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SANSKRIT-TIBETAN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY:
BEING AN EDITION AND TRANSLATION OF THE
MAHĀVYUTPATTI
BY
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<td>87 Śabdabrahma</td>
<td>शब्दाभ्रामः</td>
<td>exclusion, negation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88 Vyāvṛttiḥ</td>
<td>व्यावृत्तिः</td>
<td>ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89 Apoḥaḥ</td>
<td>आपोः</td>
<td>purely negative (eternal) meaning of the words conventional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 Anyaśāpapah śabdārthah</td>
<td>अन्यशापहशः शब्दार्थः</td>
<td>“Exclusion of others” is the meaning of a word, e.g. a cow means that which is not a horse, not a man, not a tree, in short which is not not-cow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91 Saṁketaḥ</td>
<td>समकेतः</td>
<td>convention (about the meaning of words).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92 Prasajyapratisedhaḥ</td>
<td>प्रसाज्यप्रतिसेधः</td>
<td>simple negation (of the existence of something).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93 Paryudāsapratisedhaḥ</td>
<td>परयूदासप्रतिसेधः</td>
<td>qualified negation (of something being (?) not this, but the opposite of it).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94 Alaukikārθhotpattih</td>
<td>अलौकिकार्थापत्तिः</td>
<td>production of a transcendental object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95 Svapnāntikarūpam</td>
<td>स्वप्नान्तिकरूपम्</td>
<td>presentation in a dream.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\footnote{1 दु् for दै्?}
### NYĀYA TERMS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Viprakāraḥ</td>
<td>distance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>Svasaṁvedanāṁ</td>
<td>one’s own inward experience.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Pakṣadharmatvam</td>
<td>presence (of the middle term) on the minor term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Kramayaugapadyām</td>
<td>successive or simultaneous (production of cause and effect).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Mātulungaṁ</td>
<td>a kind of citron tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Kadali</td>
<td>the plantain tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Kandāḥ</td>
<td>bulbous root.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>Asamājāsaḥ</td>
<td>faulty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Citrapataṁgaḥ</td>
<td>variegated butterfly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>Śālūkaḥ</td>
<td>the root of the water-lily.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SOME LOGICAL TERMS ORIGINATING IN THE NYĀYIKA SYSTEM OF THE TIRTHIKA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Śoḍaśa padārthāḥ</td>
<td>the sixteen topics (examined in the Nyāya system).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pramāṇaṁ</td>
<td>source of right cognition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Prameyaṁ</td>
<td>object of right cognition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Samśayaḥ</td>
<td>doubt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Prayojanaṁ</td>
<td>motive, aim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Drṣṭāntaḥ</td>
<td>example.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Avayava</td>
<td>member (of syllogism).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Siddhāntaḥ</td>
<td>established tenet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Tarkaḥ</td>
<td>corroborating a proposition by showing that its denial is impossible, reductio ad absurdum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Nirnayaḥ</td>
<td>demonstration, certainty, ascertainment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Vādaḥ</td>
<td>discussion, controversy (not for the sake of truth, but for the sake of confuting the opponent).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Jalpaḥ</td>
<td>wrangling discussion, unfair controversy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13 Vitanḍā

14 Hetvābhāsaḥ

15 Chalan

16 Jātiḥ

17 Jāvyuttaraḥ

18 Nigrahaṇaṁ
dakṣīṇāṇaṁ

19 Indriyārthatasamānikarṣot-
pannam jñānaṁ
pratyakṣaṁ

dhārayaṁvijnanaṁ
dhārajaṁvijnanaṁ

20 Avyapadesyaṁ

21 Avyabhicāri

22 Vyavasāyatmakāṁ

dhārajaṁvijnanaṁ

dhārajaṁvijnanaṁ

dhārajaṁvijnanaṁ

unfair controversy (reducing any proposition ad absurdum without caring to establish one’s own view), cavil.
fallacious middle term, logical fallacy.
prevarication, quibble.
evasive answer, futility.
a reason, why one may be declared unfit to continue the controversy (24 of them are stated), [occasion for rebuke].
cognition produced through a contact between an organ of sense and its object (is called) perception.
(cognition) not contained in the word.
(cognition) not discrepant (from its object), i.e. not including any illusion.
(cognition) the essence of which is certainty.

LOGICAL TERMS ACCORDING TO THE SAṆKYA TEXT-BOOK (OR SCHOOL).

1 Caitanyaṁ
ciṣṇaṇaṁ

2 Pradhānaṁ
dhāraja

3 Sattvaṁ

4 Rajaḥ

5 Tamaḥ

6 Mahāṁ

7 Ahaṁkāraḥ

8 Pañca buddhirdiyáni

9 Pañca tanmāträṇi

10 Aṣimā

11 Laghimā

12 Mahimā

consciousness, the conscious principle.
matter, the unconscious principle.
purity, one of the elements of matter.
activity, one of the elements of matter.
defilement, one of the elements of matter.
the great principle = intellect.
the principle of individual consciousness = the “egotising” principle.
the five organs of sense.
the five subtle elements.
(the power) of becoming very small.
(the power) of becoming very light.
(the power) of becoming very large.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13 Iśitvān</td>
<td>(the power) of becoming the lord of everything.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Vaśitvān</td>
<td>(the power) of controlling everything.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Prāptīḥ</td>
<td>(the power) of reaching everything.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Prākāmyaṁ</td>
<td>(the power) of irresistible will.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Yatrakāmāvasāyitvām</td>
<td>(the power) of residing anywhere, manifestation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Abhivyaktīḥ</td>
<td>appearing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Avirbhāvaḥ</td>
<td>disappearing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Tirobhāvaḥ</td>
<td>change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Pariṇāmaḥ</td>
<td>absorption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Layāḥ</td>
<td>speech.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Vāk</td>
<td>hand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Pāṇīḥ</td>
<td>foot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Pādaḥ</td>
<td>the anus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Pāyuḥ</td>
<td>the organ of generation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Upasthaṁ</td>
<td>near.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Saṁnikṛṣṭaḥ</td>
<td>remote.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Viprakṛṣṭaḥ</td>
<td>positive inference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Viṭaḥ</td>
<td>negative inference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 Avitaḥ</td>
<td>connection through coexistence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 Sahacaraśaṁbandaḥ</td>
<td>do. do. causality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 Kāryakāraṇa lakṣaṇasasaṁbandhaḥ</td>
<td>do. do. the fact of one thing being destroyed by the other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 Ghātyagḥatakaśaṁbandhaḥ</td>
<td>connection between the lord and the servant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 Svasvāmilakṣaṇasambandhaḥ</td>
<td>[connection between the container and the contained].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 Adhārādyenalakṣaṇasasambandhaḥ</td>
<td>[connection between parts and the whole].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[1 \text{For गलेण्य?}\]
LXXXVII (191). \[ \text{Sanskrit—Tibetan—English Vocabulary.} \]

1. Satsāvatravyoge puruśasyendriyaṁabuddhijanma pratyakṣam
   \[ \text{Embodiment of cognition when the organs of sense,} \]
   \[ \text{which are connected} \]
   \[ \text{with a} \]
   \[ \text{soul, are in contact} \]
   \[ \text{with real} \]
   \[ \text{objects} \]
   \[ \text{(is called) perception.} \]

2. Arthālocanajñānaṁ
   \[ \text{sensational (indistinct) knowledge.} \]

3. Prāgabhāvaḥ
   \[ \text{non-existence of an object previously} \]
   \[ \text{(to its production).} \]

4. Pradhvaṁsābhāvaḥ
   \[ \text{non-existence of an object after} \]
   \[ \text{(its destruction).} \]

5. Itaretarabhāvaḥ
   \[ \text{mutual non-existence.} \]

6. Atyantābhāvaḥ
   \[ \text{absolute non-existence.} \]

7. Śābdarūpaṁ
   \[ \text{verbal knowledge.} \]

8. Upamānaṁ
   \[ \text{analogy.} \]

9. Arthāpatīṁ
   \[ \text{implication, implied proposition.} \]

10. Abhāvaḥ
    \[ \text{non-existence.} \]

11. Smṛtīḥ
    \[ \text{tradition.} \]

12. Śrutiḥ
    \[ \text{scriptures.} \]

13. Apauruṣeyāḥ
    \[ \text{superhuman, not produced by a} \]
    \[ \text{conscious individual (whether} \]
    \[ \text{man or god).} \]
    \[ \text{difficult to be expressed in lan-} \]
    \[ \text{guage.} \]

LXXXVIII (192). \[ \text{Names of the meanings of} \]
\[ \text{terms, etc., of the Vaiśeṣika School (vaiśeṣika).} \]

1. Dravyam
   \[ \text{substance.} \]

2. Guṇaḥ
   \[ \text{quality.} \]

   \[ \text{motion.} \]

4. Viṣeṣah
   \[ \text{particularity.} \]

5. Sāmānyaṁ
   \[ \text{generality.} \]

6. Samavāyaḥ
   \[ \text{inherence.} \]

7. Parimāṇaṁ
   \[ \text{dimension.} \]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Vaśśīka Terms</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Saṁkhyā</td>
<td>number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Saṁyogaḥ</td>
<td>conjunction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Vibhāgaḥ</td>
<td>disjunction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Prthaktvaṁ</td>
<td>being distinct from (others). (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Paratvaṁ</td>
<td>posteriority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Aparatvaṁ</td>
<td>priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Íchā</td>
<td>desire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Dravatvaṁ.</td>
<td>fluidity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Snehaḥ</td>
<td>viscosity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Adharmaḥ</td>
<td>moral demerit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Saṁskāraḥ</td>
<td>the residue (produced by an idea in the soul or by some fact in a material object).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Prayatnaṁ</td>
<td>active effort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Utkṣepaṇaṁ</td>
<td>moving upwards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Avakṣepaṇaṁ</td>
<td>moving downwards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Akuñcanam</td>
<td>moving nearer to oneself, contraction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Prasāraṇaṁ</td>
<td>moving further from oneself, extension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Gamanam</td>
<td>going (moving).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Dvindriyagrāhyāṁ</td>
<td>perceptible by two organs of sense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Pārthivaparamāṇuḥ</td>
<td>earthen atom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Mahāsattva</td>
<td>great being.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Avāntarasāmāṇyaṁ</td>
<td>intermediate (proximate) genus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Mahāsāmāṇyaṁ</td>
<td>highest genus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Satkāryaṁ</td>
<td>(the principle of) the effect existing previously to its production.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Asatkāryaṁ</td>
<td>(the principle of) the effect not existing previously to its produc-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Ātmendriyārthād yad ut-</td>
<td>cognition produced by soul, organ of sense and object is perception.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pannaṁ jānāṁ pratyakṣaṁ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18
33 Lambāmbudarśanād var-śānumānam

inferring the falling of rain from seeing clouds slanting down.

34 Nadipüradārśanād upairi-styānumānam

inferring that it has been raining in the upper course of the river, from its being flooded.

LXXXIX (194). The names of some theories.

1 Ātmagrāhaḥ

(the theory that) soul (can be) cognised.

2 Ekatvagrāhaḥ

the theory that unity (of soul and universe can be) cognised.

3 Kartṛtvagrāhaḥ

the theory that creation (can be) cognised.

4 Piṇḍagrāhaḥ

the theory that bodies (can be) cognised.

5 Drṣṭipraskāntaḥ [drṣṭi prачchannah ?]

sunk in theories.

6 Drṣṭigahanam

an abyss of theories.

7 Drṣṭikāntaram

an impenetrable forest of theories.

8 Visamadṛṣṭiḥ

odd theory.

9 Kudṛṣṭiḥ

wrong theory.

10 Dṛṣṭisāṁkataḥ

beset with theories.

11 Dṛṣṭikṛtaḥ

produced from a theory.

12 Dṛṣṭigataḥ

contained in a theory.

XC (195). The names of those fourteen (14) things that have not (yet) been demonstrated.

1 Śāśvato lokaḥ

the world is eternal.

2 Aśāśvato lokaḥ

the world is not eternal.

3 Śāśvataś cāśāśvataś ca

the world is eternal and non-eternal.

4 Naiva śāśvato nāśāśvataśca

the world is neither eternal nor non-eternal.
5 Antavān lokaḥ  
6 Anantavān lokaḥ  
7 Antavaṁś ca nantavāṁś ca  
8 Naivāntavān nānantavān  
9 Bhavati tathāgataḥ paraṁ maraṇāt  
10 Na bhavati tathāgataḥ paraṁ maraṇāt  
11 Bhavati ca na bhavati ca tathāgataḥ paraṁ maraṇāt  
12 Naiva bhavati na bhavati tathāgataḥ paraṁ maraṇāt  
13 Sajīvas tāc cha rām  
14 Anyo jīvō nyaccharām  

the world has an end.  
the world has no end.  
the world is finite and infinite.  
the world is neither finite nor infinite.  
the Buddha exists after death.  
the Buddha ceases to exist after death.  
the Buddha does exist and does not exist after death.  
the Buddha neither does exist nor does not exist after death.  
the principle of life is this body.  
the principle of life is different from this body.

XCI (195).  श्रीमत्ति तिर्थिकास परंपरा नामावली | SEVERAL NAMES USED BY THE TIRTHIKAS FOR EXPRESSING THE "I" (EGO) OR THE SOUL.

1 Atmā  
2 Sattvah  
3 Jīvah  
4 Jantuḥ  
5 Poṣah  
6 Puruṣah  
7 Puṇḍalāḥ  
8 Manuṣah  
9 Mānavaḥ  
10 Kāraḳah  
11 Kāraṇakaḥ  
12 Vedakaḥ  

the self.  
the animated.  
the living.  
the creature.  
the feeder.  
the man.  
the individual.  
born from Manu.  
offspring of Manu.  
the acting.  
the inciter to action.  
the originator of sensation.
13 Janakah | the originator of knowledge.
14 Paśyakah | do. do. sight.
15 Utthāpakah | the rouser.
16 Samutthāpakah | the grand rouser.

XCII (143). *Names of the powers, great and small, etc.*

1 Sāhasracūḍiko lokadhātuḥ | a thousand regions of the world, in the zenith.
2 Dvisāhasro madhyamo lokadhātuḥ | a second thousand regions of the world in the middle.
3 Trisāhasramahāsāhasro lokadhātuḥ | the three thousand great mansions (or regions) of the world.

XCIII (144). *Names of the four (fabulous) continents (or dry lands).*

1 Cāturdvipa ko lokadhātuḥ | that region (or mansion) of the world where there are the four continents.
1 Pūrvavidehaḥ | to the east, the tall-bodied.
(a) Dehaḥ | the body.
(b) Videhaḥ | the tall body.
2 Jambudvipaḥ | the continent where there is the Jambu-tree.
(a) Cāmaraḥ | Asia, India, or the *orbis antiquis notus*.
(b) Avaracāmaraḥ | the western cāmaraḥ.
3 Avaragodāniyaḥ | the cattle feeding (continent in the west).
(a) Śaṭha | the cunning, wicked, villain.
(b) Uttaramantriṇaḥ | walking on an excellent way (or the continent whose people have good principles).
4 Uttarakuṇuḥ | to the north: disagreeable sound.

(N.B.—The names marked with the letters a and b denote the smaller continents or islands, added to each of the four great continents to the four cardinal points of the world.)
THREE REGIONS.

(a) Kuravaḥ  
the match of kuravaḥ (or the small continent of a disagreeable sound).

(b) Kauravaḥ  
the world’s mansion, or a great division of the world.

1 Lokadhātuḥ  
on account of the world’s being subject to destruction, it is so called.

2 Lujyata iti lokadhātuḥ  
the middle of the world.

3 Lokāntarikāḥ  
the universe, or the mansion of all things.

4 Sarvalokadhātuḥuprasaraḥ  
the mansion of Buddha.

5 Buddhaviṣayāḥ  
the field or province of Buddha.

6 Buddhakṣetraṁ  
the universe (or mansion of the world) which is not subject to mutation.

7 Sahālokadhātuḥ  
the regions of the world in the zenith.

8 Avamūrdhāḥ  
in the nadir.

9 Vyatyasvah [Vyatyastāḥ]  
in an oblique or horizontal situation (with respect to us).

10 Tiryaglokadhātuḥ  

XCIV (145).  
Names of the degrees of the three regions.

1 Kāmadhātuḥ  
the region of cupid.

2 Rūpadhātuḥ  
the region of bodily existence.

3 Arūpadhātuḥ  
the region of immaterial existence.

XCV (146).  
Names of the gods in the cupid’s region.

1 Bhaumāḥ  
(gods and goddesses) residing on the earth.

2 Antarikṣavāsinah  
in the illuminated span between earth and heaven.

3 Cāturmahārājāyikāḥ  
gods belonging to the four great kings.

4 Trāyastrimśah  
gods of the thirty-three mansions.

5 Yāmāḥ  
those desisting from fighting.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Pali</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tuśitāḥ</td>
<td>तुषिताः</td>
<td>those residing in the joyful mansion (or Indra paradise).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nirmāṇaratayaḥ</td>
<td>निर्माणरताय</td>
<td>those residing in the illusory paradise (or miraculously produced).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paranirmitavasaṇavartinaḥ</td>
<td>परानिर्मितवसाणवर्तिन</td>
<td>the residents of paranirmita (or another mansion produced miraculously).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**XCVI (147). यसाहमयेकरवनसिदिषिेः | Names of the Mansions of the First Degree of Ecstasy.**

1. Brahmakāyikāḥ | कामिकी | the province of Brahma. |
2. Brahmapāriśadyāḥ | पारिशद्य | the attendants of Brahma. |
3. Brahmapurohitāḥ | पुरोहित | the ministers of Brahma. |
4. Mahābrahmāṇaḥ | ब्रह्मण | the great Brahma. |

**XCVII (148). यसाहमयेकरवनसिदिषिेः | Names of the Mansions of the Second Degree of Ecstasy (or the Mansions and Gods Residing There).**

1. Parītaḥbhāḥ | भाब | those of little light (or little enlightenment). |
2. Apramāṇabhāḥ | अप्रमाणभ | immense light. |
3. Ābhāsvāraḥ | भास्वार | clear light. |

**XCVIII (149). यसाहमयेकरवनसिदिषिेः | Names of the Mansions of the Third Degree of Ecstasy.**

1. Parītasubhāḥ | भाबोम | those of little virtue. |
2. Apramānuṣabhāḥ | अप्रमानुषभ | immense virtue. |
3. Šubhakṛtsnaḥ | कृत्सन | abundant virtue. |

**XCIX (150). यसाहमयेकरवनसिदिषिेः | Names of the Provinces of the Fourth Degree of Ecstasy (or Deep Meditation).**

1. Anabhraḥkāḥ | अभ्रक | without cloud. |
2. Puṇyapravāḥ | अभ्रप्रव | produced by moral merits. |
3. Bṛhatphalāḥ | अभ्रभ | ample fruit. |
DEGREES OF EARTHQUAKE.

√ C (151). नामीकरणक्षेत्रिकिमित्रय | Names of the pure (or holy) mansions.

1. Avṛhāḥ आव्रहाः (the mansion of those) that increase no more.
2. Atapāḥ अतपाः that are not afflicted.
3. Sudṛśāḥ सुविर्देशाः that appear excellent.
4. Sudarṣanāḥ सुदर्शनाः that have a very clear sight.
5. Akaniṣṭhāḥ आकंसिष्ठाः that (the mansion) is not below any other.
6. Aghanīṣṭhāḥ अघागनिष्ठाः the limit or end of the bodily existences (or of the end of the material world).
7. Mahāmaheśvarāyatanam महामहेश्वरायतनम् the mansion of the great mighty ruler (of god).

√ CI (152). नामीकरणक्षेत्रिकिमित्रय | Names of the incorporeal mansions (or provinces, regions).

1. Ākāśāntyāyatanam आकाशान्त्यायतनम् the mansions (or regions) of the infinite void space.
2. Vijñānāntyāyatanam विज्ञानान्त्यायतनम् the province of infinite knowledge (or the infinite province of cognition).
3. Akiścanyāyatanam आकिशचन्यायतनम् [the region where there is nothing whatever].
4. Naivasamājānāsāntyāyatanam नवासामाजानासान्त्यायतनम् the inconceivable and not inconceivable province (or where there is neither consciousness nor unconsciuosness).

CII (141) नामिकरणक्षेत्रिकिमित्रय | Names of the several degrees of earth-quake.

1. Kampitāḥ कम्पिताः (the earth) shook or trembled; or a trembling.
   Parkampitāḥ पारकम्पिताः greatly shook or trembled; or a trembling.
   Saṁprakampitāḥ सांप्रकम्पिताः very greatly shook or trembled; or a trembling.
2. Calitāḥ कलिताः it was moved or agitated.
   Pracalitāḥ प्रकलिताः do. greatly do.
   Saṁpracalitāḥ सांप्रकलिताः do. very greatly do.

1 The fourth is not given by Csoma.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Tibetan</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 Vedhitah</td>
<td>ང་བ།</td>
<td>was agitated: quaked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pravedhitah</td>
<td>ལྟད་བ།</td>
<td>was greatly agitated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saṃpraveditah</td>
<td>ལྟད་ན་བ།</td>
<td>was very greatly agitated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Kṣubhitah</td>
<td>ལོ་བ།</td>
<td>was stirred up, confused, agitated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prakṣubhitah</td>
<td>ལོ་ན་བ།</td>
<td>was greatly stirred up, confused, agitated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saṃprakṣubhitah</td>
<td>ལོ་ན་ན་བ།</td>
<td>was very greatly stirred up, confused, agitated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Raṇitah</td>
<td>རོལ།</td>
<td>it sounded (or made a noise).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prarāṇitah</td>
<td>རོལ་ན།</td>
<td>it sounded greatly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saṃprarāṇitah</td>
<td>རོལ་ན་ན།</td>
<td>it sounded very greatly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Garjitaḥ</td>
<td>ནགྲ་ཏོ།</td>
<td>it made a roaring noise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pragarjitaḥ</td>
<td>རེག་ཏོ།</td>
<td>do. do. do. in a great degree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saṃpragarjitaḥ</td>
<td>རེག་ཏོ་ན།</td>
<td>do. do. do. in a very great degree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Pūrvā digavan-ṇati pasčimā digunnamati</td>
<td>རྟེག་པ་དིག་པ་དཱ་གསེབ་པ།</td>
<td>when the eastern quarter sinks the western heavens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Paścimā digavanamati pūrvā digunnamati</td>
<td>རྟེག་པ་དིག་པ་དཱ་གསེབ་པ།</td>
<td>when the western quarter sinks the eastern heavens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Dakṣinā digavanamati uttarā digunnamati</td>
<td>རྟེག་པ་དིག་པ་དཱ་གསེབ་པ།</td>
<td>when the southern quarter sinks the northern heavens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Uttarā digavanamati dakṣinā digunnamati</td>
<td>རྟེག་པ་དིག་པ་དཱ་གསེབ་པ།</td>
<td>when the northern quarter sinks the southern heavens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Antādavanamati madhyā-dunnamati</td>
<td>རྟེག་པ་དིག་པ་དཱ་གསེབ་པ།</td>
<td>when the horizon sinks the centre (or the middle heavens).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Madhyādavanamati antā-dunnamati</td>
<td>རྟེག་པ་དིག་པ་དཱ་གསེབ་པ།</td>
<td>when the centre sinks the horizon heavens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Aprakampyaḥ</td>
<td>རྟེག་པ་དིག་པ་དཱ་གསེབ་པ།</td>
<td>immoveable: not to be moved or agitated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\*CIII (142). द्वितीयें | SYNONYMOUS TERMS FOR LIGHT OR SHINE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shine, lustre, light, splendour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a ray of light.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light, illumination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dispeller of darkness, light.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear light, brightness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a burning: a glittering: lustre.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7 Jvālaḥ  
8 Dyutih  

a flaming, a burning; light.
brightness, clearness, lustre, light.

CV (216.)  
Namaśāpanīyam  
Names of festivals.
1 Mahāmahāh  
2 Jātimahāh  
3 Jaṭāmahāh  
4 Cūḍāmahāh  
5 Utsavah  

a great festival.
a festival, or feast given at one’s nativity.
a festival at cutting off or shaving one’s matted hair.
a festival at cutting off the lock of hair on the crown of the head of a young person (or boy).
a jubilee: a festival for rejoicing.

CV (217.)  
Namaśāpanīyam  
Names of curds, butter, meat and drink.
1 Ghrtaṁ  
2 Sarpirmāṇdah  
3 Navaṁitam  
4 Kṣiraṁ  
5 Dadhi  
6 Gholaṁ  
7 Mathitam  
8 Annaṁ  
9 Pānam  
10 Kīlaṭah  
11 Piyuṣam  
12 Dadhīmāṇḍah  
13 A(r)drakāṁ  
14 Ikṣuḥ  
15 Guḍaḥ  

butter or ghee.
ghee essence, or oiled butter.
fresh butter.
milk.
curd, or coagulated milk.
buttermilk.
buttermilk.
meat, anything to be eaten.
drink, anything to be drunk.
inspissated curds, or a sort of dry cheese.
cream on the surface of milk (ambrosia, nectar).
the scum of curdled milk.
ginger.
sugarcane.
molasses, coarse sugar.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Tibetan</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 Saktu</td>
<td>ས་ཁུ།</td>
<td>the meal or flour of parched grain, especially of barley. flour, wheatmeal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Kaṃikaḥ</td>
<td>མཁྲི་</td>
<td>a kind of sweetmeat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Laṭḍukām</td>
<td>མཁྲི་</td>
<td>scum-bread.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Mandaḥ</td>
<td>མཁྲི་</td>
<td>soup, broth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Peyā or Pejā Lavaṅgā</td>
<td>མཁྲི་</td>
<td>a sauce or condiment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Temanāṁ; Vyaṅjanāṁ</td>
<td>མཁྲི་</td>
<td>a sauce of pease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Sūpaḥ</td>
<td>མཁྲི་</td>
<td>sea-salt, salt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Lavaṇaṁ</td>
<td>མཁྲི་</td>
<td>dry ginger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Śuṅṭhi</td>
<td>མཁྲི་</td>
<td>vinegar, or sour liquid. grapes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Amlaḥ</td>
<td>མཁྲི་</td>
<td>a sort of thin wine. spirit extracted from corn—spirituous liquors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Drākṣā</td>
<td>མཁྲི་</td>
<td>rum distilled from molasses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Drākṣāpānakaṁ</td>
<td>མཁྲི་</td>
<td>a kind of leaven to ferment malt, etc., with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Surā</td>
<td>མཁྲི་</td>
<td>marrow, a greasy substance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Śidhuḥ</td>
<td>མཁྲི་</td>
<td>honey (of bees). potato.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Kīnaṁ (Kīvaṁ)</td>
<td>མཁྲི་</td>
<td>garlic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 Snigdhaḥ</td>
<td>མཁྲི་</td>
<td>a green onion. garlic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 Māksikaṁ; Madhu</td>
<td>མཁྲི་</td>
<td>parched grain. parched rice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 Aluḥ</td>
<td>མཁྲི་</td>
<td>a grain, a small particle. straw; stalk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 Laśunāḥ</td>
<td>མཁྲི་</td>
<td>chaff; small straw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 Latārkaḥ</td>
<td>མཁྲི་</td>
<td>the awn (or beard) of barley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 Gṛṇjanaka</td>
<td>མཁྲི་</td>
<td>the ears of corn; a fruit or flower stalk.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KINDS OF ECSTASY.

44 Apūpah
45 Trayaśam [?]  a sort of sweetmeat.
melon; cucumber.
46 Karkaṭikā  a sort of cucumber or melon.
a gourd, a long gourd.
47 Alābūḥ (meal of) boiled rice.
48 Odanam: bhaktāṁ  a sort of thick pottage.
49 Tarpaṇāṁ  milk soup; an oblation of milk,
rice and sugar.
50 Pāyasam  a festival on the 5th day (or year).
a festival on the 8th day (or year).
a festival on the 14th day of
the moon.
51 Pāṇcamikaṁ  invitation to an entertainment,
one invited, etc.
52 Aṣṭamikaṁ  a bit, small piece.
53 Cāturdaśikāṁ  a sort of turnip.
54 Nimantraṇaṁ
55 Alopah
56 Bālamūlāni

CVI (218.) NAMES OF THE
SEVERAL KINDS OF ECSTASY OR DEEP MEDITATION OCCURRING IN THE Prajñā PĀRAMITĀ.

