

?devataṭika (-pravrajitā, f.), prob. a corruption concealing the name of some kind of (female) ascetics: devanirmālyahomena devatājitā ca vaśyā bhavanti Mmk 714.11 (prose; in prec. line, by another means, kulastriyo vaśyā bhavanti).

Devatā-sūtra, n. of a work: Karmav 89.6; 94.6. See Lévi on the latter. The corresp. Pali sutta is the Kimḍada s., but it is part of the Devatā-samyutta, the first division of SN.

devatī = **devatā** (the form *tī is cited by Ratnach. from a manuscript work as = Devakī, the mother of Kṛṣṇa!), *divinity*: only noted in Sādh, but fairly common there, by the side of devatā; devatyah, °tyo Sādh 140.11; 180.10; 185.19; -tyor, loc. dual, 191.22; daśadevatīparivṛtam 195.6; sarvāsām °tinām 199.4, etc.

Devadatta (1) (= Pali id.), n. of a Śākya, relative of the Buddha and inimical to him: son of Sūklodana, brother of Ananda and Upadhāna, Mv iii.176.15; after the Bodhisattva's retirement asks Yaśodharā to marry him, Mv ii.69.2; kills an elephant at the city gate but cannot remove it, Mv ii.74.13 ff.; various previous incarnations identified, Mv i.128.14; ii.72.10; Divy 328.11; instigated Ajātaśatru to parricide, Divy 280.18; Av i.83.6; 308.5; other refs., Mvy 3610; LV 144.10 ff.; 152.14 ff.; 154.1 ff.; enters the order of monks, Av ii.112.4; hostility to Buddha, Av i.88.6; 177.6 ff.; Karmav 45.3; as a typically, proverbially evil person, Karmav 49.4; RP 36.3; Devadatto-drakasamācāro Śikṣ 105.17, *characterized by conduct like D. and U.*; (2) n. of an evidently virtuous monk, follower of Buddha, to whom in a previous birth he had taught a holy text, and for whom the Buddha now predicts future Buddhahood: SP 259.2 ff. (only in prose; no verse account of this incident; prob. a late intrusion).

devadundubhi, m. or f. (= Pali id.), pl., *drums of the gods* (thunder): Divy 203.10; MPS 17.19, 21.

devaputra, see **deva**.

Devaputra-māra (= Pali Devaputta°), one of the four Māras, see s.v. **Māra**.

Devapurā (v.l. °ra, nt.), n. of the capital of the former Buddha Sudarśana: Mv iii.235.18; 236.8.

Devaprabha, n. of a Bodhisattva: Gv 3.17.

Devamakuṭa, (1) n. of a Bodhisattva: Gv 3.4; (2) n. of a Buddha: Gv 258.7.

Devamati, (1) n. of a past cakravartin, whose wife was later reborn as the goddess Pramuditānayanajagadvirocana: Gv 255.10; (2) n. of a Buddha: Gv 284.15.

Devamatiprabha, n. of a kimnara: Mvy 3415.

Devamitrā, n. of a rākṣasi: Māy 241.14.

Devarāja, n. of a future Buddha, who, it is predicted, will be a future incarnation of **Devadatta** (2): SP 259.7 ff.

Devarājagupta, n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.138.1.

Devarājaprabha, n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.141.6.

?**devala**, a high number: Gv 106.2. Cf. **hevara**; perhaps read so, or hevala, here; but Gv 133.9 **hetura**.

deva-lipi, a kind of script: LV 126.2; so also Tib. lha-, *god*.

Devalokābhilaṣita (so most mss.; Senart with one ms. °lāṣita), n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.138.1.

Devavacanā, n. of a 'gandharva maid': Kv 5.7.

Devavālāha, see **Vālāha**.

Devaśarman, n. of a yakṣa: Māy 76.

Devaśiri-, see **Devaśri**-.

Devaśuddha, n. of a Bodhisattva: Gv 442.23.

Devaśri, (1) n. of a (Buddhist) monk: Gv 47.10; (2) (°śiri, m.c.) n. of a kalpa: Gv 256.15 (vs).

Devaśriḡarbhā, (1) n. of a Bodhisattva: Dbh 2.10;

(2-3) n. of two Buddhas (in form °śiri°, m.c.): Gv 256.18 and 259.8 (vss).

Devasattva, n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.139.2.

devasika, MIndic for **daiv**°, q.v.

