

Pali Proper Names.

BY

DR. EDWARD MULLER.

Akkosakabhāradvāja, a brāhmaṇa at Rājagaha, who insulted the Buddha, but was finally converted by him, Samy. VII. 1. 2

Aggapañḍita, author of the Lokuppatti pakaraṇa, Gv. p. 64

Aggalapura, name of a city, C. XII. 1. 9

Aggālavacetiya, a shrine at Ālavī, C. VI. 17. 1; N. 11. 1; Pāc. 5. 1; 10. 1; 11. 1; 20. 1; Dhp. 337, 363; S. N. p. 61; Samy. VIII. 1, 2, 3

Aggavamsa, author of the Saddanitippakarana, Gv. p. 63

Aggikabhāradvāja, a brāhmaṇa living at Sāvatthi, who was converted by Buddha, S. N. 21 *seq.*; Samy. VII. 1. 8; Vasalasutta (Paritta)

Aggidatta, chief priest of the king of Kosala, Dhp. 346
Aggidatta, Somadatta's father, a brāhmaṇa at Benares,

Dhp. 317

Aggibrahmā, Saṅghamittā's husband; he was ordained together with Tissakumāra, Smp. 305, 308; Mah. 34, 36

Aggimittā, one of the nuns who accompanied Saṅghamittā on her voyage to Ceylon, Dip. XV. 78; XVIII. 11

Āngā, a country in the neighbourhood of Magadha, M. I. 19. 1, 3; Sum. D. IV. 1; Dhp. 230; Dip. I. 39; A. III. 70. 17; Sonadaṇḍas. *ap* Grimblot, p. 340; Mahāassapuras, 271

Āngirasa, the tribe to which the Gotamas belonged

according to Vedic tradition, M. I. 15. 7; VI 35. 2; Tevijja S. I. 13; Sum. D. III. 1. 23; Samy. VIII. 11

Aṅgirasa, a celebrated physician, Mil. 272

Aṅguttara Nikāya, the fourth division of the Suttapiṭaka, Sum. I. 40, 47, 58, Gv. 56; it comprises 9,757 suttas

Aṅguttarāpa, name of a country, S. N. p. 99; M. VI. 34. 17; Potaliyas, 359; Laṭukikopamas, 447

Aṅgulimālaka, a thief who was converted by the Buddha and became a thera at the Jetavana, Mil. 410; Dhp. 147, 337, 434

Aṅgulimālaparitta, one of the Parittas, Mil. 151

Aciravatī=Rapti, name of a river in India, Dhp. 210, 224, 400, 416; M. V. 9. 1; VIII. 15. 11; C. IX. 1. 3 *et seq.*; Pār. 2. 7. 30; Pāc. 53. 1; 84. 1; Bhñi Pāc. 2. 1; 21. 1; Mil. 20; Ud. V. 5

Acela Kassapa, the principal person in the 8th Sutta of the Dīghanikāya, Grimblot, 342

Accimā, a fabulous king, Dīp. III. 8, 14

Accutagāmī, one of Vijaya's companions, Dīp. IX. 32, 35

Ajakanāpaka, a yakkha, who tried to frighten the Buddha, Ud. I. 7

Ajakanāpaka cetiya, a shrine at Pāṭalī, Ud. I. 7

Ajapālanigrodha, a banyan tree under which the Buddha used to sit in meditation, M. I. 2. 1; 3. 1; 5. 1; M. P. S. III. 43; Dhp. 163; Ud. I. 4

Ajatasattu, son of Bimbisāra, king of Magadha; instigated by Devadatta, Buddha's cousin, he killed his father. He claimed a portion of Buddha's relics, C. VII. 2. 1, 5; 3. 4 *seq.*; XI. 1. 8; M. P. S. I. 1 *seq.*; VI. 51; Sām. Ph. S. 1 *seq.*; Sum. I. 20; D. II. 1, 12; Dhp. 143, 279, 299, 331, 353; Samy. III. 2. 4, 5; Dīp. III. 60; IV. 27; V. 77; XI. 8; Mah. 10, 12, 185; Jāt. IV. 343; Cūlasaccakas, 231

Ajita, a monk who used to explain the Pātimokkha and to assign seats to the theras, C. XII. 2. 7

Ajita (māṇava), one of Bāvari's disciples, S. N. p. 184 *seq.* Ajitapuechā or Ajitapañha, the 2nd sutta in the Pārāyanavagga of the Suttanipāta, Samy. XII. 31

- Ajita Kesakambalī, the head of one of the six heretical sects opposed to Buddhism, C. V. 8. 1; M. P. S. V. 60; Sām. Ph. S. 122 *seq.*; Sum. D. II. 4; S. N. p. 90; Saṃy. III. 1. 1; Cūlasāropamas, 198
- Ajjuka, a bhikkhu, Pār. II. 7. 46
- Añjanavana, a garden at Sāketa, Dhp. 365; Saṃy. II. 2. 8
- Añjali, one of the nuns who accompanied Saṅghamittā to Ceylon, Dip. XVIII. 24
- Aññātakonḍaññā s. Konḍaññā
- Atṭhaka ... Ashtaka, a celebrated ḥishi, author of Rig-veda X. 104; M. VI. 35. 2; Tevijja S. I. 13
- Atṭhakavagga, the fourth division of the Suttanipāta, Saṃy. XXI. 3; M. V. 13. 9
- Atṭhasālinī Buddhaghosa's commentary on the Dhammasaṅgaṇī; he wrote it in India before going to Ceylon, Mah. 251
- Atṭhissara, a pacceka-buddha, Dhp. 148
- Adhikāśī, a courtezan who received the Upasampadā ordination indirectly, C. X. 22. 1
- Atula, an upāsaka living at Sāvatthi, Dhp. 366 *seq.*
- Atula, a great physician, Mil. 272
- Attadattha, a thera at the Jetavana, Dhp. 333 *seq.*
- Atthadassin, a thera in Ceylon, Jāt. I. 1.
- Atthadassin, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Jāt. I. 39; Mah. 1.
- Atthadassin, one of the kings of Kapilavatthu, Dip. III. 41
- Adinnapubbaka, Mattakundali's father, a brāhmaṇ living at Sāvatthi, Dhp. 93 *seq.*
- Addilaratṭha, name of a kingdom, Sum. D. VII. 1
- Adhikakkā, a river in India; Vatthūpamas, 39
- Adhiccasamuppannikā, one of the sects which branched off from Buddhism, Brahmaj. S. 37; Sum. D. I. 2. 30; Smp. 312 (Oldenberg reads Adhiccasamuppattikā)
- Anantakāya, an attendant on King Milinda, Mil. 29
- Anāgatavāmsa, a grammatical work by Kassapa, Gv. p. 61