1 Śūrāṅgamo nāma samā-
dhīḥ  the deep meditation of transforming oneself into a champion.
2 Ratnamudro nāma samā-
dhīḥ  deep meditation on the precious image (god).
3 Sucandro nāma samādhīḥ  deep meditation on the beautiful (or good) moon.
4 Siṃhavikrīḍito nāma samādhīḥ  deep meditation on the sports with a lion.
5 Candradhvajaketur nāma samādhīḥ  deep meditation on the moon,
the top ornament of a banner.
6 Sarvadharmodgato nāma samādhīḥ  deep meditation on the elevation above all (earthly) material things.
7 Sarvadharmanumudro nāma samādhiḥ
deepest meditation on the image (or symbol) of all things.

8 Vilokitamūrdho nāma samādhiḥ
deepest meditation on regarding the crown of the head (of Buddha).

9 Dharmadhātuniyato nāma samādhiḥ
deepest meditation on the real worth of morality (or of things).

10 Niyatadhāvajaketur nāma samādhiḥ
deepest meditation on certainty (or the chief ornament of certainty).

11 Vajro nāma samādhiḥ
deepest meditation on the precious sceptre (the emblem of power).

12 Sarvadharmapravēsamo nāma samādhiḥ
deepest meditation on the image of that one who provides all things.

13 Samādhirajjasupratiṣṭhito nāma samādhiḥ

deep meditation on remaining firm or steady, like the prince of deep meditation.

14 Raśnipramukto nāma samādhiḥ

deep meditation on the diffusion of the rays of light.

15 Balavyūho nāma samādhiḥ
deepest meditation on the disposition (or arrangement) of an army.

16 Samudgato nāma samādhiḥ
deepest meditation on him that is truly exalted (or has lifted up himself).

17 Niruktiniyatapraveśo nāma samādhiḥ
deepest meditation on embracing without hesitation what is seeming or becoming.

18 Adhivacana-praveśo nāma samādhiḥ
deepest meditation on the abstract sense of a primitive word.

19 Dīgvi'okitamudro nāma samādhiḥ
deepest meditation on the consideration of the 10 corners (of the world).

20 Ādharapuṇḍro [mudro] nāma samādhiḥ
deepest meditation on perceiving fully the meaning of the symbol or type.

21 Asampramoṣo nāma samādhiḥ
deepest meditation on unforgetfulness.
22 Sarvadharmasamāvāsa-rañāstakamudro nāma samādhiḥ
dean meditation on the ocean, or the symbol of the collective body of all things.

23 Akāśaspharaṇo nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on the encompassing of the heaven (or the void space above).

24 Vajramāndalo nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on the diamond (or holy) circle.

25 Dhva-jāgrakayōro nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on the arm ornament placed on the top of a banner pole.

26 Indrakhetur nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on the top ornament of Indra’s banner.

27 Srotoneugato nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on following the course of a stream (or on those that went, etc.).

28 Simhavijrhbhito nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on the yawning (and stretching) of a lion.

29 Vyatyasto nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on the reverse, contrariety (or on mediocrity).

30 Raṇamijało nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on the state of being delivered from the miseries of vice.

31 Vairocano nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on illumination or enlightenment.

32 Animaṇo nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on the unsought.

33 Aniketasthito nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on independence with respect to plan.

34 Niścitto nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on the inanimate.

35 Vimalapradipo nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on the immaculate chief lamp.
36 Anantaprabho nāma samādhiḥ

37 Prabhākaro nāma samā-
dhiḥ

38 Śuddhasāro nāma samā-
dhiḥ

39 Vimalaprabho nāma samā-
dhiḥ

40 Ratikaro nāma samādhiḥ

41 Vidy utpradipo nāma samā-
dhiḥ

42 Akṣayo nāma samādhiḥ

43 Candrvimalo nāma samā-
dhiḥ

44 Sūryapradipo nāma samā-
dhiḥ

45 Ajeyo nāma samādhiḥ

46 Tejovati nāma samādhiḥ

47 Kṣayāpagato nāma samā-
dhiḥ

48 Avivarto nāma samādhiḥ

49 Aniṅgyo nāma samādhiḥ

50 Prajñāpradipo nāma samā-
dhiḥ

51 Śuddhapratibhāso nāma samādhiḥ

deep meditation on the infinite light.

deep meditation on the maker (or cause) of light.

deep meditation on the pure and holy.

deep meditation on the pure (immaculate) light.

deep meditation on him who makes glad.

deep meditation on the great lamp of lightning.

deep meditation on the inexhaustible (or never failing).

deep meditation on the immaculate moon.

deep meditation on the sun, the chief lamp.

deep meditation on the invincible.

deep meditation on the bright faced.

deep meditation on being without defects.

deep meditation on the immutable.

deep meditation on the immovable.

deep meditation on the lamp of understanding (or wisdom).

deep meditation on the clear light.
52 Alokakaro nāma samādhiḥ - deep meditation on the light maker.

53 Kārākāro nāma samādhiḥ - deep meditation on doing what is to be done.

54 Jāanaketur nāma samādhiḥ - deep meditation on the chief ornament (or symbol) of wisdom.

55 Vajropamo nāma samādhiḥ - deep meditation on him who is like a sceptre (immovable).

56 Cittasthiro nāma samādhiḥ - deep meditation on the duration of the soul (or the fixedness of the mind).

57 Samantāloko nāma samādhiḥ - deep meditation on the everywhere appearing or shining.

58 Supratiṣṭhito nāma samādhiḥ - deep meditation on the state of perfect duration or continuance.

59 Ratnakotir nāma samādhiḥ - deep meditation on the precious infinite one (God).

60 Varadhamamudro nāma samādhiḥ - deep meditation on the symbol of the supreme moral body.

61 Sarvadharmasamatā nāma samādhiḥ - deep meditation on the equality of all substances or things.

62 Ratijaho nāma samādhiḥ - deep meditation on leaving off joys.

63 Dharmodgato nāma samādhiḥ - deep meditation on moral eminence (or on the supreme moral Being).

64 Sarvdharma padaprabheda nāma samādhiḥ - deep meditation on analysing everything.

65 Samāksarāvakāro nāma samādhiḥ - deep meditation on expressing everything by equal letters.

66 Aksarāpagato nāma samādhiḥ - deep meditation on that which cannot be expressed by letters.
67 Ārmbhanacchedano nāma samādhiḥ
deepest meditation on the interruption of one's aim or object.

68 Avikāro nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on that which has no species.

69 Aprakaro nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on immutability.

70 Nāmaniyatapraveśo nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on penetrating the true meaning of the name (of the supreme moral Being).

71 Aniketacāro nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on unbecoming practices.

72 Timirāpagato nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on seeing clearly.

73 Cāritravato nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on good morals.

74 Acalo nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on the immovable.

75 Viṣayatirṇo nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on being free from plan.

76 Sarvagunasamcayagato nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on him in whom all good qualities are united.

77 Sthitaniścitto nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on existing without thinking.

78 Śubhapuṣpata [?] suddhir nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on the many and pure blossoms of virtue.

79 Anantapratibhāno nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on the infinite boldness (or intellect).

80 Bodhyaṅgavatī nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on the existence of wisdom.
81 Asamasamo nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on equality and inequality.

82 Sarvadharmatikramaṇo nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on being delivered from the material world.

83 Paricchedakaro nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on cutting off (the knot of doubt).

84 Vimativikirāṇo nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on clearing up (or putting away) incertitude or doubt.

85 Niradhiṣṭhāno nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on making a plan for.

86 Ekavyūho nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on the only one structure or fabric.

87 Ākārābhinirhāro nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on the total accomplishment.

88 Ekākāro nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on becoming of one kind (or final union with god or the universal spirit).

89 Ākarānapakāro nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on there being nothing more to be cut off.

90 Nairvedhikasarvabhavatamopagato nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on comprehending the foundation of all worldly existence.

91 Saṁketarutapraśeṣo nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on penetrating the meaning of symbol and sound.

92 Nirghoṣkāśaravimukto nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on the final liberation from sound and vocal harmony.

93 Jvalanolkō nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on the burning vessel [torch].

94 Lakṣaṇapariśodhano nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on the perfect distinction of criterion.
95 Anabhilakṣito nāma samādhiḥ
depth meditation on that which is not evident.

96 Sarvākāravaropeto nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on him who is excellent in every kind.

97 Aksayakaraṇḍo nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on the inexhaustible vessel.

98 Dhāraṇīmatirnāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on the comprehensive mind.

99 Samyaktvamithyatvasarvasamgrasano nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on the illustration of right and wrong.

100 Sarvarodhanirodhasahasprasamano nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on the entire ceasing of every transgression and prohibition.

101 Sarvasukhaduhkhanirabhiniṇi nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on rejoicing over all sorts of pleasure and pain.

102 Anurodhapratirodho nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on the pleasure of convenience and transgression.

103 Vimalaprabho nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on the immaculate light or brightness.

104 Sāravatī nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on the essential Being.

105 Paripūrtacandravimalaprabho nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on the spotless brightness of the full moon.

106 Vidyutprabho nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on the flash (or blaze) of lightning.

107 Mahāvyūho nāma samādhiḥ
deep meditation on the great fabric.
108 Sarvakāra-prabhāka-ho
nāma samādhiḥ
deeper meditation on the making of light by all means.

109 Samādhisamata-nāma
samādhiḥ
deeper meditation on the uniformity (or equality) of deep meditation.

110 Arahसarānasarvasamava-
saraṇo nāma samādhiḥ
deeper meditation on the whole aggregate of the happy and the distressed.

111 Arahसamavasaranaṇo nāma
samādhiḥ
deeper meditation on the full assemblage of the happy or virtuous.

112 Arajovirajaj nayayukto
nāma samādhiḥ
deeper meditation on the pure and irreproachable conduct.

113 Kayakalisa-pramathano
nāma samādhiḥ
deeper meditation on putting away the defects of the body.

CVII (22.) On the several names expressive of the qualifications of the bodhisattvas, according to the bodhisattva class (महाभक्षज्ञ in the Kah-gyur).

Ekajātipratibaddhaḥ

2 Sarvajñatābhimukhaḥ

3 Sarvajñatānimnanaḥ

4 Sarvajñatāpravānaḥ

5 Sarvajñatāprāgabhāraḥ

6 Asaṅgdhāraṇisamādhiprati-
tilabdhahaḥ

Śūrōṅgamasamādhisaman-
vāgataḥ

hindered only by one birth from becoming a Buddha.
he excels in all-knowing (or omniscience) (or has turned his face to omniscience).
he applies himself earnestly to omniscience.
is inclining or adhering to omniscience.
is bent towards omniscience.
has found a dispassionate comprehension and meditation.

he is possessed of the deep meditation—styled "the walking like a champion."
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Tibetan</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 Mahābhijñāvikṛditāh</td>
<td>निर्जनाणिक्रिदिक</td>
<td>he amuses himself with the great fore-knowledge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Sarvāvarṇavivaranaṇaparyuṭthānavigataḥ</td>
<td>सर्वावर्णविविन्दानुपर्युत्थानविग</td>
<td>is void of all imperfections or defects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Apratiprasrabdhamārgaḥ</td>
<td>अप्रतिप्रसर्वदमार्ग</td>
<td>the course of his way is not interrupted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Mahāmaitrimahākaranādaśādiglokadhatuspaharaṇaḥ</td>
<td>महामैत्रिमहाकरणादसदीग्लोकद्धतुस्पहरान</td>
<td>his love and mercy fill (or reach to) the ten corners of the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Aṇuṭabhukṣṭrākramanakusālāḥ</td>
<td>अणुभुक्ष्ठरक्रमानकुसाल</td>
<td>skilful in visiting the provinces of an infinite number of Buddhas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Śūnyatāgocaraḥ</td>
<td>शून्यतागोचर</td>
<td>emptiness is the object of his senses or exertions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Animittavihārī</td>
<td>अनिमित्तविहार</td>
<td>he dwells in the indefinite markless place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Sarvapraṇidhānanaiśrayavigataḥ</td>
<td>सर्वप्रणिद्धानाईश्रयाविग</td>
<td>is void from (devoid of) every wish or prayer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Sarvasattvhahābhuyodyataḥ</td>
<td>सर्वसत्तवहाभुधय</td>
<td>he endeavours to be useful to every animal existence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Sarvabuddhaviśayakusālāḥ</td>
<td>सर्वबुद्धविशायकुसाल</td>
<td>is skilful in all the provinces of Buddha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Anantajñānāḥ</td>
<td>अनान्तज्ञान</td>
<td>(he has) infinite knowledge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Akāśasamacittāḥ</td>
<td>अकाशसमाचित</td>
<td>his mind (or thought) is like the heaven (the infinite void space).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Sāgaravagambhiracittāḥ</td>
<td>सागरवागम्बहिरचित</td>
<td>his mind is profound like the ocean (or sea).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Sumeruparvatarājavadakampyacittāḥ.</td>
<td>सुरमुरुपरवतराजवदकाम्पय</td>
<td>his mind is unshaken like the Rāj-rāb (or the Olympus) the prince of all mountains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Padmavadanupaluptacittāḥ</td>
<td>पद्मवदनुपलुप</td>
<td>his mind, like the lotus, is uncovered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Ratnavatsuparīśuddhacittāḥ</td>
<td>रत्नवात्सुपरीशुद्धचित</td>
<td>his heart (or mind) is very pure (or clean) like a gem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Suvarṇavatsuparyavadatācittāḥ</td>
<td>सुवर्णवात्सुपर्यवद</td>
<td>his heart (or mind) is very pure, like gold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Sanskrit</td>
<td>Pali</td>
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<td>-----</td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Aparimitajñānasāmabhāraparyesānakoṣalaḥ</td>
<td>พิจารณาญาณสัมปุสขิริยานุสาสนีย</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Paraprvādyanabhīhūtaḥ</td>
<td>परप्रवादनाभीहुत</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Sarvadharmānaṇavaṇajñānī</td>
<td>सर्वधर्मानावनाःविज्ञानी</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Sarvasattvasamacittāḥ</td>
<td>सर्वसत्त्वसामसिद्ध</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Sarvaṃāraviṣayasadātākrāntāḥ</td>
<td>सर्वारविषयासदातातक्रण</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Sarvatathāgataviṣayāvatāraṇajñānakulaḥ</td>
<td>सर्वतथागताविषयावतारायणज्ञानकुल</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Mahāmaitrīmahākarunāśasamanvāgataḥ</td>
<td>महामात्रिकारुणाशसमन्वागत</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Upāyajñānakulāḥ</td>
<td>उपायज्ञानकुल</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Dhāraṇipratilabdhaḥ</td>
<td>धारणिप्रतिलभ</td>
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<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Praṇidhānākalpitāḥ</td>
<td>प्रणिद्धानाकल्पित</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Kṣaṇatidhātāpratilabdhaḥ</td>
<td>कृष्णातिधाताप्रतिलभ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Acyutābhijñāḥ</td>
<td>अच्छुताभिज्ञान</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Nīrāmiṣadharmadeśakaḥ</td>
<td>निरामिषधर्मदेश</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Gambhiradharmaṃaṃántipāramigataḥ</td>
<td>गच्छिरधर्मांवतिपारमिगात</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Mārakarmasamātikrāntaḥ</td>
<td>मारकर्मसामातिक्रण</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Karmāvaranāpratiprasradhaḥ</td>
<td>कर्मावरणाप्रतिप्रसरद्ध</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
41 Dharmapravicayavidhak-tinirdeshakusalaḥ
is skilful in instructing by analysing the principles of the moral doctrine.

42 Asaṃkhuyakaprapradaṇḍhānasusamārabdhaḥ
he has made earnest prayers through immeasurable ages (Kalpas).

43 Smitamukhapūrvaḥbhillapi
having a smiling countenance, he speaks softly.

44 Gāthābhigirīṭabhirlāpanaḥ
he speaks in verse, in a melodious tune.

45 Apagatalinacitaḥ
his mind is without consternation (or is not dejected).

46 Anācchedyapratibhānaḥ
he has always boldness (to speak).

47 Anantapariprāshadabhisabhāvanaḥ
he excels or surpasses an infinite number of attendants.

48 Anantakalpakotiniḥsaranaṇa-kusalaḥ
he is wise in all that has happened from immeasurable ages.

49 Māyā-marici-udakacandra-svapnapratisthakāprati-
(b) Bodhisattva) knows well what such things are as illusion, fata morgana, the moon (image in water), dream, echo, the eye of illusion, empty image (in a mirror), etc.

50 Apratihatacitaḥ
his mind is unhindered.

51 Sattvacitcasakṣma-
he knows the mind of animate existences, and is clever in penetrating into the smallest things.

52 Atimātraksāntisamanvā-
has great forbearance (or patience).

53 Yathātmyāvatārakusalaḥ
is wise in his conduct (or knows well how to behave himself).

54 Buddhākṣ-travyūhānanta-
he has perceived the delineation of infinite provinces of Buddha, walking in them according to his wish.

pranidhānaprasthānaparigṛhitah
55 Aṣaṁkhyeyalokadātu
buddhānumśrtisamā-
dhisatatasamita-abhimukhībhūtaḥ
he is excellent in the deep meditation on remembering the Buddhas of innumerable regions of the world.

56 Aparimita buddhādhyeṣa-
ṇakuśalāḥ
he knows how to pray (or make his prayer) to innumerable Buddhas.

57 Nānārdṛtyanuśayaparyavo-
sthānaklesapaśamanakuśalāḥ
he is expert in reconciling different theories, in dispelling fear and in assuaging distress.

58 Śaṃdhiśivikrīḍitāḥ satasa-
hasanirhārakuśalāḥ
he is expert in making a hundred thousand amusing deep meditations.

59 Sarvajñatāniryātaḥ
he endeavours to become omniscient (or he will certainly become all-knowing).

60 Trādhatukāmajñā
is not passionately fond of the three regions (or worlds).

61 Gatiṅgataḥ
he is accomplished in judgment.

62 Sarvāśaipāravākāḥ
he is the fulfller of all wishes (or hopes).

63 Apramāṇasamādhisamāpai-
tisamanvāgataḥ
he is possessed of an immense number of deep meditations and ecstacies.

64 Amoghakāyavāgmanaskar-
māntābhīyuktāḥ
he earnestly exercises himself in the moral actions of the body, speech and mind, within their proper limits.

65 Apramāṇasamādhicaryād-
hiṣṭhitāḥ
he is blessed (or endowed) with the practice of immense deep meditations.

66 Kāmaguṇairaliptaḥ
is not possessed of lust (there is no cupidity in him).

67 Sarvasamādhi-vāsitāpāra-
māṅgataḥ
he has obtained an excellent command over all deep meditations.

68 Anupalipto lokadharmaiḥ
he is not entangled (clothed) with worldly things.

69 Yuktapratibhānāḥ
he has a proper boldness (or he is bold in understanding).
1. **Brahmā**  
   the whole or pure.

2. **Hiraṇyagarbhāḥ**  
   gold—or wealth essence.

3. **Brahmā sahāmpatiḥ**  
   Brahmā, the lord of the universe.

4. **Asvini kumārau**  
   the Aśvinis.

5. **Maheśvaraḥ**  
   the great mighty one (rich in power).

6. **Mahādevaḥ**  
   the great god.

7. **Śambhuḥ**  
   the origin (or source) of happiness.

8. **Paśupatiḥ**  
   the master or possessor of cattle.

9. **Tripuravidhvarṃsakaḥ**  
   the destroyer of three cities.

10. **Śūlapāṇiḥ**  
    holding a javelin in his hand.

11. **Śaṃḍharaḥ (or Saṃkaraḥ)**  
    that makes happy.

12. **Smaraśatruḥ**  
    remembering the enemy [enemy of the god of lust].

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit-Tibetan</th>
<th>English</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70 Muktapratibhānah</td>
<td>he has an open boldness (or intellect).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71 Maitrītakaḥ</td>
<td>he has a loving kindness (or he is affectionate).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72 Karuṇātakaḥ</td>
<td>he is merciful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73 Muditāvihārī</td>
<td>he dwells in joy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74 Upekṣāvihārī</td>
<td>he is indifferent (he dwells in indiffERENCE).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 Acyuta śīlaḥ</td>
<td>he is of unviolated morals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76 Acyutasamādhiḥ</td>
<td>(he is) with unimpaired deep meditation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77 Abhijñāvikrīḍitaḥ</td>
<td>he amuses himself with his eminent knowledge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78 Te ca bodhisattvamahāsat-tvabhūyāstvam sarve kumārabhūtāḥ</td>
<td>those purified animate existences and great champion souls (Bodhisattvas) are mostly all equal to Manjuśrī (the juvenile saint).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79 Bhadrakālopiḥbodhisattvāḥ</td>
<td>a Bodhisatva of the happy age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Śarvaḥ</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Rudraḥ</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Iśvaraḥ</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Viṣṇuḥ</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Kṛṣṇaḥ</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Vāsudevaḥ</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Kāmadevaḥ</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Māraḥ</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Sunirmāṇaratidevaputraḥ</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Susimadevaputraḥ</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Samitusitadevaputraḥ</td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Suyāmadevaputraḥ</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Śakra devendraḥ</td>
</tr>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Daśaśatanayanah</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Śakraḥ</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Kauśikaḥ</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Śatakratuḥ</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>Purarindaraḥ</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Lokapālaḥ</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>Vaiśravaṇaḥ</td>
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<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Dhratarāṣṭraḥ</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>Virūḍhakaḥ</td>
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<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Virūpākṣaḥ</td>
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<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Karotipānidevaḥ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Mālādharāḥ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Sadāmādaḥ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Īsānāḥ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Indraḥ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
41 Agneyaḥ अग्नि the guardian of the south-east quarter.
42 Yamaḥ यम the guardian of the southern quarter.
43 Nirttiḥ निर्त्ती the guardian of the south-western quarter.
44 Varunaḥ वरुण the guardian of the western quarter.
45 Vāyuḥ वायु the guardian of the north-western quarter.
46 Kuveraḥ कुवेर the guardian of the north.
47 Vaiśvānaraḥ वैश्वानर fire or Agni.
48 Kārttikeyaḥ कार्त्तिकेय the son of Śiva—the god of war.
49 Mahākālaḥ महाकाल the great black one.
50 Nandikesvaraḥ नन्दिकेश्वर the mighty gladdener.
51 Bhṛṅgiriḍīḥ भृणगीर्धी Śiva's attendant.
52 Vināyakaḥ वीनायक a director; Ganeśa, a Buddha, etc.
53 Dhanadāḥ धनादध the giver of wealth.
54 Devi देवी a goddess; Durgā.
55 Surabdhūḥ सूरभु a celestial nymph.
56 Apsarā अप्सरा an Apsarā, or heavenly courtezan.
57 Devakanyā देवाकन्या a god's daughter, a celestial nymph.
58 Durgādevī दुर्गादेवी the goddess residing in the castle or fort.
59 Umā उमा Umā (whom it is difficult to turn away).
60 Girisutā गिरिसुत the mountain's daughter.

\[\sqrt{\text{CIX (154)}} \] Names of the Nine Planets.

1 Ādityaḥ अदित्य the sun.
2 Somāḥ सोम the moon.
3 Aṅgārakah आंगारक the planet Mars.
4 Budhaḥ बुध the planet Mercury.
5 Brhaspatiḥ ब्रह्मपति the planet Jupiter.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAMES OF NAKSATRAS.</th>
<th>163</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 Śukraḥ</td>
<td>नक्षत्रा ष</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Śanaiścaraḥ</td>
<td>नक्षत्रं</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Rāhuḥ</td>
<td>नक्षत्रं</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Ketuḥ</td>
<td>नक्षत्रं</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CX (155.) Names of the 28 Nakṣatras (constellations, or stars in the moon’s path).

| 1 Kṛttikā | नक्षत्रं | |
| 2 Rohiṇī | नक्षत्रं | |
| 3 Mrgaśirāḥ | नक्षत्रं | |
| 4 Ardrā | नक्षत्रं | |
| 5 Punarvasuḥ | नक्षत्रं | |
| 6 Puṣyā | नक्षत्रं | |
| 7 Asleṣā | नक्षत्रं | |
| 8 Maghā | नक्षत्रं | |
| 9 Pūrva-phalguni | नक्षत्रं | |
| 10 Uttaraphalguni | नक्षत्रं | |
| 11 Hastā | नक्षत्रं | |
| 12 Citrā | नक्षत्रं | |
| 13 Svātī | नक्षत्रं | |
| 14 Viśākhā | नक्षत्रं | |
| 15 Anurādhā | नक्षत्रं | |
| 16 Jyeṣṭhā | नक्षत्रं | |
| 17 Mūlaṃ | नक्षत्रं | |
| 18 Pūrvāṣādhā | नक्षत्रं | |
| 19 Uttarāṣādhā | नक्षत्रं | |
| 20 Śravanā | नक्षत्रं | |
| 21 Abhijit | नक्षत्रं | |
CXI (156.) नागाकै नागिशि, प्रजाशि, जिस्यि | NAMES OF GODS, NĀGAS, ETC.

1. Devāḥ
2. Nāgaḥ
3. Yakṣah
4. Gandharvaḥ
5. Asuraḥ
6. Daityaḥ
7. Garuḍaḥ
8. Kinnaraḥ
9. Mahoragaḥ
10. Kumbhāndaḥ

1 Devāḥ  a god.
2 Nāgaḥ  a Nāga, Hydra or serpent.
3 Yakṣah  a mischievous demi-god.
4 Gandharvaḥ (an eater of fragrance) a celestial musician.
5 Asuraḥ  a demi-god, an Asur.
6 Daityaḥ  a son of the liberal givers.
7 Garuḍaḥ  Viṣṇu's bird (soaring in the air).
8 Kinnaraḥ  (is it a man or what?) Kinnara; a monstrous demi-god, or attendant.
9 Mahoragaḥ (creeping or crawling on its belly) a monstrous demi-god of the serpent genus.
10 Kumbhāndaḥ a monstrous demi-god.

CXII (157.) नागाकै नागिशि, प्रजाशि, जिस्यि | NAMES OF THE NĀGA PRINCES.

