is uninterpretable), (by you) taking pity and compassion on your very cruel (foe), he, lot was protected (helped). So Tib. seems clearly to read; it ends, de ni (that very one) khyod kyis (by you) bskyabs (protect, help).

chāya, m., and chāyā (see also duśchāya, vyā, mahāchāyā), a kind of evil supernatural being, acc. to Tib. on Mvy 4763 chāyā = grib gnon, harpy, a demon that defiles and poisons food; fem. also Mmk 17.8; Māy 219.10, etc.: masc., na chāyah chāyasamatīye sthānam Māy

226.24.

chāyika, nt., or °kā, f. (cf. Pali chārikā; AMg. chāria, °ya, nt., and °yā; no form with y for r recorded), ashes: chāyikam (so Index; text, also Mironov, chayikam; short a seems clearly an error) api na prajñāyate Mvy 5255 (Tib. thal ba, dust, ashes; follows maśīr, or maśir, q.v., api...); (na mașir) na chāyikā prajñāyate Siks 246.10; in Mv ii.325.9 (vs) read, substantially with mss., na... mașī (mss. add va; read vā? or na?) chāyikā (mss. chā-ikā, or chāyi; Senart em. chārikām) vā (the first part of the line is corrupt but Senart's em. cannot be right; the negative was clearly present); one of four vikrta-bhojana,

MSV i.286.8, 9 chāyikā. See also jambū-chāyaka.
-chiţi (acc. sg. °tim), in kāñjikacchiţim, an inferior kind of sour gruel (kāñjika): Divy 496.9, 11, 12. Replaced by simple kāñjikam in lines 15, 21, 26.

? Chitvāsuta (Oldenburg suggests reading Chibbāsuta; I find no trace of anything like either), n. of a naga;

Māy 221.22.

chidrachidra (nt.; § 23.12), all manner of holes: (na svapet) chidrāchidreşu sattvānām yac ca sthānam mahadbhayam (Siks mahābh°) Lank 257.1, cited Siks 132.7 (one should not sleep) in all manner of holes of creatures (animals), and (not in) whatever is a place of great danger. Both translations are incorrect.

chidrikarana (nt.; to next), in a-cchido, the (not) making defective: °ranāvipādanatayā (i. e. -avipād°) Bbh

187.14

chidrikaroti (cf. prec. and next; to Skt. chidra with kr-), makes defective: -samādānam na chidrīkaroti (bodhisattvah) Bbh 183.24.

chidrīkāra (m.; to prec.) = °karana; in cpd., Bbh

162.19.

chinna, adj. (ppp.; not recorded in this sense), wearied; in strī-, bhāra-, mārga-chinna, Mvy 8793-5; MSV iv.68.13-14; Tib. dub pa.

chinna-bhakta, adj. (Bhvr.; = Pali obhatta), or °taka, with food cut off, fasting, not having eaten: brāhmaṇaś chinnabhakto (having had no breakfast) halam vähayati Divy 461.13; (same phrase, °ktako) MSV i.68.20. See also bhakta-chinnaka.

chinna-vārşika, one who has fallen away from observance of the rainy season: Mvy 9425 (Tib. dbyar gnas pa las ñams pa); also varșā-chinnaka (spelled varṣācchi°) MSV ii.154.12; 157.13.

chuți, see next.

chuțța, adj. or subst. nt. (also chuțī; cf. Skt. root chut-; perh. read chuttha? cf. Ap. chuttha, Jacobi, Bhav., Glossar, said to = ksipta, to chuhai, which prob. = Skt. kṣubh-), seems to mean (what has been) injured: -stūpeṣu ca khanda-chuttam (Tib. ral ba dan hdrams pa, what is damaged and injured, cf. hgrams pa, to hurt, Jä.) pratisamskartavyam MSV ii.143.12; khanda-chutyā pratisamskaranārtham MSV iv.136.10. In parallels sphuta (q.v., 2); read so?

cheka, adj. (Jain Skt. and Pali, clever; also Pali good, Jāt. v.366.27, comm. sundara, opp. pāpaka, of odors), good, proper, seemly: na chekam na pratirūpam MSV iii.96.15.

cheda (= chedya, q.v.), a martial art: chede vā bhede vā Mv ii.74.1.

chedaka, m. (only pl. in list of misc. artisans), perh.

cutter (of wood? quite uncertain): Mv iii.113.17 nāpitā (v.l. nāvikā) kalpikā chedakā (v.l. chedakārakā) lepakā sthapati-; Senart by em. also in iii.443.4 (nāpitā, v.l. nāvikā) kalpikā (mss. °akā) che° (but mss. chādakā) lepakā sthapati-. On adv. kavada-chedakam, see s.v.