Anāthapiṇḍika or Sudatta, a rich merchant, possessor of the Jetavanārāma, M. and C. *passim*; Pāc. 84. 3; P. 15, 1. 1; Dhp. 78, 107 *seq.*, 165, 203, 212, 249, etc.; Saṃy. II. 2. 10; X. 8; A. I. 14. 1. 6; II. 1. 1; 4. 5; III. 1. 21; F. 4. 1; 105, 106, 125; Ud. I. 4. 8; Jāt. I. 92

Anāthapiṇḍika, an angel, Saṃy. II. 2. 10

Anāpatti, a portion of the Vinayapitaka in its arrangement according to Dhammakkhandhas, Sum. I. 60

Anupiya (Anupiyā), a town in the Malla country, where Gotama spent the first week after his renunciation before he went on to Rājagaha, C. VII. 1. 1; 2. 1; Dhp. 139; Jāt. I. 65; Pātikas, *ap* Grimbolt 346; Ud. II. 10

Anurādhapura, the ancient capital of Ceylon, Dip. IX. 35; XI. 2; XV. 69; XVI. 30; XVII. 6, etc.; Smp. 320; Mah. 50, 56, 65, 67, 117, 118, 128, 133, 134, 139, 153, 218, 222, 225

Anuruddha, a cousin and eminent apostle of the Buddha; he was present at his death in Kusinārā, Th. I. 83, 84; M. X. 4; 5. 6; C. X. 18, 1; VII. 1, 1 *et seq.*; Sum. I. 40; D. II. 65; Dhp. 139 *seq.*, 292; Saṃy. VI. 1. 5; 2. 5; IX. 6; X. 6; Dip. IV. 4, 8, 51; V. 8, 24; A. I. 14. 1; III. 127, 128; M. P. S. VI. 12, 17 *seq.*; Ud. I. 5; Mahāgo-siṅgas, 212

Anuruddha or Anuruddhaka, one of the parricide kings of Magadha, Sum. D. II. 12; Mah. 15, 19; Smp. 321

Anuruddha, author of the Paramattha-vinicchaya Nāmarūpa-pariccheda Abhidhammatthasaṅgahappakaraṇa, Gv. p. 61, 67

Anulā, wife of Coranāga; she reigned during four months in Ceylon, Dip. XX. 26, 30; Mah. 209, 218

Anulā, daughter of King Muṭasīva of Ceylon; she received the Pabbajjā ordination from Saṅghamittā, Dip. XI. 7; XII. 82 *seq.*; XV. 74 *seq.*; XVI. 39; XVII. 76; Smp. 333; Mah. 82, 85, 110, 120

Anulā, widow of Khallātanāga, wife of Vattagāmini, Mah. 202, 204

Anotattadaha, one of the supposed seven great lakes in the Himavant, M. I. 19. 2. 4; Mil. 286; Sum. D. II. 20; Mah. 2, 22, 27, 70, 169

Anopamā, a therī, Th. II. 156

Anoma, one of the two aggasāvakas of the Buddha
Anomadassī, Dhp. 131

Anomadassī, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Dhp.
117, 131; Mil. 216

Anomā, a river, Sum. D. I. 1. 7, 10; Dhp. 118; Jāt. I.
64

Antānantikā, one of the heterodox sects which branched
off from Buddhism, Brahmaj. S. 29; Sum. D. I. 2. 16;
Smp. 312

Andhakavinda, a village three gāvuta from Rājagaha, M.
II. 12. 1; VI. 24. 1; 26. 1; VIII. 15. 10; Saṃy. VI. 2. 3

Andhavana, a grove at Sāvatthi, Pār. I. 10, 18; 2. 7,
36; N. 5. 1; Dhp. 328; Jāt. I. 111; Saṃy. V. 10; Vam-
mikas, 142

Apadāna, the 13th division of the Khuddakanikāya; by
the Dighabhāṇukas it was not reckoned to this collection,
Sum. I. 42, 47; Gv. p. 56, 60. It is divided into the Therā-
padāna containing 55 vaggas and the Therī-apadāna con-
taining 4 vaggas

Aparagoyāna, one of the four Mahādīpas, A. III. 80. 3

Aparantaka, one of the ancient divisions of India, the
west of the Penjāb, Smp. 314, 317; Mah. 71, 73. It
was converted to Buddhism by the thera Yonadhamma
rakkhita, who preached the Aggikkhandhopamasutta, Dīp.
VIII. 7

Aparaseliyā, one of the heterodox sects which branched
off in the second century after Buddha's death, Dīp. V. 54;
Mah. 21. According to the Kathāvatthuaththakathā they
belonged to the Andhra country. See Minayeff, Pātimokkha
VIII.