1. Saṅkhapālo nāgarājā  the conch-shell keeper, a nāgarājā.
2. Karkotako  the cause of strength or power, a nāgarājā.
3. Kuliko  that of noble existence, a nāgarājā.
4. Padmo  the Padma nāgarājā.
5. Mahāpadmo  the great Padma .
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Vāsukir</td>
<td>nāgarājā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ananto</td>
<td>the boundless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Takṣako</td>
<td>the carpenter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Varuṇo</td>
<td>Varuṇa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Makaro</td>
<td>Makara, a marine monster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Sāgara</td>
<td>Sāgara, a nāgarājā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Lambuko</td>
<td>Lambuka, depending or hanging down. (the not grown warm) name of the Manasaruowara lake in Tibet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Anavatapto</td>
<td>Pingala, the yellowish-white.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Pingalo</td>
<td>Nanda, joy or delight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Nando</td>
<td>Subāhu, the good or handsome-armed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Subāhu</td>
<td>Nardana, (the noisy or sound utterer).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Nardano</td>
<td>Cîtrākṣa (with eyes of variegated colour).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Cîtrākṣo</td>
<td>Rāvaṇa (the sounding or making a noise).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Rāvaṇo</td>
<td>Pāṇḍura (the yellowish-white).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Pāṇḍuro</td>
<td>Kṛmi (the worm).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Kṛmi</td>
<td>Śaṅkha (the conch-shell—a trumpet).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Śaṅkho</td>
<td>Pāṇḍaraka (the clear white).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Pāṇḍarako</td>
<td>Kāla, nāgarājā (the black one).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Kālo</td>
<td>Upakāla nāgarājā (the somewhat black).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Upakālo</td>
<td>Girika nāgarājā (the mountaineer).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Giriko</td>
<td>Abala nāgarājā (without strength, weak).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Abalo</td>
<td>Śaṅkarā nāgarājā (that which makes happy).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Śaṅkarō</td>
<td>Bhāṇḍa nāgarājā (a professional jester).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Bhāṇḍo</td>
<td>Paṇcāla nāgarājā (the taker or receiver of five).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Paṇcālo</td>
<td>Kālika nāgarājā (the temporal).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Kāliko</td>
<td>Kiṃcaka nāgarājā (the little).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Kiṃcanako</td>
<td>Balika nāgarājā (the strong or powerful).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Baliko</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanskrit</td>
<td>Tibetan</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 Uttaro</td>
<td>नागाराज</td>
<td>Uttara nāgārājā (the residue or last).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nāgarājā</td>
<td>नागाराज</td>
<td>Mātaṅga nāgārājā (the elephant bodied, or elephant).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 Mātaṅga</td>
<td>नागाराज</td>
<td>Eda nāgārājā (a sheep or ewe).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Upendra nāgārājā (the somewhat powerful).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 Edo</td>
<td></td>
<td>Upanara nāgārājā (the approaching a man, or nearly a man).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Eдавар̣νाम (of the colour of a sheep or ewe).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37 Upendro</td>
<td>नागाराज</td>
<td>Vicitra nāgārājā (the handsomely variegated).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rāghava nāgārājā (judging, reflecting).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38 Upanaro</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hastikaccha nāgārājā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Elapatra nāgārājā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39 Eдавара</td>
<td>नागाराज</td>
<td>Amratiṛtha nāgārājā (the son of Amra).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नागाराज</td>
<td></td>
<td>Apalala nāgārājā (the strawless).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 Vicitro</td>
<td>नागाराज</td>
<td>Campeya nāgārājā (born in Campa).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nāgarājā</td>
<td></td>
<td>Alikā nāgārājā (a hawk, a falcon).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 Rāghavo</td>
<td></td>
<td>Amokṣa nāgārājā (deliverer or destroyer).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sphoṭana nāgārājā (that causes abundance).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42 Hastikaccho</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nandopanando nāgārājā (the two delights).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hulūḍa nāgāraja.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43 Elapatro</td>
<td></td>
<td>Uluka nāgāraja (the clear-seeing or sighted).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Panḍara nāgāraja (the pale or yellowish-white).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44 Amratirtho</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cika (abundant collection).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aravaṇo (the spoke of a wheel).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 Apalalo</td>
<td></td>
<td>Paravāṇa (the best).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manasvi (the shining, bright).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 Campeyo</td>
<td></td>
<td>Śaivala (a fish gill).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Utpala (a water-lily or the lotus).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47 Aliko</td>
<td></td>
<td>(the increased or augmented).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
61 Buddhiko nāgarājā (the intelligent or ingenious).

62 Nakhako (he that has long nails (on his hands)).

63 Edamedo (a ewe and coition).

64 Acyuto (the undefiled, the pure).

65 Kambalāśvatarau nāgarājau (the two serpents Kambala and Aśvatarā).

66 Sudarśano nāgarājā (the well-seeing or looking well out).

67 Parikūto (the storied, or heaped up).

68 Sumukho (the handsome-faced).

69 Adarśamukho (the mirror-faced).

70 Gāndhāro (the receiver of perfume or incense).

71 Dramiḍo (going and soaring).

72 Baladevo (the strong).

73 Śailabāhu (the rock-handed or armed).

74 Vibhiṣaṇo (the destroyer).

75 Gaṅgā (the nāgarājā of the Ganges).

76 Sindhur (Wanting Sindhur).

77 Sitā (Sitā).

78 Pakṣur (Pakṣur).

79 Maṅgalo (the prosperous or glorious).

1 Indrasenaḥ (Indra’s army).

2 Naḍāḥ (a reed).

3 Sundaraḥ (the very beautiful).

4 Hastikarṇaḥ (elephant’s ear).

5 Tikṣṇaḥ (sharp).

6 Pingalaḥ (pale or yellowish-white).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7  Vidyujjvalaḥ</td>
<td>flash of lightning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8  Mahāvidyutprabhaḥ</td>
<td>a great shine of lightning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9  Bharukacchaḥ</td>
<td>making a vow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Amṛtaḥ</td>
<td>ambrosial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Tirthakaḥ</td>
<td>a determinist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Vaiḍūryaprabhaḥ</td>
<td>the lustre of a Vaiḍūrya (lapis lazuli).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Suvarṇakeśaḥ</td>
<td>with golden hair (golden-haired).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Udayanaḥ</td>
<td>arising (as the sun, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Gajaśirṣaḥ</td>
<td>an elephant’s (or ox’s) head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Śvetakaḥ</td>
<td>the white one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Kālakaḥ</td>
<td>the black one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Yamaḥ</td>
<td>lord of the dead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Śramaṇaḥ</td>
<td>the Śramaṇa or priest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Maṇḍūkaḥ</td>
<td>the frog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Maṇicūḍaḥ</td>
<td>with a crest of gems (or a gem on the crown of the head).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Amoghadarśanaḥ</td>
<td>circumspect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Īśādhāraḥ</td>
<td>holding the shaft of a plough.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Citrasenaḥ</td>
<td>the mixed tribe (or army).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Mahāpāśaḥ</td>
<td>the great snare (fetter, net, noose).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Kṣemamikaraḥ</td>
<td>that makes happy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Mahāphānaṇakaḥ</td>
<td>the large cobra <em>da capillo</em> with an expanded hood or neck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Gambhiranirghoṣaḥ</td>
<td>having a bass or deep voice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Mahāninādi</td>
<td>making a great noise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Vinarditaḥ</td>
<td>that has uttered a sound or made a noise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 Mahāvikramāḥ</td>
<td>the great skill (or greatly skilled).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 Bhujamgamaḥ</td>
<td>walking or moving on its hands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 Mahābalaḥ</td>
<td>great strength (he with great strength).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 Visphūrjitāḥ</td>
<td>that has yawned greatly (and made a great noise or thund-dered).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Princes of Yakṣas.</td>
<td>Names of the Princes of the Mischievous Demi-Gods or Yakṣas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 Viṣṇuṣṭakāḥ</td>
<td>the destroyer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 Praśnoṣṭakāḥ</td>
<td>chief destroyer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37 Mehaśaṁbhavaḥ</td>
<td>originating from a cloud.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38 Śvastikaḥ</td>
<td>the lucky or auspicious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39 Varṣadhāraḥ</td>
<td>the bed or channel of a stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 Manikaṁthaḥ</td>
<td>with a gem on his neck (or throat).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 Supratīṣṭhitaḥ</td>
<td>very firm or steady.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42 Śrībhadrāḥ</td>
<td>good prosperity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43 Mahāmanīcūḍāḥ</td>
<td>with a large gem on the crown of his head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44 Mahāmanḍalikaḥ</td>
<td>that forms a great circle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 Airāvaṇaḥ</td>
<td>the son of the earth-keepers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 Indraṛudhaśikhi</td>
<td>with a rainbow on the crown of his head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47 Avabhāsanaśikhi</td>
<td>with the sun on the crown of his head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 Indrayaṣṭīḥ</td>
<td>Indra’s vessel for sacrifice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49 Jambudhvajaḥ</td>
<td>the Jambu tree (as a symbol).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 Śrītejāḥ</td>
<td>the splendour of prosperity (or shining like a diamond).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 Śaśitejāḥ</td>
<td>with a lustre like that of the moon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52 Cūḍamaṇḍhipaḥ</td>
<td>having a gem on the crown of his head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53 Indrādhvajaḥ</td>
<td>the ensign or banner of Indra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54 Jyotirasāḥ</td>
<td>that rejoices in, or is fond of, the stars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 Somadarśanaḥ</td>
<td>looking on the moon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of the Princes of the Mischievous Demi-Gods or Yakṣas.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Vaiśravaṇaḥ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Mahāghoṣṭvaraḥ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Dharapuṣuṛendrādyudhaḥ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 Mahāmatiḥ
5 Arcinetrādhipatiḥ
6 Vajradṛḍhanetraḥ
7 Agravārāhuḥ [?]
8 Mahāsenāvīyaparākramah
9 Merubalapramardī
dharaṇīsubhakāyāḥ
11 Āṭavika yakṣaḥ
12 Rāvaṇaḥ
13 Pāñcikaḥ

possessing great understanding or prudence.
the light-scattering lord.
with a steady or fixed eye like
the thunder-bolt (or diamond).
with a handsome arm.
gaining the field over a great army.
conquering the strength of the
lofty mountain (Meru).
having a good or auspicious
body like the ground.
a yakṣa dwelling in the wil-
derness or desert.
the son of the thunderer.
sporting or amusing himself
with the five.

CXV (160.) Names of the Gandharvas (or of the Princes of
the Gandharvas).

1 Dhṛtarāṣṭraḥ
2 Drumakinnaraprabhaḥ
3 Śucinetraratisambhavaḥ
4 Puṣpadrumakusumitamuktaḥ
5 Raticarṇasamantasaṇḍaḥ
6 Pramuditapralambhasuna-
yanāḥ
7 Sumanojārataḥ
8 Sīmhadhvajah
9 Samantaratnakirānāmukta-
prabhaḥ
10 Vajradrumakesaradvajah
11 Sarvavyūharatisvabhāva-
nyasaṁdarśanaḥ

the keeper or defender of the
country.
kinnara (a monster) splendour
of a green tree.
the source of pure pleasure.
wearing a diadem of the thick
blossoms of trees.
the cheerful walker—resound-
ing everywhere.
rejoices on account of having
good (far-seeing) eyes.
agreeable sounds or voices.
with a lion on his banner.
diffusing on every side, like the
brilliancy of a gem, rays of
light.
the banner or ensign of vajra.

showing (or teaching) the
natural manner [character] of
the most delightful fabrics
[structures].
CXVI (161.) नामसंज्ञाविवरणं नामसंस्करणं | NAMES OF THE RULER OF THE DEMI-GODS OR DAIITYAŚ.

1 Rāhuḥ | सुर्गेश | the noisy beast (the dragon).
2 Vemaicitraḥ | मायावर्तिन | the fine web or texture.
3 Šāmbarah | निर्माणीकरण | chief of happiness.
4 Bandhiḥ | बद्ध | bondage.
5 Vairocanah | वारोकावन | the illuminator.
6 Drghavajraḥ | द्रग्धवाज्रा | the hard diamond, or sceptre.
7 Sukitrāṅgah | दुस्किंत्रज्ञा | the very handsome-bodied.
8 Brhadāraḥ | भ्रह्मार | having a great awl, or rib.
9 Bālapulahetumatiḥ | बालपुलाहेतुमति | great strength and prudence.
10 Vatsaśrisambhavah | वातश्रीसम्बन्ध्व | the youth born of prosperity.
11 Suvaratasvarah | सुवर्णवस्तर | place of the best conduct.

CXVII (162.) नामसंज्ञाविवरणं नामसंस्करणं | NAMES OF THE GARUDA OR THE PRINCE OF BIRDS.

1 Mahāvegaladhasṭhāma | महावेगलद्धस्थि | that has acquired great velocity and strength.
2 Abhedyaratnakudāḥ | अभेद्यरत्रानकुद | having on the crown of his head a diamond (or gem) that cannot be cut or divided.
3 Vimalavegasrīḥ | विमलवेगस्री | glory on account of its great velocity.
4 Anivartaniyacittahbhūṣaṇah | अनिवर्तनियचितत्तवभुषण | the ornament of the mind—that which is not to be turned away (or seduced).
5 Mahāśagaraprabhāgamabhira- | महाशागरप्रभागमभिः | a rising splendour, deep like the ocean.
6 Dhrmadṛdhābhedyasunil- | धर्मद्रत्दाभ्यद्यसुनिल | (he) instructs very well in the permanent and indivisible thing.
7 Vicitraumaulisrīcudāḥ | विचित्रामूलि स्रीसुकु | with an ornamented diadem (a tiara) and a diamond on the crown of his head.
8 Samantaspaharamukhadarānāh
9 Samantavyūhasāgaracaryavyavalokanāh

showing an all-pervading appearance.
regarding all over the whole fabric, and the ocean.

CXVIII (163.) विनयसिद्धिःकल्याणिंतिमिति | Names of the Kinnara Princes.

1 Drumakinnararājā
druma, a monstrous prince, (the trunk of a tree).
(with) the splendour of a divine intellect.
2 Devamatiprabhah
(with) the splendour of a divine intellect.
3 Kusumaketumandali
with a garland (circle) of flowers on his head.
4 Vicitrabhūṣanāh
with all sorts of ornaments.
5 Manojñanirnādasvarah
with agreeable (or sweet) melody.
6 Drumaratnaśākhāprabhaḥ
splendour of the bough of the jewel tree.
7 Sudarśananpritikaraḥ
well-looking, delighting.
8 Bhūṣaṇendraprabhaḥ
splendour of the best of ornaments.
9 Sureṇupuspadhvajaḥ
having for his sign or symbol the flower with beautiful dust.
10 Dharanītalaśrī
the chief ornament or glory of the earth’s surface.
11 Uragadhhipatiḥ
lord of the creeping race (?).

CXIX (164.) विनयसिद्धिःकल्याणिंतिमिति | Names of the Prince of the Creeping Race.

1 Sumatireṇah (reṇuh) [?]
with a very subtle intellect.
2 Virajastejāḥ
immaculate splendour, a lustre.
3 Svarah
harmony or melody, tune, sound.
4 Agramaticitracūḍah
best intellect; a diadem of variegated colour.
5 Sunetrādhhipatiḥ
lord of the good-eyed (or possessed of a good eye).
6 Pradīpasaraṇadhvajaḥ
an ensign of repairing to for protection.
7 Ālokasuvegadhvajaḥ
a lion’s cub, the symbol of the most swift sight.
8 Vicitrālaṁkārasvarah
of various tunes or melodies.
9 Sumeruvatsaḥ  

10 Ruciraprabhasasambhavah  

the son of Sumeru.  

the source or beginning of the beautiful light.  

CXX (165.)  

NAMES OF THE PRINCE OF THE MONSTROUS  

(OR DEMI-GOD) KUMBHÂNDA RACE.  

1 Virūḍhakaḥ  

2 Nāgādhipatiḥ  

3 Suciṣrādhvajaḥ  

4 Hitacaraṇasaṁkramah  

5 Bhīmottaraḥ  

6 Śālasucitāḥ  

7 Merususambhavah  

8 Vīrabāhuḥ  

9 Anantaśubhanayanakesah  

10 Anantamukhadevasura- 

netrāsuraḥ  

the high-born (or tall one).  

the lord of the Nāgas.  

the widely diffused (or displayed) banner.  

that has entered into the useful practice.  

the terrific superior (or the awful ruler).  

the well-adorned.  

the most excellent Meru.  

the hand or arm of the hero.  

leading on to infinite virtues or good actions.  

the god that directs an infinite number of both gods and demi-gods.  

CXXI (199.)  

NAMES OF (ILL-GOING) BAD TRANSMIGRATIONS.  

1 Durgatiḥ  

2 Apāyaḥ  

3 Vinipataḥ  

4 Narakaḥ  

5 Yamalokaḥ  

6 Pitrviṣayaḥ  

7 Tiryagyoniṣṭaḥ  

ill-going, bad transmigration, damnation, hell.  

he that went ill, damned.  

the falling away, damnation.  

hell, place of damnation.  

the world of the lord of the dead.  

the region of the departed spirits.  

one born of a beast, or the state of being born as (or into) a beast.
### Names of the "Vidags"—Ghosts or Evil Spirits.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pretaḥ</td>
<td>a ghost, a goblin, an evil being.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kumbhāṇḍaḥ</td>
<td>a monster with a very large belly and a small or narrow gullet pipe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Piśācaḥ</td>
<td>a flesh-eater.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bhūtaḥ</td>
<td>a goblin, a ghost; a demi-god.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pūtanaḥ</td>
<td>(that which makes rotten or putrid) name of a ghost, a demon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kaṭapūtanaḥ</td>
<td>(that which makes putrid) a corpse, name of a demon or evil spirit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Unmadaḥ</td>
<td>(that which makes mad) name of an evil spirit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Skandaḥ</td>
<td>(that makes dry or causes consumption) name of an evil spirit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Apasmāraḥ</td>
<td>that causes forgetfulness, name of an evil spirit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Chāyā</td>
<td>that causes defilement, name of an evil spirit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Rākṣasaḥ</td>
<td>a mischievous demon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Revatigrahāḥ</td>
<td>the seizer of Revati; a demon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Śakunigrahāḥ</td>
<td>the demon haunting a bird.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Brahmarākṣasaḥ</td>
<td>a Brähmaṇa Rākṣasa or Brahman's son.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Names of those Beasts which are the Birthplace of some Wicked Men.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Simhājānéyaḥ</td>
<td>a lion that is all-knowing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Erāvanaḥastī</td>
<td>Erāvāna's elephant (defender of the earth).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hastyājānéyaḥ</td>
<td>the elephant that is acquainted with all things.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kaṇṭakaḥ</td>
<td>the praiseworthy (name of Śākya's horse).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Aśvājānéyaḥ</td>
<td>the fine horse, or horse that knows everything.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Balāhakāśvarāja</td>
<td>the best horse that runs with the velocity of a cloud (name of one of Kṛṣṇa's horses).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Sanskrit</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Śvāpadaḥ</td>
<td>a beast of prey, in general; a wild beast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Śiṁhaḥ</td>
<td>a lion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Śārdūlaḥ</td>
<td>a tiger, a leopard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Vyāghraḥ</td>
<td>a tiger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Dvīpī</td>
<td>a panther, a lynx, an ounce.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Rkṣaḥ</td>
<td>a kind of bear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Bhallūkaḥ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Tarakṣuḥ</td>
<td>a hyena; a bear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Vṛkaḥ</td>
<td>a wolf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Sṛgāla</td>
<td>a jackal, a fox.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Bherunḍakaḥ</td>
<td>a kind of wolf (the formidable) or jackal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Lomāśa</td>
<td>a fox.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Kroṣṭukaḥ</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Bīḍālaḥ</td>
<td>a kind of jackal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Nakulaḥ</td>
<td>a cat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Mrgaḥ</td>
<td>name of a small quadruped [an ichneumon].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Gaṇḍāraḥ</td>
<td>a deer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Varāhaḥ</td>
<td>a rhinoceros.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Aranyavarāhaḥ</td>
<td>a boar, or a hog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Hariṇah</td>
<td>a boar, a wild swine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Gaurakaharaḥ</td>
<td>a sort of deer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Ghoṭakamrgaḥ</td>
<td>a kind of wild ass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Śaśaḥ</td>
<td>a wild horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Paśuḥ</td>
<td>a hare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Hasti</td>
<td>a beast; cattle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Kuṇjarah</td>
<td>an elephant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Kariṇi, Karenaḥ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A female elephant.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Tibetan</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34 Aśvah</td>
<td>அஸ்வஹ்</td>
<td>a horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 Baḍavā</td>
<td>பாளவை</td>
<td>a mare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 Uṣṭraḥ</td>
<td>ஊஸ்திரை</td>
<td>a camel, a female camel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37 Camaraḥ</td>
<td>சமாரை</td>
<td>the yak, <em>bos grunniens</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38 Mahiṣaḥ</td>
<td>மகிஸை</td>
<td>a buffalo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39 Vegasaraḥ</td>
<td>வெகாஸாரை</td>
<td>a mule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 Gardabhaḥ</td>
<td>கர்஦ாபை</td>
<td>an ass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 Aśvatari</td>
<td>அஸ்வவதாரி</td>
<td>the young of a camel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42 Karabhaḥ</td>
<td>கராபை</td>
<td>a colt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43 Kiśorah</td>
<td>கிஸோரா</td>
<td>a calf, a young elephant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44 Kalabhaḥ</td>
<td>கலாபை</td>
<td>a young elephant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 Gajapotaḥ</td>
<td>காஜபௌதை</td>
<td>a hog, swine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 Sūkaraḥ</td>
<td>சுகாரை</td>
<td>sheep, an ewe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47 Edakāḥ</td>
<td>எடகா</td>
<td>a ram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 Urabhraḥ</td>
<td>உராபைரா</td>
<td>a goat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49 Chāgalaḥ, Ajah</td>
<td>சாகாலான், அஜா</td>
<td>an animal or sentient being.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 Prāṇakāḥ</td>
<td>பிரான்கா</td>
<td>a monkey or ape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 Vānara, Markataḥ, Kapika</td>
<td>வனாரா, மர்க்காத, கபிகா</td>
<td>a mouse; a rat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52 Mūṣaḥ</td>
<td>முசா</td>
<td>the Gangetic porpoise (the killing crocodile).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53 Śiśumāraḥ</td>
<td>சிசுமாரா</td>
<td>a marine monster, a crocodile, a dolphin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54 Makaraḥ</td>
<td>மகாரை</td>
<td>a shark, alligator, <em>hippopotamus</em> (?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 Grāhaḥ</td>
<td>஗ிராநா</td>
<td>a crocodile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56 Kumbhiraḥ</td>
<td>கும்பமிரா</td>
<td>a kind of crocodile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57 Nakraḥ</td>
<td>நாக்ரா</td>
<td>a tortoise, a toad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58 Kūrmaḥ</td>
<td>குரூமா</td>
<td>an otter, an amphibious animal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59 Udraḥ</td>
<td>உதேனா</td>
<td>a fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 Matsyaḥ</td>
<td>மட்டையா</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
61 Sarpaḥ
62 Vyāḍaḥ, Uragaḥ
63 Pannagāḥ
64 Vṛścikāḥ
65 Kṛkalāṣaḥ
66 Sarīsṛpaḥ
67 Kṛmiḥ
68 Maśakaḥ
69 Dāṁśaḥ
70 Kośakārkīṭaḥ
71 Kuntaḥ
72 Pipilika
73 Bhramaraḥ
74 Maṇḍūkaḥ
75 Jalūkaḥ [Jalaukāḥ]
76 Khadyotakaḥ
77 Patāṅgaḥ
78 Upādu
79 Utpātakaḥ
80 Trailāṭa
81 Kokāḥ
82 Yūkā
83 Likṣā
84 Indragopaḥ
85 Kalaviṅkaḥ
86 Pāksi
87 Vihagaḥ
88 Caṭakaḥ

a serpent, a snake.
serpent or snake.
a nāga or serpent.
a scorpion.
a lizard, a chameleon.
a scorpion, snake or viper.
a worm, an insect in general.
a gnat, a mosquito.
a gadfly.
a silkworm.
a small insect.
an ant; a small red ant; a large black ant.
a large bläck bee; a wasp.
a frog.
a leech.
a fire-fly.
a butterfly; a kind of moth.
a flea.
a dog’s flea, a louse.
a sort of fly.
the ruddy goose.
a louse.
the nit, the egg of a louse.
a species of red worm.
the kalabinka bird [a sparrow].
a bird (a winged animal).
a bird.
the young of birds, a little bird [a sparrow].
89 Suparñin  
90 Barhi, śikhī  
91 Mayūraḥ  
92 Jivañjīvakāh  
93 Grdhraḥ  
94 Cāṣaḥ  
95 Śukaḥ  
96 Kuṇālāḥ  
97 Rājaharinsaḥ  
98 Dhārtarāṣṭraḥ  
99 Hāinsaḥ  
100 Krauñcaḥ  
101 Cakravākaḥ  
102 Sārasaḥ  
103 Śārikā  
104 Kokilaḥ  
105 Bakaḥ  
106 Balāka  
107 Tittirīḥ  
108 Kapiṇjalāḥ  
109 Krakaraḥ or Kaṅkaraḥ  
110 Cakoraḥ  
111 Ulūkaḥ  
112 Droṇakākaḥ  
113 Kākaḥ, Vāyasaḥ  
114 Kapotaḥ  
115 Pārabataḥ  
116 Padeka  

garuḍa, the good winged.
a peacock.
" "
a kind of pheasant or partridge.
a vulture.
the blue jay; or a kingfisher [Coracias indica].
a parrot.
a small bird.
the prince of the geese, a swan.
a sort of goose with black legs and bill.
a goose.
a stork.
the ruddy goose; the Brahmany duck or goose [Anas casarca].
the sārasa or Indian crane.
a bird; the hill maina [Graculina religiosa or Turdus salica].
the black Indian cuckoo.
a crane.
a small kind of crane.
the francolin partridge.
a bird; the francolin partridge.
a sort of partridge.
a partridge (Perdix rufa).
an owl.
a raven.
a crow.
a dove or pigeon
a pigeon, a dove.
a falcon, a hawk.
117 Kukkutaḥ  
118 Cillaḥ  
119 Cātakaḥ  
120 Pakṣaguptaḥ  
121 Prāṇakajātaḥ  
122 Kukkuraḥ  
123 Svānāḥ, Khaṇḍahvah [?]  
124 Kāraṇḍavah  
125 Titilah, Carmacatakah  
126 Cirisiliḥ  
127 Dvipikaḥ  

117 Kukkutaḥ  
118 Cillaḥ  
119 Cātakaḥ  
120 Pakṣaguptaḥ  
121 Prāṇakajātaḥ  
122 Kukkuraḥ  
123 Svānāḥ, Khaṇḍahvah [?]  
124 Kāraṇḍavah  
125 Titilah, Carmacatakah  
126 Cirisiliḥ  
127 Dvipikaḥ  

a gallinaceous fowl, a cock.
the Bengal kite (*falco cilla*).
a kind of swallow; a cuckoo.
a bird; covered with feathers.
an animal; an animal being.
a dog.
the young of a bitch.
a sort of duck.
a bat.
a parrot.
a moth, a worm.

CXXIV (202). तिमललसान्तकणपुरेप्पत्रस्त्रक्षणधिकमिविवेगम् | क्षणिकानिधिकन्यानिधियोगिष्ठम् |

The names denoting the tortures and the cutting into small pieces of the suffering animal beings in Hell; the names of torments by heat. (The 8 divisions of the hot hells.)

1 Sañjīvaḥ  
2 Kālasūtraḥ  
3 Saṁghātaḥ  
4 Rauravaḥ  
5 Mahārauravaḥ  
6 Tapanah  
7 Pratāpanah  
8 Avicīḥ  

1 Sañjīvaḥ  
2 Kālasūtraḥ  
3 Saṁghātaḥ  
4 Rauravaḥ  
5 Mahārauravaḥ  
6 Tapanah  
7 Pratāpanah  
8 Avicīḥ  

reviving or recovering (again and again).
the black line.
the destruction of the multitudes (destroying the collected multitudes).
weeping and ejaculation.
great weeping and ejaculation.
heat or heating, inflaming.
insufferable, intolerable.

CXXV (203). नामस्याविषयार्थविसेचाय नामेनायेम् | नामस्याविषयार्थविसेचाय नामेनायेम् |

Names of the torments of the animal beings in the cold hells. (The several divisions of the cold hells.)

