

AbhidhK. LaV-P. v.15, 18 as hinocca-d°, *regarding as high what is low (evil).*

dr̥ṣṭivīṣa (subst.; in Skt. as adj. with nouns for *snake*, so also here, LV 317.8, prose), *having poison in the glance, a snake* (perh. a particular kind of snake?): na simhavṛṇḍam . . . dr̥ṣṭivīṣānām (°i° m.c.) api nāsti vṛṇḍam LV 314.1 (vs); āśivīṣā bhujaga dr̥ṣṭivīṣā ca ghorāḥ 339.2 (vs; is this a noun, distinct from āśivīṣā and bhujaga? so the ca seems to suggest).

dr̥ṣṭi-(in cpds.), see **dr̥ṣṭi-**.

*-dekkhiya, Mīdic, *worthy to be seen*, implied by a-dekṣiya, q.v.

deyadharmā, m. (= Pali deyyadhamma, primarily adj. and may have nt. gender, AN 1.166.12 deyyadhammam, n. sg., see comm. ii.265.32, 266.3), *meritorious gift*, lit. *having the quality of something that should be given*: °ma-parityāgāt Mv ii.276.10, *as a result of having given meritorious gifts*; °ma-parityāgena Av ii.117.4; °mam, acc., Mv iii.426.6; (ayam) asya °mo yat tathāgatasya pāṃsvāñjaliḥ pātre prakṣiptaḥ Divy 369.3; bhagavacchāsane sarvadeyadharmāḥ samuccinnāḥ Av i.308.6.

delu, nt., a high number: Gv 133.20; = **elu**, m. or f., q.v.

deva (Skt.), often also **devaputra** (rare in Skt., common in Pali devaputta), *god*. More or less complete and corresponding lists of the classes of Buddhist gods are given in Pali in MN iii.100 ff.; Kvu 207, 208; Abhidh-s. (here called Abh) 21; Childers (Ch) 467 has a list nearly agreeing with the last; in BHS, in Mvy 3075 ff.; Dharmas 127 ff.; Mv (1) ii.314.4 ff.; (2) 348.16 ff.; LV 150.2 ff.; Av i.5.1 ff. (et alibi); Divy (1) 68.12 ff.; (2) 138.19 ff.; (3) 367.9 ff.; (4) 568.24 ff.; Bbh 61.27 ff.; Gv 249.10 ff. (the last in reverse order). There are other lists, mostly fragmentary, and often so confused as to be hardly usable. The gods fall into three grand divisions: **kāmāvacara**, living in the **kāmadhātu** (cf. Mvy 3071-4), usually six in number; **rūpāvacara**, in the **rūpadhātu**; **ārūpyāvacara**, in the **ārūpyadhātu**. Cf. also the 9 **sattvāvāsa**, Mvy 2288 ff. (Pali DN 3.263). — **Kāmāvacara** (deva). The standard list is: **cāturmahārājika** (BHS sometimes cat°); often °rājakāyika, so in Mvy, Dharmas, Divy 2, Bbh; **trāyastriṃśa** (Av, Divy, Bbh, *trayas*°); **yāma** (Bbh *yama*); **tuṣita** (in Dharmas before yāma); **nirmānarati** (see also **nirmita**); **paranirmitavaśavartin**. The Gv list omits 1 and 2. Before 1, Mvy inserts **bhauma** and **āntarikṣavāsin**, making 8 instead of 6. So Mv 2 prefixes **bhūmyā** (see s.v. **bhūmi**) va carā (devāḥ; so read with mss.; va = eva) and **antarikṣecarā**(h). While no other of the above lists has these two items, **bhauma** and **antarikṣa** (or **antarikṣa**; adjective) devas are associated with shorter lists (generally of **kāmāvacara**, or some of them, alone) in LV 266.1; 367.7 and 368.3; 396.14; 401.1; and correspondingly **bhūmya** and **antarikṣecara** (deva) in Mv i.40.14; 229.14, 15; 240.3, 4; ii.138.12 and elsewhere. — **Rūpāvacara** (deva) dwell in the **rūpadhātu** (Mvy 3073), divided into the four **dhyāna**-bhūmi (Mvy 3084 ff., see **dhyāna**), the last of which includes, as its final and highest group, the **śuddhāvāsakāyika** gods, in five sub-groups. These being counted separately, the standard list of **rūpāvacara** contains usually 18 items in BHS, 16 in Pali, as follows. First **dhyāna**-bhūmi, usually 4 items, in Pali 3: **brahmakāyika** (not in Pali lists, but the word occurs, acc. to Childers as an inclusive term for the classes of the first **dhyāna**-bhūmi; perhaps rather for all the **rūpāvacara**, or for them plus the **ārūpāvacara**, since they all inhabit **brahmalokas**, Childers s.v.; in Gv also omitted; in Mv put second, **brahmā** (devā) being first in Mv 1, and **mahābrahmā** in Mv 2); **brahma-pāriṣadya** (Dharmas, LV, Divy 4 °pārṣadya, Gv °pārṣada; om. Mv 1, Divy 1-3, Av, Bbh; after **brahmapurohita** in Dharmas, LV, Mv 2, Divy 4; our order is that of Mvy,