Apaññakajātaka, the first Jātaka, Jāt. I. 95 *seq.*; Sum.
I. 59; Gv. p. 57

Abbhutadhamma, a portion of the Buddhist texts, in
their arrangement according to matter (aṅga). Buddhaghosa (Sum. I. 59) says that it includes all the passages
treating about wonders as f. i. M. P. S. V. 38; P. P. IV.
9, 28; Pār. I. 3. 2; Gv. p. 57

Abhaya, the king of Ceylon at the time of the Buddha
Kakusandha, Smp. 330; Mah. 88-90

Abhaya, a Licchavi prince who had a conversation with
Ānanda at Vesāli, A. III. 74

Abhaya, Pañduvāsa's son, the fourth king of Ceylon,
Mah. 56-58, 62, 64, 65, 67

Abhaya, son of King Bimbisāra of Magadha; this prince
saved and brought up the great physician Jīvaka Komāra-
bhacca, thrown on a dust heap by his mother, the courtesan
Sālāvatī, M. VIII. 1. 4 *et seq.*, 13 *et seq.*; Dhp. 336; Abha-
yarājakumāras, 392 *seq.*

Abhaya, author of the Mahātikā on Saddatthabhedacintā, Gv. p. 63

Abhayagiri, a vihāra at Anurādhapura in Ceylon, Mah.
206, 207, 223, 225, 235, 238, 241, 243, 250. It was erected
by King Vattacāmīni 89 B.C. The Abhayagiri fraternity
was opposed to the Mahāvihāra fraternity. When the
Mahāvihāra was destroyed under Mahāsena all the materials
were removed to the Abhayagiri, Dip. XIX. 14, 16

Abhayattherī, a companion of Abhayamātā, Th. II. 35,
36; Par. Dip. 179

Abhayamātā, a therī at the time of the Buddha Tissa.
In this Buddhuppāda she was the courtesan Padumavatī at
Ujjenī. She had a son by King Bimbisāra, who was called
Abhaya, Th. II. 33, 34; Par. Dip. 178 *seq.*

Abhayavāpi or Jayavāpi, the first tank formed at Anurā-
dhapura, Mah. 65, 66, 107

Abhidhammatthasāṅgaha, a compendium of the Abhi-
dhamma by Anuruddha, Gv. 61

Abhidhammapiṭaka, the third division of the Buddhist
canon comprehending the Dhammasaṅgani, Vibhaṅga,
Kathāvathu, Puggalapaññatti, Dhātukathā, Yamaka, and
Paṭṭhāna, Sum. I. 41, 42, 47, 50-53, 58, 60. According to

Abhidhammapaññarasaṭṭhāna, a grammatical work by
Vimalabuddhi, Gv. p. 64

Abhidhammapiṭaka, the third division of the Buddhist
canon comprehending the Dhammasaṅgani, Vibhaṅga,
Kathāvathu, Puggalapaññatti, Dhātukathā, Yamaka, and
Paṭṭhāna, Sum. I. 41, 42, 47, 50-53, 58, 60. According to

another division it is contained in the *Khuddakanikāya*, *Jāt. I.* 78

Abhidhammāvatāra, a commentary by Buddhadatta, *Gv. p. 59*

Abhidhammīka, an Abhidhamma professor, *Jāt I.* 78

Abhidhānappadīpikā, Pāli Vocabulary, compiled by Moggallāna (twelfth century), edited by Subhūti Colombo, 1883, *Gv. p. 62*

Abhibbū, one of the disciples of the Buddha Sikkhin, *Samy. VI.* 2. 4; *A. III.* 80. 2; *Arūṇavatīsutta*, in the *Paritta*; *Mūlapariyāyas*, 2, 4

Amaranagara, a town, *Jāt. I.* 6

Amaravikkhepikā, one of the heterodox sects which branched off from Buddhism, *Brahmaj. S.* 32; *Sum. D. I.* 2. 23; *Smp. 312*

Amarā, Mahosadha's wife, *Mil.* 205 *seq.*

Ambagāma, a village near Vesāli, *M. P. S. IV.* 6

Ambatītha, the third Okkāka, one of the patriarchs of the Sakya tribe; from him the third Sutta of the *Dīghanikāya* got its name, *Sum. D. III. 1 seq.* In the *Mahāvastu*, p. 348, he is called Sujāta and reigns at Sāketa

Ambatittha, a village, *Pāc.* 51. 1

Ambatithaka, a jatīla living at Ambatittha, *ib.*

Ambatthala, one of the peaks of the Missaka mountain in Ceylon, *Smp. 321 seq.*

Ambapāli, a courtezan at Vesāli, who presented the fraternity of Bhikkhus with the Ambapāli grove, *M. VI. 30*; *VIII. 1. 1 et seq.*; *M. P. S. II. 12*; *16–26*; *Th. II. 252–270*; *Par. Dip. 199 seq.*

Ambapālivana, the grove of the courtezan Ambapāli near Vesāli; she gave it as a present to the Buddha and the fraternity, *M. VI. 30*. 6

Ambalatthikā, a royal rest-house between Rājagaha and Nālandā, *C. XI. 1. 7*; *M. P. S. I. 13 seq.*; *Brahmajālas. (Gr.) 1*; *Sum. I. 38*; *D. I. 1. 2*; *V. 1*; *Kūṭadantas. ap. Grimblot 340*; *Ambalatthikarāhulovādas, 414*

Ambātaka, a garden belonging to the householder Citta at Macchikāsaṇḍa, *Dhp. 262*

Arati, one of Māra's daughters, S. N. p. 157; Samy. IV. 3. 5; Jāt. I. 78; Dhp. 164

