

of being miserable: Mvy 1652 = Tib. tha ba nan pa ltar.

duḥ-p-, see duṣ-p-.

? -duka, -dukā, for dvi°, see *ekadukāye*.

Dukura, n. of a nāga king: Mmk 18.11.

dukūlaka (nt.°; Skt. °la plus -ka svārthe), a certain fine textile fabric: °kānām tatha varakauśakānām Śikṣ 302.6 (vs, may be m.c.); paṭe caiva °ke Mmk 131.21 (vs, may be m.c.); °laka-sūksma, subst. nt., a fine garment made of dukūla(ka): °maṃ vā Bhik 22b.4 (prose), in a list of various textile fabrics. See also *daukūlaka*.

dukha (as in Pali, see Childers), dukhin, and dukhita, m.c. in verses for duḥkha, °khin, °khita, misery; miserable. The mss. and edd. are quite inconsistent, but write dukha very often, at least, where meter requires it; so SP 54.10; 162.2 (in 92.6 ed. dukha-, acc. to note with only one ms.); LV 173.11 (no v.l.); 220.22 (dukhī, v.l. duḥ°); in LV 252.10 Lefm. properly em. dukhitam against all mss., but in 188.12 he allows the equally unmetr. suduḥkhito to stand; Senart on Mv i.9.17 keeps duḥkhā of mss., noting that meter implies a short penult; so also i.14.16, 15.13, and often, usually not em. by Senart; dukha is rather common in vss of Samādh, e. g. 19.20; also in Gv, dukha 301.22; 488.9; dukhitam 474.23; dukha (v.l. duḥ°) Bhad 21; etc. In my opinion dukh° should always be read where meter indicates short first syllable.

dukhya (nt.; cf. dukha; semi-MIndic for \*duḥkhya, \*dauḥkhya, cf. Pali sokhya = Skt. saukhya, with which dukhya is compounded and to which it was perhaps formed as a pendant), unhappiness, misery: lābha atha alābhe saukhya-dukhya (so, as cpd.) RP 47.15 (vs).

du-guṇa (= Skt. dviguṇa), two-fold, double: duguṇa-palāśa ca pādapāḥ Mv ii.86.7 (vs); so mss., Senart em. dviguṇa°.

duccana, read prob. °channa (see s.v. -chana); MIndic for Skt. duśchanna, § 2.12.

[dutiya° is read by Senart Mv ii.134.7 (vs), but mss. dvitīyās or °yam; meter requires two short first syllables, but dvitīya is as good as dutiya. I have found no writing of du- for dvi- in the ordinal numeral.]

Dundubhi (1) f., n. of a 'gandharva maid': Kv 4.21; (2) m., n. of a nāga king: Māy 247.16.

-dundubhikā, see mukha-du°.

Dundubhisvara, (1) n. of a former Buddha: LV 171.11; (2) (the same? cf. also next, and °svara-rāja), n. of a Buddha in the north: Suv 2.5; 8.2; 120.7; (3) n. of a gandharva king: Kv 2.17; (4) n. of a Śākya youth: Av i.371.1 ff.

Dundubhisvaranirghoṣa, n. of a Buddha in the north (cf. prec., 2): Sukh 97.22.

Dundubhisvararāja, n. of a series of former Buddhas (cf. Dundubhisvara 1 and 2): SP 380.9.

dupadendra (MIndic for Skt. dvi°; cf. du-; dupada not recorded in Pali; AMg. dupaya acc. to Sheth), (1) king: in Gv 259.20 (vs) read, yada sa niṣkrami dupadendrā (or °dro), when that king retired from the world; (2) n. of a former Buddha: in Gv 258.8 (vs) read with 2d ed., sap-tamu teṣa āsi Dupadendraḥ.

dumela (var. dumailla; Mironov dumela), nt., a high number: Mvy 7873 (cited from Gv) = Tib. yal yal; Gv 133.14 f.

duyamana (m.c. for Skt. dūyamāna, pres. pass. pple), being distressed: LV 166.8 (vs).

dura, nt. (etym.?), seems to mean something like worldly existence: māyopamaṃ hi duram etat, svapnasa-mam ca samskr̥tam avikṣyam RP 33.3 (vs; meter, Finot's No. 18, p. xiv). The only possible connection I have discovered is duram-daram, Deśin. 5.46, glossed duḥkhot-tīrnam.