1 Arbudaḥ  
2 Nirarbudaḥ  

1 Arbudaḥ  
2 Nirarbudaḥ  

with swellings, blisters or vesicles.
the arising of blisters or swellings.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Tibetan</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 Aṭātaḥ</td>
<td>आताह्</td>
<td>the striking of the teeth together on account of excessive cold; chattering or quaking with cold. uttering alas! oh!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Hahavaḥ</td>
<td>हहावह्</td>
<td>uttering inarticulate sounds, denoting grief, pain; weeping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Huhuvaḥ</td>
<td>हहुवह्</td>
<td>the lips or skin being split or cleft like the water-lily, the lotus, and the large Padma flower. (conflagration of chaff.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Utpalaḥ</td>
<td>उत्पालह्</td>
<td>a putrid corpse, a dead body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Padmaḥ</td>
<td>पद्माः</td>
<td>with a razor’s edge (razor-edged).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahāpadmaḥ</td>
<td>महापाद्माः</td>
<td>sword-edged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Kukulāṁ</td>
<td>कुकुलाः</td>
<td>a grove of iron prickly trees (like the silk-cotton tree).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Kuṇapaṁ</td>
<td>कुणपाः</td>
<td>a grove of trees, of which the leaves are like swords.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Kṣuradhāraḥ</td>
<td>क्षुरधाराः</td>
<td>a block of iron.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Asidhāraḥ</td>
<td>असिधाराः</td>
<td>the hell of one day’s suffering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Ayaḥśālmalivanaṁ</td>
<td>आयःशाल्मलिवानाः</td>
<td>is cut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Asipattravanaṁ</td>
<td>आसिपत्त्रावनाः</td>
<td>is pierced or bored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Ayoguḍaḥ</td>
<td>आयोगुडः</td>
<td>is destroyed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Pratyekanarakāḥ</td>
<td>प्रत्येकनराकाः</td>
<td>(namely) an insect with a sharp lip (beak or bill).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Samchidyate</td>
<td>समचिद्यात्</td>
<td>a crow with an iron beak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Bhindanti</td>
<td>भिन्दात्</td>
<td>the taking out of the brain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Viśīryate</td>
<td>विशीर्यात्</td>
<td>uttering painful cries, ejaculating, sobbing, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Nyaṭkuṭā nāma prāṇi</td>
<td>न्याटकुटाः नाम प्राणी</td>
<td>the state of becoming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Ayastuṇḍanāmāno vāyasāḥ</td>
<td>आयस्तुण्डानामानो वायसाः</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kalā</td>
<td>art, skill, dexterity, cunning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Liptiḥ</td>
<td>writing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mudrā</td>
<td>palmistry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Saṁkhyā</td>
<td>numbering, counting, arithmetic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gaṇanā</td>
<td>counting, reckoning; mathematics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Muṣṭibandaḥ</td>
<td>clenching the fist; boxing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Śikhābandhaḥ</td>
<td>the tying of tresses, knots or coils of hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Pādabandaḥ</td>
<td>gait, the manner of walking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ankuśagrahaḥ</td>
<td>the handling of the iron hook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sārava [?]</td>
<td>exercise with the sword.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Pāsagrahaḥ</td>
<td>the cutting of ropes or of a noose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Tomaragrahaḥ</td>
<td>the manner of shooting with a large arrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Iṣvāstraćaryaḥ</td>
<td>a master or teacher in archery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Nirjānaṁ</td>
<td>a proceeding, an advancing, a going on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Apayānaṁ</td>
<td>a returning, going back, retreat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Chedyāṁ</td>
<td>a cutting, fighting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Bhedyāṁ</td>
<td>a tearing, rending, dividing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Vedhyāṁ</td>
<td>perforation, a boring, piercing through.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Dūravedhaḥ</td>
<td>a shooting from afar with an arrow (or piercing through).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Śabdavedhaḥ</td>
<td>a shooting with a loud noise, a discharging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Marmavedhaḥ</td>
<td>the shooting or hurting of a vital member or organ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Aksūṇavedhaḥ</td>
<td>an imperceivable shooting [unnoticed blows].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Drṭhaprahāritā</td>
<td>a bad acute pain, a very dangerous wound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Pañcasu sthāneṣu kṛtāvī-</td>
<td>he is accomplished in the five classes of science.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>samvṛttah</td>
<td>a leaping, jumping, wrestling like a champion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Sanskrit—Tibetan—English Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Tibetan</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26 Jāvitaḥ</td>
<td>जाबिता</td>
<td>a running, a race, a course.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Plavitaḥ</td>
<td>प्लविता</td>
<td>swimming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Taraṇaḥ</td>
<td>तराण</td>
<td>fording or passing a river (without swimming).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Hastigrīvaḥ</td>
<td>हस्तग्रीव</td>
<td>mounting the neck of an elephant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Aśvapṛśṭhaḥ</td>
<td>अश्वप्र्ण</td>
<td>mounting a horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 Rathah</td>
<td>रथ</td>
<td>a chariot, the manner of riding in a chariot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 Dhanuḥ</td>
<td>धनु</td>
<td>an arrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 Skalāsa [kalāpakah.]</td>
<td>सकलास</td>
<td>a bow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 Bāhuvyāyāma</td>
<td>बाहुव्याय</td>
<td>athletic exercise.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Names of Music and Musical Instruments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Tibetan</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Nartakah</td>
<td>नर्तक</td>
<td>a dancer, a juggler, a player, an actor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Naṭah</td>
<td>नात</td>
<td>a dancer, a pantomime; the art of dance or pantomime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Bherī</td>
<td>भेरी</td>
<td>a large drum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Mṛdaṅgaḥ</td>
<td>मृदंग</td>
<td>a small drum, a tambour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Dundubhiḥ</td>
<td>दुन्दुभि</td>
<td>a drum, a large drum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Muraja</td>
<td>मुरजा</td>
<td>a large drum (of potter-work).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Paṇavaḥ</td>
<td>पणव</td>
<td>a drum of bronze, a tabor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Tuṇavaḥ</td>
<td>तुणव</td>
<td>a lute or harp with a single string (a simple lute).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Jharjharī</td>
<td>जइहर</td>
<td>a kettle-drum; a cymbal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Jhallarī</td>
<td>जहलर</td>
<td>cymbals or thin plates of iron.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Śamyā</td>
<td>शम्या</td>
<td>a musical bronze plate (or disc).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Vallarī</td>
<td>वल्लरी</td>
<td>a three-stringed lute or harp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Mukundaḥ</td>
<td>मुकुन्द</td>
<td>a sort of drum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Tūryaṇi</td>
<td>तूर्यणि</td>
<td>any brass musical instrument—as thin plates, cymbals, etc. melody, harmony; tune, song.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Saṅgītiḥ</td>
<td>साङ्गीति</td>
<td>small brass plates for music, any musical instrument which can be struck or beaten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Tāṭāvacaraḥ</td>
<td>तात्तवर</td>
<td>—any brass musical instrument as thin plates, cymbals, etc. melody, harmony; tune, song.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Postures of a Dancer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Vavyāḥ</td>
<td>ไพ่ยา  the sound of music; music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Viṅgā</td>
<td>ฝิน  the Indian lute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Vaṁśaḥ</td>
<td>อานำ  a pipe.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[\text{\textbf{CXXVIII (207).}} \text{Names of the Parts of Harmony (or of a Harmonious Song).}\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Madhyamaḥ</td>
<td>มหาภ  the middle note, the tenor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rṣabhaḥ</td>
<td>รสบั  the second of the seven notes of the Hindu gamut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gandhāraḥ</td>
<td>งันฑาร  the deep note, the bass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Saḍjaḥ</td>
<td>สะจ่า  the fourth note of the Hindu gamut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Paṅcamah</td>
<td>.orange  the fifth note of the Hindu gamut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dhaivataḥ</td>
<td>ดา翅  (clear understanding) the sixth?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Niśādaḥ</td>
<td>นิศ่า  the first of the seven notes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[\text{\textbf{CXXIX (208).}} \text{Enumeration of the Several Modes of Postures of a Dancer or Juggler.}\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Śringāraḥ</td>
<td>ซิงกา  alluring, boasting, seizing, grasping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Viraḥ</td>
<td>ยีระ  a champion's posture; courageous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bibhatasaḥ</td>
<td>บิบทา  disgust, abhorrence; detesting, loathing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Raudraḥ</td>
<td>รูดsoftmax  cruel, fierce.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hāsyah</td>
<td>ฮาย  laughing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bhayānakaḥ</td>
<td>บอยาก  horrible, dreadful, horrific, frightful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Karunā</td>
<td>คารูน  mercy, pity; merciful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Adbhutaḥ</td>
<td>อคคยา  struck with awe; terrible, worshipful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Śāntaḥ</td>
<td>อยา  mild, quiet, soft, tender, calm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Tāṇḍavaḥ</td>
<td>ถันตา  dancing, making antics, grimaces.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### NAMES OF THE SIX KINDS OF A BRAHMAN'S OCCUPATION OR PRACTICE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Tibetan</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yajanam</td>
<td>यजिन</td>
<td>sacrificing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yājanam</td>
<td>यजिन</td>
<td>causing to sacrifice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Adhayanam</td>
<td>अधियान</td>
<td>reciting with a loud voice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Adhyayānam</td>
<td>अधियान</td>
<td>causing to recite with a loud voice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dānam</td>
<td>दान</td>
<td>giving or bestowing alms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Partigraha</td>
<td>विग्रह</td>
<td>taking, receiving.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ALL SORTS OF WORDS AND PHRASES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Tibetan</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Aneki</td>
<td>एकी</td>
<td>many, much, a great deal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Varga</td>
<td>वर्ग</td>
<td>series, class, order, tribe, a chapter, book, section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nicaya</td>
<td>निचय</td>
<td>heap, assemblage, collection, multitude, aggregate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sainyam, senā</td>
<td>सीनीय</td>
<td>a tribe, an army; a soldier, a guard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Yuga</td>
<td>युग</td>
<td>a pair, couple, age, yoke, many.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Gaṇa</td>
<td>गण</td>
<td>a host, troop, multitude, flock, tribe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Saṅgha</td>
<td>सङ्ख्य</td>
<td>multitude, collection, assemblage, collective body of priests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Vṛnda</td>
<td>वृंद</td>
<td>a quantity, heap, multitude, an aggregate, a herd, flock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Bhūyiṣṭham</td>
<td>भृयिष्ठ</td>
<td>many, very many, much, most, mostly, principally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Saṅkhyāmapi</td>
<td>सङ्ख्यामपि</td>
<td>in number too.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kalāmapi</td>
<td>कलामपि</td>
<td>in part too.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Gaṇānāmapi</td>
<td>गणानामपि</td>
<td>in account too.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Upamānapi</td>
<td>उपमानपि</td>
<td>in comparison too.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Upaniṣadāmapi</td>
<td>उपनिषदामपि</td>
<td>in argument or reason too.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Nopaiti</td>
<td>नोपाठि</td>
<td>approaches not, or does not come near to, is impossible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Na kṣamate</td>
<td>ना क्षमाते</td>
<td>it suffers not, endures not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Lakṣya</td>
<td>लक्ष्य</td>
<td>a butt, a mask, an object to be seen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WorDS AND PHRASES

18. *Senā kathā*  
   
20. *Svargopaga*  
21. *Gacchati*  
22. *Agacchati*  
23. *Agama-nirgamau*  
24. *Pratikramati*  
25. *Abhikramati*  
26. *Apratyudāvataniya*  
27. *Aprakramitavyam*  
28. *Sannikṛṣṭa*  
29. *Vipraṁśṛṭa*  
30. *Samcarati*  
31. *Upasarpati*  
32. *Anuvratrika [Anujātriya]*  
33. *Pratyudārvṛṣṭa*  
34. *Parāyaṇam*  
35. *Bhrāmayantī*  
36. *Asannibhūta*  
37. *Aprativāti*  
38. *Uparati*  
39. *Nātīdūram*  
   
40. *Nātyāsannam*  
41. *Paribrahmata*  
42. *Pratyāgamanam*  
   
43. *Andhahinya [Anvāhīndya]*  
   
* military story, a talking about military affairs.  
* thrown, shot upwards, etc.  
* ascension into heaven, a going to those above.  
* he goes, proceeds.  
* he comes.  
* a coming and going, intercourse.  
* to go or turn back, he turns back.  
* advancing, proceeding, he advances.  
* not to be turned back.  
* to be scattered or diffused.  
* near, nearness, approaching.  
* remote, distant.  
* proceeding together with; cause. approaches.  
* following, accompanying.  
* gone or turned back.  
* a going to the other side.  
* a going astray, wandering.  
* approached, supported.  
* not turning back.  
* ceasing, stopping.  
* neither too far,  
* nor too near.  
* gone entirely astray.  
* a coming out or back.  
* having circumambulated (or having shunned).
43 Prayāṇam  
44 Andhera [Anveti, anudhāva?]  
45 Saṁkoca  
46 Saṁśrṣṭa  
47 Saṁsribhūta [Saṁśrṣṭi-bhūta]  
48 Sambheda  
49 Asambheda  
50 Uddhananam [Uddhasanam?]  
51 Samuddhasanam  
52 Vikṣipati  
53 Vikṣipta citta  
54 Durdhara or durdhara  
55 Akampya citta  
56 Āṅga pratyaṅgāni chin-daya  
57 Anavamardaniya  
58 Jihmikṛtam  
59 Asamhārya  
60 Na kṣubhyati  
61 Kavacitta [Kavacita]  
62 Varmita  
63 Anivāryam  
64 Cāpodanī  
65 Cārudarsāṇā

an assailing, going on, invasion, march, attack. following.

shutting, closing, contracting.

united, joined, connected, mixed.
grown united, connected.

union, junction, splitting, dividing.
unmixed, unconnected, indivisible.
a laughing.
deriding, ridiculing.

confounding, perflexing, scattering, diffusing.
a perplexed, confounded mind.
difficult to be obtained.
an immovable, firm, unshaken mind.

though all his members and limbs be cut in pieces.

he is not to be overcome or depressed.

encouraging.

that cannot be taken away by force.

will not be troubled or confounded.

that has put on an armour or mail.

armed, accoutred with a mail.

not to be turned back, invincible.

with a subtile waist like the handle of a bow.
of a beautiful aspect.
66 Nava nalinaputra-suviśuddha nayanā

with a pure or clear eye like the leaf of a young lotus flower (or water-lily).

67 Vimbosthi

with lips like the vimba fruit, red-lipped.
with a charming body.

68 Māyā kṛtamiva vimbam

beautiful, proportionate.

69 Bhājate [Bhrājate]

symmetrical body or face.

70 Ākṛtti [Ākṛti]

of a beautiful aspect like a sporting picture.

71 Alekhyā-citriteva darśaniyā

handsome, beautiful.

72 Bandhuram

spreading over, stretching out.

73 Prasāra

lifting up, heaving.

74 Utkṣepa

laying down.

75 Prakṣepa

a craggy steep place of earth, the margin of ditto.
a steep place, a precipice.

76 Prastha

a hole in general, a pit, an abyss.
a dike, ditch, trench.

77 Pravāta

a highway or road.

78 Gartta

a shower of the way or road, a guide.
a mendicant, a begging, a beggar.
speaking against (or ill of) the way or manners.
one that has entered the stream (for arriving at final emancipation).
he that has entered the stream (or has commenced the course of a virtuous life).
he that has entered (the way) whence he returns but once.
the state of being born yet once (before one arrives at final emancipation).

79 Parikhā

he that has entered (the stream) whence he will not return, or will not be born again.
the state of not being born yet once.
one that has commenced his course towards final emancipation.

80 Mārga-jina

81 Mārgadarśika

82 Mārgajīvī

speaking against (or ill of) the way or manners.
one that has entered the stream (or has commenced the course of a virtuous life).
he that has entered the stream (or has commenced the course of a virtuous life).
he that has entered (the way) whence he returns but once.
the state of being born yet once (before one arrives at final emancipation).
he that has entered (the stream) whence he will not return, or will not be born again.
the state of not being born yet once.
one that has commenced his course towards final emancipation.

83 Mārgadūsī

84 Srotā āpantia [srotāpatti-pratipannaka]

85 Srotāpanna

86 Sakṛdāgāmi-pratipannaka

87 Sakṛdāgāmi

88 Anāgāmi-pratipannaka

89 Anāgāmi

90 Arhanta-pratipannaka

[Arhattva]
91 Arhan

92 Ārya saṁgha

93 Āryagaṇa

94 Sūtradharā

95 Vinayadharā

96 Mātrakādharā

97 Mādhyamika

98 Vijñānavādī

99 Bāhyārthavādī

100 Sautrāntika

101 Vaibhāṣika

102 Nikāyāntariya

103 Vaiyākaraṇa

104 Balam

105 Sthāman

106 Anubhāva

107 Prabhāva

108 Śakti

109 Kṛpā, dayā

110 Prasādika

111 Abhirūpa

112 Darśanīya

113 Paramayāśun-varta-

puṣkalamāra
dyanāgata

[Paramayā śubhavartapuṣkalamārasyamanvāgata]
words and phrases.

114 mahābhāga
very fortunate, happy, illustrious.

115 bhāvyam
what is to happen, what descends from or depends on fortune.

116 yogam
clever, skilful, suitable, proper.

117 drṣṭiviṣa
ugly, ugly-faced.

118 sosaviṣa [śvāsa viṣa]
easiness of breathing, breathing well.

119 uccharaghaṇam
upbraiding, rebuking.

120 ullamaι [?]

121 kalayati

122 kalikalaya vigrahavivāda
quarrelling, brawling, fighting, he quarrels, etc.

123 doṣamutpaḍayati
quarrel, contest, fighting, contention, dispute, difference, battle.

124 cittam āghatayati
he irritates him, or tells of his defects or faults, irritation.

125 pratinisrakṣati [pratiniṣratyati]
great suffering or depression of the mind (it destroys or affects the mind).

126 ahyā khyānam [abhya-khyānam]
will be scattered or diffused (or he will leave it off).

127 krokatyam [kaukṛtyam]
slight contempt, disregard, contemning, disregarding, etc.

128 prati bhāni [prativāni]
sorrowful.

129 prati kālatā [pratikūlatā]
incoherent.

130 hanyāt
dissension, disagreement.

131 badhiyāt [badhniyāt]
let him slay, kill.

132 pravāseyet [pravāsayet]
let him bind or tie.

133 sadaṇḍa
let him be slaughtered, destroyed, slain.

134 anusaraṇa
an-executioner.

135 sambara
following, accompanying.

136 abhinirjita
the chief of happiness.

137 dhūmāyati
evidence or evident.

138 ādīpta
the smoke rises or it smokes.

it burns, it is inflamed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Tibetan</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pradipta</td>
<td>སྤྱོང་ནུས།</td>
<td>it burns greatly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sampradipta</td>
<td>སྤྱོང་ནུས།</td>
<td>it burns very vehemently.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samprajvalita</td>
<td>སྤྱོང་ནུས་བཞིན་དུ་ཡན།</td>
<td>it spreads and burns very vehemently, a universal conflagration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekajvalbhuto dhyayati [dhamati].</td>
<td>སྤྱོང་ནུས་གཅིག་ལ།</td>
<td>it is burnt by a general conflagration (the whole being one flame).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maśira(ma)pi na prajāyate</td>
<td>སྤྱོང་ནུས་གཅིག་ལ།</td>
<td>neither smoke appears, nor ashes are to be found or observed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chāyikamapi na prajāyate</td>
<td>སྤྱོང་ནུས་གཅིག་ལ།</td>
<td>hill, mount, mountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girī</td>
<td>སྤྱོང་ནུས་གཅིག་ལ།</td>
<td>a rock or rocky mountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Šela [Śaila]</td>
<td>སྤྱོང་ནུས་གཅིག་ལ།</td>
<td>a hill or mountainous tract.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parvata</td>
<td>སྤྱོང་ནུས་གཅིག་ལ།</td>
<td>a furrow or little valley on the side of a hill or mountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dari</td>
<td>སྤྱོང་ནུས་གཅིག་ལ།</td>
<td>a torrent, a brook, a precipice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Śvabhram</td>
<td>སྤྱོང་ནུས་གཅིག་ལ།</td>
<td>a little brook; a precipice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuśvabhram</td>
<td>སྤྱོང་ནུས་གཅིག་ལ།</td>
<td>a great torrent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahāśvabhram</td>
<td>སྤྱོང་ནུས་གཅིག་ལ།</td>
<td>a precipice, a cliff, a cascade or waterfall, a bank, a shore, place, inhabited place, village, country, tract.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prapāta</td>
<td>སྤྱོང་ནུས་གཅིག་ལ།</td>
<td>wilderness, desert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deśa</td>
<td>སྤྱོང་ནུས་གཅིག་ལ།</td>
<td>a desert, solitary place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aṭavī</td>
<td>སྤྱོང་ནུས་གཅིག་ལ།</td>
<td>the barbarous or uncivilized part of any country distant from its centre or capital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kantāram</td>
<td>སྤྱོང་ནུས་གཅིག་ལ།</td>
<td>top or edge of a mountain, level ground or tableland on ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pratyanta</td>
<td>སྤྱོང་ནུས་གཅིག་ལ།</td>
<td>a hilly tract, assemblage of mountains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikharam or sānu</td>
<td>སྤྱོང་ནུས་གཅིག་ལ།</td>
<td>a valley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parvata kandara</td>
<td>སྤྱོང་ནུས་གཅིག་ལ།</td>
<td>the snowy mountain, a glacier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Droṇi</td>
<td>སྤྱོང་ནུས་གཅིག་ལ།</td>
<td>a citadel, castle, fortress, a place difficult of access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himavān parvata</td>
<td>སྤྱོང་ནུས་གཅིག་ལ།</td>
<td>high, tall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durga</td>
<td>སྤྱོང་ནུས་གཅིག་ལ།</td>
<td>low, depressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unnatam</td>
<td>སྤྱོང་ནུས་གཅིག་ལ།</td>
<td>a division, a level spot, a plain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nimna</td>
<td>སྤྱོང་ནུས་གཅིག་ལ།</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sthālī</td>
<td>སྤྱོང་ནུས་གཅིག་ལ།</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
165 Maru  a region or soil destitute of water, sands, a desert.
166 Śaila guhā  a cave under a rock, a cavern or a hole.
167 Girigahvara a cave, cavern or grotto; a thicket, a wood.
168 Nitamba  the side of a mountain.
169 Uyannakā [upatyakā]  the top or edge of mountain.
170 Karpata pradeśa [Karvaḍa pradeśa]  a mountain, rock, the hilly or mountainous tract.
171 Giri kuṇja  a tract where medicinal plants grow in great abundance.
Utkaṭo nāma  the entrance to a valley.
172 Droṇa mukham  the sap or juice of the earth (or elixir).
173 Prthivi-rasa  the fat or grease of the earth.
174 Prthivi parvataka  a grove of reeds, a place where many reeds grow.
175 Vanalatā  the earthly essence.
176 Prthivimāṇḍa  field, land, cultivated land.
177 Kṣetram  a good land.
178 Sukṣetram  a bad land or soil.
179 Kukṣetram  a land that requires watering or irrigation.
180 Nadi-mātṛka  a yellowish wet soil.
181 Anūpa  watered (cherished) from heaven (by rain).
182 Devamātṛka  not cherished from heaven, dry.
183 Adevamātṛka  a deserted, solitary land.
184 Jāmigala  a twice ploughed land, or ploughed again.
185 Prati kruṣṭa (Prati kṛṣṭa)  a vicious or cursed land.
186 Pāpabhūmi  stone in general, a stone used as a weight.
187 Pāṣaṇa  gravel, small stone, potsherd.
188 Śarkara  gravel, grit, potsherd, a fragment.
189 Kaṭhalla  a clod, a lump of earth, a stone.
190 Loṣṭa  a flat stone.
191 Śilatālam
192 Upalam अपलम a large mass of stone, a single rock, a stone. the earth.

193 Medini मेदिनी manure, dung, soil.

194 Pāṣi पाष a rice growing without ploughing and sowing.

195 Akrṣtoptataṇḍulaphalaśālī अक्रष्टोप्ताठुतलोभला०शाली seasonable rain.

196 Suvarṣṭi सूर्वर्ष्टि unseasonable rain.

197 Durvarṣṭi दुर्वर्ष्टि if cut in the evening it grows up (again) at day-break.

198 Sāyaṁ lūnakālyaṁ vivardhaṁ सायां लुनकालयां विवर्धाः they mete out the field or lands.

199 Kṣetrāṇi māpayanti क्षेत्राणि मापयानि on account of lands they design the boundaries or exact landmarks.

200 Maryādāṁ vyavasthāpayanti मर्यादां व्यवस्थापयानि for laws they make decrees or statutes.

201 Maryādāṁ vyavasthāpayanti मर्यादां व्यवस्थापयानि a large marine vessel, a ship, a large ship.

202 Sāmudrika nāvah समुद्रिक नावः going or moving equally, kept equal together, consenting, concord, agreeing.

203 Samagra समग्र a disagreeing, discordant, etc.

204 Vyagrapyā a large marine vessel, a ship, a large ship.

205 Valkalam वल्कलाम the bark of a tree, a garment made of bark.

206 Vivāha विवाह taking a bride or wife, a marriage.

207 Avāha अवाह giving a bride (for wife).

208 Yotakam योतक अ a nuptial gift.

209 Atitham [Ātithyam] अतिथिम entertainment, feast or festival.

210 Śivārutam शिवादुर्तम the noise made by a jackal.

211 Mātaṅga माताङ्ग a man of a degraded caste, a chandāla, an outcaste, an elephant.

212 Sāsnā सासन the dewlap of an ox.

213 Kakudam काकूद अ the hump on the shoulders of the Indian bull.

214 Khura खुरा the hoop of a horse, etc.

215 Śṛṇga श्रण a horn.
216 Lagula [Lāṅgula]
217 Panthā
218 Adhvā, Paddhati
219 Varttani
220 Anugantavya
221 Protkhātam
222 Vilolita
223 Antardhānam gatam
224 Varttate
225 Vidhūta pāpa
226 Saṁkaryama [Saṁkar- 
yam]
227 Maraṇāṁśikam
228 Upapattyamśikam
229 Dhanurāropānam
230 Iśukṣepa
231 Utthāpanam
232 Caura
233 Paripantham tiṣṭhati
234 Steyasamkhyāta
235 Hata
236 Piḍayati
237 Kudaṇḍa
238 Upālambhābhirāya
239 Avatārapreksīṇah
240 Nigrahitavya
241 Samabhidrūta

WORDS AND PHRASES.

a hairy tail as a horse's, etc.
a road, way.
a road, way.
a road, way.
having considered, reflected, 
consideration, reflection.
prominent, jutting out, standing 
out much.
shaken, agitated, troubled, 
churned.
disappearing, it has disappear-
ed, vanished.
he becomes, enters; a gut of 
the entrails.
vice or sin extinguished; one 
that has left a wicked life.
mixing, blending, entrusting, 
recommending to.
pertaining, relating to death.
relating to birth.
the striking of the strings of a 
bow.
the shooting of an arrow.
raising, exciting, irritating.
robbing, plunder, a robber.
a highway robber, he that 
cuts off the way (of com-
unication).
enumeration of theft or robb-
ery.
a striking, beating, casting, 
etc.
he hurts, oppresses, gives pain 
to, etc.
an unsuitable punishment.
intention of reviling, abusing.
looking for an opportunity.
fining, punishing, settling a 
dispute.
greatly hurt, injured.
| 242 Viheṭhānā | वीहेधान | a hurting, injuring, fretting.  |
| 243 Sandhicchedaka | संधिच्छेदक | a house-breaker.  |
| 244 Granthimocaka | ग्रंथिमोचक | untangling a knot.  |
| 245 Nirlopahāraka | निरलोपहारक | shaking by force (by the sword), robbing.  |
| 246 Paripanthaka | पारिपांथक | shutting up a road, or hindering the communication, a highway robber.  |
| 247 Haraṇam | हराणम | a robbing, taking by force.  |
| 248 Dviṣṭa | द्विष्ठ | enmity, hatred, dislike, hated, disliked.  |
| 249 Vidviṣa | विद्विष | the state of becoming inimical, hostile.  |

CXXXII (212.) नामोजुर्गर्मानां वेदाः स्वस्यविचारितीम् | NAMES OF THE UPPER PARTS (HEAVEN OR PARADISE) AND OF CUPIDITY OR LUST.  

| 1 Divi | दिवि | the abode of the gods.  |
| 2 Sarga | सर्ग | the upper parts, the world above or on high.  |
| 3 Sugati | सुगति | the place of beatitude, paradise (Elysium).  |
| 4 Saṅgati [Sadgati] | संगति | ditto.  |
| 5 Devaloka | देवलोक | the world of the gods.  |
| 6 Bhuvi | भृवि | (the world) above the earth.  |
| 7 Manuṣyaloka | मनुष्यलोक | the world of the human race (or men), exaltation.  |
| 8 Abhyudaya | अभ्युदय | the five qualities of lust (or passionate desire), killing (or cruciating) wishes or desires, burning wishes.  |
| 9 Paṇca kāmaguṇaḥ | पञ्चकामगुण | ill or bad wishes.  |
| 10 Badhakāḥ kāmāḥ | बधकाः काम | cupidinous, lustful, desirous.  |
| 11 Ādipāḥ kāmāḥ | अदिपाः काम | immersed in lust.  |
| 12 Dhikkāmāḥ | धिक्काम | lust is ill-smelling or bad.  |
| 13 Kāmālaya | कामालाय | lust (is stinking) like a civet or pole-cat.  |
| 14 Kāma-niyanti [Kāma-niyatti] | काम-anियनीति | (it) is like burning fire.  |
| 15 Durgandhāḥ kāmāḥ | दुर्गंधाः काम |  |
18 Sarpaśīrṣopamāḥ is like the head of a serpent.
19 Śūlopamāḥ (it) is like an iron-pin or spit (or like a stake used for impaling).
20 Asidhāropamāḥ it is like the edge of a sword.
21 Tantrajāla jātāḥ it is like a complicated web.
22 Gudaguñjaka bhūtāḥ like a complicated clew or ball of thread.
23 Muñjabalbaja-jātāḥ like the Mañju and balba plants.