Aravāla, a nāga king, Smp. 315

Aravāladaha, a lake in the Himālaya, Smp. 315

Aritṭha, a monk, had been subjected by the Saṅgha to the Ukkhepaniyakamma for not renouncing a sinful doctrine, and left the Order until the Saṅgha revoked the Ukkhepaniyakamma, C. I. 32 *et seq.*; Pāc. 68. 1; 69. 1; Bhñī Pār. 3. 1; Bhñī Pāc. 1. 1; P. 1. 1 *pag. 3*; 8. 2. 8; Alagaddūpamas, 130

Aritṭha, cousin of King Devānampiyatissa of Ceylon; he was one of the messengers which this king sent over to India with presents for his friend Asoka; he received the pabbajā ordination from Mahinda and afterwards brought over Saṅghamittā, Dīp. XI. 29, 31; XIV. 68 *seq.*; XV. 82; XVI. 40; Smp. 313, 333 *seq.*; Mah. 69, 103, 110, 111, 115, 116, 120, 126

Ariyavāmsa, author of the Maṇisāramāñjūsā, Gv. p. 64

Aruṇavā, a fabulous king, Samy. VI. 2. 4; Paritta

Aruṇavatī, the palace of Aruṇavā, where the Buddha Sikhin resided, Samy. VI. 2. 4; Paritta

Ālaka, a town on the banks of the Godhāvarī, S. N. p. 180

Alakadeva, a therā; he accompanied the Apostle Majjhima to the Himavant, Smp. 317

Alasandā, Alexandria, the capital of the Yona country, Mah. 171; Mil. 327

Allakappa, a country adjacent to Magadha, M. P. S. VI. 54; Dhp. 153; Bv. XXVIII. 2

Avanti, a country in India, of which Ujjenī was the capital, Mah. 16, 76; M. V. 13, 1; A. III. 79. 17; Ud. V. 6; Gv. p. 66

Avīci, one of the eight hells, Dhp. 148, 340

Asaññivādā, one of the sects which branched off from Buddhism, Brahmaj. S. 40; Sum. D. I. 3. 1; Smp. 312

Asandhimittā, chief queen of King Asoka, Smp. 299; Mah. 25, 122

Asama, an angel, Samy. II. 3. 10

Asita (also called Kāñhasiri), a ḥishi ; having heard that Buddha was born he descended from Tusita heaven, received the child joyfully and prophesied about it, S. N. 128 *seq.* ; Ass. S. 39 *seq.* ; at Jāt. I. 55 he is called Kāladevala

Asitañjana, a town in Uttarāpatha, Jāt. IV. 79

Asurindakabhāradvāja, a brāhmaṇ who insulted the Buddha, but was finally converted by him, Saṃy. VII. 1. 3

Asoka, Bindusāra's son, the first Indian king who adopted Buddhism ; he was converted by his nephew Nigrodha ; his son was the apostle Mahinda who converted Ceylon, Mah. 21, 22, 23, 25, 34, 35, 38, 42, 76, 108 ; Dīp. I. 26, 27 ; V. 59, 82, 101 *seq.* ; VI. 12 *seq.* ; VII. 3 *seq.* ; XI. 13, 24 *seq.* ; XII. 4 *seq.* ; XV. 6 *seq.* ; XVII. 81 *seq.* ; Smp. 301 *seq.*

Asokārāma, a garden in Pāṭaliputta, where the third Council was held, Mil. 16 ; Mah. 26, 33, 34, 39 ; Dip. VII. 3. 59 ; Smp. 308

Assaka, name of a country and its inhabitants, A. III. 70. 17 ; S. N. 180

Assagutta, a therā ; he was the senior of the Arhats who assembled at Rakkhitatala in the Himālaya, Mil. 6 *seq.* ; 14 *seq.*

Assaji, one of the first disciples of the Buddha ; it was by him that Sāriputta and Moggallāna, then disciples of Sañjaya, were converted to Buddhism, M. I. 6. 36, 23 ; Dhp. 122 ; Jāt. I. 82, 85 ; Dīp. I. 32 ; Cūlasaccakas, 227

Assajipunabbasukā (bhikkhū), the followers of Assaji and Punabbasu, living on Kitā Hill ; they had to undergo the Pabbājaniyakamma, C. I. 13 *et seq.* ; VI. 16 ; S. XIII. 1 ; Jāt. II. 387 ; Kitāgiris, 473

Assapura, a town in the Aṅga country constructed by the second son of King Upacara of the Sakya tribe, Jāt. III. 460 ; Mahāassapuras, 271

Assalāyanasutta, the third sutta in the Brāhmaṇavagga of the Majjhimanikāya

Ahimśakabhāradvāja, a brāhmaṇ who insulted the Buddha, but was finally converted by him, Saṃy. VII. 1. 5

Ahogānga (pabbata), a hill on the Upper Ganges, the

residence of the Thera Sambhūta Sāṇavāsi, C. XII. 1. 8 ;
Mah. 39 : Smp. 307 ; Mah. 16, 37, 240

Ākañkheyyasutta, one of the suttas in the Majjhimanikāya, Sum. D. I. 1. 5 ; 3. 31

Ākāsagotta, a physician, M. VI. 22. 1, 2

Ākoṭaka, an angel, Saṃy. II. 3. 10

Āṭānātiyaparitta, one of the Parittas, Mil. 151

Āṭānātiyasutta, the 32nd Sutta of the Dīghanikaya ; it is also contained in the Paritta

