

satkāyadr̥ṣṭir vicikitsā śīlavrataparāmarśaś ca Lañk 117.15, constitute the three first *saṃyojanāni*, q.v.; śīla° is explained in Lañk 119.2 ff. Elsewhere śīlavrata may be used in the ordinary good sense, as in Skt. and Pali.

Śīlakhya, Mmk 625.12, or **Śīlahva**, 624.9; 625.19, n. of a king.

Śivālī (Pali Sivallī, Jāt. i.40.9), n. of one of the two leading female disciples of Maṅgala Buddha: Mv i.248.19 (prose); 252.8 (vs); mss. each time final -o for -ī; it could stand for -ā, which is a variant of the Pali name.

śu, onomat. (cf. Pali su), a sound made in eating: na śu-kārakam piṇḍapātam paribhokṣyāmaḥ Prāt 533.7; corresp. to **śuścu-**, and to Pali surusuru-kārakam Vin. iv.197, last line.

Suka, (1) n. of a brahmanical sage: Divy 632.14; Suka-paṇḍita, 651.8; (2) n. of a (brahman) youth (māṇava, which Lévi seems to take as part of his name), son of **Taudeya**: Karmav 21.15 etc.; in Pali known as Subha; see DPPN and Lévi's note, loc. cit.

Śukamukha, n. of a yakṣa: Māy 90.

śukra-visarga, m., Prāt 479.5, or **°visr̥ṣṭi**, f. (Pali sukka-visaṭṭhi), Mvy 836.9, *emission of semen*, a saṃghāvaśeṣa sin.

Śukrā, see **Śuklā**.

[**Śukrodana**, false em. at Mv iii.177.1, see **Śuklodana**.]

Śukla, pl., n. of a brahmanical school (of the Bahvr̥cas): Divy 632.18.

Śuklaka, n. of two nāga kings: Māy 248.1.

śuklapakṣa (m.; = Pali sukkapakkha, Therīg. 358; comm. 244.4 sattānaṃ anavajjakotthāsa-, so read for text 'koṭṭhāsaya-, the blameless part of creatures), the 'white' or virtuous party or group, the righteous: 'kṣeṇāntike nirvāṇasyety ucyate Divy 38.4, preceded by pūrvavad yāvad, indicating abbreviation, cf. line 1 above, but a nom., śuklapakṣo, seems required; Burnouf, Introd. 252 n. 1, cites 'pakṣe (which he interprets wrongly); it is said that the virtuous group is near to nirvāṇa; contrasting with kṣṇapakṣa (= Pali kaṇha-pakkha, headed by Māra), the 'black' or evil party: kṣṇapakṣa-parivarjana-śuklapakṣa-kuśalopacaya- LV 431.14; 'kṣe, in the alternative case of good (procedure), MSV iii.114.8. Cf. next.

śuklapākṣika, adj. (to prec. plus -ika), belonging to the virtuous party: 'kā māraputrā(h) LV 360.10 (prose), i. e. those favorable to the Bodhisattva.

śuklavidaśanā-bhūmi (ŚsP 1473.11 śuklavipaśyanā°), n. of the first of 7 śrāvaka **bhūmi** (see this, 4): Mvy 1141; ŚsP 1473.11; 1520.20; 1562.21.

Śuklā, (1) n. of a daughter of **Rohiṇa**: Av ii.15.12 ff.; (2) n. of a goddess or yakṣiṇī (= Pali Sukkā, DN ii.260.22): Māhāsamāj, Waldschmidt, Kl. Skt. Texte 4, 187.1; (3) ? n. of a devakumārīkā in the western quarter: Mv iii.308.9; Senart Śukrā; mss. corrupt, śukla or śukra; seems to correspond to **Śitā**, q.v.

Śuklodana (Pali Sukko°), n. of a brother of Śuddhodana: Mv i.352.13; 355.19; iii.176.14 (father of Ānanda, Upadhāna, and Devadatta); Mvy 3600. In Mv iii.177.1, acc. to mss., another Śuklodana, also brother of Śuddhodana, is named (just after iii.176.14 above), as the father of Nandana and Nandika (v.l. Nandaka); Senart em. to Śukrodana, referring to Kern, Der Buddhismus 310, who alleges among Śuddhodana's brothers, besides Śuklodana, also 'Śukrodana or Śuklodana'. The source of Kern's statement is not clear to me; it would have to be a northern (Skt. or BHS) text; both forms would be Sukkodana in MIndic. In any case I think that Mv iii.177.1 has carelessly substituted a repetition of Suklo° for Dhautodana of i.352.13 and 355.20 (or Dronodana of Mvy 3601), the correct name of the fourth of the brothers, otherwise missing in this passage.

