

Mironov drabudaḥ; corresponds in position to *durbuda*, q.v. No corresp. in Gv 133.13–14.

[**Drama**, Kv 3.6, read **Druma**, q.v.]

**Dramaḍa**, n. of a nāga king: Mvy 3299; Māy 247.37.

**drava** (m., = Skt. Lex., and late lit., id., see Schmidt, Nachtr. s.v.; Pali *dava*), *sport*, *play*: Bbh 169.5 samkililāyate auddhatyaṃ dravaṃ prāviṣkaroti pareṣāṃ hāsayitukāmo; MSV iii.16.2 (mātrgrāmeṇa . . .) samkililāyete, audatyaṃ (read **auddhatyaṃ**) dravaṃ (Tib. hphyar bar byed, *assuming a seductive attitude*) kāyitāntyaṃ(?)kuru-taḥ; Jm 225.11 -drava-hāsa-nādaṃ; (?) SP 189.1 mā khalv ima ekam eva buddhajñānaṃ śrutvā draveṇaiva (in mere sport, lightly, not taking it seriously? but Burnouf bien vite, Kern suddenly) pratinivartayeyur . . .

**dravīkaroti** (Skt. Lex. id.; to drava), *makes liquid*: \*krtya MSV i.249.13 ff.

**-dravyaka**, ifc. Bhvr. (= Skt. dravya), *substance*: aṣṭadravayakam etan nu Laṅk 270.6 (vs), *consisting of eight substances* (possibly m. c.).

**dravyāmbara**, adj., *lacking in wealth, poor*: LV 42.21 (vs) °rāś (acc. pl.) ca puruṣān dhaninaḥ kuruṣva, and *make poor men rich*; confirmed by Tib. nor gyis brel pa poor in, destitute of, wealth; Calc. divyāmbarāṃś, without ms. support. *Having (only) their clothes as wealth* would seem to require ambaradravya; I do not understand the formation.

**drākṣa-latikā** (would be expected to mean *grapevine-creeper*, but actually means) *grape* (the fruit): . . . mā-tulungāni ca virasenakāni ca °tikā ca āmrāni ca . . . Mv ii.475.14 (prose; in a list of fruits).

**Drāmiḍa**, adj. (precisely this form seems to be unrecorded; cf. AMg. Dāmila), *Dravidian*: (avyaktāḥ śabdā yeṣāṃ artho na vijñāyate; tad yathā) °dānāṃ mantrāṇāṃ . . . Bbh 69.3.

**°drāva**, nt. (vv.11. drāṣa, naṣa), some part of the body, in a passage (vss, tho printed as prose) identifying various bodily parts with features of the outside world: (sāgaraś cāpy amedhyaṃ vai) drāvaṃ Brahmā Prajāpatiḥ Divy 628.29. I have no idea what is intended; but sarvaṃ, conjectured in note, seems implausible.

**drāviḍa-lipi** (v.l. drāmida-, with d; cf. *tramidā*), *Dravidian writing*: LV 125.21 = Tib. hgro ldiñ ba (standard word for Dravidian), rendered etymologically by Foucaux.

**druma**, (1) nt. (otherwise recorded only as m.), *tree*: drumāṇi Mv i.7.3 (prose, no v.l.); (2) m., n. of the king of the Kimpurās (in Skt. n. of the king of the Kimpurās; not noted in Pali or Pkt.): SP 4.13; Mv ii.97.5; 108.5; Divy 443.2; 451.12; 457.3; Mvy 3414; MSV i.134.11; Śikṣ 261.15; Kv 3.6 (printed Drama); Mmk 19.4; 655.9; Gv 250.4.

**Drumakimṇaraprabha**, n. of a gandharva: Mvy 3382.

**Drumakimṇararāja-paripṛcchā**, n. of a work: Mvy 1352.

**Drumakuśa**, n. of a brother of Kuśa: Mv ii.433.17.

**Drumachāyā**, n. of a yoginī: Sādh 427.4.

**Drumadhvaḥja**, nt., n. of a Buddhakṣetra: Mv i.123.16.

**Drumaparvata**, n. of a Buddha: Gv 284.26.

**Drumaparvatateja**, n. of a Buddha: Gv 310.20 (prose).

**Drumameruśrī**, n. of a capital city: Gv 398.23.

**Drumaratnaśākhāprabha**, n. of a kimnara: Mvy 3419.

**Drumāvati**, n. of a city: Gv 427.13 (vs; ā may be m.c.).

**droṇa**-, *valley* (so Skt. droṇi), implied in **droṇa-mukha**, q.v.; BR state that v.l. droṇi° occurs for droṇa° in Mvy (5285), but Mironov droṇa° with no v.l.