Ātumā, a town between Kusinārā and Sāvatthi, M. VI. 37, 38 ; M. P. S. IV. 39

Ānanda, Buddha's cousin and favourite disciple ; he spent with him the last moments before his death in Kusinārā ; at the Council of Rājagaha he had especially charge of the Dhamma, Dīp. IV. 3, 7, 8, 50 ; V. 7, 11, 12, 24 ; Mil. 130 seq. ; A. I. 14. 4 ; II. 2. 8 ; III. 32 ; 60. 2 ; 72. 1 ; 75. 1 ; 76. 1 ; 77. 1 ; 78. 1 ; 79. 1 ; 80. 1 ; Smp. 283 seq. ; Mah. 12, 13, 19 ; M. P. S. *passim* ; Ud. I. 5 ; III. 3 ; V. 2, 5, 6, 8 ; VI. 1, 10 ; VII. 9 ; VIII. 5, 6 ; M. and C. *passim* ; Mahāgosingas, 212 ; Ariyapariyesanas, 160

Ānanda, author of the Mūlatīkā, Gv. p. 60, 66

Ānandā, daughter of the third Okkāka belonging to the Sākyā tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16

Āpatti, a portion of the Vinayapiṭaka in its arrangement according to Dhammadakkhandhas, Sum. I. 60

Ābhassara, a Hindu god, Mūlapariyāyas, 2, 4 ; Brahmaṇimantanikas, 329

Āpaṇa, a city in the Ānguttarāpa country, S. N. p. 99 ; M. VI. 35. 1 ; 36. 1 ; Potaliyas, 359 ; Laṭukīkopamas, 447

Āyupāla, a thera living at the Saṅkheyyaparivena ; he was engaged by King Milinda in a conversation which had no result, Mil. 19

Āyupāla, a therī, Saṅghamittā's ācariyā, Smp. 306 ; Mah. 37

Ārāmadaṇḍa, a brāhmaṇa who had a conversation with Mahākaccāna at Varanā, A. II. 4. 6

Ārāmikagāma (or Pilindagāma), a village intended for the use of the 500 park-keepers which King Bimbisāra of

Māgadha gave to the venerable Pilindavaccha, M. VI. 15. 4 ; N. 23. 1

Ārohanta, a bhikkhu, whose wife became a bhikkhunī, Bhñi Pāc. VI. 1

Ālāra Kālāma, one of the two teachers to whom Gotama attached himself first after his pabbajā, M. I. 6. 1, 2 ; M. P. S. IV. 33–36 ; Sum. D. II. 83 ; Dhp. 118 ; Jāt. I. 66, 81 ; Mil. 235 *seq.* ; Ariyapariyesanas, 163

Ālavī, name of a town in India (— Skt. Ātavī (?) M. Bh. 2, 1175), C. VI. 17. 1, 21. 1 ; Pār. 3. 5. 7 *seq.* 30 ; S. 6. 1 ; N. 11. 1 ; Pāc. 5. 1, 2 ; 10. 1 ; 11. 1 ; 20. 1 ; P. 8. 1 ; Dhp. 354 ; S. N. p. 31 *seq.* ; Samy. VIII. 1, 2, 3 ; X. 12 ; A. III. 34

Ālavaka, a therā, Sum. D. II. 99 ; III. 1. 1 ; A. I. 14. 6 ; II. 12. 3 ; III. 34

Ālavaka, a yakkha, Samy. X. 12

Ālavakasutta, the tenth sutta in the Uragavagga of the Suttanipāta ; it is also contained in the Paritta

Ālavikā, a bhikkhunī, Samy. V. 1

Ālavi Gotama, a therā, S. N. p. 209

Iechānaingala, or Iechānāñkala, a brāhmaṇ village in the Kosala country, S. N. 112 ; Ambatṭha S. *ap.* Grimblot, p. 889 ; Sum. D. III. 1. 1 ; Ud. II. 5

Ittiya, one of the companions of Mahinda, P. 1. 1. p. 3 ; Dip. XII. 12, 38 ; Smp. 313

Itivuttaka, the fourth book of the Khuddakanikāya, containing a hundred and ten suttas, Sum. I. 42, 47. It is also the name of a portion of the Buddhist texts in their arrangement according to matter (*aṅga*), Sum. I. 59 ; P. P. IV. 9, 28 ; Pār. I. 3. 2 ; Gv. p. 57. It contains the suttas which begin with the words : vuttam h'etam Bhagavatā

Inda, the god Indra, Dhp. 185, 194

Indakūṭapabbata, a mountain in India, Samy. X. 1

Indagutta, a therā who superintended the construction of the Mahāthūpa at Anurādhapura, Mah. 182, 190–192 ; Dip. XIX. 5, 6

Indapatta, or Indapaṭṭha, a town in the Kuru country, Dhp. 416; Dip. III. 23; Cariyāp. I. 3; Jāt. II. 366

Ilanāga, King of Ceylon, 38–44, A.D.; he built the Nāgamahāvihāra at Tissamahārāma, Dip. XXI. 41–43; Mah. 216, 218

Isigili, a mountain at Rājagaha, C. IV. 4. 4; M. P. S. III. 57; Pār. 2. 1. 1; S. 8. 1. 4; Dhp. 254, 346; Samy. IV. 3. 3; VIII. 10; Cūlādukkhakkhandhas, 92

Isidāsa and Isibhatta, two theras, brothers, M. VIII. 24. 5

Isipatana, a deer-park at Benares, M. I. 6. 6; 10, 30; 7. 7; V. 7. 1; VI. 23. 1; VIII. 14. 1; Dhp. 119, 322, 362; Jāt. I. 68; Samy. IV. 1. 4, 5; Dip. I. 33; Mil. 20, 350; A. III. 126; Br. XXVI. 17; Ariyapariyesanas, 170

Issaranimmānavihāra, or Issarasamanavō, a temple near Anurādhapura, the modern Isurumuniya, Smp. 340; Mah. 119, 123, 218, 221

