trijațā, n. of a nāga maid: Kv 3.23.

[trita- in LV 96.4 (prose), is an impossible em. by Lefm. The mss. vary greatly and the true reading is uncertain; probably tri-vişyandambukupāh.]

tri-dandaka, nt., ? MSV ii.120.6 and (°ke bhāsyamane) 7 (after the death of a monk); the latter seems to