CXXXIII (216.) Names of all sorts of grains or corn.

1 Rāja Māṣa a sort of kidney bean, large white bean.
2 Muṅga [Mudga] a sort of kidney bean.
3 Masūra a sort of pulse or lentil.
4 Māṣa a sort of kidney bean.
5 Makuṣṭa a sort of kidney bean.
6 Kulattha a kind of vetch.
7 Kalāya peas, or a kind of pulse of vetches.
8 Varttula a sort of pea.
9 Caṇa chick pea; a kind of pea.
10 Tīla a plant bearing an oily seed, the sesamum.
11 Śāli rice in the husks.
12 Aṇuphala a sort of millet.
13 Sarṣapa a sort of mustard.
14 Yava barley, a fine kind of ditto.
15 Godhūma wheat.
16 Priyaṅgu a sort of grain resembling millet; the panic seed.
17 Eraṇḍa the castor-oil plant.
18 Śyāmāka a coarse kind of panic (panicum frumentaceum).
19 Kāraṇḍava an aquatic weed.
20 Kodrava a sort of panic or millet (paspalum frumentaceum).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Oṣadhi</td>
<td>an annual plant or herb; medicament.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Bhaiṣajya</td>
<td>a drug, medicament, medicine, elixir, cordial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Sudhā [Amṛta]</td>
<td>nectar, the beverage of immortality and sustenance of the gods, juice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Rasāyana</td>
<td>a medicine preventing old age, and prolonging life, the elixir vitae of the alchemists: Alchemy, chemistry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Sūkṣmailā</td>
<td>beetle, beetle-nut, a clearing plant [cardamom].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Srotāṇjana</td>
<td>antimony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Gandhamāsi [mānsi]</td>
<td>a kind of Indian spikenard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Amlavetasa or Ambuvetasa</td>
<td>a sort of sour thorn berry, a sort of reed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Agasti haritaki</td>
<td>a kind of pot-herb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Gokṣuraka [Gokṣuraka]</td>
<td>a horned aquatic plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Ayaskānta</td>
<td>the loadstone, a precious stone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Śailoidōka [Śailātaka] or Śailaka</td>
<td>bitumen; storax or benzoin, a fragrant resinous substance (good against Phthisis or Consumption).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Tailaṁ</td>
<td>seed oil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Kaṭuka taila</td>
<td>mustard-seed oil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Tālśa</td>
<td>the Tālisa tree or its leaf used for medicine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Šarkarā</td>
<td>clayed or candied sugar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Gorocanā</td>
<td>a yellow substance or concretion on the entrails of a cow or some beasts, used in medicine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Vaṃśa rocanā</td>
<td>(seed-marrow or pith) an earthy concretion of a milk-white colour found in the hollow of the bamboo; bamboo manna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Tagara</td>
<td>name of a fragrant tree or plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Nāgara</td>
<td>dry ginger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Śuṇṭhi</td>
<td>dry ginger.</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Item</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Pippal</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Marica</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Vaheda, Vibhitaka</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Haritaki</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Amlaka or Amalaka</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>Ajāji</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>Jiraka</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Yaṣṭi madhu</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>Kuṣṭam</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>Pohalaṁ [Pophalam] or Pūgaphalam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Tvāk, or Tvac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Nāgarāṅga</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>Jambira</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>Badara phalam</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>Mātuluṅgam</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>Jāṭiphalaṁ</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>Lavaṅgaṁ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Hiṅgu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Ciratikam [cirātiktam]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Mustā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Bhadramustā, Viṣāṁ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Nirviṣi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Ativiṣa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Prativiṣa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Indrahasta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Valomotah [?]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
48 Śilājatu 
49 Aragbadhaḥ 
50 Karṇikāraḥ 
51 Rāja vrkṣaḥ 
52 Puṣpa-kāśisaṁ

bitumen (issuing from a rock).
name of a tree (cassia fistula).
ditto.
ditto.
a mineral substance used for dyeing black, the green sulphate of iron in a state of partial and spontaneous decomposition.
musk, a musk bag, an animal perfume.
musk, a musk bag, an animal perfume.
camphor.
fresh butter; clarified butter, ghee.
honey.
the spume (foam or froth) of raw sugar, the inspissated juice of the sugarcane.
treacle or molasses partially dried or candied; unrefined sugar.
medicaments (extracted of the juice of gum vegetables) for curing diseases.

53 Kastūrfkāṇḍaṁ
54 Mṛgamadaḥ
55 Karpūraṁ
56 Sarpis
57 Madhu
58 Phāṇitam
59 Khāṇḍaṁ
60 Gaṇḍa bhaiṣajyam

58 CXXXV (219.) Gaṇḍa bhaiṣajyam Names of Garments.

1 Kholā [Kholāṁ]  a cap, a hat.
2 Sirovesṭanaṁ  a turban.
3 Cōlaṁ  a cotton garment.
4 Carma colaḥ  a garment of leather or skin.
5 Cēlaṁ or Cēlaṁ  a waistcoat; cloth, clothes, raiment.
6 Vastraṁ or Vastraṁ  cotton cloth, clothes.
7 Adhaścēlaṁ  an inner garment.
8 Lambanaṁ  a long garment, a gown.
9 Sunthaṇā [?]  trowsers, breeches, long drawers.
10 Kuvnaṁ [Kaupnaṁ]  ?an outer part of dress [a piece of cloth worn over the privities].
the binding of a girdle round one's waist; or cloth gathered up behind and tucked into the waist-band.
cloth passed between the legs to cover the privities.
a sort of petticoat worn by women of some rank, a short silk garment.
a girdle made of a sort of plant.
a girdle (a girdle to bind round the body or waist).
a shoe.
a shoe, a slipper.
a bed, a couch.
a blanket, an upper cloth or garment.
a wide or ample upper garment.
a cloth or garment of hair.
a felt.
a felt.
woollen cloth, fine cloth, coloured cloth.
barbed or woven silk.
silk stuff with figures on.
a whole piece of wove silk.
coloured cloth, cloth with figures on.
raw silk.
a sort of cotton cloth.
a sort of fine linen; lawn.
a sort of thin cloth or linen, a curtain.
calico, chintz.
a thread.
weaving.
37 Kacalindikaṃ  
38 Avaśyāyapāṭah  
(also paṭṭāṃśu)  
39 Bhaṅgakaṃ  
40 Kalpadūṣyaṃ  
41 Tūṇḍicelaṃ  
42 Atulya nivāsanam

fine cloth or linen of kacalinda.  
a silk garment or robe.  
cloth wove of hemp.  
a garment obtained from the 
tree in Indra's heaven.  
a piece of cloth for the belly or 
a little waist-coat.  
a very costly raiment (the 
price of which cannot be 
weighed or paid).

Names of tools and instruments.

1 Pariśkāraḥ  
2 Upakaraṇam  
3 Sukhopadhānaṃ  
4 Muṣalāḥ  
5 Karaṇḍakaḥ  
6 Glāna pratyaya bhaisajyaṃ  
7 Sparita [Spharitraṃ]  
8 Śaśabāguraḥ  
9 Ratna peṭakaṃ  
10 Khaṭṭā  
11 Piṭhikā  
12 Lekhanī  
13 Kalamaṇī  
14 Sūtraṃ  
15 Kilakaṃ  
16 Taṅgaṇakṣāraḥ  
17 Śalākā  
18 Tālakaṃ  
19 Prati tālakaṃ

implement, instrument, tool.  
implements, the insignia of 
royalty.  
the implements of happiness or 
pleasure (or of a fine mixture).  
a mortar, a vessel to pound in, 
a pestle.  
a basket or covered box, a ves-
sel.  
medicament for curing (weak-
ness, weariness) diseases.  
the agent or active cause of 
pain or enemy, an oppressor, 
a disease.  
an aquatic plant.  
a basket or box for holding pre-
cious things.  
a bedstead, a stool.  
a little bed or stool.  
an instrument for writing, a 
pen (of reed.)  
ditto.  
a thread or card to make lines 
with.  
a pin, peg, bolt, wedge, a post, 
stake.  
vermilion, red ink.  
a kind of spoon, rod, peg or 
pin; bone.  
a kind of lock for fastening a 
door with a bolt, a latch.  
the key of a door or padlock 
or an instrument to open a 
door.
### Tools and Instruments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Niḥśreṇih</td>
<td>a sort of ladder or scale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Ādarsah</td>
<td>a looking-glass, mirror.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Ara</td>
<td>an awl, a shoe-maker’s awl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Taṅgaḥ or Taṅkaḥ</td>
<td>a chisel, a carpenter’s and stone-cutter’s tool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Caṅcaḥ, Samudgaḥ</td>
<td>a kind of basket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Piṭhari</td>
<td>an earthen vessel, a vessel, basket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Paṅcara [Paṅjarā]?</td>
<td>a cage, place of confinement.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Names of Pigment (Paint, Colour) or Dyeing Stuffs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Raṅgaḥ</td>
<td>paint, colours, pigment, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lāksā</td>
<td>lac, a red dye, a cochineal-like insect, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Maṅjiṣṭhā</td>
<td>a plant used in medicine and in dyeing red, the Bengal madder (Rubia manjith).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pattaṅga</td>
<td>red sanders, a sort of wood for dyeing red.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kusumbhaḥ</td>
<td>safflowers, or the juice of poppies, opium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nili or Nilini</td>
<td>Indigo, the dye for dark blue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Rājapaṭṭaṃ</td>
<td>a plant used in dyeing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Haridrā</td>
<td>Turmeric (either the plant or the powdered root).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Haritālam</td>
<td>yellow orpiment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Manah śilā</td>
<td>red arsenic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Tuttakam</td>
<td>blue vitriol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Sindūram</td>
<td>red lead, minium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Hiṅgulam</td>
<td>vermilion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Raṅgastambhanaṃ</td>
<td>a minor substance used in dyeing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Gavyadṛṣṭaḥ [Gavya-dṛṣṭaḥ]?</td>
<td>glue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Surarṇa dravah</td>
<td>gold essence, or gold infusion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Rasa-karma</td>
<td>liquefied gold, or gold infusion (gold water.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Pāradaṃ</td>
<td>quicksilver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanskrit</td>
<td>Tibetan</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Gairika</td>
<td>སན།</td>
<td>red chalk or red orpiment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Makkolaṁ or Makkulaṁ</td>
<td>སན་ན།</td>
<td>chalk or white earth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Maśi or Masī</td>
<td>སན་ན།</td>
<td>ink.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Sarjarasaḥ</td>
<td>སན་ན།</td>
<td>resin in general, or the resinous exudation of the sāla tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Kayuṣaṁ [Kapiṣaṁ ?]</td>
<td>སན་ན།</td>
<td>a mineral substance used in dyeing plaster, mortar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Sudhā</td>
<td>སན་ན། (stone dust)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of Precious Things, as Gems or Jewels, Gold and Silver, etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1 Vaidūryaṁ</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2 Indranilaṁ</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3 Marakaṭaṁ</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4 Padmarāgaḥ</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5 Vidrumaḥ, also Prabālaḥ</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6 Karketanaṁ</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7 Muktiṇā</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8 Rohitamuktikā</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9 Muktāvali</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10 Śilā</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11 Musāra galpaḥ [galvaḥ]</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12 Aśmargarbhaṁ</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>13 Anarghamaniratnaṁ</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>14 Hiranyāṁ</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>15 Śākrabhilagna ratnaṁ</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>16 Śrīgarha ratnaṁ</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>17 Agnivarpa ratnaṁ</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>18 Jyotiḥprabha ratnaṁ</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
19 Jyotirasamaṇīḥ  
20 Mecakaṁ  
21 Mahānilaṁ  
22 Anantavarṇa ratnaṁ  
23 Jāmbūnada ratnaṁ  
24 Puṣparāgaḥ  
25 Kācakaḥ  
26 Tṛṇakuṇcakaṁ  
27 Sphaṭikaṁ  
28 Jāmbūnada suvarṇaṁ  
29 Suvarṇaṁ  
30 Hema  
31 Kanakaṁ  
32 Jātaraṇḍa, Rūpyaṁ, Raja-  
33 Kuruvindah  
34 Lohaḥ  
35 Tāmraṁ  
36 Trapu  
37 Sisam  
38 Retyaṁ  
39 Kāṁsasāṁ  
40 Ratna sammataṁ  

a gem of the colour of a star, a brilliant, or diamond. 
name of a precious stone of a bright dark blue colour. 
a precious stone of a dark blue colour. 
a precious stone of variegated colour. 
the precious metal, gold of the Jambu river. 
topaz. 
a crystal or glass considered as a natural production, and used as a jewel or ornament; a false or artificial gem. 
ditto. 
crystal. 
gold from the Jambu river. 
gold, fine gold. 
gold. 
refined gold, gold. 
silver. 
a ruby, a sort of lead. 
iron. 
copper. 
tin; lead. 
lead. 
brass, a class of brass. 
a metal tutanag or white copper, also bell-metal. accounted for, or likened to a gem or jewel.

L CXXXIX (223.)  
Namaḥśaktiṁ, Āśvataṁ  

1 Dakṣiṇāvartta śaṅkhaḥ  
2 Śaṅkhaḥ  
3 Suktiḥ [suktikā ?]  

conch or shell turning to the right side. 
the conch shell, a conch, a trumpet. 
fish gills.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>SANSKRIT</th>
<th>TIBETAN</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kapardika or kapardaakaḥ</td>
<td>རིན་མུང་།</td>
<td>a small shell used as a coin, a cowrie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Poṇḍa [bonḍaḥ]</td>
<td>ཕོ། །ན།</td>
<td>a tortoise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Abhrakaṁ</td>
<td>འིད་ཀུན།</td>
<td>ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Khaṭṭikā</td>
<td>གནོད་ལོ།</td>
<td>the name of a sort of shell fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Pralepakaḥ</td>
<td>སྤྲེལ་ལོ་ནོ།</td>
<td>powder, dust, plaster made of ditto.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Names of several sorts of ornaments.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>SANSKRIT</th>
<th>TIBETAN</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Alahkāraḥ</td>
<td>ཅེད་།</td>
<td>ornament; decoration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Abharaṇāṁ</td>
<td>ཡོར་དབྱིན། གཞི་།</td>
<td>hanging ornament, decoration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Vyūhaḥ</td>
<td>འབུ་ན།</td>
<td>arrangement, decoration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Vibhūśaṇāṁ</td>
<td>རིག་པོ་ན།</td>
<td>splendid, magnificent, pompous ornament or decoration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Vibhūśaṇāṁ, Maṇḍanaṁ</td>
<td>རིག་པོ་ན། རྡུ་་ན།</td>
<td>pompous ornaments of jewels and trinkets; a dice or die.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Hemaniśkaḥ</td>
<td>བླུ་སྒན་ ལོ།</td>
<td>a golden ornament or ornament of gold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Manīḥ</td>
<td>བོམ་།</td>
<td>a gem, jewel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kaṭakāṁ</td>
<td>ཕོ་བྲས་ཅིག་བོ། །</td>
<td>an ornamented bracelet or ring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Valayāṁ</td>
<td>རྫུ་བོ། །</td>
<td>a bracelet, armlet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Keyūraṁ</td>
<td>འིབ་པ་ལོ།</td>
<td>a bracelet worn on the upper arm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Aṅgadaḥ</td>
<td>འང་གལ་ རོ།</td>
<td>an ornament for the upper arm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Arvahāraḥ [Arddhahāraḥ]</td>
<td>འཐོར་སྐ་དཀར་ལེ།</td>
<td>a kind of ornament for the body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Hāraḥ</td>
<td>བུ་སྲེང་ལོ།</td>
<td>a string of garland of pearls, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Anthāpuraṇaḥ [Nūpuraṇa]</td>
<td>འིག་སྐོང་ལོ།</td>
<td>an ornament or ring for the leg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Kuṇḍalāṇaḥ</td>
<td>ཀུན་དྲེང་ལོ།</td>
<td>an earring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Mukuṭaṁ</td>
<td>བུ་མུ་ང་ལོ།</td>
<td>a tiara, a diadem, an ornament having a moon on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Kiriṭi or kiritāḥ</td>
<td>ཞེན་གཉིས་ལོ། དེ། །</td>
<td>a crest, a diadem, a head ornament beset with pearls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Mauliḥ</td>
<td>འིན་པ། རང་ལོ། (སོས་སོང་། །)</td>
<td>hair ornamented and braided round the head; three locks of hair, a diadem, a tiara.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Doṭaḥ [Paṭaḥ ?]</td>
<td>དོབ། །</td>
<td>a turban or tiara of silk.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ORNAMENTS.

20 Harṣāḥ  a ring for the neck, a necklace.
21 Parihāṭakaṁ  a bracelet.
22 Tilakaṁ  a mark or marks made with coloured earth or unguents
23 Karṇikāṁ  upon the forehead, etc.
24 Candrakaṁ  an earring or ornament of the ear.
25 Nakulakaḥ  an ornament in the form of a
26 Mudrikā  half moon or crescent.
27 Aṅguliyaṁ  another sort of ornament.
28 Vālakaṁ  a ring for the finger, a seal ring.
29 Vārīhārakaṁ (Parihārakaṁ)  a ring.
30 Tālakaṁ  a finger ring, a bracelet.
31 Vārṣa sūtrakam [Pārśva-
33 Niśkaḥ  a tala leaf ornament or an
34 Mekhalā, Raśana  ornament like the leaf of, etc.
35 Kānci  an ornament of hair string.
36 Suvarṇa sūtraṁ  ornamented hair (with flowers
37 Gonāsikāṁ suvarṇadāma  interwoven).
38 Hastābhaṁ  an ornament of the breast or
39 Pādabharaṇaṁ  neck (or that hangs down
40 Mūrdhābhaṁ  from the shoulders).
41 Kaṇṭhābharaṇaṁ  a woman’s girdle or zone.
42 Urašchadaḥ  ditto (a golden girdle).
43 Cita vistārāḥ [?]  gold thread or wire (for ornament).
44 Trikuṇḍakaṁ or Trikūta-
45 Śekharaṁ  a golden ornament in the shape
  kaṁ  of a large snake, a gold string.
  a ornament for the wrist.
  an ornament for the leg.
46 a head ornament (or for the
47 an ornament for the throat.
48 an armour, mail, a covering for
49 the breast.
50 trinkets and various ornaments.
51 an ornament of three crests or
52 three jasmine flowers.
53 garland of flowers worn on the
54 crown of the head.
46 Avatāmsakam.  
47 Mukhaphullakām or Mukha-pupakām  
48 Hastopagaḥ  
49 Pādopagaḥ  
50 Vyomakaṁ  
51 Ratnamayaviśaṇaṁ  
52 Pratyāptaṁ [Pratyupta ?]  
53 Khacitaṁ  
54 Ācitaṁ  
55 Racitaṁ  
56 Avasakta paṭṭa dama-kalāpah  
57 Puṣpābhikirṇa kalpa-vrksa-aiḥ  
58 Samucchitaṁ  
59 Prakirṇaṁ  
60 Samistṛtaṁ  
61 Suvibhaktaṁ  
62 Samantādākṣiptam  
63 Puṣpābhavyavakirṇaṁ  
64 Vaijayanti patākā  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit—Tibetan—English Vocabulary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 46 Avatāmsakam.  
47 Mukhaphullakām or Mukha-pupakām  
48 Hastopagaḥ  
49 Pādopagaḥ  
50 Vyomakaṁ  
51 Ratnamayaviśaṇaṁ  
52 Pratyāptaṁ [Pratyupta ?]  
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59 Prakirṇaṁ  
60 Samistṛtaṁ  
61 Suvibhaktaṁ  
62 Samantādākṣiptam  
63 Puṣpābhavyavakirṇaṁ  
64 Vaijayanti patākā  |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>an earring, a crest, a common ornament of flower for the ear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a flower ornament for the face, garland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an ornament for the head or wrist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ditto for the foot or leg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sky supporting), a sort of ornament.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a precious ornament in the form of a horn, tusk or fang. adorned, embellished, decorated. decorated; mixed, inlaid. adorned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>embellished, made, manufactured, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>many ornamental trimmings or fringes of silk hung up. the scattering of flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raised, crested, fixed, established.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scattered, diffused.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spread (on the ground).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>well divided, explained, detailed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surrounded (circumambulated) entirely or on all sides. scattered flowers; or the scattering of flowers. the sign or emblem of victory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(\sqrt{CXLl} (225.) \) Names of armours and weapons. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit—Tibetan—English Vocabulary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1 Kavacaṁ  
2 Varma  
3 Sannāhaḥ  
4 Vālika sannāhaḥ  
5 Paṭṭakā sannāhaḥ |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>armour, mail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuirass, armour, mail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>armour, mail, either of iron, or thick quilted cotton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a coat of mail, cuirass, armour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an armour or mail of quilted cloth, a shield.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6 Šīrakaḥ  a helmet (a headpin of iron rings).
7 Kacchāti  he fights, resists
8 Kavacikā  a fighting soldier, an armour, mail.
9 Pharam  a shield.
10 Prāsaḥ  a bearded dart (a weapon used from far in fighting).
11 Kuntāḥ  a bearded dart, a lance.
12 Kaṇalaḥ [kaṇayaḥ, kaṇapaḥ]  a sort of spear or dart.
13 Kṣurapraḥ  a kind of arrow, one with a horse-shoe head.
14 Khetakaḥ  a round shield, a target, a buckler, a shield.
15 Śūlamī  a pike, a dart, an iron pin or spit; an instrument or stake for impaling criminals.
16 Trīśūlamī  trident or three-forked pike.
17 Paraśūḥ  a battle-axe, an axe, a hatchet.
18 Tomaraḥ  a kind of large arrow, an iron crow.
19 Śaktih  an iron spear or dart.
20 Khaḍgah  a sword, a scimitar.
21 Churikā  a large knife, a knife.
22 Karabālaḥ  a scimitar, a sword (a curved sword).
23 Kaḍintulah  a sword, a scimitar, a sacrificial knife.
24 Dhanus  a bow, an axel or axe.
25 Śaraḥ  an arrow.
26 Nāracaḥ  an iron arrow, or the iron post of an arrow.
27 Ardha nāracaḥ  an arrow, the half of which is of iron.
28 Vatsa dantakah  an arrow (of iron) resembling the tooth of a calf.
29 Tilakocavakaṃ  an iron arrow with four ridges.
30 Bhallaḥ  a kind of arrow: an arrow with a crescent-shaped head.
31 Muṅgalika [mūrkhalikā]  sort of arrow.
32 Dābhā ? [Dambhā]  a javelin, half pike, a dart.
33 Bhindipālaḥ | भिन्दिपाल | a kind of spear or pike.
34 Ayudham, Praharanaṃ, Sastraṃ | अयुद्ध | वाहनम् | अस्त्रम् | weapon, warlike instrument, arms.

CXLII (226.) श्रवणिति नाम अजुबही | Names of sacrificial apparatus (or of instruments, tools, vessels, etc.).

1 Chatraḥ | चत्र | an umbrella, a parasol, a chattal.
2 Dhvajaḥ | ध्वजः | a banner, flag, standard, ensign.
3 Patākā | पताका | a flag, banner, narrow hanging ornament.
4 Čuṇḍaḥ | चुंड | powder, dust, aromatic powder, pounded sandal, etc.
5 Puṣpapuṭaṃ | पुष्पपुठ | a flower’s cup, a calix, a plate or platter made of leaves.
6 Gandhaḥ | गण्ध | perfume, fragrant.
7 Vilepanaṃ or upalepanaṃ | विलेपनम् | ointment, unguent, perfume.
8 Mālyam | मल्यम् | a garland, chaplet for the forehead, a wreath, garland of flowers.
9 Dipaḥ | दीप | a lamp, a light.
10 Vitānaṃ or vitāni | वितान | an awning, a canopy; spreading, expansion.
11 Vitāna vitataṃ | वितान विततं | a canopy or tester stretched out, to expand a tester or canopy.
12 Samucchrita cchatra dhvaja patākā | समुच्छीतचचत्रद्वाजपताक | the erection (lifting up or displaying) of the umbrella, banner and flags.
13 Kiṃkiṇī jālamukharā | किंकिनी जालमुक्कर | the ringing of ornamental small bells.
14 Hema dāma | हेमदाम | gold string or fringes.
15 Muktādaṃma | मुक्तादाम | string of pearls (a bunch or cluster of pearls).
16 Maṇidāma | मणिदाम | ditto of jewels or gems.
17 Hemajālaṃ | हेमाजाल | a sort of golden network ornament (or reticular).
18 Vanādāma [Paṭṭadāma] | वनादाम | silk bunches or fringes.
19 Pralambitaṃ | प्रलंबित | hung up or displayed widely.
20 Lambate | लंबते | it hangs, it depends or is pend- ing downwards
21 Pralambate | प्रलम्बते | it hangs far down.
22 Abhi pralambate

23 Gandha mālyena mahīyate

24 Abhyarhitāṁ

25 Dhūmanirdhūpitaṁ

26 Supūjitāṁ

27 Pūjyapūjitāṁ

28 Mahitaṁ

29 Abhiprakiranti sma

30 Abhyavakiranti sma

31 Jivitopakaraṇāṁ

32 Gānapratyaya bhāṣajyāṁ

33 Sukhopadhānam

it hangs very far down.

is honored (reverenced) with perfumes and garlands of flowers.

the most worthy of honour, the most venerable.

fuming (or smoking) with incense, offering incense.

well honoured (reverenced).

the worthy of reverence has been reverenced (or worshipped.)

honoured, worshipped, reverenced.

is or are entirely scattered.

he will scatter or cast.

the instruments or means of living.

medicaments for curing diseases and infirmities.

the means of happiness.

CXLIII (227.) Ṛṣiṇīśeṣa| Names of flowers.

1 Jalajāṁ

12 Śatapatram

13 Utpalam

14 Padmāṁ

15 Kumudāṁ

16 Puṇḍarikaṁ

17 Saugandhikāṁ

18 Mṛdugandhikāṁ

19 Sthalajāṁ

water born, water-lily, lotus (or in general flowers that grow in watery ground).

(the hundred leafed) the lotus or waterlily.

the utpala or the lotus.

the padma or lotus.

the white esculent waterlily, red lotus.

a kind of white lotus.

(the good scented) the white water-lily, a fragrant grass, that with an agreeable smell or scent.

produced on dry ground (or flowers that grow on dry land).

1 The serial number 12 immediately follows 1 in Csoma's original manuscript.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Tibetan</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 Campaka</td>
<td>चंपाक</td>
<td>the yellow fragrant flower of a tree of that name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Kuravaka</td>
<td>करवक</td>
<td>growing during the rainy season, a sort of flower or drug commonly Trāyamāṇa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Vārṣikī or vārṣikā</td>
<td>वार्षिक</td>
<td>a larger species of ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Mahāvārṣikā</td>
<td>महावार्षिक</td>
<td>Arabian jasmine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Mallikā</td>
<td>मल्लिक</td>
<td>jasmine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Navamallikā</td>
<td>नवमल्लिक</td>
<td>the flower or blossom of the nutmeg tree, the flower of the jasmine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Jātikusumā</td>
<td>जातिकुसुम</td>
<td>the great flower jasmine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Sumanāḥ</td>
<td>सुमन</td>
<td>a kind of jasmine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Yūthikā</td>
<td>यूथिक</td>
<td>the name of a flower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Dhanuṣkārī</td>
<td>धनुषकारी</td>
<td>a kind of jasmine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Kundām</td>
<td>कुंदम</td>
<td>yellow Barhia; a sort of tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 Pāruṣakaṁ</td>
<td>पारुषक</td>
<td>a large kind of ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 Mahāpāruṣakaṁ</td>
<td>महापारुषक</td>
<td>name of a flower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 Maṇjuśakaṁ</td>
<td>मण्डक</td>
<td>a large kind of ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 Mahāmaṇjuśakaṁ</td>
<td>महामण्डक</td>
<td>the asoka flower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 Aśokā</td>
<td>अशोक</td>
<td>name of a flower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 Mucilindaṁ</td>
<td>मुकिलिन्दा</td>
<td>a large kind of ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37 Mahāmucilindaṁ</td>
<td>महामुकिलिन्द</td>
<td>name of a flower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38 Mucukundaṁ</td>
<td>मुकुकुंड</td>
<td>a plant, a sort of drug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39 Vakula</td>
<td>वकुला</td>
<td>name of a plant or tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 Aśana</td>
<td>अष्णा</td>
<td>a medicinal plant and perfume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 Priyaṅgu</td>
<td>प्रीयाङ्ग</td>
<td>a tree from the flower of which a yellowish dye is prepared; white lotus, nutmeg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42 Punnāga</td>
<td>पुन्ना</td>
<td>a plant commonly Cadamba, a kind of grass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43 Kadamba</td>
<td>कादम्ब</td>
<td>a kind of tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44 Dhanuṣketakī</td>
<td>धनुष्केतकी</td>
<td>the blue lotus, a tree and its flower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 Karṇapūrapuṣpam [Karṇī-kārapuṣpam]</td>
<td>कर्णपुरापुष्पम</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
46. Edākṣa puṣpaṁ
the sheep-eye flower, or the flower resembling the eye of a sheep.