Ukkaṭṭhā, name of a town in Kosala, Ab. 201; Sum. D. III. 1. 1; Ambaṭṭhas. ap. Grimblot p. 339; Jāt. II. 259; Mūlapariyāyas, 1; Brahmanimantikas, 326

Ukkala, the country now called Orissa, M. I. 4. 2; Jāt. I. 80

Ugga, a merchant living at the time of the Buddha Koṇāgamana, Jāt. I. 94

Ugga Vesālika, A. I. 14. 6

Uggasena, son of a setthi at Rājagaha, Dhp. 413

Ucchedavādā, one of the sects which branched off from Buddhism, Brahmaj. S. 42; Sum. D. I. 3. 9; Smp. 312; At Dip. VI. 25 they are called Ucchedamūlā

Ujuññā, a village, Kassapasihanādas. Ap. Grimblot, p. 342

Ujjuhāna, a mountain, Th. I. 597

Ujjenī, the capital of Avanti, where the apostle Mahinda was born, M. VIII. 1. 23; Mah. 23; Dhp. 157; S. N. 185; Dip. IV. 15; Smp. 301; Gv. p. 66

Ujjenaka, an inhabitant of Ujjenī, Mil. 331

Ujjenī, a city in Ceylon, founded by Accutagāmi, Dip. IX. 36

- Ujjhānasāññī, a thera at the Jetāvana, Dhp. 376
- Uttama, author of the Bālāvatāratīkā and Lingatthavivaranaṭīkā, Gv. p. 63
- Uttara, the servant of Revata, Dhp. 402 (?)
- Uttaravinicchaya, a commentary by Buddhadatta, Gv. p. 59
- Uttara, one of the apostles of Asoka; he went to Suvaṇṇabhūmi, Smp. 314, 317
- Uttarakuru, a country in the North of India, Dhp. 274; A. III. 80. 3; M. I. 19. 2, 4; Pār. 1. 2; Mil. 84
- Uttarapañcāla, a city constructed by the fourth son of King Upacara of the Sākyā tribe, Jāt. III. 461; IV. 430
- Uttaravinicchaya, a commentary by Buddhadatta, Gv. p. 59
- Uttaravihāra, a monastery at Anurādhapura in Ceylon. The atthakathā of the Uttaravihāra priests is mentioned frequently in the Vamsatthappakāśinī, see *f.i.* Oldenberg's India Off. Cat. p. 115, 116
- Uttarā Nandamātā, a therī, Gotama's aggupatthikupāsikā, A. I. 14. 7; Bv. XXVI. 20
- Uttarāpathaka, name of a country and its inhabitants, Jāt. II. 287; Pār. 1. 2
- Uttiya, one of the companions of Mahinda, Smp. 313, 319; Dip. XII. 12, 38
- Uttiya, fourth son of Muṭasīva, King of Ceylon, 267–257 B.C., Dip. XI. 6; XVII. 75, 93, 97
- Udaya (māṇava), one of Bāvari's disciples, S. N. 184, 201, 205; Samy. VI. 2. 2
- Udayapuechā, or Udayapañha, the 14th sutta in the Pārāyanavagga of the Suttanipāta, A. III. 32. 2
- Udāna, the 3rd division of the Khuddakanikāya, Sum. I. 42, 47. It is also the name of a portion of the Buddhist texts in their arrangement according to matter (aṅga), Sum. I. 59; P. P. IV. 9, 28; Pār. I. 3. 2. It is divided into 8 vaggas containing 10 suttas each, Gv. p. 57
- Udāyi, a bhikkhu who had the duty to recite the Pātimokkha; he was censured at different times on account of Saṅghādisesa and other offences, S. 1. 1; 2. 1; 3. 1; 4. 1;

5. 1, *et seq.*; An. 1. 1, 2; N. 4. 1; 5. 1; Pāc. 7. 1; 26. 1; 30. 1; 61. 1; 89. 2; M. II. 16. 7. He had to undergo the Mānatta penalty, C. III. 1 *et seq.*; X. 9. 3; Dhp. 289, 355; Mil. 124; A. III. 80. 5; Bahuvedaniyas, 396 *seq.*; Laṭukikopamas, 447

Udāyibhadda (kumāra), the son of King Ajātasattu, who killed his father and succeeded him, Sāmañña Ph. S. p. 117; Sum. D. II. 12; Dīp. IV. 38; V. 97; XI. 8; Smp. 320 *seq.*

Udumbara, author of a tīkā on Peṭakopadesa, Gv. p. 65

Udumbara, a village, C. XII. 1. 9

Udena, Parantapa's son, King of Kosambī, Dhp. 155 *seq.*; Mil. 291; Ud. VII. 10. He had three wives Sāmavatī, Vasuladattā, and Māgandiyā, q. v.

Udena cetiya, a shrine of prebuddhistic worship at Ve-sālī, M. P. S. III. 2, 60; Dhp. 346; Ud. VI. 1

Uddaka Rāmaputta, one of the two teachers to whom Gotama attached himself first after his pabbajā (see Ālāra Kālāma), M. I. 6. 3, 4; Dhp. 118; Jāt. I. 66, 81; Mil. 236; Ariyapariyesanas, 165

Upaka, an adherent of the Ājīvaka sect, who met the Buddha on his way from Gayā to the Bodhi tree and was converted by him; his wife was Cāpā, the daughter of a hunter in the Vaṇkahāra country, M. I. 6. 7 *et seq.*; Jāt. I. 81; Samy. I. 5. 10; II. 3. 4; Pār. Dīp. 203 *seq.* He is called Kāla in the stanzas attributed to Cāpā Th. II. 291–311; Ariyapariyesanas, 170 *seq.*