duradhimoca, °cya, hard to strive zealously towards (see adhimukti and its congeners): SP 185.9 duradhimoc-

cyam (tathāgatajñānam; Kashgar rec. °mucyanyam, cf. adhimucyanā, °natā); said apropos of the fact that disciples of the Buddha in many past existences are still in the same stage of discipleship; AsP 185.2, 5, et passim, duradhimocā (prajñāpāramitā); read with 2d ed. duradhimocam Gv 321.19 for text durabhimocam (etat sthānam, sc. anuttarā samyak sambodhi).

dur-anubodha (= Pali id.; cf. anubodha), hard to comprehend: Mvy 2917 (as synonym of gambhīra); LV 422.12 °am (cakram); Mv iii.314.1 (dharmah).

dur-abhimoca, prob. error for dur-adhimoca, q.v.

dur-abhisambodha, see abhi°.

dur-abhisambhava, adj. (= Pali id.; to Skt. and Pali abhisambhavati; see abhisambhāvayati, and cf. next), hard to attain: Mvy 7210; Bbh 10.3; Gv 267.10; 321.19; Jm 78.12; 122.17.

dur-abhisambhuṇa, adj. (= prec.; see abhisambhuṇati), hard to attain: Mv ii.237.21; 238.13; iii.264.5; 387.4. The last = Pali Sn 701, which has durabhisambhavaṃ (cf. prec.).

durākāra, see ākāra.

dur-ākhyāta, adj. (= Pali durakkhāta), ill-proclaimed, ill-stated, incorrect: Lañk 244.12 durākhyāta-dharmair api . . . anyatīrthikair (Suzuki who hold erroneous doctrines).

dur-āgata, (1) adj. (= Pali id.), unwelcome, unpleasant, offensive; associated with durukta, and applied to words, vacana-patha (same collocation in Pali, AN ii.117.34; 143.29): sarva-durukta-durāgata-vacanapatha-LV 181.11; durukta-durāgatān vacanapathān sahate Śikṣ 185.2; duruktān durāgatān . . . vacanapathān 188.9; Bbh 238.9, cited s.v. avaspaṇḍana; (2) name given to Svāgata because of his bad luck: Divy 171.14; 172.12; 173.9; 177.7 ff.

dur-ājñeya, see ājñeya.

durānuga, m.c. for dūr°? see s.v. dhalita.

Durāroha, n. of a cakravartin: Mv i.154.2; and Durārohā, a name for the first bodhisattva-bhūmi: Mv i.76.13; 90.13. Cf. Dūrāroha-buddhi. I think it probable that Dūrāroha (dūra, far, plus āroha, q.v., height or length) is the true reading in all these cases.

durāvagāha, adj. (for durava°), hard to fathom: samudrakalpa . . . gambhīra-durāvagāhatvāt LV 424.11 (prose). See § 3.10. This is ignored by Weller 39, who he refers to two other cases of apparent vowel-lengthening in the following lines (see l.c.). The -ā- here may have been carried over from some passage in vs where it was metrically required.

du-rūpa, adj. or subst. (cf. du-; for Skt. dvirūpa), (of) two kinds: (karmā kalyāṇa-pāpakā) Mv i.12.13 = iii.456.19 (mss. du° both times; Senart em. dvi° first time, not the second), see s.v. paryāya (4).

dur-opagama, adj. (m.c. for dur-upa°), hard of access: LV 46.15 (vs).

durga, (1) nt. (Skt. id.), evil state; five such, perhaps = the five kaṣāya, q.v. (not durgati, of which there are only three or at most four): durgāni (so text) pañca, ṣaṣṭi mohāni, trimṣaṭim ca malināni (. . . chinnā) LV 372.5 (vs); (2) m. or nt. (loc. durge), n. of a region (janapada) in the south: Gv 201.10, 25.

durgati, f. (= Pali duggati), evil destiny or state of being, see s.v. gati: SP 260.8; also called apāya, q.v.

? durgandha, acc to Bendall and Rouse, Transl. 179 (cf. note 3, implying support of Tib.) danger of a bad destiny: sarva-durgandham (to be understood as °gandham-, with 'hiatus-bridging' m?) atikramāśvāsanam Śikṣ 183.12 (prose), giving confidence in passing beyond . . . If this is the meaning, surely the text must be corrupt.

durgandhita, denom. ppp. to Skt. durgandha, made ill-smelling: MSV ii.90.13 (prose).