

kaṃ ceti, implying a double gate, both parts open); in iii.137.12 tad eva te °ram bhavanam, *that very same śī° is your home*. I cannot explain śīvika; but for Tib., I should suspect relation to Pali śivikā-gabbha, Vin. ii.152.18, acc. to comm. = caturassa-g°, *rectangular*; but this is equally obscure. Could śīvika, as if *auspicious*, be a euphemism for the unlucky south?

**śīśava**, adj. (once in Skt., BR; not recorded in MIndic), = śīśu, *youthful*: (kanyāḥ) ārvavāḥ śīśavā madhurā(h) ... RP 41.17.

**Śīsumāragiri**, see **Sūsu°**.

? **śīṣita**, quasi-ppp. to śīṣyate, or denom. ppp. to śīṣya, *instructed*: tatraśa śīṣita (so divide; all mss. but one with Calc. śīkṣita; meter indecisive) santo lipiśālām upāgataḥ LV 126.18 (vs).

**śīṣyana** or °nā (see next; = śīkṣana or °nā), *instruction*: lipiśālām āgatu suśīkṣitu °nārtham (so all mss.) LV 124.20 (vs).

**śīṣyate**, could be considered normal Skt. pass. to śās-, *is instructed, learns* (with acc.): (dāraśahasrāṇi ...) lipim °ante sma LV 127.4 (prose; all mss.; Calc. śīkṣante). The prec. and foll. items show that, acc. to persistent tradition, LV (and esp. in this vicinity) uses forms in śīṣy- for Skt. and usual BHS śīkṣ-; those which Weller notices he regards as mere corruptions for śīkṣ- (41, line 1); but it is not impossible that the word śīṣya is concerned in some or all of them, even in this, which could be a denom. In śīṣyā(-pada), for śīkṣā-, the influence of śīṣya could only have been exerted in secondary blending. These substitutions may also have phonetic aspects (§ for kh for ks, § 2.26).

**śīṣyayati**, °te (either caus. to śīṣyate, q.v., or denom. to śīṣya), *instructs* (= Skt. and BHS śīkṣayati): °yīṣye katham hy enaṃ LV 126.20 (vs; all mss.); śīkṣitam °yīṣyāmi sarvalokaparāyaṇam 127.2 (but here only ms. A reads so; other mss. with Calc. śīkṣay°).

**śīṣyā** (see s.v. **śīṣyate**) = **śīkṣā**: (1) *phonetics*: vyākaraṇe nirukte śīṣyāyām (all mss.; Weller 41 line 1 would read śīkṣ°) LV 156.19 (prose); (2) **śīṣyāpada** = **śīkṣāpada**: pañca-°pada-samādatā, *devoted to the five commandments*, said of Māyā, LV 71.14 (prose; all mss.; not noted by Weller).

**śīṣyāpayati**, = **śīkṣāpayati** (see s.v. **śīṣyate**, to which this may be caus.), *teaches* (with acc. of thing taught): (āsām ...) lipinām katamām tvam °yīṣyasi LV 126.12 (prose; all mss.; Weller 41 line 1 assumes śīkṣ°).

**śīṣta**-(vikīram, adv.), Prāt 534.1; Finot's note says 'Corr. śīṣta-', but surely text intends a Sktized form of Pali sīttha = Skt. śikṣta, *lump of rice*; see **vikīra**, and s.v. **prthakkārakam**.

**śīta**, nt. (= Pali sīta), *sail*: (śīghram) āropyantām (mss. °pyatām) śītāni Jm 94.8; pravīṭata-pāṇḍura-śīta-cārupakṣā (... sā naur) 10 (vs).

**śītaka**, adj. (AV °ikā, f.; = Pali sītaka; Skt. śīta), *cold*: °ko vāto upavāyati Mv i.25.1 (prose).

**Śītaprabha**, n. of a future Pratyekabuddha: Av i.147.14.

**śītara** = °la, adj., *cool*, implied in °rī-karoti, *cools*: (sarvadāham śamayati) sarvaṃ cāśrayam °roti Gv 501.6.

**śītālaka** (AMg. śīyalaga; = Skt. śītala), (1) adj., *cool*: °ko vāto upavāyati Mv i.24.11 (prose); (2) (nt.) *coolness*: muhūrtam °ke gamiṣyasi Mv iii.187.1 (prose).

**Śītavati**, n. of a **rakṣā** (q.v.): Dharmas 5 (no v.l.). See **Mahāsītavati**, which is the form always printed in Sādh; but some of its mss. several times are reported as reading °śīta°.

**Śītavana**, nt. (= Pali Sīta°), n. of a cemetery at Rājagṛha; in BHS always referred to as (mahā)śmaśāna: °naṃ śmaśānam abhinirharati Divy 264.16; °naṃ mahā-śmaśānam 268.8, and ff.; Av ii.134.5 (°naṃ śmaśānam nītvā), 10; 135.1; 182.7; MSV ii.42.20 f.; iii.139.11.

