

Nakṣatrarājavikrīḍita, n. of a samādhi: SP 424.3.
Nakṣatrarājasamkusumitābhijña, n. of a Bodhisattva: SP 404.2 ff.; 425.4.

Nakṣatrarājāditya, m., n. of a samādhi: SP 458.2; v.l. *tārā* for *rājā*, which acc. to note agrees with Kumārajīva's version; Burnouf *°tārārājāditya*; WT as in KN without note.

Nakhaka, n. of a nāga king: Mvy 3290.

nakharikā (= *°rī*, q.v.), *nail, claw*: (pāda-)nakharikābhir avalikhitamadhyam Karmav 28.23 (prose; of a dog).

nakharī (cf. prec.; Senart with v.l. *°lī*, both times; = Skt. *°ra*, m. or nt., f. in Lex.), *nail, claw*: nakharīhi pāṇiyārtham (75.4 tr. pāṇ° nakh°) bhūmim khananti Mv iii.71.17; 75.4 (prose). The mg. is certified by the vs account of the same incident, bhūmim nakhehi vilikhanti iii.83.14.

Nagarabindu (cf. Pali Nagaravinda), n. of a city in Kośala: MSV i.66.5.

nagarāvalambaka, m., and *°ikā*, f., seemingly *city-washer* and *-woman*: m. only Śikṣ 9.4 tṛṇapradīpaṃ dattvā nagarāvalambaka-bhūtena (Bendall and Rouse, ignoring the fem. counterpart, *inhabitant of the outskirts of the town*, without evident justification); f. *°ikā* Mv iii.311.8, 18; 312.12 (no v.l.), apparently a woman whose job it was to hang out clothes (to dry?), cf. 311.11 pām-sukūlam (which she has just presented to the Bodhisattva) vṛkṣasākhāye olambitvā; the gerund seems to suggest her occupation. Senart Introd. p. xxix, *étendeuse de linge* (which is surely far better than his suggestion, note p. 505, that *velambikā* be read by em.; this is clearly impossible, see s.v. *velambaka*); Divy 82.11, 28; 84.24; 89.20, 26 = MSV i.80.16 ff. (in these passages no light seems to be thrown on the meaning by the context).

nagna, m. (cf. on the etym. and exact mg. the commoner *mahā-nagna*, of which this is essentially a synonym), *great man, mighty man, champion*: sarvi bala-upeta nagnāḥ samā duṣpradharsāḥ paraiḥ LV 94.11 (vs); -nagnabalānupradāna- 429.22 (prose), *the granting of the might of champions*; (ekasmin dvāre eko) nagnāḥ sthā-pitah, dvitīye dvitīyah, tṛtīye Rādhaguptah (an agrāmātyah), pūrvadvāre svayam eva rājāśoko 'vasthitah Divy 373.13.

nagnacaryā (= Pali naggacariyā, Dhṛp. 141, same vs as Divy), (ascetic) *practice of going naked*: Divy 339.23 (vs).

nagna-śravaṇa, pl. (= Skt. *°śramaṇa*; § 2.30), *naked monks*, a sect of ascetics (Digambara Jains?): Kv 81.8; see s.v. *Vaimavegarudra*.

Naṅgā, n. of a river: MSV i.146.3 ff.; 153.13 ff.; so read with mss. Divy 456.19 ff., and for mss. **Raṅgā** 451.1 ff.

naṅgula (= Pali id., for Skt. *lāṅgula*), see *go-na°*.

na ca (as in Skt., see pw s.v. 3 vara, 2, e; Speyer Skt. Synt. § 250; but here used in a rather peculiar way which has misled Burnouf, Kern, and Lüders ap. Hoernle MR 154), *than*, after comp.: (śighrataram) samyaksambodhim abhisambudhyeyam na cāsyā maṇeḥ pratigrāhakaḥ syāt SP 265.3 (prose), *may I attain perfect enlightenment more quickly than there could be a receiver of* (i. e. than one could accept) *this jewel*.

Naṭa, n. of a śreṣṭhin: Divy 349.11; MSV i.3.17.

Naṭabhaṭikā, *°ka* (m.), n. of a monastery (vihāra; also called aranyāyatana) founded by Naṭa and his brother Bhaṭa: Divy 349.13 ff.; 356.15; 385.11 ff.; MSV i.3.18 (*°ka* iti).

naṭa-raṅga, m., lit. *actor-stage*, as symbol of *deceptive or illusory character*: *°gaḥ* Mvy 2837, in chapter headed *māyādayaḥ, such things as māyā*; na naṭaraṅga-vacanaḥ (sc. bhavati) Śikṣ 126.3, *his speech is not deceitful* (Bendall and Rouse, *fictitious*).

[**Naṭā**, see **Naṭṭā**.]

Naṭikā = next, n. of a yakṣiṇī: Mmk 565.1 (prose).

Naṭī = prec.: Mmk 564.25 (vs).

