

Vāruṇī, n. of a rākṣasi: Māy 243.13.

vārṇa-vāsin, see pārṇa-vāsin.

[vārttibhavati, Senart's em. for vartti°, q.v.]

[vārdala, see vardala, °likā.]

vārṣika (Pali vassika, nt., as well as °kā) = next (2); sometimes may have a for ā m.c., as in LV 214.19 (vs, vārṣika-campakāms tathā); 221.17 (vs), read with Foucaux's ms. B (Notes 150) so tam vārṣika-varṇa (or varṣ°? Lefm. mss. begin va-) kāñcana-khuram; but also in prose, -vārṣika-mallikā- Mv ii.109.7; at end of cpd. containing list of flowers, -sumanā-gandha-vārṣikāni Kv 8.5-6 (prose), ... fragrant jasmīnes; v.l. °vārṣika- also in Mv ii.116.10, see next (2). See also s.v. sāmāyika.

vārṣikā (1) Mv i.19.11, taken by Senart as subst., garment for the rainy season; he reads (eraka)vārṣikā vā kārāpitā cīrakavārṣikā kārāpitā vā; but see eraka; it seems more likely that eraka and cīraka (perhaps read °kā in both) are separate words, substantives, and vārṣikā adj., grass-coverlets and bark- (or cloth-)strip-garments for the rainy season; (2) (= Pali vassikā; cf. prec., also varṣaka, °kī, varṣikā, and next), a kind of jasmine: Mv i.249.13 (prose, in cpd., list of flowers); ii.116.10 (text °kām, v.l. °ka-).

vārṣikī (Skt. Lex. id.; cf. under prec. (2), and see mahā-vārṣikī), a kind of jasmine: Mvy 6153, transliterated in Tib. var śi ki; in LV 27.7 (prose), cf. Weller's note, read as cpd. vārṣikī-suviśuddha-darśanā (it is not certain that sumanā, before vār°, is part of the cpd. as Weller believes).

vālaka, (1) nt. (= Skt. Lex. id.) finger-ring, perh. to be read Mvy 6027 for valaka 2, q.v.; (2) m. or nt., lock, bolt, or bar? see ṣaḍvālaka (read °vāraka?).

vāla-vedhin, in Pali hair-splitter, an archer (and fig. arguer) who hits a very fine mark; implied in LV 181.7 (prose), where I would read vālākṣaṇadharmavedhi (ed. with no v.l. kālā°); see akṣaṇa-vedhin.

vāla-vyañjana (nt., = Skt. °vyajana, Pali °vijāni, AMg. °viyaṇa, °viyaṇi; recorded as 'error' for °vyajana, BR, from a Skt. Lex. and from SP, but the SP passage, KN 103.3, has °vyajana without v.l. in both edd.), yak-tail fan, chourie: Mv i.259.15; 260.4, 9, 14; 261.1, 6 (all prose, ifc. Bhvr.); written bāla-vyañjanam (acc.) Divy 147.13. ? vāla-śollaka, see śollaka.

vālākṣaṇa-(etc.), see s.v. vālavedhin.

Vālāha = Valāha, q.v.: °ha-kulena, of the family or breed to which this wonder-horse belonged (so Pali Valāhaka), Mv iii.85.11; sg. of the horse himself (so also Pali Jāt. ii.130.9; not in DPPN in this form), Mv iii.89.20 = Ud xxi.15; Mv iii.90.3; Kv 55.13 (here Deva-vālāha, as if the cpd. were the horse's name); 56.16; 58.5, 11; Vālāhāsvarāja- Gv 520.19.

Vālāhaka = prec., the horse Valāha: Kv 58.4; 59.9.

Vāli (supported by Tib.; most mss. Vāri), n. of a gandharva: Suv 162.2.

1 vālikā, once written bāl° (Skt. Lex. and Pali id.; = Skt., also Pali and BHS, vālukā), sand: mss. often vary between °ikā and °ukā, e. g. SP 253.3 (text with Kashgar rec. °ikā, Nep. mss. °ukā); yatha gaṅga-vālikāḥ SP 10.9; 96.9; yathā gaṅgāya vālikāḥ 255.4; 303.10 (these all vss); gaṅgā yathā vālikāḥ LV 283.20 (vs); 284.1 (vs); 360.19 (vs); tvatsamñibhair vālika-gaṅga-tulyaiḥ 310.14 (vs), by such as you, like the Ganges as to sand (= very numerous); the sands of the Ganges are proverbially used for vast numbers, very often, e. g. LV 311.8; 314.17; 376.5; Sukh 8.11; Śikṣ 16.3 (prose; in next line, same cpd. with vālukā); sattrimśad-gaṅgānadi-vālikā-samānām Gv 125.1 (prose); other phrases, vālikā-nagara, q.v.; suvarṇa-vālikā-samstrto Mv i.217.8, or °kā-samstrto Gv 403.12; mahān vālikā-rāsir abhūd Gv 134.19; (the sun scorches above, and) heṣṭā tapati vālikā Mv iii.185.18; taptā vālika yā śarīri nipati LV 282.3 (vs); taptām ayovālikām pravara-

śantaḥ 307.1 (prose); vālikā-varṣa-(= Pali °vassa, a rain of sand, as a plague)-Suvarṇi-(see Suvarṇin)-bhayāny apanayanti Gv 119.15; in all the above text vālikā, usually with no v.l.; in Divy 165.14 mss. bālikā, ed. em. bālukā; in Vaj., Pargiter ap. Hoernle MR 189.11 f. thrice vālikāḥ for Müller's ed. 39.4 f. vālukāḥ, but in 189.13, 14 vālukāḥ as in Müller.

