

variant for the other; I have no doubt that °paka should always be read; in Vikramac. MR 29.35 all mss. °paka; in BHS °yaka recorded only Divy 83.19; cf. Pali vanibhaka, AMg. vanimaga, °maya, supporting °paka, *beggar, mendicant*: sometimes *mendicant monk*, e.g. Asthisena vanipaka Mv iii.419.4; once used in reference to a snake-charmer, in a way which I do not understand (it suggests *snake-charmer* as another mg. of the word, perhaps because they are a sort of wandering beggars?), hastatvam āgacche (subject, a nāga, captured by a snake-charmer) vanipakasya Mv ii.182.4, 9; usually the last of a quartette, śramaṇa, brāhmaṇa, kṛpāna, vanip° (as recipients of alms), often in a cpd., LV 430.19; Mv ii.100.4; iii.41.17; 43.8; 44.19; Jm 15.4; Av i.198.11; same with omission of kṛpāna, Mv i.188.14 (here Senart vaniyakam, but all mss. °pakam); iii.254.18; without śramaṇa, brāhmaṇa, but with kṛpāna (and usually other near-synonyms) Divy 83.19 (vanīy°); 319.4; Jm 105.14; alone, Divy 414.18 (v.l. °pagah); Jm 7.10.

Vatkula, see **Bakkula**.

? **vattī-bhavatī**, see **varttī**.

[**Vattula**, see **Vartula**.]

vattu-śīras (Mironov vandu°, v.l. in both calu°, perh. for Skt. caru, *kettle, pot*; preceded by **ghaṭā-śīras**, q.v., for which Mironov has vattu-ś° without v.l.), *big-head(ed)*, acc to Tib. klad (glad) po che, also Chin. and Jap.: Mvy 8808. If we could accept the v.l. calu, and assume it = Skt. caru, the word would be comprehensible.

Vatsa (cf. **Vaṃśa** 2): (1) a pupil of the ascetic Kāśyapa, thus fellow-pupil of Śarabhaṅga: Mv iii.363.3 ff. In the Pali story (see DPPN), Kisavaccha, or Vaccha Kisa, is a pupil of Sarabhaṅga, and his adventure with King Daṇḍaki is somewhat differently told. In Mv iii.364.16 called Vatsa-gotro, cf. Pali Vacchagotta, and in 17 described as vātehi ābādhehi kṛṣo (cf. the Pali Kisa-vaccha?). (2) n. of a nāga king: Māy 247.16.

Vatsaka, n. of a mleccha king: Mmk 621.26 (vs).

vatsara, adj. (= Skt. vatsala), *affectionate*: mss. at Mv i.155.2; Senart em. °la.

vatsa-hāra, m. (prob. false Skt. for MIndic, incl. AMg., vaccha = Skt. vakṣas, plus Skt. hāra; cf. Skt. vakṣo-maṇi), *a string of gems worn on the chest*, in lists of ornaments: Sukh 41.16, °hārā(h); 54.10.

vadatha (m.? § 22.44), *speaking, speech*: Mv i.184.3 (vs) vadatha-kovidāḥ, *skilled in speech* (of Buddha).

[**Vadanasaṭyaṇḍatāra**, mss., as n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.139.10; see **Samikṣitavadana**.]

Vadālī, n. of a goddess: Sādh 276.18 etc.

? **vadi, vade**, assumed by Senart to be interj. of grief, cf. Skt. vata: aho vadi (v.l. vade ti) aho vadīti Mv i.341.9 (and, by Senart's em., 341.8, 11); aho vade aho vade ti 342.4. Text doubtful; see Senart's note.

vaddhaka, see s.v. **vardha**.

vaddha-paṭikā (MIndic for Skt. vadhra, or vardhra, plus paṭikā, *strip* (of cloth); Senart em. °paṭṭikā, which in 260.12 is unmetr.), *strip of leather, leather strap*: kāyaṃ ṭikṣṇena śastreṇa °paṭikāyaṃ (instr.; § 9.51) pāṭayensuḥ Mv iii.258.16 (prose); similarly 260.12 (vs).

vaddhāpayati; see **vardhayati**.

vadya (nt.? = Pali vajja, which is usually derived from Skt. varjya, tho this is not used as a noun in this sense; if so, vadya would be a false Sktization of vajja, as in next), *fault, sin*: (read) aṇumātreṣu vadyeṣu bhayadarśāvī Mv iii.52.1 = Pali aṇumattesu vajjesu bhayadasāvī (see CPD s.v. aṇumatta), *seeing danger in* (even) *very small faults*; a common phrase in Pali; since Pali vajja is common in other locutions, there seems no doubt that we must read vadyeṣu; mss. corrupt, °mātreṣevadyeṣu or °mātreṣvabandheṣu; Senart em. °mātreṣv āvadyeṣu (intending Skt. avadyeṣu? this would seem plausible but for the close Pali parallel).

vadyate (false Skt. for MIndic [Pali] vajjati, cf. prec.), *is rejected, excluded*: sā me va santike api ca vadyase Mv ii.58.8 (here mss. vādyase); 59.10, *it is you, being such as this, who are in my presence, and you are rejected* (by me). Otherwise Senart (*I tell you to your face*).