Upacara, Cara's son, one of the ancestors of the Sākyā race, Mah. 8; Sum. D. III. 1. 16; Dip. III. 5; Jāt. III. 454 (v. l. Apacara); Mil. 202 reads Suraparicara. He was the first who told a lie and entered hell

Upacālā, a bhikkhuṇī, Samy. V. 7

Upatissa, the proper name of Sāriputta (Sāri's son), who is generally called by the latter name, M. I. 24. 3; P. 1. 1 p. 3; Sum. D. I. 1. 2; Bv. XXVI. 18

Upatissa, one of Vijaya's companions, Dip. IX. 32, 36; Mah. 50

Upatissagāma, a brāhmaṇa village near Rājagaha, Dhp. 120

Upatissanagara, a city in Ceylon, founded by Upatissa, Dīp. IX. 36; X. 5; Mah. 50, 53–55, 57, 62, 63, 65, 109

Upananda, a thera belonging to the Sakya tribe; he had promised to King Pasenadi to spend the vassa period with him, but afterwards went to another place, M. I. 52; 60; III. 14; VI. 19; VIII. 25; C. VI. 10. 1; 12; XII. 1. 5; N. 6. 1; 8. 1; 9. 1; 10. 1; 18. 1; 20. 1; 25. 1; 27. 1; Pāc. 9. 1; 42. 1; 43. 1; 44. 1; 45. 1; 46. 1, 2; 59. 1; 64. 1; 87. 1; Dhp. 326; Jāt. III. 332

Uparipaññāsa, the last of the three portions of the Majjhima Nikāya, Gv. p. 56

Upavatta, or Upavattana, a grove at Kusinārā, M. P. S. V. 1 *seq.*; Sum. I. 3; Dhp. 376; Saṃy. VI. 2. 5; Dīp. VI. 19; XV. 70; Smp. 283; Ud. IV. 2

Upasiva (māṇava), one of Bāvari's disciples, S. N. 184, 194, 205

Upasena Vangantaputta, a thera who conferred the Upasampadā ordination on his saddhivihārika only a year after his own ordination, and was rebuked by Buddha for that reason, M. I. 31; Jāt. II. 449; N. 15. 1; Mil. 360, 371, 394 *seq.*; A. I. 14. 3; Ud. IV. 9; Th. I. 61

Upasena, author of the Saddhammatthatikā on the Mahāniddesa, Gv. p. 61, 66

Upāli, one of the Thera-Bhikkhus, C. II. 2; he had especially charge of the Vinaya rules, A. I. 14. 4; C. I. 18. 1; was formerly a barber at Kapilavatthu, and was there received into the order by the Buddha himself, C. VII. 1. 4 *et seq.*; took a principal part in the first Council, C. XI. 1. 7, Sum. I. 27 *seq.*; D. II. 65; Dhp. 141, 328; Dīp. IV. 3, 7, 8, 28 *seq.*; V. 7, 11, 12, 76 *seq.*; Mil. 108, 416; Smp. 289 *seq.*, 313; Mah. 13, 28, 29; M. I. 62; 64; IX. 6; X. 5. 6; 6; C. I. 18. 1; IX. 4 *seq.*; Pār. 1. 10. 22; 2. 7. 46; N. 6. 2; Pāc. 29. 1; 72. 1; Bhñī. Pāc. 52. 1; P. 1. 1 p. 2, 49, etc.; 15. 1 *seq.*

Upāli, a young man from Rājagaha who was ordained before having completed his twentieth year, M. I. 49; A. I. 14. 4

Upāvana, or Upavāna, a personal attendant of the Buddha, M. P. S. V. 7 *seq.*; Dhp. 434; Samy. VII. 2. 3

Uposatha, Varamandhāta's son, one of the ancestors of the Sākyā tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16; Jāt. III. 454; Mah. 8

Uposatha, a snake king, Mil. 282 *seq.*

Uppalavaṇṇā, an eminent nun, who was one of Gotama's *aggasāvikās*, Dhp. 213; C. X. 8; Pār. I. 10. 5; N. 5. 1; Dhp. 213, 260; Jāt. I. 160, 164; Samy. V. 5; Dip. XVIII. 9; A. I. 14. 5; II. 12. 2

Ubbiri, a theri. She was born at Hamsavatī at the time of the Buddha Padumuttara. In this Buddhuppāda she was the daughter of a householder at Sāvatthī. She married the King of Kosala, and had by him one daughter Jivantī, who died very young, Th. II. 51–53; Par Dip. 180 *seq.*

Ubhatovibhaṅga, a collective term comprehending the Bhikkhuvibhaṅga and the Bhikkhuṇīvibhaṅga in the Vinaya, Sum. I. 33; Sam. Pās. 290. At C. XI. 1. 6 it occurs as varia lect. for ubhatovinaya which Oldenberg has put in the text. According to Buddhaghosa Sum. I. 59 it belongs to the Sutta section; Mahāvamsa Tīkā, *ap.* Oldenberg India Off. Cat. p. 114 *seq.*; Dip. VII. 43; Gv. p. 57

Ummādacittā, mother of King Pañḍukābhaya of Ceylon, Dip. X. 4; Mah. 56–59

Uruvelā, a town in the Magadha country near the temple of Buddha Gayā; Buddha spent six years in the forest of Uruvelā in severe penance, M. I. 1. 1; 6. 6; 11. 1; 14. 1; 15. 1; Mah. 2; Dhp. 119; Sum. D. I. 1. 7; Samy. IV. 1. 1, 2, 3; 5; 3, 4; VI. 1. 1, 2; Ud. I. 1–4; II. 1; III. 10