Gv, Pali); **brahmapurohita** (Gv omits **brahma** by haplography), **mahābrahman** (or °hma; as no. 1 in Mv 2). Second **dhyāna**-bhūmi, regularly 3 items in BHS and Pali; but Mv 1 and 2 and Pali MN iii.102.25 prefix another, **ābhā**(h) (misprinted **abhā** in MN) devā(h); **parittābha** (Divy 1-3 mss. **paritā**°; Mv 1 omits); **apramāṇābha** (Mv 1 omits); **ābhāsvara** (Divy 3 **apramāṇābhāsvara**). Third **dhyāna**-bhūmi, regularly 3 items in BHS and Pali; Mv and Pali MN iii.102.30 add another, **śubhā** devāḥ (Pali **subhā** devā): **parittāśubha** (Mv 2 omits); **apramāṇāśubha** (Dharmas omits), **śubhakṛtsna**. Fourth **dhyāna**-bhūmi, usually three items in BHS, one in Pali, plus (sometimes app. included in the 4th dhy. bh. but sometimes not, cf. Childers s.v. **jhānam**) the five **śuddhāvāsa**(kāyika), who are usually not given this separate group-designation in the lists (but are so designated e. g. in Mvy 3101 and Abh): **anabhraka** (Pali and Mv omit); **puṇyaprasava** (Pali and Mv omit); **vṛhatphala** (so only Mvy and Mv 2 in BHS, others **brh**°, but Pali **vehapphala**); only in Dharmas, LV, and Abh of Pali there follows **asamjñīsattva**, Pali (Abh) **asaññasatta**, a term which occurs as the 5th **sattvāvāsa** in the Pali list of these DN iii.263.9 ff. (preceding the **arūpadhātu**), while in the corresponding list of 9 **sattvāvāsa** in Mvy (2297) it is made the 9th and highest, above the **arūpadhātu** (an obvious error of Mvy); this item is also given in Childers's list and is needed to make up the traditional Pali number of 16 **rūpa**-**brahmaloka**. Then all lists have the five **śuddhāvāsakāyika**: **avṛha** (Av, Divy 1-3, Bbh **abrha**, Gv **abrhat**); **atapa** (Gv **atapo**, as s-stem); **sudṛṣa** (Mv 1 omits); **sudarśana** (Mv 2 omits; Divy 1 **sudarśa**); **akaniṣṭha** (for the Pali forms see these words). Here Mvy alone adds as additional stages of **śuddhāvāsakāyika**, **aghaniṣṭha** and **mahāmaheśvarāyatana** (see these words). — The **ārūpyāvacara** gods dwell in the four **ārūpyadhātu** bhūmi listed (only in Mvy and Dharmas, and in Pali MN, Abh. and Childers) as **ākāśānantyāyatana**, **viññānānantyāyatana**, **ākīṃcanyāyatana**, and **naivasamjñānāsamjñāyatana**; the gods dwelling in them are described in Dharmas as °**āyatanopagāḥ** (see s.v. **upaga**); similarly Pali °**āyatanūpagā**). In Suv 86.11 ff., curiously, the first three 'stages', ending °**āyatana**, are personified as gods (°**āyatanānām** **koṭīṣatam**), while only with the last °**āyatanopagatanām** (for °**nopagānām**) is used. The first of the four is found in the Pali Kvu list also. For the Pali forms of the names see s.vv.

devakulika, see **daiva**°.

Devakuṣa, n. of a brother of Kuṣa: Mv ii.433.16.

Devagarbha, n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.139.1.

Devagupta, n. of two former Buddhas: Mv i.137.9; 140.12.

Devaguru, n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.141.11.

Devacūḍa, n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.139.7.

Devadaha, m. (= Pali **Deva-daha**; Pali, AMg. *daha* for Skt. *Lex. draha* = Skt. *hrada*; *domal ḍ* seems not to be recorded anywhere else), n. of a Sākya village (*nigama*): °ho Mv i.355.15; °hāto 357.1; in 356.5, 7 mss. corruptly **deva-ubha** (em. *Senart*).

devata, m., nt., *divinity*; interpreted by Weller 36 as = Skt. *daivata*; that may have something to do with it, but see § 9.4; in part it seems also a matter of use of m. and nt. endings (and modifiers) with f. noun (**devatā**): *kasmān* name *devate* (acc. pl.) LV 120.12 (vs), *why should he bow to the gods?*; *devataiḥ* 221.5 and 10 (vss; only v.l. *devaiḥ*, unmetr.); *-devataiḥ*, °*tair* also 281.5, 8 (vs, no v.l.); *kiṃcid giridevatam vā nadīdevatam vā* (n. sg.) 382.6 (prose); *Calc. daiṃ*°; *ete catvāro bodhivṛkṣadevatās* (m. n. pl.) 401.22 (prose), and *tān devatān* (acc. pl.) 402.2; *anye . . . -devatāḥ* 421.9 (vs), and in next line *teṣāṃ*, referring to these *devatāḥ*; in Divy 209.5 (prose) *anekābhīr Vaiśālīvananivāsiniḥ devatair* (despite fem. adjs.!).