śuṅgībhūta, adj.-ppp. (to Skt. śuṅgā, rarely śuṅga, or a deriv. *śuṅgin, not recorded in this sense, plus bhavati),

become provided with a calyx, i. e. budded, in bud: sarva-puṣpāṇi śuṅgībhūtāni (text su°) na puṣpanti sma LV 76.10; (yathā ... kovidārasya) °tasya veditavyam, bahūnām puṣpaśatasahasrāṇām āyadvāraṃ bhaviṣyatīti Gv 501.17.

śucika, adj. (= AMg. suiga; Skt. śuci), clean: saṃkāradhānam śucikam (m.c.?) karoti SP 114.4 (vs).

Śucigātra, n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.137.9.

Śucinetraratisaṃbhava, n. of a gandharva: Mvy 3383.

? **Śucipraroja** (? so all mss., Senart em. °roha, perhaps rightly), n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.141.1.

śuṇṭhika (to Skt. śuṇṭhi, -ī), v.l. śuṇṭhipācaka, dealer in or cooker of dried ginger: °kāḥ (in list of tradesmen) Mv iii.113.10. See also s.v. **suṇḍika**.

śuṇḍā-peya, see **śaṇḍā°**.

śuṇḍika, su°, or **śuṇṭhika** (= Pali sonḍi-, in °pañcamāni aṅgāni Miln. 371.17; SN iv.177, last line), the neck of a tortoise: śuṇṭhika-(mss.; Senart em. śuṇḍikā-)-pañcamāni (mss. add ca) aṅgāni prasāretvā Mv ii.244.16 = Jm (App.) 241.2 (prose), of a tortoise; in a figure, of something wrinkled and rough, suṇḍika-kiliṇja-saḍṣa-jihvām LV 305.12 (prose), having a tongue (rough) as a turtle's neck or a mat; Tib. ḥbar ḥbur can, which seems to mean having unevennesses.

Śuddha (cf. Skt. Śuddhāḥ, a class of gods, Mbh 13.1372; perhaps a Buddhistic term, cf. the adjoining Nirmāṇaratāḥ which recalls BHS Nirmāṇarati, q.v.), prob. = next (2) pl.: sg. Śuddha, Mmk 69.6, prob. as representative of the class; in Mmk 71.23 Śuddha and Viśuddha are names of two Śuddhāvāsakāyika gods.

śuddhaka, (1) adj. (= Skt. śuddha), white: Mvy 8397 °ka-kālakānām, see s.v. **kālaka** (1); (2) pl., n. of a class of gods (see **Śuddha**): Māhāsamāj., Waldschmidt, Kl. Skt. Texte 4, 187.7; (3) (= Skt. śuddha) unmixed, simple, unqualified (as in śuddha-prāyaścittika and -pāpattika, see s.v. **pātayantika**), opp. to qualified in various ways: MSV iii.67.6; 72.1.

Śuddhadanta, n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.141.3.

Śuddhapratibhāsa, m., n. of a samādhi: ŚsP 1419.9 (cited as **Subha-pra°**, q.v., in Mvy).

Śuddharaśmiprabha, n. of a Buddha in the west: Sukh 97.16.

Śuddhavamśa, n. of a cakravartin: Mv i.154.2.

Śuddhasattva, n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.141.11.

Śuddhasāra, m., n. of a samādhi: Mvy 543; ŚsP 1418.6.

Śuddhā, n. of a princess, daughter of **Sujāta** Ikṣvāku: Mv i.348.12.

śuddhādhivāsa, a class of gods, = **śuddhāvāsa**: Buddhacarita i.20; iii.26.

śuddhādhyaśaya-bhūmi, see **śuddhyadhyāśaya°**.

śuddhāntika, adj. with **parivāsa** (= Pali suddhanta-parivāsa), a kind of probation imposed for concealed saṃghāvaśeṣa offenses when the period of concealment was unknown: MSV iii.72.11; 73.7. Acc. to the Pali Vin. comm., it lasted for a time equal to that elapsed since the offender's ordination (see SBE 17.417, note 1).

śuddhābha, n. of a god or class of gods: Mmk 19.9. (Nonce-invention? cf. **puṇyābha**; the two follow ābhāsvaraḥ prabhāsvaraḥ.)

? **śuddhāraṃ** (pithayitvā) Mmk 560.27 (prose), mg. ? Possibly read dvāraṃ.

śuddhāvāsa, m. (= Pali su°; see also **śuddhādhivāsa** and **āvāsaśuddha**), (1) pure abode, said of a heaven, or five heavens, in which dwell the gods so-called: sā (sc. raśmīḥ) sarvā (1) śuddhāvāsān devabhavanāny (apposition) avabhāsyā LV 3.14 (prose); °vāso devanikāyo Mv i.35.1; (2) much oftener, having a pure abode, the class, or rather five classes, of gods who dwell in (1); they constitute the highest of the rūpāvacara gods in the 4th (and