Devasiddhayātra (v.l. °pātra), n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.137.2.

devasumanas, m., a kind of flower: °nāḥ Mvy 6206 = Tib. lha yid dgah, *god-mind-pleasing* (literal); the insertion of ms. H cited by Lefm. on LV 11.3 contains the word in a cpd. devasumanotpala-, confirmed by Tib. lhaḡi sna maḡi me tog, *flower of nutmeg of the gods* (sna ma, reported to mean *nutmeg flower*, Jā. and Das).

Devasopānā, n. of the lokadhātu of the future Buddha **Devarāja**: SP 259.9.

Devābharāṇa, n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.138.3.

Devābhika, n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.141.2.

Devālamkṛta, n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.139.6.

Devāvatarāṇa, nt., n. of a place: Karmav 78.16. It seems safe to assume that it means **Devāvātāra**; cf. (Sāmkāṣye nagare) devatāvatarāṇam vidarśitam bhavati Divy 150.23.

Devāvātāra, m., n. of a place, = **Sāmkāṣya**, q.v.: °raḡ Mvy 4103; °re Māy 105 (the Chin. comms. cited by Lévi 115 make the identification); °re mahācaitye Sāmkāṣye mahāprātihārike Mmk 88.14 (vs). Cf. prec.

Devāvātāra-sūtra, n. of a work: Karmav 159.18 (see Lévi's note).

Devī, n. of a yakṣiṇi: Sādh 561.2 (but possibly only an epithet of one of the names which āṭjoin this word in a long cpd. listing names of yakṣiṇi).

Devendraḡarbhā, n. of a Tathāgata: Gv 360.9.

Devendracūḍa, n. of two presumably different Tathāgatas: Gv 259.1; 361.5.

Devendrabuddhi, n. of a teacher: Mvy 3490.

Devendrarāja, n. of a Bodhisattva: Gv 4.6.

Devendra-samaya, nt., n. of a 'royal science' (rāja-śāstra) taught in Suv Chap. 12: Suv 69.18; 131.9; 132.6 ff. It deals with kingship, and seems to have been originally an independent work; Nobel, *Introd.* XLI.

deśa, nt. (otherwise m.), *part* (here, of the body; not common in Skt., but see śarīradesebhyah BrhU 4.4.3; common in AMg., see Ratnach. s.v. **deśa** 5): na ca te 'ntarā kāyu kadāci cālito, na hasta-pādam no pi cānya deśam SP 161.9 (vs; mss., except Kashgar rec. grīva for deśa; KN em. cānyad-aṅgam, kept by WT without note), *and your body never moved, not your hands or feet, nor any other part*.

-**deśaka**, f. °ikā, adj. ifc. (to Skt. deśayati plus -aka), *showing, exhibiting*: pañcadaśa-(and, ṣoḍaśa)-varṣa-deśikā Mv iii.282.8-9, (girls created by magic) *showing* (an apparent age of) 15 or 16 years. See also **dharma-deśaka**.

deśana, nt. (= °nā 2, q.v.), *confession*; see **atyaya-d°**. **deśanatā** = **deśanā**, (1) *preaching*, in dharma-d° Bbh 82.18; (2) *confession*: Bhad 12.

deśanā (= Pali des°; to Skt. or BHS deśayati plus -anā), (1) *preaching*, in this sense Skt., hardly specifically Buddh., but see °nā-pāṭha, **dharma-d°**, (°nā)-**matsarin**; also, deśanā dharmasya Mv i.42.10; 53.5; °nā naranāgānām (= Buddhānām) Mv i.168.4; deśanā-naya, *the way of verbal instruction*, in Laṅk 148.10 ff., 172.6, distinct from and inferior to siddhānta-(pratyaṣṭhāna)-naya, *the finally approved way*, which is that of immediate personal realization, see Suzuki, *Studies*, 409 (where other citations of this depreciative use of deśanā in Laṅk); LaVallée Poussin, HJAS 3.137 ff.; (2) *confession* (so Pali, e.g. Jāt. v.379.22 desaham paṭigaṅhanto; not in PTSD, Childers): °nā-parivarta Suv 20.1, *Confession*, title of Chap. 3; °nā-gāthāḡ 21.8; pāpa-d° Dharmas 14; °nādyam tu pāpāder Sādh 72.13, et alibi; see also **atyaya-d°**; (3) see s.v. **gaṇḡi**-(deśanā).

deśanā-pāṭha (m.), *sermon-reading, verbal instruction or text*; acc. to Suzuki, always depreciative in Laṅk; so (thinks S.) °ṭha-kathām Laṅk 12.17 contrasting with tathāgatapratyātmagocarakathām 16; I am not sure that I understand this passage, but deśanāpāṭhābhiratānām