Vadrākara, n. of a mountain: Māy 253.33.

vadhaka, *intending to kill* (§ 22.3): dhruvaṃ khu mahyaṃ °kā upasthitāḥ SP 113.8 (vs); vadhake °pi Jm 163.21 (prose), *even towards one who intended to kill* (him).

vadhati (= Pali id.; no pres. in Skt.), *kills*: see § 28.14. Cf. **vahati**.

vadhukā (= Pali id., Skt. vadhū; see also vadhūkā), *young woman, young matron*: na ca dārikāṃ vā kanyāṃ vā vadhukāṃ vā... SP 277.3 (prose); kuleṣu cāpi °kāṃ (WT with v.l. °kāḥ) kumāryaś ca vivarjayet 279.12 (vs); *bride*, mī (= me)... vadhukāṃ vṛṇiṣva LV 139.16 (vs); *daughter-in-law*, °kāye Sudarśanāye (in reference to **Alindā**, her mother-in-law) Mv ii.445.12; 446.19 (both prose); śreṣṭhi-°kā Av i.255.9 (prose).

Vadhu-yakṣī (text corruptly Madhu°; in vs) Mmk 567.12, or **Vadhu** (also **Vadhū**)-**yakṣiṇī** 569.25 (prose; both forms), n. of a yakṣiṇī.

vadhūkā (= **vadhukā**, q.v.), *young woman*, esp. *young wife, young matron*: sarvā etā °ūkā navā dahrās... LV 100.12 (volunteer nurses for the infant Bodhisattva); nava-vadhūkā LV 157.12, *a young wife; a young matron or woman*, Divy 632.1; 651.15; *daughter-in-law* (as in Mv ii.445.12 **vadhukā**) Mv ii.446.20 (mss.). All prose.

vadhū-kumārī, *a young newly-married bride*: MSV i.118.17; 121.12.

Vadhū-yakṣiṇī, see **Vadhu°**.

vadhya-ghāṭa(ka), -**ghāṭa(ka)**, m. (written ba° in Mvy, Divy; = Pali vajjha-ghāṭaka; on t for t see § 2.41), *executioner of criminals*: °taka Mv ii.168.10, and v.l. 169.9; °ta, v.l. for °ta 170.9; °taka (seems to be the most usual form) Mvy 3836 (ba°); Divy 421.1, 9 (ba°); Mv ii.169.9; °ta, Divy 421.4 (ba°); Mv ii.169.6; 170.8, 9.

vadhyapāna, *a drink given to a criminal before execution* to stupefy him: Kalpanāmaṇḍitikā, Lüders, Kl. Skt. Texte 2, 45.

(**vadhra**, in Skt. as m., Mbh.Cr.ed. i.26.19a for Calc. vadhri as cited in BR; also as nt., BR; vadhri, f., in Skt. only Lex.; Skt. also vardhra, Lex. °ri, and Pali vaddha; see **vaddha-paṭikā**; *strap, thong*: badhreṣu Mv i.13.8; cīraka-vadhrāṇi 19.9, refers to *strips* of flesh; so also **vadhri**, acc. pl., with Senart, the mss. being corrupt, 19.7, 8.)

vadhrayati (denom. to Skt. vadhri), *castrates*: puruṣaṃś ca °yanti Mv i.96.8.

vadhri, see **vadhra**.

vana, (1) (m. or nt.; once apparently in Skt. Kenop. 31; seems pretty clear in Pali vana, tho interpretations of some passages vary; CPD recognizes avana, *free from lust*; cf. **vanatā**, **vanatha**, **avanatā**, **nirvaṇa**). *desire*: Ud xviii.3 and 4 = Pali Dhp. 283-4, vanam (punningly *desire* and *grove*; so Pali) chindatha mā vṛkṣaṃ vanato jāyate bhayaṃ, chit(t)vā vanam samūlam ca (Pali vanam ca vanatham ca) nirvaṇā bhavatha bhikṣavaḥ; yāvad vanatā (Pali vanatho) na chidyate (later ms. na chidyate yāvatā vanam), etc. [In Gv 105.25 -vanasya, gen., is a false reading; see under **avana**.] (2) n. of a yakṣa: MSV i.17.7.

vanatā (see **vana**), *desire*: in Ud xviii.4 (cited s.v. **vana**) equivalent to Pali vanatho, see **vanatha**. Cf. also **avanatā**.

vanatha (= Pali id., m.; § 22.44; replaced once by **vanatā**, q.v.), *desire*, in prahina-vanatho, *having got rid of desire*: Mv i.204.3 (here by Senart's em.) = ii.7.18.

vanada, nt. (Skt. Lex. id.), *cloud*: (tad yathāpi) nāma śāradam vanadam paṇḍu pariśuddham... Sukh 3.2.

Vanavāsīn, m., n. of a region (janapada; in the south): Gv 76.20; 77.22.