

Puṇyaparitrātar, see s.v. **Lokaparitrātar**.
Puṇyaparvatatejas, n. of a Bodhisattva: Gv 2.21.
Puṇyapradīpadhvaja, n. of a Tathāgata: Gv 422.1.
Puṇyapradīpasampatketuprabhā, n. of a goddess: Gv 296.14.
Puṇyaprabha, (1) n. of a monk, disciple of Śākya-muni: Gv 47.9; (2) n. of a lay-disciple: Gv 51.10.
Puṇyaprabhāsā(i)ri, n. of a Buddha: Gv 285.8.
puṇyaprasava, m. pl., *having increase or abundance of merit*, the 2d (but om. in Mv and Pali) of the classes of rūpāvacara gods in the 4th dhyānabhūmi; with or sc. **deva**, q.v.: LV 150.8; Mvy 3099; Dharmas 128; Divy 68.16; 138.23; 367.13; Mmk 43.22; Gv 249.11; Bbh 62.5; Av i.5.3 etc.
puṇya-maheśākhyā, see the latter.
Puṇyasaṃmi, n. of a previous incarnation of Śākya-muni: LV 170.19; RP 23.18; 37.5 ff. (his story at length).
Puṇyarāsi, n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.140.1.
Puṇyavanta(a), n. of a prince (the Bodhisattva), son of a king of Benares: Mv iii.33.15 ff.; the Puṇyavanta Jātaka ends 41.11.
Puṇyāśrīgarbha, n. of a Bodhisattva: Dbh 2.11.
Puṇyasama, n. of a former incarnation of Buddha: RP 23.6.
Puṇyasumeru, n. of a Buddha: Gv 258.18.
Puṇyasumerudgata, n. of a Bodhisattva: Gv 3.26.
Puṇyābha, (1) n. of a Buddha: Mmk 305.13; 426.7 (both times following Amīṭābha in lists); (2) n. of a god or class of gods: Mmk 19.10 (a nonce-form, invented here? cf. **śuddhābha**).
Puṇyālamkāra (v.l. °lamkrta), n. of a son of Māra (favorable to the Bodhisattva): LV 311.19.
Putkasa (the Pali Pukkusa), n. of a Malla official: MPS 28.24, 46 ff.
putrapautrikā, *line of descendants, family line*; °kayā, adv.: Av ii.19.13 (soma-nāmāni kriyante).
putramoṭīkāputra, *bastard* (as term of abuse): °trair ājivikair MSV ii.83.19 = Tib. ḥtsho ba pa (= ājivika) nal phrug (*bastard child*); yena na kaścīt °putro °lpāśruta utsahate bhikṣuṇīr avavadetum Divy 493.20–21. No doubt moṭīkā means *basket* or the like (cf. **moṭa-ka**, **muṭa**), and the lit. mg. is *child-basket child*, i. e. *foundling*. Cf. **vāta-putra**.
putrimant (= Pali puttī°), *having (one who has) sons*: Mv iii.417.15 (vs. = Pali Sn 33). See § 22.48.
Putrivaṭa, n. of a locality: Māy 94.
pudgala, m., often written **pumgala** (so regularly in LV, ŚsP, e. g. 4.1, and mss. of Mv, also Mmk 108.23; 112.19 etc.; RP 19.2; this writing also occurs in Skt., see BR, and Tedesco, JAOS 67.172 ff., who rightly observes that the word is essentially Buddh. and Jain, and offers an etym. which does not convince me; another reading found in Mv mss. is puṅgava, a Skt. word which may have influenced the form with nasal, pumgala; = Pali puggala; see also **apratī-pu°**, **niṣ-pu°**), = Skt. puruṣa, *person, man, creature, soul* (often in the latter sense = ātman, esp. in **niṣ-pu°**): SP 120.7; LV 103.14; 420.10; 423.13; 439.2; Mv i.4.2 (Senart always prints pudgala, contrary to most or all his mss. pumg°); 47.2, 8; 80.13; 119.14; 142.4; 163.18; Bbh 46.22; Śikṣ 236.15 (puruṣo vā pudgalo vā); Ud xiii.14; Mvy 4674; 7028; ŚsP 4.1 etc.; Mmk 108.23; 112.19 etc.; catvāra ime . . . pudgalā bodhisattvena na sevityāh RP 18.17 (wicked persons, listed in sequel; here text repeatedly pudgala but in 19.2 pumgala); pumgalādhyāśaya (Senart em. pudga°) Mv 1.85.10; 88.12; 14, acc. to Senart, Introd. xxviii note, (*inclinations*) *tournees vers la grande personnalité* (i. e. the Buddha), which seems to me doubtful; rather = Skt. ātma-, *with self-determined (-directed, -controlled?) dispositions*; catvāraḥ pudgalāḥ Mvy 2968–72 (as in Pali, Puggala-paññatti 51 f. same terms in Pali form), *tamas* (separate word) *tamaḥpa-*

rāyaṇaḥ, *tamo jyotiṣparā°*, *jyotiṣ tamaḥpara°*, *jyotiṣ jyotiṣparā°*, i. e. one who is in a low state of existence and does evil (tending to still lower states), ditto but does good, who is in a good state but does evil, ditto and does good; eight pudgala Mv i.291.16 = Pali Khp. 6.6, on which comm. 182.11 f. says, *te hi cattāro ca paṭipannā* (viz. the four just listed above) *cattāro ca phale ḥittā* (i. e. as reaping the fruits of their good or evil courses) *ti aṭṭha honti*.