**droṇa-kāka**, m. (Skt. Lex. id., also droṇa, m., id.), *crow or raven*: Mvy 4897 = Tib. bya rog.

**Droṇa-grāmaka**, m., n. of a Vṛji village: MPS 21.6: here lived **Dhūmrāsagotra**, q.v., MPS 51.2.

**(droṇamukha**, nt. [see also next; in BR, pw, only recorded Lex., but Schmidt, Nachtr., shows that it occurs in late Skt.; not in Pali; = AMg. doṇamuha, a city near a port . . ., Ratnach.], a town [of some sort]; recorded only of **Utkāṣa** or °tā: Mvy 5285 = Tib. [2d gloss] luṅ paḥi mdaḥ, *outlet of a valley*, said of Utkāṣa; Divy 620.12, 21; 621.11.)

**droṇamukhya**, nt., Divy 620.28, or °khyā, f., 620.26, = prec.; said of Utkāṣa or °tā.

**Droṇavastuka**, nt., n. of a village in Kośala, nome of Pūrṇa Maitrāyaniputra; cf. Pali Doṇavatthu, home of Puṇṇa Mantāniputta: Mv iii.377.8.

**droṇi** (= Pali doṇi), *the wooden body of a lute* (from its 'tub'-like shape): AsP 515.19 (cited s.v. **upadhāni**).

**Droṇodana**, n. of a brother of Śuddhodana; app. corresponds to **Dhautodana**, q.v.: Mvy 3601 = Tib. bre bo (= droṇa) zas; Av ii.111.7, with **Amṛtodana** as a leading Śākya.

**drohiṇya**, nt. (seemingly Skt. drohin plus -ya; no such formation recorded; = **drauhiṇya**, q.v.), *injurious malice*: Gv 459.15 (prose) sattva-drohiṇyāni soḍhavyāni.

**°Draupadi**, n. of a devakumārīkā (or of two? see below) in the Western Quarter: Mv iii.308.9; LV 390.6. Mss. of both confused, and readings doubtful; Senart reads kṛṣṇā śukrā ca dr°, *the dark and light Dr.*; LV may go back to some such reading; some of its mss. and Lefm.'s. text contain kṛṣṇā. It hardly needs to be recalled that Kṛṣṇā was the name of the epic heroine known as Draupadi.

**drauhiṇya** (nt.), so read for ed. drauhilya, = **drohiṇya**, q.v., *injurious malice*: Śikṣ 279.5 sattva-drauhiṇya-doṣaiḥ (Tib. cited as hkhru baḥi nañ tshul can).

**dvaya** (nt.), (sexual) *coupling, copulation*: sa nehaiva mātrgrāmeṇa sārđhaṃ dvayaṃ samāpadyate Śikṣ 76.8, *he does not by any means enter into copulation with a woman*; dvaya-dvaya-samāpattiḥ Mvy 9469, *copulation*, lit. *attain-ing* (entering into, sc. a state of) *couple by couple*.

**dvaya-mati**, *doubt* (lit. *double thought*): °ti-vimocaka LV 360.2 (vs), *O freer from doubt!*

**dvātrimśata** = °śat, *thirty-two*; see § 19.34.

**dvādaśavarga**, *consisting of a group of twelve* (nuns), necessary for ordination of a nun (whereas ten monks have this power, see **daśavarga**): Bhik 19a.1 bhikṣuṇiṇāṃ dvādaśavarge maṇḍalake.

**dvādaśavargika**, fem. °kā, with or without bhikṣuṇi, pl., prob. not = next but to prec. plus -ika, *members of the °varga*: MSV ii.144.1, 16.

**dvādaśavargiya**, f. °yā, pl., *belonging to a group of twelve* (nuns; clearly not *heretics* as stated in Index): °yābhiḥ śrutam Divy 493.12; °yābhir 495.23. No such group has been discovered in Pali; the context in Divy is my only source of knowledge of the meaning. It can hardly mean *members of the dvādaśavarga*, q.v., in the sense of *quorum for ordination*. Apparently these nuns were given to cavilling and trouble-making; they object to functions assigned to (Cūḍa-)Panthake.

**dvāra-kośa** (m.; = Pali °kosa, Vin. iv.47.23), app. *door-frame*: in the corrupt and fragmentary passage Prāt 506.10 ff., mahallakam bhikṣuṇā vihāraṃ kārayatā yāvad dvārakośārgaḍasthā[pa]na āloka-saṃ-dhi, q.v.?) bhūmi . . . (lacuna). In the same passage in Pali (Vin., above), yāva dvārakośā aggaḷaṭṭhapanāya āloka-saṃdhiparikammāya.

**dvāra-koṣṭha** (m.), = next: (jetavanavihāre . . . sopānāni . . .) °koṣṭhe ca muktāpaṭakalāpaprālambitāni Kv 7.23 (prose). Here seems to mean the upper part, top story, over the entrance(s) to the vihāra.

**dvāra-koṣṭhaka**, m. (= Pali °koṭṭhaka; cf. **carāṇa-koṣṭha**), lit. *gate-room*; a room, or (often) roofed but open space, over a gate or entrance (to a private house, religious