chedya, nt. (also cheda; in this sense not recorded; Pali has chejja-bhejja-, Jāt. v.444.22, and chejjā, fem., alone, Vin. iii.47.7, only as forms of punishment; PTSD inaccurate), always associated with bhedya; both in lists of military arts, usually as mastered by the young Bodhisattva or another young prince; precise mg. is never made clear; Tib. on Mvy and on LV renders chedya by bcad pa, cutting, and bhedya by dral ba, splitting, tearing asunder: chedyam Mvy 4988, bhedyam 4989; otherwise only in loc., usually listed with other martial arts, chedye and bhedye, LV 156.12 and Mv ii.74.1-2 (here Mv chede, bhede, and so v.l. elsewhere in Mv; the young Bodhisattva challenges other Sakya youths to test their skill in such arts); Mv i.129.5; ii.423.17; 434.13; Divy 100.11; 442.7.

chodayati, see chor°

chorana (to next), (1) discharge, expulsion, of impurities: kheta-cchorane (of phlegm) Mmk 113.7; pūti- ib. 14; (2) abandonment: (yatra na kasyacid dharmasya)

choranam asti SsP 1409.16.

chorayati, rarely (Mv iii.20.2) chodo (cf. prec.; not in Pali; AMg. and JM. ppp. chodi(y)a, discharged, released; Hindi chornā, let go, release, abandon, etc., see Turner, Nep. Dict. s.v. chornu), (1) clears away, removes: (withered flowers from caityas) choretva jālam (see jāla) jinacetiyesu Mv ii.391.22; 392.4, 8, 12, 16, 20 (vss); same passages Siks 306.2, 4 choritva, but 6, 8, 10 apanīya (ms.; wrongly em. to upa° in ed.); Tib. cited by Bendall as bsal ba, which can only mean remove, clear away; immediately following verses deal unambiguously with meritorious clearing away of withered flowers, and in Mv ii.394.6, 10 choretva is again used, with objects osannapuspam and nirmalyam; Senart and Bendall misunderstand; patradhisthanam chorayitavyam MSV iii.98.3-4, he must put away the (food-) bowl-stand; (2) throws away (refuse, food-leavings, dirty water, etc.): chorayişyamah Mvy 8595 = Prat 534.13 (water with which the food bowl has been washed); Mvy 8596 (leavings of food); ekānte chorayitvā (id.; text sthor°) Mmk 107.27; chorito (food regarded as unclean) Divy 86.23; annapānam choryate Divy 84.21; ucchistoda-kam choritam 185.28; tad (foul stuff) ekānte chorayitvā Av i.255.7; chorayitvā (a dead body) Divy 166.1; sapta parvatā utpāţitā, utpāţayitvā laghunīvānyapradeśe chorayitvā Kv 31.24, having plucked up and thrown away; with gen., tasya pātraśeṣam 'yanti MSV i.5.14, threw to that (ape) what (food) was left in their bowls; (3) discharges (bodily discharges): chorayişyāmaḥ (°mi; not in an improper place) Mvy 8627-28; emits (a sigh), ucchvāsam choritam Kv 57.15, 16; (4) casts off, puts aside, lays down (garments, ornaments): vastrāņy ābharaņāni ca pṛthivyām chorayanti sma LV 321.2; mukutam . . . chorayitvā LV 135.11 (vs), (Suddhodana) laying off his diadem (etc., in saluting the Bodhisattva); (5) abandons, leaves (a place): choritva ksetrāni svaka-svakāni SP 251.5 (vs), leaving their several (Buddha-) fields (they have come here; misunderstood by Burnouf and Kern); kva tvam gato 'si mama śayi chorayitvā LV 230.18 (vs; Gopā apostrophizes the Bodhisattva), abandoning my bed; (6) abandons, gives up: rājyam ca rāstram ca chorayitvā Mv ii.483.3 = iii.18.6 (vs); chorită (? precise mg. uncertain from lack of context) Mvy 2553; gives away (in largess), paţakāś choritāh MSV ii.107.2; (7) abandons, deserts (a person): tam (sc. rājānam) choḍitvā (v.l. choḍayitvā) Mv iii.20.2 (prose); choritaḥ (a man) Divy 6.6; 334.22; chorayantu (a woman, in a cemetery, after cutting off her hands, feet, ears, and nose) Divy 353,23; sa tam ekānte prakramya (read prakrāmya?