2 Vālikā (text Bāl°), n. of a Licchavi woman; and Vālikāchavi (text Bāl°, with 1 ms. Bālika-, v.l. Pārika-lechavi, which suggests that the second member was a form of the tribal name!), n. of a place donated by her to the Buddha and the order (identified by Senart with Pali Vālikārāma, v.l. Vālukā°; Pali seems to know no Vālikā; the v.l. suggests the word for sand); Mv i.300.17, printed, bālikāye bhagavataḥ saśrāvakasamghasya bhak-tam kṛtvā Bālikāchavi niryātītā. Does the name of the place mean Vālikā's radiance, or having a covering of sand (the woman's name being secondarily based upon the place name)?

vālikā-nagara (cf. AMg. vāluā-ppabhā, °ppahā, JM. vāluā-puḍhavi, n. of a particular hell), sand-city; possibly, like the Pkt. words, n. of an infernal locality; but possibly rather a mirage-city, seen in the sands of a desert: dhig bhavām sarada-abhra-samñibhā, vālikānagara-rūpa-samñibhā Mv i.74.(8-9), fie on the states of existence which resemble an autumn cloud or a 'sand-city'. A third possibility might be a city built of or on sand, hence not substantial.

Vālikhīla, n. of a maharṣi: Māy 257.4. Cf. Skt. Vā-lakhīlya, acc. to BR often 'miswritten' Vāli°.

Vāluḥṣa, m. (°kṣo, n. sg.), n. of a city where Trapuṣa and Bhallika built a stūpa for the Buddha's nail-relic: Mv iii.310.14 (sentence found in only 1 ms.).

vālkala, adj. (from Skt. valkala), made of bast: Mmk 131.22 (paṭa; see s.v. ātasya).

Vālikali (= Pali Vakkali), n. of a monk: Samy. Āg. 13v.3 (corresp. to Pali SN iii.119.11).

Vāsiṣṭha, for Vās°, q.v.

[vāśicandanakalpa, see vāsi°, the only spelling recorded in BHS mss.]

[vāśyate, cries, see vasyati.]

Vāṣpa (written Bā° in SP, Av; = Pali Vappa), n. of one of the five bhadravargīya monks: Mvy 1052; Mv iii.329.1; 337.6; 339.1; SP 1.10; LV 1.7; Divy 182.21; 268.6; Av ii.134.12; Sukh 2.3.

vāṣpāyate, see bāṣpāyati.

vāsa, nt. (this gender questioned for Skt., BR s.v. with App. 7.1803), dwelling: asmāku vāsam (n. sg.) gagane dhruvaṃ mune LV 367.12 (vs, no v.l.).

vāsana, nt., much more commonly °nā (= Pali °nā, no °na recorded; °nā, but not °na, is used in a closely similar way in Skt.), impression, result of past deeds and experience on the personality; Lévi, Sūtrāl. xx-xxi.54 imprégnation, les appétits en tant que résultant d'actes antérieurs; commonly (PTSD, LaV-P. on AbhidhK. iv.249, Suzuki, Gloss.) derived from Skt. vāsayati, perfumes; Suzuki, l. c., perfuming impression, memory, habit-energy; LaV-P. op. cit. vii.72, 77 etc., traces; the nt. °nam occurs in AbhidhK. LaV-P. iv.249 and Index, also Lañk 265.17 (vs) vāsana; regularly in bad sense, as something to be got rid of, Sūtrāl. l. c., above; rāgadoṣakaluṣā sāvasanā (for sa°, m.c.) uddhṛtā LV 291.1 (vs), passion, hatred, and impurity, with the (evil) impressions (of the past; so Tib., bag chags bcas), are destroyed; sarvā rāga-kileśa bandhanalatā sāvasanā (as in prec.; so mss., here Lefm. em. so vā°!) chetsyati LV 294.6 (vs), he will cut off all the creepers of bondage... together with the impressions (Tib. as above); °nā Mvy 6594 = Tib. bag chags (so regularly), habit, inclination, propensity (Das), Jā. passion instead of habit; stated to be usually bad tho sometimes good; LV 428.2 (prose); 433.19 (prose); Gv 496.13 (prose); Lañk 37.19; 38.2 ff.; vāsana-vāsita, per-