**Śīta**, n. of a devakumārīkā in the West: LV 390.6 (Mv iii.308.9 corrupt, see **Suklā**).

**śīti**, aphetic form for aśīti, *eighty*; at beginning of line, and proved correct by meter, tho some mss. write 'śīti (preceding line ends in -o): śīti caturottarā (mss., Senart °uttarā) tava vibhū (mss. add vā) viharān ahaṃ demi Mv i.112.14 (vs).

**śīti-bhāva**, -bhūta, see **śīti°**.

**śītibhavati** (= Pali sīti°, always short i acc. to PTSD; Skt. has this and derivs. only in literal sense, except once in Jain Skt., pw), lit. *cools off*, but fig. *becomes calm or extinguished* (religiously): śamanti °vanti astam-gacchanti Pischel SBBA 1904 p. 815 fol. 165a; °vati Mvy 2541 (follows vimucyate, among pariśuddha-paryāyāḥ). See next two.

**śītibhāva**, also **śīti°**, m. (= Pali sīti°; see under prec.), *the becoming 'cool'* in a religious sense, i. e. *calm, extinguished, emancipated*: ajarāmarasītibhāva (all mss. °ti°) ity ucyate (Buddha) LV 425.13 (prose); but anta-parama-śītibhāvopānayanatayā tirthabhūta bhavanti Gv 388.1 (prose), *they become like means of salvation because they lead to final supreme 'coolness'* (extinction, nirvāṇa); in LV 392.12 (prose) śītibhāvo is Lefm.'s em., mss. either śītibhāvo or śīto (om. bhāvo; the word is an ep. of dharma); in verses of LV, where meter determines the quantity, nirvāṇamārgam upayāsyati śītibhāvām (! Calc. °vam; v.l. in Lefm. only °vi) 48.15; yada lapsyate hy aṃṣṭu (read with best mss. °ta-) sparśana śītibhāvam 303.10; samsthitu śītibhāvāḥ (v.l. śī°) 125.3.

**śītibhūta**, or **śīti°** (= Pali sīti°; see prec. two), *'cooled', calmed, emancipated*; only noted as ep. of Buddha: śīti° (so read with Index and Mironov) Mvy 56; also LV 405.21 (vs), v.l. śīti°, same vs with śītirbhūto in oldest ms. Ud xxi.4 (read prob. śīti-bh°), and in Pali with sīti-bh° Vin. i.8.24; in this vs meter indifferent as to i or ī; so also in the vs Mv iii.401.14 where Senart śītibhūto, mss. °bhūta, v.l. śīti°.

**Śītodaka**, n. of a hell: Kv 18.14; doubtless read so for text Śītodaka, Kv 50.3.

**śīrṣaka**, (1) nt., *top of a column*: °kam Mvy 5576 = Tib. bre phul; (2) m., *helmet*: °kaḥ (so read with Mironov for text °kāḥ) Mvy 6076 = Tib. rmog, *helmet* (alternatively, htshem bu, = ? should mean something *sewn*, perhaps a knitted head-cover); listed among arms and armor; (3) n. of a nāga king: Mvy 3283, but v.l. and Mironov **Cicchaka**.

**śīrṣa-kaṭāhaka**, see **kaṭāhaka**.

**śīrṣan**, nt. (= Pali sīsa), *panicle of rice, ear of grain* (= **vallārī** 2): śālī-śīrṣāṇi MSV ii.62.5-6.

**[śīrṣavana]**, prob., with pw, corruption for śīrṣavana: (śakyate mayā) śīrṣavanasyaikaika- (or °kaikāni) pattrāṇi gaṇayitum Kv 20.6; 72.13; 92.4.]

**śīrṣas** (nt., blend of śīrṣan and śīras), *head*: implied by śīropakarsikā (see **apakarsikā**), in kāścic chīrso°kayā ... rudanti sma LV 227.9 (prose), *some wept with lowering of the head*.

**Śīlabhadra**, n. of a teacher: Mvy 3506.

**Śīlavalka**, Divy 632.22, or °**valkala**, 24, pl., n. of a brahmanical school (of the Chandogas).

**Śīlavīśuddhanetra**, n. of a devaputra, one of the 16 guardians of the bodhimaṇḍa: LV 277.15.

**śīlavrata**, nt.; °**ta-parāmarśa**, m. (= Pali sila-bbata-parāmāsa), *(attachment to) practices and observances* (other than those approved by Buddhists), or *attachment to good works* (alone, as means of salvation); one of the five dṛṣṭi is this °parāmarśa: Dharmas 68, Mvy 1959; paraphrased ahetv-amārga-taddṛṣṭi AbhidhK. LaV-P. v.15, and explained 18 (see also Childers s.v.); in Mv i.292.3 (vs) śīlavrata alone = °ta-parāmarśa: (satkā-yadṛṣṭi-vickitsitam, mss. °tā, ca) śīlavratam (mss. śīlam vratam) cāpi yad asti kiṃcit (*are got rid of*); these three,