

one who frequents cemeteries, one of the 12 *dhūtaguṇa*, q.v.: Mvy 1137: Dharmas 63; Śikṣ 135.1.

Śyāma, (1) also **Śyāmaka**, sometimes written with S for Ś, and m.c. a for ā; honorific -(i)rī sometimes added to the name (= Pali Sāma), n. of a brahman lad, former incarnation of Śākyamuni (story in full Mv ii.209–219 in prose, then in verse to 231.6: Śyāma Mv ii.213.1, 3, 11, 15; 220.11; 226.4 (read at end with mss. Śyāmasya; before it ca or va), 12; 228.4 (Śyāma); 231.1; Karmav 55.17; Syamu (n. sg.) LV 166.3 (vs, a m.c.); Śyāmaśiri Mv ii.214.8, 16; 217.5, 6, 7; Śyāmaka Mv ii.210.12, 13; RP 22.1; Śyāmaka-śiri, often with v.l. °ka-ṛṣi, Mv ii.215.6, 7, 13, 15, 18; 216.2, 17, 20; 217.10; 218.1 etc.; (2) Syamu (acc. sg., a m.c.) ṛṣi LV 166.19 (vs), n. of an ascetic who demanded of the Bodhisattva in a former birth that he count the leaves on a tree, which he did.

Śyāma-jātaka (= Pali Sāma-j°), Karmav 55.17; 56.12; or **Śyāmaka-j°**, colophon, Mv ii.219.16; 231.6; the story of the prec. (1).

śyāma-śavala (Senart's em., mss. *śāma-*, semi-MIndic, or soma-, intending sāma-, MIndic), pl., *dogs*: (so pi agniṇā dagdho mahānarake) upapanno °lehi aho-rātrāṇi khādyati Mv iii.361.15, *born in hell, is eaten by dogs* (? see below) *day and night*. This old Vedic dvandva cpd., there used of the dogs of Yama, is not otherwise clearly used in the mg. *dog*. The comm. to Hāla (Weber) vss 185 and 211 knows a vrata called śyāma-(also sāma, sāma)-śavala (also -sa°), which has something to do with fire and water; whether it is to be equated with kukkura-vrata implied by BHS °vratika, q.v., seems doubtful; Weber assumes that it refers to the two dogs of Yama, but admits inability to explain the term. In Pali sāma and sabala are used as adj. with soṇa, *dog* (so correctly comm.) Jāt. vi.106.21, and as names of two dogs in the Lokantara hell Jāt. vi.247.16; barely possibly, the Mv may mean the word as a dvandva, two nn. pr.

Śyāmā (= Pali Sāmā), n. of a courtesan of Benares: Mv ii.168.11 ff.; colophon, śyāmāye jātakam ii.177.3 (in Pali, Kaṇavera-jāt°, No. 318).

Śyāmāka, n. of a son of the minister Hiru(ka): Divy 575.25 ff.

Śyāmāka-jātaka, n. of a work: Karmav 50.6. No details about it furnished here; did it concern the prec.? App. not the Śyāma story, since there is reference to a prapñdhāna in it, which as Lévi notes does not occur in any known version of Śyāma.

Śyāmādevī, n. of a yoginī: Sādh 427.6.

Śyāmāvatī, (1) (= Pali Sāmā°), n. of a consort of King Udayana: Divy 529.15 ff.; (2) n. of a daughter of the minister Bhīru(ka): Divy 575.25 ff.

Śyāmāvartā, n. of a yakṣiṇī (yakṣi, text): Mmk 573.15 (vs; printed °varta).

śyāmikā (Skt. *blackness, impurity*), rust: Mvy 7015 = Tib. gyah; so Chin.

śraddadha, adj., see *duḥśraddadha*.

śraddahanā (semi-MIndic, = Pali saddahanā), *belief, believing, the having faith*: acc. to Kern, SP Preface p. ix, in Kashgar rec. of SP for Nep. śraddadhānatā.

śraddha, adj. (= *śraddha*, q.v., and Pali saddha; Vedic śraddha, not Class. Skt.), *believing*: SP 36.10, mss. śraddhā or śraddhāh, KN em. śraddhāh; WT śraddhā-prasannāh as cpd.; Av i.83.8 (ms., ed. em. śrā°).

śraddhayate (denom. to Skt. śraddhā; once pres. pple. śraddhayant in Skt., BR), *believes, trusts*: °yamānu jinān jinadharmān °yate carī buddhasutānām, bodhi anuttara °yamāno... Śikṣ 2.16–17 (vss); ppp. °yita, yo yuṣmākam °yitāh pratyayitāś ca Divy 437.1 (prose). Cf. Pali saddhāyita, *believed* (of speech), Pv. ii.8.5 °yitaṃ (comm. 109.10 saddhāyitabbam).

Śraddhā, n. of a devakumārikā in the northern

quarter, LV 391.4 = Mv iii.309.9; one of four daughters of Indra, Mv ii.57.18 ff., see *Āśā*.