Naṭṭā, n. of a yakṣiṇī: Mmk 565.18 (Naṭṭāyā(h), gen.; prose); in 564.25 (vs) the same name is printed Naṭa, read Naṭṭā (no metr. reason for short a). Or should Naṭā be adopted in both places?

Naḍa, n. of a nāga: Mvy 3311.

naḍaka (m. or nt.; Skt., *hollow of a bone*; = Skt. *naḍa*), *reed*: Mv i.359.23 (prose).

naḍa-cippitikam, adv., *by being crushed like a reed*, as a form of torture: Śikṣ 182.2, see *cipyate*.

naḍiṇī (= Skt. *nalini*; § 2.46), *lotus-pond*: LV 328.16 (vs; *°ni*, m.c.); Gv 374.9 (*°niṣu*, prose); 531.9 (prose).

Naḍera (= Pali Naḷeru), acc. to Pali comm. n. of a yakṣa; see *picumanda*.

Nadin, n. of a brahman: naḍi nāma Mv iii.325.2. The same personage is referred to, but not named, in Pali, Vin. i.2.32.

nadi-kāla(-samaya), *time for the river*, i. e. perhaps time for bathing in it (?): *nadikāla-* (v.l. *°kāle*) samaye nadiye nairamjanāye snāyitvā Mv i.4.5. Senart has no note. See s.v. *nāga-nadi*, Mv ii.131.11.

Nadi-kāśyapa (= Pali Nadi-kassapa), n. of one of Buddha's disciples, mentioned with his brothers **Uruvilvā-kāśyapa** and **Gayā-k°**, qq.v.: Mv iii.102.12; 103.2; 430.12, 18; 432.8; SP 2.1; 207.3; LV 1.11; Mvy 1050 (misprinted *Nadi°*); Sukh 2.5.

Nadidatta, n. of a Bodhisattva: Mvy 722; = Tib. *chu bos byin, given by a river*.

Nanda, (1) (= Pali id., DPPN Nanda Thera 1; also called **Sundarananda**, q.v.) n. of a monk, disciple of the Buddha, and his half-brother: Mv iii.132.20 (mama, sc. Buddha's, pitriyaputro); prob. also meant by Mvy 1041; 3604; LV 2.2; Sukh 2.11; 92.7; is he also the Nanda of Mvy 947.1? (one of the śaḍvārgika monks, cf. **Upānanda** (1) and **Nandopananda**); cf. also **Nandana** (1); (2) n. of a nāga-king, always associated and almost always compounded (regularly as *dvandva*, **Nandopanandau** or *°nandakau*) with **Upānanda(-ka)**, q.v.: SP 4.11 (here not a cpd.); LV 83.21; 204.10; Mvy 3278; Divy 162.9; 395.11; Suv 162.9; Kv 2.13; Mmk 62.2; 437.2; Gv 119.11; Karmav 72.18; Māy 221.18; 246.17; 247.33; (3) n. of a monk in a Jātaka story: Mv i.36.6 ff.; (4) n. of a devaputra: Mv ii.257.7, 12 etc.; LV 4.12; 6.12; 7.5; same (?) LV 438.16; (cf. DPPN Nanda 8 ?); (5) n. of a teacher: Mvy 3501; (6) n. of a Śākya youth (same as 1 above?): LV 152.12, and perhaps Av i.148.9; (7) n. of a king, said to be grandfather of Aśoka: Divy 369.12; (8) n. of a son of a śreṣṭhin of Śrāvastī, called 'the lazy': Av i.15.10; (9) n. of a yakṣa: Māy 17; 235.19; (10) n. of a cowherd, converted by Buddha: MSV i.51.1 ff.

Nandaka (= Pali id., 1 or 2 in DPPN), n. of one (or more?) disciple(s) of the Buddha: Mvy 1042 = Tib. *dgah byed, making joyous*, whereas Nanda in 1041 is *dgah bo, joyous*, and **Nandika** in 1043 is *dgah yod, being joyous*; Av i.267.6 ff.; Karmav 161.5 (= *Sundara-nanda?* so Lévi).

Nandadatta, n. of a Bodhisattva: ŚsP 52.22.

Nandana, (1) n. of a Śākya, son of Śukrodana (cf. **Nanda** 1), who retired from the world: Mv iii.177.1; (2) n. of a yakṣa: Māy 236.26; (3) n. of a nāga-king: Māy 246.25, 29; (4) nt., n. of a mythical city: Divy 602.2; Av i.201.12.

Nandabalā, n. of the girl who fed the Bodhisattva after his fast, associated with **Nandā**, q.v.: Divy 392.9 (prose); in *Buddhacarita* xii.109 **Nandabalā** alone does this deed; here she is a cowherd girl. More often the girl is **Sujātā**, q.v.

Nandaśrī, n. of a Tathāgata: ŚsP 52.19.

Nandā, (1) n. of the daughter of a village chief who gave food to the Bodhisattva when he broke his fast