47. Tagaraṁ
the Tagara tree or flower.

48. Kesaram
the filament of a lotus or of any vegetable name of the plant Nagesor, name of a tree bearing a white strong-smelling flower, name of a shrub used in dyeing.

49. Tamālapatram
the leaf of the tamāla tree.

50. Laṅgalipuṣpaṁ
the flower of the Laṅgala tree or shrub.

51. Stambakāṁ
a shrub, a plant that has no particular or decided stem.

52. Rocāḥ
a rose (a flower with a beautiful colour).

53. Mahārocaḥ
a large kind of ditto.

54. Sthālaṁ
the trumpet flower.

55. Mahāsthālaṁ
a large kind of ditto.

56. Cakravimalaṁ
the pure circle, disc or wheel, the sunflower.

57. Cakra śatapatraṁ
the hundred-leafed disc, a lotus flower.

58. Sahasrapatram
the thousand leafed, a lotus.

59. Śatasahasrapatraṁ
the hundred thousand leafed, a lotus.

60. Samantaprabha
consisting entirely of light or brightness, the lotus.

61. Samantagandham
consisting entirely of good smell or scent, the white lotus.

62. Samanta sthalavalokanam
shining greatly on all sides, the lotus.

63. Nayanābhirāmaḥ
pleasing to the eye, the lotus.

64. Muktāphalakaṁ
camphor, a sort of fruit, a flower, the calix of which contains seeds resembling pearls, shining like a star, the lotus.

65. Jyotiḥprabhaḥ
making light, the lotus.

66. Jyotiṣkaraḥ
name of a flower; a pearl.

67. Atimuktakaṁ
the trumpet flower (Bignonia suave olens).

68. Pāṭalam
a large kind of ditto.

69. Mahāpāṭalam
a trumpet flower of variegated colour.

70. Citrapāṭalam
71 Mahā citra paṭala
dūr" or "
a large species of a trumpet flower of variegated colour.
a flower, a tree, the coral tree, swallow wort.
a large kind of ditto.

72 Mandaravah
शुमु
a flower, a tree, the coral tree.

73 Mahā mandaravah
मोक्तुकन्यकूक

74 Karkaravah
मात्रवुक्कन

75 Mahā karkaravah
मात्रवुक्कन

76 Deva sumanah
मम्मुगुरा

77 Tarāṇī
tara

78 Gotarāṇī, Vali
गोताराणि, वालि

79 Tindukaḥ
tinduk

80 Kimśukah
किम्शुक

81 Vallāḷ or vallī
वालः
a sort of ebony, the resinous fruit of this tree.
a tree bearing beautiful red blossoms (Butea frondosa, called also paśa in Sanskrit).
a creeper, a creeping (climbing) or twining plant.
a plant, the soccotrine aloe. (A. perfoliata).
a sort of resin, the flowering plant.
a plant, a species of climbing Asclepias.

82 Vakapuṣpam
वक्पुष्पक

83 Kadambakapuṣpam
कादंबकपुष्पक

84 Kuvalayapuṣpam
कुवलायापुष्पक

85 Ajājipuṣpam
अजाजिपुष्पक

86 Arkapuṣpam
अर्कपुष्पक

\(/\ CXLIV (228. \(महाविपेक्षवॉरियानहविहः श्रीमः) Names of the roots of flowers, etc.

1 Visaṁ
श्वसिः

2 Vṛntaṁ
dha

3 Mrṇālaṁ
मर्ना

4 Nālaṁ
नाला

5 Daṇḍaḥ
दान्ध

6 Pattram
पात्रम

7 Viṭapalī
dha

8 Jālakajātāṁ
dha

the root, the film or fibres of the stalk of the water-lily.
the root, the foot stalk of a leaf or fruit.
the film or fibres attached to the stalk of a lotus or water-lily.
a hollow or tubular stalk; the stalk of the water-lily.
a stem, stick or stalk of a tree or plant.
the leaf of a flower.
a leaf of a branch, the branch of a tree with its new sprout or shoot.
a budding, germinating, the coming forth of buds or germs.
9 Kṣāra jatām

blossom, a new-blown flower.

10 Mukulajatām

an opened bud or germ.

11 Sarvapariphourām

all in blossoms and flower-leaves.

12 Phullitaṁ

blown as a flower.

13 Vikasitām

blown as a flower, opened, budded, expanded.

14 Puṣpaṁ

a flower.

15 Keśaram

the filaments (in the calyx or stalks).

16 Kiñjalkāṁ

the filament of a lotus and the seeds on the stalks in the calyx of a flower.

Karṇikā

the essence, or seeds, the pith.

Karkatiṅkā

the pollen or farina of a flower, dust, etc.

17

\[ \text{CXLV (229)} \] Names of the qualities of a flower.

1 Śakaṭa Cakrapramaṇam

as big or about as large as a cart wheel.

2 Vaidūryadāṇḍāṁ

its stem or stick is of vaidūrya (precious stone).

3 Indra nila karkatikā

its substance (or pith) is of Indranila (precious stone).

4 Aśmagarbha keśaram

its filament is of stone essence (or diamond).

5 Śalūkāṁ

its root is of utpala or blue lily.

\[ \text{CXLVI (230)} \] Names of perfumes or incenses.

1 Vāyunaṁ

Chinese incense or perfume, a sort of vermicelli.

2 Candanaṁ

sandal.

3 Aguru

a sort of incense or perfume.

4 Turuṣkaṁ

a kind of incense.

5 Kṛṣṇaguruṁ

the black species of the aguru incense.

6 Tamalapatram

the leaf of the Tamalā tree used for incense.

7 Uragasāracandanaṁ

the serpent essence sandal, a kind of perfume.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Tibetan</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 Kālānusāricandanaṁ</td>
<td>ཆུ་ི་མི་ལུས་ནང་པོ་ལེན་</td>
<td>a kind of sandal perfume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Karpūram</td>
<td>རབ་པ་</td>
<td>camphor, a white gum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Kuṅkumām</td>
<td>སུ་ཀུན་</td>
<td>saffron (crocus sativus).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Guggulalḥ</td>
<td>རུག་ལུ་</td>
<td>name of a fragrant gum resin (a species of monunga).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Kunduruḥ</td>
<td>དཀུན་</td>
<td>frankincense, the gum oli-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>wellia thurifera).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Sarja rasaḥ</td>
<td>སུ་སྒྲིས་</td>
<td>Sāla tree, resin in general.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CXLVII (236.)** "གཉིས་ཉེར་བི་ལས་བོད་པའི་" | **The names of the numerals in common use** |
| (or used by the inhabitants of the world). |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Tibetan</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Ekaṁ</td>
<td>བདེ་</td>
<td>one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Daśa</td>
<td>དང་</td>
<td>ten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Śataṁ</td>
<td>ཉབ་</td>
<td>a hundred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Sahasraṁ</td>
<td>དབས་</td>
<td>a thousand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Ayutāṁ</td>
<td>ཐབས་</td>
<td>ten thousand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Lakṣaṁ</td>
<td>བློ་</td>
<td>a hundred thousand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Niyutaṁ</td>
<td>ངི་</td>
<td>a million or ten hundred thou-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>མ</td>
<td>sand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Koṭiḥ</td>
<td>ཽླ་</td>
<td>ten millions; any indefinite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arvudaḥ</td>
<td>གོ་</td>
<td>great number (a crore).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>གོ་</td>
<td>ten millions, or hundred milli-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Nyarvudaḥ</td>
<td>གོ་</td>
<td>ons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Padmaṁ</td>
<td>གོ་</td>
<td>thousand millions (or 10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>གོ་</td>
<td>millions).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Kharvaḥ</td>
<td>གོ་</td>
<td>10,000 millions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Nikharvaḥ</td>
<td>གོ་</td>
<td>100,000 millions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Mahāpadmaḥ</td>
<td>གོ་</td>
<td>a billion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Śaṅkhaḥ</td>
<td>གོ་</td>
<td>ten billions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Samudraḥ</td>
<td>གོ་</td>
<td>a hundred billions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Madhyam</td>
<td>གོ་</td>
<td>1,000 billions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Antaṁ</td>
<td>གོ་</td>
<td>10,000 billions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Parārdhaṁ</td>
<td>གོ་</td>
<td>100,000 billions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>གོ་</td>
<td>a trillion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numeral</td>
<td>Sanskrit</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Ekāḥ</td>
<td>one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Dvāḥ</td>
<td>two.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Triṇi</td>
<td>three.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Catvāri</td>
<td>four.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Pañca</td>
<td>five.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Saṭ</td>
<td>six.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Saptā</td>
<td>seven.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Āṣṭā</td>
<td>eight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Nava</td>
<td>nine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Daśa</td>
<td>ten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Ekādaśā</td>
<td>eleven.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Dvādaśa</td>
<td>twelve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Trayodaśa</td>
<td>thirteen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Caturdaśa</td>
<td>fourteen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Pañcadaśa</td>
<td>fifteen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Śoṣa</td>
<td>sixteen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Saptadaśa</td>
<td>seventeen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Aṣṭādaśa</td>
<td>eighteen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Ekonavimśati</td>
<td>nineteen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Vimśati</td>
<td>twenty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Ekavimśati</td>
<td>twenty-one and so on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Ekonatrimśat</td>
<td>twenty-nine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Triṃśat</td>
<td>thirty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Ekatriṃśat</td>
<td>thirty-one and so on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Ekona catvāriṃśat</td>
<td>thirty-nine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Catvāriṃśat</td>
<td>forty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Ekacatvāriṃśat</td>
<td>forty-one and so on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Ekonapañcāsaḥ</td>
<td>forty-nine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanskrit</td>
<td>Tibetan</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47 Pañcāsat</td>
<td>सरस</td>
<td>fifty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 Ekapañcāsat.</td>
<td>रसरस</td>
<td>fifty-one and so on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49 Ekona śaśṭih</td>
<td>मरस</td>
<td>fifty-nine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 Śaśṭih</td>
<td>रसरस</td>
<td>sixty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 Ekaśaśṭih</td>
<td>रसरस (or रसरस)</td>
<td>sixty-one and so on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52 Ekona saptatiḥ</td>
<td>रसरस (or रसरस)</td>
<td>sixty-nine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53 Saptatih</td>
<td>रसरस</td>
<td>seventy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54 Ekasaptatih</td>
<td>रसरस (or रसरस)</td>
<td>seventy-one and so on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 Ekonaśātitiḥ</td>
<td>रसरस (or रसरस)</td>
<td>seventy-nine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56 Aśātitiḥ</td>
<td>रसरस</td>
<td>eighty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57 Ekāśātitiḥ</td>
<td>रसरस (or रसरस)</td>
<td>eighty-one and so on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58 Ekonaanavatitiḥ</td>
<td>रसरस (or रसरस)</td>
<td>eighty-nine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59 Navatih</td>
<td>रसरस</td>
<td>ninety.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 Ekanavatitiḥ</td>
<td>रसरस (or रसरस)</td>
<td>ninety-one and so on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 Ekona ṣatam</td>
<td>रसरस (or रसरस)</td>
<td>ninety-nine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62 Ṣatam</td>
<td>रसरस</td>
<td>one hundred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63 Ardham</td>
<td>रसरस</td>
<td>a half.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64 Adhyardham</td>
<td>रसरस</td>
<td>one and a half.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 Ardhatṛtiyaṁ</td>
<td>रसरस</td>
<td>two and a half.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 Ardhuṣṭam</td>
<td>रसरस</td>
<td>three and a half.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67 Tṛtiya bhāga or Tṛtiyāṁśa</td>
<td>रसरस</td>
<td>a third or third part ((\frac{1}{3})).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68 Caturtha bhāga or Caturthāṁśa</td>
<td>रसरस</td>
<td>a fourth part ((\frac{1}{4})).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69 Pañcama bhāga or Pañcamaṁśa</td>
<td>रसरस</td>
<td>a fifth part ((\frac{1}{5})).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 Prathamaṁ</td>
<td>रसरस</td>
<td>the first or first.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71 Dvitiyaṁ</td>
<td>रसरस</td>
<td>second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72 Tṛtiyaṁ</td>
<td>रसरस</td>
<td>third.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73 Caturtham</td>
<td>रसरस</td>
<td>fourth or the fourth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74 Pañcamaṁ</td>
<td>रसरस</td>
<td>fifth.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Measured Quantities

**Names for Expressing Measured Quantities from an Atom to a Yojana, etc., etc.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Paramānuḥ</td>
<td>a very small corn of dust, an atom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Anuḥ</td>
<td>a small corn of dust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Loharajaḥ</td>
<td>an iron dust or minute particle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Abrajaḥ</td>
<td>a minute particle of water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Saśarajaḥ</td>
<td>a hare dust (or a minute particle of a hare or rabbit’s dung).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Avirajaḥ</td>
<td>sheep dust (or a minute particle of a sheep’s dung).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gorajaḥ</td>
<td>cow dust or ox dust (or a minute particle of a cow’s dung).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Vatāyanacchidrarajaḥ</td>
<td>the mote in the sun’s beam (entering by the hole of a window).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Likṣā</td>
<td>a nit or egg of a louse (of the size of a nit).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Yukāḥ</td>
<td>a louse (of the size of a louse).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Yavaḥ</td>
<td>barley, a grain or corn of barley (of the size of a grain of barley).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Anguli</td>
<td>a digit, three quarters of an inch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Hastaḥ</td>
<td>an orbit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Dhanuḥ</td>
<td>a fathom, six feet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Pañcaśatāni</td>
<td>a measure of distance of 500 fathoms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Kroṣaḥ</td>
<td>a measure of a league, a kos, containing 4000 cubits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Yojanaḥ</td>
<td>a measure of distance containing 4000 fathoms.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Names of strength, each successively being ten times more than the former.

1. Prākṛtahasti balām
   the strength of a common elephant.

2. Gandhahasti balām
   the strength of an elephant with a fragrant smell.

3. Mahā nāga balām
   the strength of the great man (or Titan).

4. Varāṅgavato balām
   the strength of a man with the best or largest members.

5. Praskandi balām
   the strength of the most victorious (of Skanda or Kartikeya).

6. Cāṇūra balām
   the strength of the strongest (name of a demon).

7. Nārāyaṇa balām
   the strength of Nārāyaṇa or Viṣṇu.

Names of the ten advantages of the established doctrine, as also the names of the advantages arising from the fivefold division of the sins (or faults) against good morals or good behaviour.

1. Saṅgha saṅghārāya
   for the union of the priesthood (or saints).

2. Saṅgha suśṭhutāyai
   for the happiness or welfare of the priesthood (or saints).

3. Saṅghasya sparśavīhārāya
   for making easy and comfortable the condition (or state) of the priesthood.

4. Durmaṅgāna-pudgala-nigrahāya [?]
   for the punishment or correction of such men as are not ashamed of vice.

5. Laijinām sparśa vīhārāya
   for the welfare of the modest.

6. Anabhiprasannānām abhīprasādāya
   for making believers those that have been unbelievers (in the doctrine).

7. Abhiprasannānām bhūyo-bhāvāya
   to make increase the number of the faithful.

8. Duṣṭa dharmikānām āśra-vānām saṁvarāya
   for the coercion (or restraint) of apparent immoral actions.
9 Sāmparāyikānām setu samudghātāya
to obstruct (or shut up with a
dam) future generations.

10 Brahma caryaṇca me cirasthitikam bhaviṣyatī
his chastity or good morals will
long continue.

CLII (242).  埴איןהנלא ימדא | Names of the five classes of sins (or
faults) and of some others of an indefinite character.

1 Catvāraḥ p(r)arājikā dharmmāḥ
four laws respecting such
persons as have been defeat-
ed (by vice) or have greatly
sinned.

2 Trayodaśa saṁghāvaśeṣāḥ
thirteen laws respecting such
priests as have been rejected
(or declared to be a remain-
der).

3 Paṁantikāḥ catvāraḥ
pratideśanīyāḥ
four sins (or faults) that must
be confessed (or publicly
declared).

4 Sambahulāḥ saikṣa-
adharmmāḥ
many things to be learned and
observed.

CLII (243).  נוים | Names of the four great vices or sins.

1 Abrahama caryam
unchastity or fornication.

2 Adattādānaṁ
the taking away without being
given. Stealing.

3 Badhaḥ
slaying, killing, murder.

4 Uttara manusya-dharmaṁ
lāpaḥ
speaking of the supremacy of
the human laws (or giving
out human laws or doctrines
for those of divine origin or
revelation).

CLIII (244).  ימדא | Those thirteen sins for the commission of which
a religious person is rejected or is declared a remainder
of the priesthood.

1 Śukravisṛṣṭih
emission seminus.

2 Kāya saṁsargah
touching or abusing one (of
the fairest) by his body.

3 Maithunābhaṣaṇam
speaking of copulation or coi-
tion.

4 Paricaryā saṁvarṇanam
the praising of good service or
entertainment.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Pali</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 Sañcaritraṁ</td>
<td>शनिकरित्र</td>
<td>associating (with the female sex in travelling. taking his abode in a great house. without foundation. having only inclination. causing dissensions among the priests and siding with them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Kuṭikā, mahallakāḥ</td>
<td>कुटिका</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Amūlakaṁ</td>
<td>अमुलक</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Leśakaḥ [Laiśikaṁ]</td>
<td>लेझक</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Saṅgha bhedah tadanu-varttakah</td>
<td>सांघ भेद तदनु-वार्ताकाः</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Kula dūṣakaḥ</td>
<td>कुल दुषक</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Daurvacasyaṁ</td>
<td>दौरवकस्यां</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12, 13 Dvāvaniyatau</td>
<td>द्वावानियाताः</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CLIV (245).** शनिकरित्रसां ददानुवार्ताकां सांघ भेदः | Names of those thirty faults that are to be relinquished or avoided.

Naisargikāḥ pāpattikāḥ [pṛyāścittiyāḥ] नैसर्गिक भोगकाः भोगकाः | faults (or sins) respecting the relinquishment of some things (?). the ten first (of them) are as follows:— wearing or carrying (of a garment or vessel). separation (from his own abode), residence in foreign parts. a depositing, leaving at any place a pledge, a deposit. a causing to be washed, cleansed. acceptance (of an offered garment or utensil), an asking, begging, requesting. wearing the same by intervals for an upper and lower garment. the paying—a price for. difference, destination, separation, a sending, directing.\

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Pali</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Naisargikāḥ pāpattikāḥ</td>
<td>नैसर्गिक भोगकाः</td>
<td>faults (or sins) respecting the relinquishment of some things (?). the ten first (of them) are as follows:— wearing or carrying (of a garment or vessel). separation (from his own abode), residence in foreign parts. a depositing, leaving at any place a pledge, a deposit. a causing to be washed, cleansed. acceptance (of an offered garment or utensil), an asking, begging, requesting. wearing the same by intervals for an upper and lower garment. the paying—a price for. difference, destination, separation, a sending, directing. in the second ten are:— Mon silk (or silk from the Mons or hill people of India on the Tibetan frontiers). a garment made entirely or only of black wood.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13 Dvibhāgaḥ  
कपिलधितिः  
two-thirds made of black wood.

14 Śadvarṣāni  
अम्शत्कुंडुमबाम्  
the wearing of a garment for 16 years.

15 Vitastiḥ  
नविनत  
a full span, or a long span measured by the extended thumb and little fingers considered equal to twelve fingers.

16 Adhvaurṇati [Adhvorno-ḍhiḥ]  
अध्वरूणविनिलयिः  
the carrying (a load) of wool on the road.

17 Uṇāparikarmanāḥ  
उनिलकरणवः  
causing wool to be picked or cleansed (which should be avoided).

18 Jātarūpa rajata sparśanaṁ  
जातरूपरिज्ञानस्त्रुतिः  
touching or handling gold and silver.

19 Rūpika vyavahāraḥ  
रूपिकाययायार  
a behaviour like that of an actor in the theatre or at a lawsuit.

20 Kraya vikrayaḥ  
क्रयःक्रययाः  
a buying and selling; trafficking.

Trīya daśakām  
दशकाश्चत्रीय  
the third ten are:—

21 Pātra dhāraṇām  
पात्रधारणम्  
the carrying of a begging plate.

22 Pātraparīṣṭiḥ  
पात्रपरीष्टिः  
the seeking for a begging plate.

23 Dhāyana [Vayanam]  
धायनंयानम्  
a causing to be woven.

24 Üyamānāvadhānām  
उयमानावधानं  
an agreement or engagement for weaving.

25 Upamānavardhanam  
उपमानावद्धानं  
the taking back by force of a given thing.

26 Kārttikāyayikām  
कार्त्तिकायायिकम्  
(time) is past beyond Kārttika (November) or the half month of autumn.

27 Saptarātravipravāsāḥ  
सप्तरात्रविप्रवासं  
absence from home through a seven night (or seven days).

28 Varsā sāttṭyaakālapiṇḍaḥ dhāraṇām  
वर्षसहत्त्याकालात्पिन्दकालं  
the seeking for and wearing a large summer cotton cloth out of season.

29 Pariṇāmanāṁ  
परिणामाः  
change of form or state.

30 Sarbbidhākaraḥ (?)  
[Śannidhikarāḥ ?]  
getting together and keeping flesh.

CLV (246).  
Names of the ninety * sins or faults.

Śuddhaprāyaścittakāh  
सुप्रायश्चित्तकाः  
those that are counted for mere sins or faults, as—

1 Mrṣā  
मृषा  
lying, telling falsehood.

* Only eighty-nine sins are mentioned.—Editor.
2 Unavādaḥ  a blaming or telling one's defects.
3 Bhikṣupaiśunyam  the slandering of a priest or Gilong.
4 Khoṭānam  a quarrelling.
5 Duṣṭhulārocanam  upbraiding one with his ill or improper conduct (or telling him that he takes a wrong plan).
6 Uttara manusya-dharmārocanam  stating that the human law is the supreme or giving out the human laws for divine ones (or inspirations).
7 Śaṭpaṅcikāya vaca dharmmadeśanāyaḥ  should he tell more than six or five words in a religious instruction.
8 Samapado-ddeśadānam  the teaching of an equal number of words (or words of the same meaning).
9 Saṁstutiḥ  makes of one his acquaintance, and praises him in his presence.
10 Vitanḍanam  refutation, contempt, disdain.

Dvitiyam daśakaṃ

The second ten are:—

11 Vijagrāma  destroying or annihilating the seeds of mysticism, and the existence of demons (or destruction of all mantras and demons).
12 Apadhyānam [Akadhyānam, Atadhyānam]  reviling, reproaching, upbraiding, chiding.

13 Ājñāviśeṣanām  the violation or transgression of an order, or command.
14 Mañcaḥ  a bedstead.
15 Saṁstaraḥ  a thing to be spread on the ground for sitting and sleeping on a couch or mat, a bed of leaves, etc.
16 Niṣkarṣaṇām  ejection, expulsion.
17 Anuśraskandyāpataḥ  the supplanting of one from behind.
18 Āhāryapādakārohi  being out of its roots.
19 Saprāṇikopabhogaḥ  moving one's self or bathing where there are many little animals (that might be hurt).
20 Dvau và trayo và cchādnaparyāyā datavyāḥ
Tṛtiyāṃ dasakaṁ