śraddhā-deya, nt. (= Pali saddhādeyya, cf. DN comm. i.81.4, on DN i.6.10), *gift of faith, religious gift* (given by laymen in the right spirit to monks): °yam (here food) ca parittam bhaviṣyati Śikṣ 129.11; Bhagavatā °ya-paribhoghe parikīrtite 137.17, *when the Lord has described the (conditions proper for) consumption of religious gifts*, also 19, 138.2, 5, 6; °yam vinipātayati (so Pali, Vin. i.298.2), *spoils, wastes* (by not properly using) *such a gift*; one of the four kinds of (bodhisattva-) *khaḍḍuka* is he who °yam vinipātayati cyutapratijñāś ca °yam paribhunkte KP 9.4 f.; vāyam °yam vinipātayitvā (by letting gift-food spoil rather than give it to visiting monks) iha pratyekanarakeṣūpapannāh Divy 336.27; (mā...) °yam vinipātayisyata (so read; mss. śraddadheyam) 337.3; °yam vinipātya 571.6; 572.18.

Śraddhābalādhāna, nt., n. of a work: Mvy 1397; °dhānāvātāramudrā-sūtra, assumed to be the same, Śikṣ 86.1; 87.4; 153.16; 311.7.

Śramaṇa, n. of a nāga: Mvy 3329; cf. **Śramaṇe-raka** (2). (On śramaṇa for śravaṇa see the latter.)

śramanaka, clearly with pejorative force (so also Pali sam°), *wretched, contemptible, or objectionable* (Buddhist) *monk*: (sa ruṣito, yāvad brāhmaṇānām na diyate...) tāvat tvayā tasmāi munḍakāya śramanakāyāgrapīṇḍakam dattam Divy 13.15; (amaṅgalo °yam munḍakāh) °ṇako mayā dṛṣṭa iti 39.27; kim anena °ṇakena mama mṛtipravṛtṭiḥ śrutā, yena me bhavanam āgacchatīti 185.17; yasyāhaṃ priyaḥ, so °sya munḍakasya °ṇakasyopary ekalkām pāmśumuṣṭim kṣipatv iti 574.2; munḍakāh śram° MSV 1.47.5.

Śramaṇamaṇḍala, n. of a region in the south: Gv 131.4.

Śramaṇavarṇapratiṛūpa, nt., n. of a *pratyeka-* (q.v.)-*naraka*: Śikṣ 136.10.

śramaṇoddeśa, m. (= Pali samanuddesa, here seems only applied to novices, sāmaṇera), *a subordinate of a (Buddhist) monk*, but not always = **śramaṇera**: Rddhila-mātā upāsikā śramaṇoddeśikā (see next) Cundaḥ °deśaḥ (see Cunda, who is called in Divy a śramaṇeraka of Sāri-putra) Divy 160.6; in Av ii.69.4 ff. (where mss. regularly śravaṇ° for śramaṇ°, em. Speyer) applied to **Sumanas** (4), who had been given by his father as attendant to Aniruddha; but at the time when this ep. is applied to him he had not only been initiated but become an arhant, while still acting in the rôle of attendant to Aniruddha, who calls him putraka, ii.69.3.

śramaṇoddeśaka, f. °ikā, = prec.: °ikā applied to a laywoman in Divy 160.6; °aka-tvam MSV iii.67.10; spelled samanuddesaakatvam (semi-MIndic) MSV iv.101.4.

(**śravaṇa**, written for **śramaṇa**, *monk*, even in Skt., see BR s.v. 4 śravaṇa; so AsP 323.19; 324.1; Śikṣ 128.11; RP 17.13; 34.12; Av ii.69.4, etc. Conversely, śravaṇāya (kāṅkṣitāḥ) should be read for śramaṇāya of all mss. LV 399.8, where Lefm. em. śamanāya; *desiring to hear*; confirmed by Tib. thos par. At the end of this line vā, q.v. (1), = iva.)

śravaṇāmukha, see **śravaṇāmukha**.

śraddha, adj. (see also **śraddha**, a-śr°; in Skt. literature cited only from Hem. (Jain); = Pali saddha, *believing, having true faith*, and rarely in bad sense *credulous*, cf. **aśraddha**), *believing, having (true) faith*, sometimes with loc. of what is believed in: LV 238.21 yasmin śr° = Mv ii.118.9 and 119.16 yatra śr°; Divy 305.27; Av i.383.4 (also i.83.8 in text, but ms. śraddha); Sukh 99.11.

śrāmaṇa, nt. (Skt. Gr. id.; to śramaṇa plus -a; = **śrāmaṇya**), *monkhood*: (naiṣa... mārgo nirvṛtaye... na) °ṇāya na **brāhmaṇāya** (q.v., 2) na nirvāṇāya samvartate LV 245.13 (prose). Some mss. śramaṇāya, which here makes no sense. (In Divy 338.13 śramaṇāh, misprint for śrā°.)