punarbhavika, f. °kī, adj., = **paunar°**, q.v. (trṣṇāyāḥ) °kyā(h, gen. sg.) LV 417.10 (prose); (paridā-ghāh . . .) °kā(h, m. nom. pl.) Mv iii.338.3.

Punarvasu (= Pali Punabbasu), n. of one of the ṣaḍvārgika monks: Mvy 9473; also called **Punarvasuka**, MSV i.xviii.5 (later incarnate as a nāga); iii.15.21 ff. (see **Āśvaka 2**).

[**punaḥśramaṇa**, error for **purah°**, q.v.]

punā, for **punar**, *again*, or rather *but, yet*, prob. m.c. for MIndic puna: Gv 476.9 (vs: before ca). So also Pali Jāt. iii.437.26 *punā atthi* (vs, m.c.). The form occurs in Pkt., as *uṇā* or *puṇā-* (in comp.), where it seems not to be m.c. and is regarded by Pischel 342 end, 343 end, as abl. to the 'stem' (p)uṇa-; cf. under **puni**; or in the case of *puṇā-* perhaps due to lengthening in the seam of cpds., Pischel 70.

puni, in LV 151.8 (vs) seemingly m.c. for ***pune**, certainly represents **punar**, *but*; both edd. read so, no v.l. No ***pune** seems to be recorded, even in a MIndic equivalent (as ***puṇe**, ***uṇe**). Possibly it may be assumed as loc. to the 'stem' *puna-* (Pkt. *puṇa-*, *uṇa-*) recorded by Pischel (see under **punā**). Less likely, in my opinion, ***pune** as 'Māgadhism' for MIndic *puno*.

? **pubba** (m., = Pali id., for Skt. *pūya*, Geiger 46.1), *pus*: Mv i.28.9 (prose). So Senart; but several mss. cited as *pucca*, clearly intending **puvva**, which must underlie the Pali *pubba* and may well be the true reading here.

pura, (1) *city*, as masc. (Skt. nt.): LV 300.22 (vs) *pūrnām . . . purām* (acc. pl., for *pūrnān . . . purān*); (2) in cpds. with numerals, *tri-pura* etc., an element in the architecture of a viḥāra, acc. to Tib. (b)rtseg, *upper chamber*: MSV iii.133.9 ff., monks' viḥāras have five, nuns' three; a **gandhakuṭī**, and a **bālāgrapūtīkā**, of monks have seven each, of nuns five.

Puramjaya, n. of a yakṣa: Māy 56.

Puramdara, n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.137.6 (v.l. °dhara).

puram, adv. = Skt. *purā*, *before* (in time), *formerly* (or to be analyzed *purā-m* plus vowel?): Mv i.133.4 (vs) *yathā puram* (iti, quoting the vs), *as before*. In AMg. *puram* is used for Skt. *puras*, but I find no record of this use.

pura(ya)ti (for Skt. *pūr°*), *fills*: *pureya* Suv 37.13 (vs, only two mss. *pūr°*; may be m.c., in the first syllable of a pāda; the other pādas in this vs have short initial syllables; but surrounding vss show longs in the same place). Dialectic forms with *pur-* for *pūr-(aya-)* are recorded for Ap. in Sheth s.v. *pur* = *pūr* (*puraha*), and in modern vernaculars, Turner, Nep. Dict., s.vv. *purnu*, *purānu*.

purahśramaṇa (= Pali *puresamaṇa*), *leading monk, one who walks before another monk*; opp. **paścācchramaṇa**, q.v.: Divy 494.7 f. (ed. with mss. *punaḥ°*, clearly error).

purasta, adv. (= Skt. *purastāt*, m.c.; cf. Pali *purattham*), *in front*: *kāmaṃ prabhāṣanti purasta* (so divide) *nāyake Sukh 50.11* (vs), *they declare their wish to the Ladder before (him)*. Cf. next.

purastataḥ, adv. (from Skt. *purastāt*, cf. prec., or Pali *purattham*, plus -*tah* = Pali *puratthato*, misdefined in PTSD), *to the east, on the eastern side*: *Pāṇḍavasmim purastataḥ* Mv ii.198.17 (vs) = Pali Sn 416 *Pāṇḍavassa puratthato*. Render Mv on (Mt.) *Pāṇḍava, on its eastern part*. Confirmed by Jāt. i.66.14 *puratthābhimukho*.

purastīma, adj., with case-forms used as adv. and