21 Asammatāpavādāḥ

22 Astamitāvavādāḥ

23 Āmiṣakīncitkāvavādāḥ

24 Civaradānām

25 Civara karaṇām

26 Bhikṣuṇī sārthena [sārdhān] saha gamanānāṁ

27 Sabhikṣuṇikā jalayānoghiḥ

28 Rahasi niṣadyā

29 Rahasi sthānām

30 Bhikṣuṇī pācita pinda-pātropabhogaḥ

Caturthā dasakaṁ

31 Paramparā bhojanām

32 Ekāvasaṭṭhāvāsāḥ

33 Dvitiyāptra purāṭirikta grahaṇāṁ

34 Akrataniiriktakhādanām

35 Akrataniiriktapravāraṇām

36 Gaṇa bhojanām

37 Akāla bhojanām

38 Sannihitavartiṇānāṁ

39 Apratigrāhita bhuktiḥ

two or three degrees are like or the same.
the third ten are—
teaching without being elected.
teaching till sun-set.
teaching only for a little food.
giving away his tattered dress.
making or sewing such a dress.
travelling in the company of many gelongmas (female religious persons or nuns).
ascending a boat together with a gelongma (or nun).
sitting in a solitary place.
standing in a solitary place.
eating of the meat prepared (or caused to be prepared) by a gelongma.
the fourth ten (are)—
eating again and again.
cohabiting or cohabitation.
accepting of more than three pairs of begging plates.
eating up the whole (leaving no remainders).
giving to another the remainder or residue.
eating in flocks or with the multitude (or eating and counting).
eating without its being the proper time.
leaving off what is nearest at hand (or the gathering and laying up).
eating without saying “received” (the dish or plate) when it was delivered to him.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Tibetan</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40 Pauñita vijñāpanaṁ</td>
<td>བསོད་པོ་འཇིག་པ། གཏ།</td>
<td>laying up (or taking away) the fine or costly meat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 Saprañi jālopbhogaḥ</td>
<td>ས་པར་བོ་ལོག་ཕོ་། ཚ གཏ།</td>
<td>walking or bathing in any water; there are little animals (that might be hurt by him).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42 Sabhojana kula niśadyā</td>
<td>གསོལ་བ་རྩོམ་པའི་ཉིས་དགོན།</td>
<td>sitting or dwelling in a brothel house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43 Sabhojana kula sthānaṁ</td>
<td>གསོལ་བ་རྩོམ་པའི་ཞི་ལ། བསྐྱིད།</td>
<td>staying or standing in a brothel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44 Aceladānaṁ</td>
<td>འཆེལ་ཅུ་བོ་། ཉླ།</td>
<td>giving alms to a naked mendicant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 Senādarśanaṁ</td>
<td>སེན་དབྱངས།</td>
<td>looking on an army or military exercises.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 Senāvāsāḥ</td>
<td>སེན་འབྲིགས།</td>
<td>staying or dwelling among the army or military men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47 Udvyūthikā gamanaṁ</td>
<td>བདག་པོ་འདྲུགས་ཀྲུམ།</td>
<td>going into a pitched and tumultuous battle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 Prabāradānaṁ, udgūraṇaṁ</td>
<td>འབྲི་བག་བོ་། ཉླ།</td>
<td>? holding up in the fighting (raising).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49 Duṣṭhulā prativachananaṁ</td>
<td>དུན་མཐལ་འབུམ་བཞིན།</td>
<td>the concealing of one's corrupt ways or practices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 Bhakṣaccheda kāraṇaṁ</td>
<td>བཤེགས་ཆེད་བཤེད། བསྐྱིད།</td>
<td>prohibiting one to eat (making one to abstain from food).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 Agnivṛttan</td>
<td>མག་ལྕགས༔ བསྐྱིད།</td>
<td>blowing the fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52 Chandapratyuddhāraḥ</td>
<td>གཞལ་པའི་བརྙན་ཏེ་ བསྐྱིད།</td>
<td>changing his faith or religion, apostatizing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53 Anupasampannasahāsvapnaḥ</td>
<td>བིན་པ་མ་པོས་པ་ཧི་མ་ས་བྲག་ བསྐྱིད།</td>
<td>sleeping with one who is not a consecrated priest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54 Dṛṣṭigatānutsargaḥ</td>
<td>ཙིའི་ཤེ་བཅུ་གཏོ་བ་ བསྐྱིད།</td>
<td>not relinquishing heresy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 Utkṣiptānuvṛttih</td>
<td>རེ་བི་འདུབུ་བྲལ། བསྐྱིད།</td>
<td>following the abolished theory or principles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56 Niṣātasaṅgrahāḥ [Nāsita]</td>
<td>སི་ས་ས་ས་ཀུན་ བསྐྱིད།</td>
<td>collecting the destroyed or abolished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57 Arakta vastropabhogah</td>
<td>མབས་པའི་བཏྲུང་ཕོང་། བསྐྱིད།</td>
<td>using garments that have not been dyed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58 Ratna saṁsparṣaḥ</td>
<td>རི་ཏྲིབ་སོབ་པ་ བསྐྱིད།</td>
<td>touching (or handling) precious things (as gems or jewels, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59 Snāta prāyaścittikaṁ</td>
<td>སེ་ཏྱ་བ་བདེ་འི བསྐྱིད།</td>
<td>fault committed in respect of bathing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 Tiryagvadhāḥ</td>
<td>རྩེ་བའི་བདེ་འི བསྐྱིད།</td>
<td>killing a beast or quadruped (destruction of a beast that goes in an inclined posture).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 Kaupṛtyopasamāhrāraḥ</td>
<td>ཕྱི་བྱ། བསྐྱིད།</td>
<td>causing grief or sorrow to one or any one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62 Aṅguliprabhodāna [pratodanaṁ]</td>
<td>སེང་གུ་ལྕགས་པ། བསྐྱིད།</td>
<td>tickling one with his finger (causing one to laugh by titilation).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
63 Udakaharṣaṇaṁ  
64 Mātṛgrāmeṇa saha svapiti  
65 Bhīṣaṇaṁ  
66 Gopanaṁ  
67 Apratyuddhāryaparibhogah  
68 Amulakāhhyākhyānaṁ  
69 Apuruṣayā striyā mārga gamanāṁ  
70 Steya sārtha gamanāṁ  
71 Anuvīṃsa vaśopasambādana [unviṃśavārśopasaṃpadānaṁ]  
72 Khananaṁ  
73 Pravāritārthātisevā  
74 Upasravagatam  
75 Sīkṣopasaṃhāra prati-kṣerpaḥ  
76 Tuṣṭin vikramaṇaṁ  
77 Anādara vṛttāṁ  
78 Surā maireya madyapānaṁ  
79 Akāla caryā  
80 Kula caryā  
81 Rājakula rātricaryā  
82 Sīkṣāpada dravyatāvvyavācāra  
83 Sūcighracakṣaspādanaṁ  
84 Pādaka sampādanaṁ 

playing in water.  
sleeping with women (with the female sex) or fair sex.  
exciting the sentiment of fear.  
concealing, hiding, keeping secret.  
performing the necessaries of nature (as eating, drinking and evacuation without withdrawing).  
 railing at one without any cause; detracting.  
going on a journey (or traveling) with a woman without there being any one.  
going (or travelling) with a band of robbers.  
being consecrated (or ordained for a Gelong) when not yet arrived at 20 years.  
digging, digging the ground or soil (or in a clay pit).  
remaining (staying) long at an entertainment.  
forgetting what he had heard.  
neglecting (or laying aside) the perceiving (or understanding) of the doctrine.  
going (away) silently.  
the manner (or way) of irreverence (irreverent).  
drinking intoxicating liquor extracted of corn (or wine) and other mixed liquors.  
going out without its being the proper time.  
peregrinating, going, or entering into the village.  
going in the evening into the court or residence of a prince.  
contemning (vilifying, despising) the primary substances or elements of learning.  
acquisition of a needle case (or acquiring an ornamented needle case).  
having a bed with adorned feet.
85 Niṣadanagataṁ

86 Varṣa śatīgataṁ

87 Kaṇḍupraticchā[n]dana-gataṁ

88 Sugata cīvaragataṁ

89 Avanāhah

who has declined from his couch (or turned away).
that has put aside the large piece of summer cotton cloth. resulting from covering the itch or scab.
he has abandoned the measure of the religious garment ordered by Sugata (or Buddha).
stuffed with cotton.

CLVI (247). বঙ্গতত্ত্বাদিকৃতকালীন বিশিষ্ট নিয়মের তালিকা | NAMES OF THOSE FOUR THINGS THAT MUST BE CONFESSIONED OR TOLD PLAINLY.

1 Bhikṣuni pindakagrahaṇaṁ

2 Vyakti vaiṣamyā khadani varitaḥ paibhukti [Pāṇkti vaiṣamyā vādani vārita bhuktiḥ?]

3 Kula sīkṣābhaṅgapraśrītiṁ

4 Vana vicaya gataṁ

confession, explanation.
the taking of food into his hand from a gelongma or nun.
to have eaten when out of his own order or series, without being returned to his own class.
having violated the established rule he has entered into the village.
to have went [gone] out from the designed grave (or forest).

CLVII (248). বঙ্গতত্ত্বাদিকৃতকালীন বিশিষ্ট নিয়মের তালিকা | NAMES OF SEVERAL (MANY) RULES TO BE LEARNED (AND OBSERVED).

1 Nipāsenaina sapta [Nivāsanena sapta]

2 Parimaṇḍalānivāsanāṁ

3 Nātyutkṛṣṭaṁ

4 Nātyupakraṣṭa [nātyapa-kṛṣṭa]

5 Na hastiśūndāvalambitaṁ

6 Tālavṛnd[t]akaṁ

7 Na kalmāsa pīṇḍakaṁ

seven sorts (or modes) of binding up the lower garment of a religious person (like a petticoat).
putting on a round gown (like a petticoat).
that is not too much trussed or tucked up.
what is not let down too much, to drag on the ground.
neither is hanging down like the proboscis of an elephant.
folded up like the leaf of the Tāla (or Palm tree), not as the beards of barley (or as spikenard).
8 Na nāga śrakām nivāsan- am nivāsayāṃśīṣiṣiṣiṣkā karaṇīyā.

9 Nātyutkṛṣṭaṃ civaram

10 Nātyapakṛṣṭaṃ civaram

11 Parimaṇḍala civaram

12 Susanvṛtāḥ

13 Supraticchannāḥ

14 Alpaśabdāḥ

15 Anutkṣipta caṇḍasah

16 Yugamātra darṣanaḥ

17 Nodghuṣṭikayā notkṛṣṭi- kayā

18 Not śaktikayā

19 Nodvyastikayā

20 Naparyastikayā

21 Nottaṅkikayā

22 Nojjikikayā [Nojjjaṅkikayā]

23 Nollaṅghikayā

24 Not kuṭukikayā

25 Na skambhakṛtaḥ

26 Na kāya-pracālakaṃ

27 Na bāhu-pracālakaṃ

28 Na śīrṣ-pracālakaṃ

29 Na soṭikikayā [Nasodhauki- kayā]

30 Na hastasaṃlagnikayā

31 Nānanujñāta, na [paryavekṣaṇa] pratyavekṣā- sanaṃ na sarva kāyaṃ samavadhāya

must be instructed not to put on a lower garment (gown or petticoat) like the expanded head of a snake.

religious garb is not trussed (tucked up) too much.

neither let too much down to drag on the ground.

to put my religious garb or dress so on that it may remain in a circular form.

well bound or tied (or fastened).

well put on, well covered.

speaking few words or leaving off speaking.

not moving my eyes hither and thither.

looking only as high as a yoke (or lifting my head not too high).

cover not my head, neither make any grimaces.

do not press my head to my shoulder.

fold not together my hands upon my neck.

fold not (my hands) on my arms.

neither on my breast.

nor as if I would measure (with my hand).

shall not jump or spring.

shall not sit in a contracted (shrunken) posture.

shall not lean to my side.

shall not agitate my body.

shall not agitate my hands.

shall not agitate (turn, move, shake) my head.

shall put together my arms (join).

shall not complicate (join) my hands.

without being bidden not to sit down on a coach with the whole weight of my body, without a previous examination of it.
32 Na pāde pādam ādhāya
shall not lay my feet one above another (or shall not join my feet).

33 Na sakthini sakthi ādhāya
shall not lay my thighs above each other.

34 Na guiphe gulphamādhāya
shall not lay one ankle above the other.

35 Na saṁkṣīpya pādau
shall not contract my feet.

36 Na vikṣīpya pādau
shall not put wide asunder my feet (or stretch out).

37 Na viḍāṅgikāyā
the privy parts shall not be visible.

38 Sāṁskṛtya piṅḍapātraṁ prati-grahīṣyāmāḥ
shall take (or accept, receive) the food (or meat) in a hand some manner (or civilly).

39 Na samātittikaṁ
it must not be covered.

40 Na samasūpikaṁ
it must not be served up with a sauce.

41 Sāvadānaṁ
put aside or on the margin (of the plate) [carefully].

42 Pātra samajñinaṁ
looking on the plate.

43 Nāṇāgate khādaniye bhōjanīye pātramupanā-mayīṣyāmāḥ
shall not hold forth my plate (or cup) till the meal or meat has come (or has been brought in).

44 Nodanena sūpikāṁ prati-chandōnyīṣyāmāḥ sūpi-kena vā odanāṁ
the (boiled) rice must not be covered with the sauce, nor the latter with the rice.

45 Sāṁskṛtya piṅḍapātraṁ paridhokṣyāmāḥ
shall eat up my meal from plate in a handsome manner.

46 Nāti khuntannakairālopar-nāti mahāntāṁ nātikṣu-ṇakairālopaṁrnatimahāntāṁ
my bits (or mouthfuls) shall be neither too small nor too large.

47 Parimaṁdaḷimaloṇaṁ
a middle-sized bit, or mouthful.

48 Nāṇāgate aḷole mukha-dvāram vivariṣyāmāḥ
shall not open wide my mouth till I have not eaten up (or swallowed) my mouthful.

49 Na sālopana mukhenā vācaṁ pravāha-riṣyāmāḥ
shall not speak while my mouth is full of the mouthful (or of meat).

50 Na cucu kārakaṁ
shall not make a chaṁ chaṁ noise with my mouth.

51 Na sussu kārakaṁ
shall not make susu noise with ditto.

52 Na thut thu kārakaṁ
not make thut thu or hu hu with ditto.

53 Na phupphu kārakaṁ
not make phupphu with ditto.
54 Na jihvā niścāraṇa piṇḍapātaṁ bhokṣyāmaḥ

55 Na sittha prāthak kārakāṁ

56 Na varta kārakāṁ [Na varṣa-kārakāṁ]

57 Na gālāpa hārakāṁ

58 Na karavacchedakaṁ [Na kavaḍacchedakaṁ]

59 Na jihvā sphiṭakaṁ

60 Na hastāvālehaṁ

61 Na pātrāvālehaṁ

62 Na hasta sandhunakaṁ

63 Na pātra sandhunakaṁ

64 Na stūpāktimavamīḍya piṇḍapātaṁ parihokṣyāmaḥ

65 Na sāmīṣena pāṇinā udakākṣhalakāṁ grahīṣyāmaḥ

66 Na sāmīṣenodakenāntarikaṁ bhikṣuṁ spraksyāmaḥ

67 Nāvadhyāna prekṣiṇāntarikasya bhikṣoḥ pātra-
mavalokayiṣyāmaḥ

68 Na sāmīṣamudakamantaraghe chorayiṣyāmaḥ

69 Na pātreṇa vighasaṁ chorayiṣyāmaḥ

70 Nānāstirṇa prthivipraḍeṣe pātraṁ sthāpayiṣyāmaḥ

71 Notthitāḥ pātraṁ nirmandayiṣyāmaḥ [nirmardayiṣyāmaḥ].
72 Na taṭena prayatena prág bháge pátram sthápaya-
    śyámaḥ

73 Na nádyá háryá háriyán prátisrota pátreṇodakam
    grabiyaṁ

74 Noṭhitáḥ niśaṇñāya ágáña ya dharmáṁ deśayáśyámaḥ

75 Na niśaṇñáḥ nipánnya-
    ágáña ya dharmáṁ deśayá-
    śyámaḥ

76 Na nicatarae ásane niśaṇñá
    uccatara ásane niśaṇñáya-
    ágáña ya dharmáṁ deśayá-
    śyámaḥ

77 Na pṛśhatho gacchántaḥ
    purato gacchate ágá-
    náya dharmáṁ deśayá-
    śyámaḥ

78 Noṭpathána gacchántaḥ
    páthena gacchate ágá-
    náya dharmáṁ deśayá-
    śyámaḥ

79 Noḍgúṣṭikákrta-yáglá-
    náya dharmáṁ deśayá-
    śyámaḥ

80 Noṭkṛṣṭikákṛṭya-gáña ya
dharmáṁ deśayáśyámaḥ

81 Noṭsaktikákṛṭya-gáña ya
dharmáṁ deśayáśyámaḥ

82 Na vyastikákṛṭya-gáña ya
dharmáṁ deśayáśyámaḥ

83 Nacuteṣtaikákṛṭya-gáña-
    áya dharmáṁ deśayá-
    śyámaḥ

84 Noṣṭiṣaśirase dharmáṁ
deśayáśyámaḥ

shall not lay or put my plate upon a parapet on the edge of a precipice.
shall not fetch water. (or take up) with my begging cup, from a rapid river drawing it against the river.
shall not give standing any religious instruction to one that is sitting except he is sick.
in a sitting posture I shall not give religious instruction to any one who is lying, except he is sick.
shall not deliver any religious instruction to one who is sitting on a high coach except he is sick myself being seated on a low seat.
shall not give any religious instruction to one who is going before me so as to go behind him except he is sick.
shall not give religious instruction to one who is walking on the road and I myself on the margin of it, except he is sick.
shall not give any religious instruction to any one who is with a covered head, except he is sick.
shall not tell of any religious instruction before one that has his garment tucked up except he is sick.
shall not give religious instruction to any one that is embracing another, except he is sick.
shall not give religious instruction to one that folds his hands together upon his neck except he be sick.
shall not give any religious instruction to one that folds up both his arms, except he be sick.
shall not give religious instruction to one that makes the hair of his head into knots (or wears braided hair) except he is sick.
85 Na kholāśirase dharmam desaiśyāmaḥ
shall not give religious instruction to one that has his cap or hat (is with a covered head), except he is sick.

86 Na mauli śirase dharmam desaiśyāmaḥ
shall not tell of religious instruction before one that has a diadem or tiara (or ornamented braided hair) on his head, except he be sick.

87 Nāvasthita [na veṣṭita] śirase dharmam desaiśyāmaḥ
shall not give religious instruction to any one who has wrapped round his head (with a turban), except he is sick.

88 Na hastyāruḥāya dharmam desaiśyāmaḥ
shall not give any religious instruction to one who is mounted on an elephant.

89 Nāśvāruḥāya dharmam desaiśyāmaḥ
ditto to one that is mounted on horse-back.

90 Na śivikāruḥāya dharmam desaiśyāmaḥ
ditto to one that sits (or is carried) in a palanquin or litter.

91 Na yānāruḥāya dharmam desaiśyāmaḥ
shall not give religious instruction to him that is in a carriage or chariot.

92 Na pādukāruḥāya dharmam desaiśyāmaḥ
shall not give religious instruction to him that has put on high shoes (or shoes) of a true colour.

93 Na danḍapāṇaye dharmam desaiśyāmaḥ
no religious instruction must be given to him who holds a staff in his hand.

94 Na cchatrapāṇaye dharmam desaiśyāmaḥ
ditto to him that holds an umbrella or chatra.

95 Na śastrapāṇaye dharmam desaiśyāmaḥ
ditto to him that holds a weapon in his hand.

96 Na khaḍgapāṇaye dharmam desaiśyāmaḥ
no religious instruction must be given to him that holds a sword in his hand.

97 Nāyudhapāṇaye dharmam desaiśyāmaḥ
ditto to him that holds a battle-axe in his hand.

98 Na sannaddhāya dharmam desaiśyāmaḥ
religious instruction shall not be given to such as are accousted or have put on a coat of mail.

99 Nāglānā utthitā uccārapraśrāvāṁ kariśyāmaḥ
if not sick I shall not discharge ordure and urine in a standing posture.
100 Nā glānā udake uccāra-
prasāvam khetām śing-
hānam vāntām virikt-
tām choraiśyāmāḥ

if not sick, I shall not cast (or
discharge) into the water (or
river) ordure, urine, spittle,
snive or snot (or the mucus
of the nose) and what is cast
out of the mouth by vomit-
ing.

101 Nā glānā saharita-prthivi
pradesē uccāra prasā-
vaṁ khetām śinghānam
vāntām viriktām chora-
aiśyāmāḥ

if not sick I shall not cast
(or discharge) into a place
covered with green herbs or
grass, ordure and urine,
spittle or snot and what is
cast out of the mouth by vomit-
ing.

102 Nā sādhika pauroṣyaṁ
vrkṣamadhiroksyāmāḥ,
anyatrapāda iti šikṣā
karāṇiyā
ecept when urged by any
danger, I shall not climb
higher on a tree than the
height of a full grown man.
Thus must they be instructed.

CLVIII (249) ŚEVEN THINGS (RULES OR MAXIMS) FOR
APPEASING A QUARREL.

1 Saṁmukha vinayaḥ
evident decorum, decency (it is
evidently proper to).

2 Smṛti vinayaḥ
Lawful decency (it is lawfully
proper).

3 Amūḍha vinayaḥ
prudent decency (it is proper
for one that is not fool).

4 Yad bhūyasikya
what many may do properly.

5 Tattva svabhāvaiśiyāḥ
which is always a desirable
property.

6 Stirṇa prastārakah [tṛṇa
stārakah]
it is as proper as a couch made
of green herbs.

7 Pratijīṇā kārakah
it is worthy to be agreed on
(proper).

CLIX (250). NAMES OF (OR TERMS OF) PUNISHING
OR FINING, CORRECTION, ETC.

1 Vinayātisāriṇi
transgression of discipline or
decorum.

2 Deśanā karaṇiyyā
confession, the making one to
confess or declare his crime.

3 Saṁvaraḥ karaṇiyyā
to be confessed)
obligations, the giving for se-
curity, the act of binding, tying,
or the state of being tied,
bound and confinement.

(to be bound)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 Tarjaniyaḥ</td>
<td>तर्जनियाः (to be menaced) the menacing, reproving, blaming, censuring (of a criminal).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Nigarhaṇiyaḥ</td>
<td>निगर्हाणियाः (to be rebuked) a reproaching, rebuking, aversion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Pravāsaniyaḥ</td>
<td>प्रवासनियाः (to be banished) an exiling, banishing, expelling, exile, banishment, expulsion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Pratisambaraṇiyaḥ</td>
<td>प्रतिसमबरणियाः (to be confiscated) confiscation (and expulsion).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Utkṣepaniyaḥ</td>
<td>उत्कषेपनियाः (to be expelled) ejection, expulsion, the act of expelling one from a place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Nāsaṇiyaḥ</td>
<td>नासणियाः (to be destroyed) a destroying or destruction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Utpatta-vyuttānāḥ [Āpatti vyuttānām]</td>
<td>उप्पत्ति-व्युट्ठानाः (to be re-established) an erecting of his fall, restoration, absolution from crime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Parivāsāḥ</td>
<td>परिवासः changing one's abode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Mūlaparivāsāḥ</td>
<td>मूलपरिवासः the changing of one's original place (a foundation).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Mūlapakṣaparivāsāḥ</td>
<td>मूलपक्षपरिवासः a second removal from his establishment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Mānāpyām</td>
<td>मानाप्याम the act of making one glad, cheerful, merry, or the state of rejoicing greatly, exultation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Mūlamānāpyām</td>
<td>मूलमानाप्याम the act of making one heartily rejoice or the state of heartily rejoicing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Mūlapakṣamānāpyām</td>
<td>मूलपक्षमानाप्याम the act of erecting one's heart again to be glad and cheerful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Cīṇamānāpyām</td>
<td>चीणमानाप्याम prudent, enjoyment or merriment (one that has been made joyful).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Avarṣanaṁ [Avarhaṇaṁ] chandapariśuddhiḥ</td>
<td>अवर्षनाम् [अवर्हणाम्] चन्दापरिशुद्धिः a faithful and very pure extraction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CLX (251). शापवद्यधर्मि शिशुर्यधर्मि Terms of entreaty, petitioning and exposing of business, etc. (in the congregation of priests).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Muktiṁānapṭiḥ</td>
<td>मुक्तिमानाप्ति the single or only proper (for liberation or emancipation).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Jñāp提 karmā</td>
<td>मञ्जयिन्याप्ति the prolation or utterance of the prayer, or verbal entreaty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanskrit</td>
<td>Tibetan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Jñapti dviṣṭyaṁ</td>
<td>นักระหว่างปฏิสัมพันธ์</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Jñapti caturthaṁ</td>
<td>นักระหว่างปฏิสัมพันธ์</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Karmavācana</td>
<td>คำว่าการ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Prathamā karma vācana</td>
<td>คำว่าการ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Dvitiyā karma vācana</td>
<td>คำว่าการ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Tṛtiyā karma vācana</td>
<td>คำว่าการ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Chāyā-paṇca samayāḥ</td>
<td>ชัยภัย</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Catvāro niśayaḥ</td>
<td>ที่นั่นอยู่</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Vṛkṣamūlaṁ</td>
<td>ต้นไม้</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Pīṇḍapāṭalī</td>
<td>ที่นำ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Pāṁsu kūlaṁ</td>
<td>ภูมิ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Pratimuṣṭabhaisajyaṁ</td>
<td>ประพฤติ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Pataniyāḥ dharmāḥ</td>
<td>พาทานิย์</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Śramaṇa kāraṇaḥ</td>
<td>สุราแม่น</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Poṣadhaḥ</td>
<td>โพธิ์</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Maṅgala poṣadham</td>
<td>มงคล</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Arvatpoṣadham [Apat-poṣadham]</td>
<td>นพารา</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Śalākā</td>
<td>ศลิป</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Upagatiḥ</td>
<td>ปุปทิติ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Varṣāpanāyikā</td>
<td>ซาวันนียิก</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Pravāraṇaṁ</td>
<td>ปราชญ์</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Pravārakaḥ</td>
<td>ปราชญ์</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
25 Pravāritaṁ

26 Kaṭhināstaraṇāṁ

27 Kaṭhināṁ

28 Kaṭhināstārakaḥ

censure, prohibition.

the spreading of a mat (on the ground).
a mat to sit on.
one whose business it is to lay or spread mats on the ground.

CLXI (252). श्राप्रभुनासेविकानिर्देशाम् | Names or terms for taking refuge with the Three Holy Ones.

1 Triśaraṇagamanāṁ

2 Buddhāṁ śaranaṁ gac-
chāmi dvipaḍanā-
magram

3 Dharmāṁ śaranaṁ gac-
chāmi virāgānāmagram

4 Saṅghāṁ śaranaṁ gac-
chāmi gaṇānāmagram

The taking refuge with the Three.
I repair for protection to (or take refuge with) Buddha, the chief of the two-footed (beings).
ditto to Religion (or the personified moral doctrine) the chief of those that are without passion.
I take refuge with the collective body of the priesthood the best of all communions or congregations.

CLXII (253). श्राप्रभुनासेविकानिर्देशाम् | Names of the eight fundamental articles in the doctrine (of Buddha) that are to be observed by every religious person.

1 Prāṇatipāta viratīḥ

2 Adattādāna viratīḥ

3 Abrahmacaryā viratīḥ

4 Mrṣāvāda viratīḥ

5 Madyapāna viratīḥ

6 Gandha-mālya-vilepana-
varmaka-dhāraṇā viratīḥ

7 Uccaśayana mahāśayana

śrāpaṁ

śrāpaṁ

śrāpaṁ

śrāpaṁ

śrāpaṁ

śrāpaṁ

śrāpaṁ

śrāpaṁ

śrāpaṁ

śrāpaṁ

śrāpaṁ

to desist from destroying animal life.
to desist from taking away anything without being given (or from stealing).
to desist from living an unchaste life (or from fornication).
to leave off speaking falsehood (or lying).
to desist from drinking any intoxicating liquor.
to desist from keeping or carrying with him frankincense or perfume, flower garlands, unguents, sandal (or chaplets in general) or pigments.
to desist from sleeping upon a high and large couch or bed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Tibetan</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 Vikālabhojanaviratiḥ</td>
<td>विकालभोजनविरातिह</td>
<td>to desist from eating without the proper time thereof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Samanvāhara acārya</td>
<td>समन्वाहरा आचार्य</td>
<td>master! (teacher) I beg, be merciful to me (or think kindly of me).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Śrṇotu bhadanta saṅgha</td>
<td>श्रणोतु भदन्ता साङ्ग</td>
<td>Venerable body of priests! I beg you to hear me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Ullumbatum [? ullumpatu māṁ]</td>
<td>उल्लंबताम् [? उल्लम्पतू मां]</td>
<td>I beg to direct me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Anuśikṣe</td>
<td>अनुशिक्षे</td>
<td>I shall learn accordingly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Anuvarttīye [anuvīdhīye]</td>
<td>अनुवर्त्तीये [अनुविधीये]</td>
<td>I shall endeavour accordingly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Anukaro-ye[mi?]</td>
<td>अनुकरो-ये[मि?]</td>
<td>I shall do accordingly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CLXIII (257) आठत्रिशेवे विषयाः | NAMES OF THIRTEEN THINGS (BELONGING TO THE DRESS OF A PRIEST). |
| 1 Saṅghāṭi | शाङ्गाधि | a priest’s garment consisting of many small long pieces of cloth sewed together. |
| 2 Uttarasaṅghaḥ | उप्तरासाङ्गह | an upper garment. |
| 3 Antarvāṣaḥ | अन्तरवाश | a lower garment to cover the feet, a garment worn on the lower part of the body. |
| 4 Saṅkakṣikā | शाङ्कक्षिका | a sort of shirt for remitting the sweat (or a sort of upper gown to keep off dust). |
| 5 Pratisaṅkakṣikā | प्रतिशाङ्कक्षिका | ditto another below it. |
| 6 Nivāsanaṁ | निवासनं | a gown like a petticoat. |
| 7 Pratinivāsanaṁ | प्रतिनिवासनं | ditto worn below the former. |
| 8 Keśapratigrhaṇaṁ | केशप्रतिग्रहणं | a barber’s napkin. |
| 9 Snātraśāṭakaṁ | स्नात्राशाठकां | a bathing petticoat or piece of cloth. |
| 10 Niṣadanaṁ prayāstara | निषदानं प्रायास्तरा | a piece of cloth spread on the ground either to eat from, or sit on. |
| 11 Kaṇḍūpraticchadanaṁ | कांडूप्रतिच्छदनं | a piece of cloth for covering an itch or ulcer. |
| 12 Varṣā śāṭi civaraṁ | वर्षासाठि चिवरा | a large piece of cotton cloth worn in the summer season. |
| 13 Parisāra civara [pariṣkāra-civaraṁ] | परिष्कार-चिवरा | a cloak-bag, a bag for carrying things in. |
Names of the utensils of a Śramaṇa (or Buddhist priest).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pātra</td>
<td>a goblet, a sort of broad plate to eat and drink of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kupātraṇī</td>
<td>a smaller sort of ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sikyaṇi</td>
<td>a sort of bag of net work, used for carrying provisions and other things in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pātra poṇikāḥ</td>
<td>a bag or vessel for the goblet or plate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pātra sthavikāḥ</td>
<td>ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Pātra kaṭaka</td>
<td>a sort of ring or circle to place on the goblet or plate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cakoḍakaṇi</td>
<td>a sort of basket with a covered mouth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Trapu maṇḍalakaṇi</td>
<td>a sort of orb or disk of lead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Khakṣaram</td>
<td>a kind of staff with rinkling ornaments on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Śarakaṇi</td>
<td>a small cup, a drinking vessel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Bhaiṣajya śarāvakaṇi</td>
<td>a box or vessel for keeping medicaments in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Kalācika</td>
<td>a spoon, a ladle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Pātra vaśyāpakaṇi</td>
<td>a cover or lid for the goblet or plate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Piṇḍa vartanaṃ</td>
<td>ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Mukha pocchanam</td>
<td>a piece of cloth for wiping the face, a napkin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Kuṇḍikā</td>
<td>a student's water-pot, the kamandalau, a pitcher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Varvanikā [vartanikā]</td>
<td>a pitcher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Pratigrahaḥ, lakkaṇa [lampaṇaṃ?]</td>
<td>a sort of kettle, or pitcher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Kṣamaṇaṃ</td>
<td>a stone for a sling, a sling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Melandukaṃ</td>
<td>a stone for making ink on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Pūlā</td>
<td>a shoe with strings to it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Maṇḍapūlāḥ</td>
<td>a shoe with a leg, a boot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Upānat</td>
<td>a shoe.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
24 Pāda veśanikā
dheya

25 Sūci
en

26 Sūci grhakaṁ
enakaṁ

27 Mudrā
e

28 Jīhvā nir lakṣaṇikā
[nirlekhaniṁ]
edeśā

29 Śatrakaṁ
et

30 Kāka cañcukāṁ
kāka cañcukāṁ

31 Kukkuṭa pakṣakaṁ
kukkuṭa pakṣakaṁ

32 Chatram
chatram

33 Sūryakāntaḥ
sūryakāntaḥ

34 Candrakāntaḥ
candrakāntaḥ

35 Namataṁ
namataṁ

36 Kocavakaṁ
kocavakaṁ or kuc

37 Pravārakaṁ
pravārakaṁ

38 Ciliminikā
ciliminikā

39 Viralikā
viralikā

40 Vidhamanaṁ, vyajanaṁ
vidhamanaṁ

41 Māsakavāraṇaṁ
māsakavāraṇaṁ

42 Pindhopadhānaṁ [vimbo-
padhānaṁ]
pindhopadhānaṁ

43 Tūlikā, vṛṣikā
tūlikā, vṛṣikā

44 Kāya bandhanaṁ
kāya bandhanaṁ

45 Paṭṭikā
paṭṭikā

46 Lohakaṁ
lokaṁ

47 Askuṇcakaṁ [aṣṭuṇca-
kaṁ]
askuṇcakaṁ

48 Marucikā
marucikā

49 Venī
venī

a kind of pantofle sandal or slipper covering only the sole of the foot.
a needle.
a needle case.
a seal, a stamp.
a thing or utensil to cleanse the tongue with.
a scimitar, a sword, a weapon.
a scimitar like the beak of a crow, a crooked sword.
a sword similar to a cock’s wing, umbrella.
a crystal bus, a burning glass, a sort of red crystal.
crystal, white crystal.
a felt (a sort of cloth without being worn).
a skin, a sort of garment of skin.
a kind of fine linen.
a kind of short petticoat.
a sort of thin cloth, a cloth for covering the privy parts.
a fan, a cooling instrument.
a fly slap.
a cushion, a pillow, a stuffed bag to lay under the head.
a mattress or quilt, a bed, a down or cotton bed.
a girdle, any thing tied round the waist.
a kind of girdle or belt (made of the red lodh).
a steel.
a kind of seal or stamp.
a small or narrow belt, a thong.
an unornamented lock of hair.
| 50 Lampakaṁ | लङ्केनक्षणवाढक | a sort of stuffed cap. |
| 51 Maṣakakuti | मशककुति | a curtain to keep off mosquitoes or flies: a cap, a hat. |
| 52 Kholā | कोला | a bag of cotton cloth. |
| 53 Koloha-sthavika [kolo-halasthavikaḥ ?] | कोलोहस्थाविक | a bag to keep or carry the religious garb in. |
| 54 Cīvara vṛṣikā | चिरवरव्रशिक | a small vessel for carrying some water with him for religious ablution. |
| 55 Garakaṁ [karakaṁ] | गरकांम | a sort of cup of copper. |
| 56 Kuṇḍalakām | कुण्डलकाम | a boiler, a caldron. |
| 57 Kaṭāhakaṁ | कटाहकाम | a long iron basin, or trough |
| 58 Ayodronikā | आयोद्रोनिक | a kind of fire hearth or stove. |
| 59 ? Agaresthapakam daśakatikām [anāgara sthāpana sakaṭikā] | अगरेष्ठपकमदशकतिकाम | an iron pan for boiling grain. |
| 60 Kaphalikā | कफालिकाः | ditto, an iron pot for cooking in. |
| 61 Pacanikā | पचानिकाः | a hollow vessel or tube for keeping in medicaments for the eye. |
| 62 Bhaṣajyāṇjana nālikā | भाषाज्याणज्ञाननालिकाः | a pearl, oyster, a conch, a shell. |
| 63 Śuktiḥ | शुक्तिः | a small leathern oil bottle. |
| 64 Kutupāṁ | कुटुपांम | a kind of sack or bag worn on the side. |
| 65 Kacchapāṁ | कचचपांम | bag for keeping salt in. |
| 66 Lavana paṭalikā | लवनापातलिकाः | a spittle box. |
| 67 Śleṣmakaṭāhakaṁ | श्लेष्मकचाठाकांम | an utensil for straining water with. |
| 68 Parisvāpanaṁ [parisrāvaṇam] | परिस्वापनाम | another sort of straining instrument of a triangular form. |
| 69 Khallakaṁ | कहल्लकांम | another kind of ditto. |
| 70 Kuṇḍikā | कुण्डिकाः | a vessel with straining holes in the bottom. |
| 71 Parmakānakaṁ ? [parṇakaṇakaṁ] | पर्मकानकांम | a bottle or goblet with a straining spout on the side. |
| 72 Ravaṇakaṁ | रवाणकांम | a clarifying or straining cloth. |
| 73 Mocanapatṭakaṁ | मोचनपाट्टकांम | a purifying straining instrument. |
| 74 Daṇḍaponom | दंडापनोम | a bag or vessel for keeping the straining instrument in (or a vessel supporting that instrument). |
76 Sarakaṁ
77 Pānīyasthālakahāṁ
78 Ayaspiṇḍaṁ
79 Śrūkhalikā
durgahasa
80 Netrikaṁ
81 Nāsta karanaṁ
duraṁ karanaṁ
82 Kaṭhiṇaṁ
duraṁ
83 Kāntārikā
durakāṇṭārikaṁ
84 Carpaṭakaṁ
duraparākaṁ
85 Kuṭhārikā
durakāṭhārikaṁ
86 Aṇjana salākā
durakāṇṭārikaṁ
87 Civaṁ vahāṁ
88 Khaṭṭāmaṅca
durakāṇṭārikaṁ
89 Viṭhika
dūrakṣa ṭhākaṁ
90 Pratipādakaṁ
durakṣa ṭhākaṁ
91 Ajapādaka daṇḍaḥ
durakṣaṁ daṇḍaḥ
92 Nāgadantakaṁ
durakṣaṁ
durakṣa
93 Darvikā
durakṣa
94 Sphimja
durakṣa
95 Karmāra bhāṇḍikā
durakṣa
96 Ghaṭa bhedanakaṁ
durakṣa
97 Nāpita bhāṇḍaṁ
durakṣa
98 Karparaḥ
durakṣa
99 Udaka bhāṇḍādiṭṭhānaṁ
durakṣa
100 Pādādiṭṭhānaṁ
durakṣa

a sort of wooden cup used for drinking tea, etc.
a water jar, a vessel for keeping water in.
a block or lump of iron.
a chain of iron.
a syringe.
an instrument for boring the nose for pouring any liquid medicine.
a mat or any similar thing to spread on the ground for sitting, etc., on.
a sort of ladle or spoon.
a sort of cake or biscuit of flour.
a hatchet, an axe.
a sort of small spoon or flat piece of bone, etc., used for smearing unguents, plaster, etc., on the body with.
a reed or frame for hanging garments on.
a bedstead.
a bedstead or a stool.
a sort of foot stool (made of hair).
a kind of staff, etc.
a wooden pin or bracket projecting from a wall.
a ladle, a spoon.
a besom, a broom to sweep with.
a brazier's tools or instruments.
a borer for a large earthen vessel.
a barber's instruments.
form, shape, an iron saucepan, sand, gravel or sandy soil.
a frame or supporter for a water jar.
a foot-stool.
CLXV (259). Nāmes of the Twelve Persons (that Superintend such and such things).

1. Vihārodeśakaḥ  
   the chooser of a dwelling place or he that has the superintendence of etc.
   superintendence of eating.

2. Bhaktoddeśakaḥ  
   distributor of soup.

3. Javācārakaḥ  
   who distributes the meat and sauce.

4. Khādyakacārakaḥ  
   ditto the fruits.
   or dharmaṃ

5. Phalacārakaḥ  
   ditto the miscellaneous small things.

6. Yat kicccārakaḥ  
   the superintendent of the vessel or plate etc.

7. Bhāndagopakaḥ  
   he that divides the vessels.

8. Bhānda bhājakakaḥ  
   the superintendent of the large summer cloths of cotton.

9. Varṣā sātīgopakaḥ  
   the superintendent or keeper of religious garments (or of garments and clothes).

10. Civaragopakaḥ  
    who divides the garments (among the priests).

11. Cīvara bhājakakaḥ  
    the chief custos in a monastery.

12. Upadhi vārikaḥ  
    a messenger, a servant.

13. Prēṣakaḥ  
    a servant attending on some students of a certain class.

14. Vyajana vārikaḥ [bhājana-vārikaḥ]  
    a servant who has the care of water for drinking.

15. Pāniya vārikaḥ  
    ditto that has the care of dress, decoration, embellishment.

16. Prasādhi vārikaḥ  
    ditto that takes care of the altar (or the vessels exposed on the several degrees or steps in a sacred place).

17. Pariṣānda vārikaḥ  
    one that takes care of bedding.

18. Sayanaśanavārikaḥ  
    a superintendent general of beddings (or of the quarter where they are kept).

19. Maṇḍaśayanāśanavārikaḥ  

CLXVI (260). Nāmes of the Four Classes or Sects, and the Eighteen Subdivisions (of the Buddhists in ancient India).

I. Ārya sarvāstivādāh  
   the venerable class that affirm the existence of all things (or the sect that affirmed the existence of all the holy sages).

31
the class or sect that affirms
the existence of the root of
all things.
the sect (or the followers) of
Kāśyapa
the sect that shows or instructs
the earth.
the sect that takes care of the
(Buddhist) religion.
the sect that has heard much
(or what is learned and cele-
brated),
the sect wearing garments of
dark red (or copper) colour.
the sect that teaches by ana-
lysing (the doctrine).
the venerable sect respected
(reverenced) by all.
the noble sect that is celebrated
on earth (or the sect of the
(Kuru tribe).
the watchful or preserving sect
(or that of Oujein).
the sect of Vātsiputra (or vatsa-
pattana).
the sect of the great community
of priests.
the sect called after the eastern
rocky mountains.
the sect called after the western
rocky mountains.
the sect dwelling in the snowy
mountains.
the sect that speaks of the last
(next) world.
the sect that speaks determin-
ately (or of an appointed
time).
the venerable priesthood dwell-
ing in fixed habitations (or
convents).
the sect residing in large con-
vents.
the sect residing in the grove
of the victorious prince (near
Śrāvasti).
the sect residing on the Abhaya
mountain.

On the seventeen subjects (of the Dulva class).

the subject of entering into the
religious order (or on taking
the religious character).

On the subject of confession (or
general supplication or of self-
emendation).
3 Varṣa vastu

4 Pravāraṇa vastu

5 Kaṭhina vastu

6 Civara vastu

7 Carma vastu

8 Bhaïṣajya vastu

9 Karma vastu

10 Pratikriyā vastu

11 Kāla kāla sampāta vastu

12 Bhūmyantarasthacaraṇa vastu

13 Pari karmano vastu

14 Karma bheda vastu

15 Cakra bheda vastu

16 Adhikaraṇa vastu

17 Śayanāsana vastu

the subject of passing the summer at a certain place (or of summering).

the subject of prohibition or admonition (or censure of immoral actions).

the subject of mats and similar things for spreading on the ground.

the subject of garments (and clothes).

the subject of leather (hide and skin also).

the subject of drugs and medicaments.

the subject of works (in former lives or life).

the subject of remedy.

the subject of what is seasonable or unseasonable with some other subjects added to.

subject of removing from one place to another.

the subject of practical business.

the subject of dissensions, or of different works (actions).

the subject of divisions (with respect to religious articles).

the subject of disputes.

the subject of beddings.

CLXVIII (262). तीन ग्रहंप्रति वेदनातील शक्लेनि | Names of the five kinds of water fit (or proper) to be drunk.

1 Saṅgha kalpāḥ.

2 Puṅgala kalpāḥ [Pudgala]

3 Parisāva kalpāḥ

4 Ahorātra kalpāḥ

5 Udapāna kalpāḥ

(that which) is made fit by the priesthood (or the collective body of the priests).

ditto by the person (appointed therefor).

ditto by being strained.

ditto by being kept one day and night.

ditto by being of a well (or well water).
CLXIX (263). \( \text{नम्ना कान्तिपुर्णाय यथिकिं विनायकः} \) Names (or Terms) of such things as are counted for a fault or defect in a Priest.

1. Abhikṣuḥ  
\( \text{नम्ना कान्तिपुर्णाय यथिकिं विनायकः} \) or \( \text{नम्ना कान्तिपुर्णाय यथिकिं विनायकः} \)  
It ill becomes a gelong or such a man is not gelong.

2. Āśramaṇaḥ  
\( \text{नम्ना कान्तिपुर्णाय यथिकिं विनायकः} \) or \( \text{नम्ना कान्तिपुर्णाय यथिकिं विनायकः} \)  
It is improper (unbecoming) for a samana (śramaṇa) or a Buddhist priest, or such a man is no more a śramaṇa.

3. Āśākya putriyāḥ  
\( \text{नम्ना कान्तिपुर्णाय यथिकिं विनायकः} \) or \( \text{नम्ना कान्तिपुर्णाय यथिकिं विनायकः} \)  
It is unbecoming to a (spiritual) son (or disciple, follower) of Sākya or such a man is no more a son or disciple of Sākya.

4. Dhvaṁsyate bhikṣu-bhāvāt  
\( \text{नम्ना कान्तिपुर्णाय यथिकिं विनायकः} \)  
He is deprived of the character of a priest (or his priesthood is gone, or it is lost for him) to be called a more an erecter virtutis (bhikṣu, gelong).

5. Hatamasya bhavati Sṛāmaṇyam  
\( \text{नम्ना कान्तिपुर्णाय यथिकिं विनायकः} \)  
His religious character is lost (or destroyed, violated).

6. Dhvastaṁ, mathitaṁ, paitāṁ, parājītam  
\( \text{नम्ना कान्तिपुर्णाय यथिकिं विनायकः} \)  
He is lost or rendered impure, is subdued, is fallen, is totally defeated (by the adversary).

7. Apratyuddhāryamasya bhavati sṛāmaṇyam  
\( \text{नम्ना कान्तिपुर्णाय यथिकिं विनायकः} \)  
His religious character is lost irrecoverably.

8. Tadyathā: tālamastakacchinnāḥ  
\( \text{नम्ना कान्तिपुर्णाय यथिकिं विनायकः} \)  
(In the same manner) for instance as when the top of the Tāla tree is cut down.

9. Abhavyaharitatvāya  
\( \text{नम्ना कान्तिपुर्णाय यथिकिं विनायकः} \) or \( \text{नम्ना कान्तिपुर्णाय यथिकिं विनायकः} \)  
It cannot grow any more green or it cannot become green again.

10. Duḥśilaḥ  
\( \text{नम्ना कान्तिपुर्णाय यथिकिं विनायकः} \)  
Immoral, vicious, irreligious, dishonest, a breaker or violator of moral laws or good morals.

11. Pāpa dharmā  
\( \text{नम्ना कान्तिपुर्णाय यथिकिं विनायकः} \)  
Of a vicious nature or manners, wicked; a wicked, irreligious, sinful man.

12. Antah pūti avasrūtaḥ  
\( \text{नम्ना कान्तिपुर्णाय यथिकिं विनायकः} \)  
Who inwardly being corrupt the pus issues or drops from him.

13. Kaśambakajātāḥ  
\( \text{नम्ना कान्तिपुर्णाय यथिकिं विनायकः} \)  
He is grown (or become) like a rotten tree.
14. Śaṅkha svara samācāraḥ

15. Aśramaṇāḥ śramaṇapramatijnāḥ

16. Abrahamacāri brahmacāripramatijnāḥ

17. Śīla vipannaḥ

18. Dṛṣṭi vipannaḥ

19. Ācāra vipannaḥ

20. Ajiva vipannaḥ

21. Śikṣā bhrāṣṭaḥ

acting (according to the sound of a conchshell) like a sheep and ass (i.e. foolishly), not having the true religious character and yet professing himself to be a Śramaṇa (or Baudhā priest), not practising an uncorrupt (pure chaste) life, and yet professing himself to be of uncorrupt manners or a brahmacāri.

one that has lost his moral character (or has violated the moral laws).
one whose theory or principle is degenerated (or rendered impure).
one of degenerated rites and ceremonies.
one of a degenerate livelihood, or profession.
a fallen or destroyed doctrine.

CLXX (264). 

Names of a vihāra (convent, monastery, college, etc.) and other things.

1. Gandha kuṭi

2. Bihāraḥ or vihāraḥ

3. Layanaṁ or ālayaḥ

4. Varṣakaḥ

5. Gaṇḍi (ghanṭā)

6. Gaṇḍi koṭanakaṁ

7. Velā cakrama

a holy place for offering there incenses or sacred fragrant substances to any divinity or saint.
a convent, monastery, college, etc.
a house, an abode, a dwelling place.
a summer house, or a dwelling place during the rainy season.
a plate or mixed metal struck as a bell.
a little hammer or instrument for beating the gaṇḍi.
a dial plate (showing the progress of the sun).

CLXXI (265). 

Names relating to the subject or matter on garments (of the priests).

1. Orṇaka vāsah [aurṇaka vāsah]

2. Śaṇakaṁ

3. Kṣauṃakaṁ

a garment of woollen cloth.
linen (of hemp or flax).
a sort of silk stuff or cloth.
4 Daukūlakaṃ    दौकुलकम्  
a kind of wove silk; fine silk stuff, a raiment of, etc.
5 Koṭṭambakaṃ    खोट्टमकम्  
a kind of stuff of that name.
6 Kārpāsakaṃ     खर्पशकम्  
a garb or garment of cotton cloth.
7 Kaushayakaṃ    काउशयकम्  
a coarse kind of silk stuff made by the Mons (hill people of India near Tibet).
8 Aṁśukaṃ       अस्मकम्  
another sort of ditto.
9 Pantakam [Paṭṭakam]   पन्तकम्  
wove silk, garment of silk stuff.
10 Paṭaḥ     पट  
cloth, coloured cloth, fine cloth.
11 Paṭakaḥ     पटक  
a large piece of cotton or linen cloth.
12 Śaṭakaṃ     शटकम्  
a small (or fine) piece of linen, a petticoat.
13 Pravāraḥ    प्रवर  
a sort of fine linen.
14 Āmilāḥ    अमल  
a large piece of fine linen.
15 Krimilikāḥ  क्रिमिलिकाह  
ditto of a red colour.
16 Krimivārṇā  क्रिमवार्णा  
a red garment or red stuff, cloth.
17 Saumilikā    सा०मिलिकाह  
a sort of fine linen.
18 Kāśika sūkṣmā  काशिका सूक्ष्म  
fine linen from Kāśi or Benares.
19 Samavārṇā  सामवार्णा  
cloth or garment of an uniform colour.
20 Durvarṇā  दुर्वार्णा  
ditto of a bad colour.
21 Aparāntakaṃ  अपरांतकम्  
a garment of sky or water colour.
22 Erakaṃ    एरकम्  
a kind of carpet from Erāk.
23 Merakaṃ    मेरकम्  
a couch (or seat) made of the bark of some trees.
24 Syandarakam    स्यांदरकम्  
a sort of carpet made of coarse silk stuff.
25 Madhurakaṃ [mandurakaṃ]  मधुरकम्  
a sort of carpet made of coarse silk stuff.
26 Mṛta pariśkāraḥ  मृता परिश्कार  
the goods (or substance) of a deceased (person or priest).
27 Sama sāmantakaṃ  सामसामंतकम्  
a cubit in circumference.
28 Yugaḥ    युग  
a pair, a couple.
29 Dvipuṭa saṅghāṭi  द्विपुत्ता सङ्गहाति  
a doubled upper garment.
30 Tripuṭa saṅghāṭi  त्रिपुत्ता सङ्गहाति  
a trebled ditto.
31 Dhanikaḥ  
32 Civara śroṇi  
33 Ananda paṭṭikā  
34 Phalakaḥ  
35 Gaṇḍuṣikāḥ  
36 Upaniśrayaḥ  
37 Aśrayaṇīyaṃ  
38 Kalpikanā  
39 Utkacāḥ prakacāḥ ṛomapātāḥ

the folding up of a garment,  
a garb.
a piece of wood for cleansing  
the religious garb with.  
the line or edge of a garment.  
that part which covers the  
buttocks  
a patched garb.  
[a little shelter]?  
[to have had recourse to]?  
fit, convenient, proper, becoming, etc.  
with hairs standing on end or  
with a rough hair, with com- 
plicated hair, with a hair  
lying down.

CLXXII (270).  (OUT OF THE DESIRE FOR UNDERSTANDING THE LANGUAGE)
NAMES OF ALL SORTS OF DISEASES OR MALADIES.

1 Śoṣaḥ  
2 Lohaliṅgaṃ  
3 Apasmāraḥ  
4 Vaisarpaḥ  
5 Aṅga bhedāḥ  
6 Gulaḥ  
7 Pāṇḍu rogaḥ  
8 Kṣataṃ  
9 Saṁbhinnā vyaṣjanaṃ  
10 Aṭakkaraḥ  
11 Bhagandara bhasmakaḥ  
12 Asāṅgi [arṣa]  
13 Chardīḥ  
14 Mūtra rodhaḥ

pulmonary consumption, dry- 
ing; intumescence, swelling.  
a large ulcer or sore.  
the falling sickness, epilepsy  
(the loss of memory or sense).  
a sore, an imposthume.  
pain in the limbs, gout or any  
painful disease.  
a chronic enlargement of the  
spleen, or induration of the  
mesenteric glands; a concre- 
tion in the bowels, etc.  
a sort of dropsical disease.  
a sore or hurt of the lungs.  
a disease in which both nature  
necessities are discharged to- 
gether.  
the name of a disease.  
ulexeration of the fistula in  
anus.  
the piles in the fundament.  
inclination to vomiting, a  
disease.  
obstruction of urine, dysury.
15 Śīpadaḥ | गृहाः | elephantiasis, enlargement of the legs.
16 Klamaḥ | राम | fatigue, weariness, exhaustion.
17 Āngadāhah | ऊषुकम | heat in the limbs or members, inflammation of the body.
18 Pārśvadāhah | हिन्निकम | inflammation of the rib side.
19 Asthi bhedah | हुन्निकम | pain in the bones.
20 Saṅcara vyādhiḥ | सुषाईवनिकम | great pain of the body.
21 Jvarah | जपिलम | fever (intermitting or continued).
22 Pittah | अपिलम | a bilious disease, jaundice?
23 Rudhiraḥ | रुद्धिलम | disease in the blood.
24 Prajvarah | प्रजपिलम | an excessive fever, an ague.
25 Ekāhikah | तिलम | ditto of one day.
26 Dvai tiyakaḥ | तिलम | ditto of two days (or returning every 2nd day).
27 Traidyakaḥ | तिलम | ditto of three days, or a tertian.
28 Cāturthikaḥ | तिलम | ditto of four days or a quartan ague.
29 Nitya jvaraḥ | तिलम | a continued fever.
30 Viṣama jvaraḥ | तिलम | a very painful or incessant fever.
31 Sannipāṭaḥ | तिलम | a gathering together, morbid state of the three humours.
32 Atisāraḥ | तिलम | a disease caused by great heat.
33 Pramehāḥ | तिलम | urinary affection or disease.
34 Rajataṁ | तिलम | an ulcer sore.
35 Uttika [utphikā] | तिलम [तिलम] | [ulcer at the head].
       Upyesa [upāyāsaḥ] | तिलम [तिलम] | [head-disease, despair].
36 Sīdhaḥ, sita, puṣpakaṁ | तिलम | a disease in which the flesh of the body takes various colours.
37 Śvitraḥ | तिलम | leprosy.
38 Kampaḥ | तिलम | tremor, a shuddering disease.
39 Vahirāyāmaḥ | तिलम | a swelling of the lungs.
40 Vāta pratodaḥ | तिलम | distemper caused by wind; colic?
41 Manyāstambhāḥ, mandastambhāḥ | तिलम | the stiffening of the tendon forming the nape of the neck.
Jaundice, excessive secretion or obstruction of bile.

another kind of ditto.

Want of appetite, nausea, a growing squeamish.
a contagious disease.

a disease, possession by an evil spirit.
a bile, an ulcer, a sore.

strangury.

dropsy or dropsical, having the dropsy.

? [neuter in memory].

agitation, churning.

the string of a churning rope.

a beam, a secondary beam.

a piece of cloth or rags, importance.
of great extent; evident, apparent, manifest.
the discrimination (of the meaning of words) is finished.

may every creature be happy.

glory.

On the names or terms of the four kinds of intrepidity of Tathägata.

Intrepidity (or boldness) for becoming accomplished in all things (or moral virtues).

intrepidity in knowing that all (his) imperfections have ended or have come to an end.

boldness to teach (or prophesy) with certainty the immutability of the immanent virtues.
4 Sarva sampadadhigamāya niryañīka pratipattathātvā vaiśāradyām intrepidity in turning (going) to the path which is the surest means for arriving at perfection or excellence of every kind.

CLXXIV (6). On the names of the eighteen unmixed or pure virtues (or qualities of Buddha).

1 Nāsti Tathāgatasya skhalitam there is no error or mistake in Tathāgata (or he is exempt from, etc.).

2 Nāsti raviṣam there is no noise (or he is without, etc.).

3 Nāsti muṣita smṛṭitā there is no forgetfulness in him.

4 Nāstyaśamāhitā cittanī there is no unmindfulness.

5 Nāsti nānātva saṁjñā there is no different thought or representation in him.

6 Nāstya pratisaṁkhyāyopekṣā there is no indifference (in him) for any undiscussed things.

7 Nāsti chandasya hāniḥ there is no privation (or diminution) of wish or zeal (in him).

8 Nāsti vṛtyasya hāniḥ there is no diminution or relaxation of diligent application.

9 Nāsti smṛti hāniḥ he has no impaired memory.

10 Nāsti samādhe hāniḥ there is no diminution in his deep meditation.

11 Nāsti prajñāyā hāniḥ there is no privation in his understanding.

12 Nāsti vimukte hāniḥ there is no relaxation from being liberated or emancipated.

13 Sarva kāyakarma jñāna pūrvaṅgamām jñānānu-parivarṭti all his bodily actions (or works) are preceded by his discretion (and follow his understanding).

14 Sarva vākakarma jñāna-pūrvaṅgamām jñānānu-parivarṭti all his words (or actions relating to speech) are preceded by discretion (and follow his understanding).
15 Sarva manaskarma
    jñānapūrvaṅgamaṁ
    jñānānuparivartti

    all his mental works (or actions)
    are preceded by discretion
    (and follow his understanding).

16 Atīte-dhvanyasaṅgama
    pratiḥataṁ jñānadar-
    śanam pravarttate

    occupied with the contempla-
    tion of the wisdom which has
    been neither attracted nor
    hindered by the time that
    has hitherto elapsed.

17 Anāgata-dhvanyasaṅgama
    pratiḥataṁ jñāna
    darśanam pravarttate

    ditto by the time that will
    come hereafter (or by the
    future).

18 Pratyutpanne-dhvanya-
    saṅgama pratiḥataṁ
    jñāna darśanam pra-
    varttate

    ditto by the present time.

END OF FASCICULUS II.