Uruvela, a city in Ceylon founded by Vijita, Dip. IX. 13; Mah. 50, 219

Uruvelakassapa, one of three brothers, brāhmans living at Uruvelā; he was the head of five hundred Jatilas, and was subsequently converted by Buddha, M. I. 15 *et seq.*; 22. 4 *et seq.*; C. V. 37; Dhp. 119, 127; A. I. 14. 4; Jāt. I. 82 *seq.*

Ulumpa, a village in the Sākyā country, Dhp. 222; Jāt. IV. 151

Usiraddhaja, a mountain range forming the northern boundary of Majjhimadesa, M. V. 13. 12; Sum. D. II. 40; Jāt. I. 49

Ūhānadī, a river in the Himālaya, Mil. 70

Ekaccasassatikā, one of the sects which branched off from Buddhism, Brahmaj. S. 23; Sum. D. I. 2. 1; Smp. 312

Ekanalā, a brāhmaṇ village in Magadha, S. N. 12; Samy. VII. 2. 1

Ekapuṇḍarīka, a garden, the residence of the paribbājaka, Vacchagotta Tevijjavacchagottas, 481

Ekabyoḥāra, a secondary division of the Vajjiputtaka heretics, Dip. V. 40; Mah. 20

Ekasāṭaka, a brāhmaṇ who honoured the Buddha, Mil. 115, 291

Ekasālā, a village, Samy. IV. 2. 4

Etimāsamidīpikā, a book composed by the ācariya Dhammasenāpati, Gv. p. 63-73

Erakapatta, a nāga king, Dhp. 344

Erāvaṇa, Indra's elephant, Dhp. 190; S. N. 67; Mahāsamayas. ap. Grimblot, p. 285

Elāra, a native of the Cola country, King of Ceylon, 338-382; he was killed in battle by Duṭṭhagāmini, Dip. XVIII. 49-52; Mah. 128, 130, 133, 134, 137, 139, 153-155

Okkāka=Ikshvāku, a fabulous king, one of the ancestors of the Sākyā race, Mah. 9; S. N. 53, 182; Dip. III. 41; Sum. D. III. 1. 16. In the Mahāvastu he is confounded with his father Sujāta

Okkāmukha, Okkāka's son, Mah. 9; Dip. III. 41; Sum. D. III. 1. 16. In the Mahāvastu, p. 348, he is called Ulkāmukha

Oghatarañasutta, the first sutta of the Saṃyuttanikāya, Sum. I. 47, 58

Ojadipa, an ancient name of Ceylon, Att. 7; Mah. 88; Dip. I. 73; IX. 20; XV. 35 seq.; XVII. 5, 16, 26 seq.; Smp. 330

Kakutthā or Kukuttā, a river near Kusinārā; the Buddha bathed there shortly before his death, Ud. VIII. 5; M. P. S. IV. 26, 28, 53 *seq.*

Kakudha, a convert at Nādika; M. P. S. II. 6, 8; C. VII. 2, 2

Kakudha, an angel; Samy. II. 2, 8

Kakusandha, one of the twenty-four Buddhas; Mah. 2, 88; Dhp. 117, 129, 344; Pār. I. 3; Sum. D. I. 1, 7; Dīp. II. 66; XV. 25, 34, 38; XVII. 9, 16, 26 *seq.*, 73; Jāt. I. 42; Māratajjaniyas, 333.

Kaikhārevata, *see* Revata

Kaikkhāvitaranī Buddhaghosa's commentary on the Pātimokkha, Gv. p. 59, 69; West. Cat. 20

Kaccāyana *see* Mahākaccāyana

Kaccāyana or Kaccāna, a celebrated grammarian, author of the Kaccāyanappakaraya

Kaccāyanagandha, one of the books composed by Mahākaccāyana Gv. p. 59

Kaccāyanabhesa and Kaccāyanasāra two commentaries composed by Dhammānanda, Gv. p. 64, 74

Kajaṅgala, a brāhmaṇ village in the Himālaya; the eastern boundary of Majjhimadesa, M. V. 13, 12; Sum. D. II. 40; Mil. 8; Jāt. I. 49

Kaṭamorakatissaka, one of the bhikkhus Devadatta wanted to associate with in order to cause a division in the community, C. VII. 3, 14; S. 10. 1; Pāc. 29. 1; Bhñī. Pāc. 81. 1; Samy. VI. 1. 8

Kaṭissabha, a convert at Nādika, M. P. S. II. 6, 8

Kaṇḍaka, a servant of Upananda, M. I. 52, 60; he was expelled by the Saṅgha, Pāc. 70. 1

Kaṇḍakā, a bhikkhunī, M. I. 60

Kaṇḍaraggisāma, a great physician, Mil. 272

Kaṇḍula, Duṭṭhagāmini's state elephant, Mah. 134, 137, 146, 147, 150–156, 186; Dīp. XVIII. 53

Kaṇṇakujja, name of a town in India (Skt. Kanyakubja, but Karṇakubja occurs Vet. 8. 9), C. XII. 1. 9; Pār. I. 4

Kaṇṇamunḍadaha, one of the supposed seven great lakes in the Himavant, Sum. D. II. 20

Kaṇha, name of the Bodhisattva when he was born as son of King Brahmadatta at Benares, Jāt. IV. 7

Kaṇbasiri, another name of Asita, q.v., S. N. 129

Kaṇhājinā, King Vessantara's daughter, Cariyāp. I. 9; Mil. 117, 275, 284; Dhp. 245; Jāt. I. 77

Kaṇhāyana, Ambatṭha's family name, Sum. D. III. 1. 13

Kathāvatthupakkaraṇa, one of the Abhidhamma books recited by the apostle Moggaliputtatissa at the third Council, Mah. 42; Mil. 12; Sum. I. 41, 47; Smp. 312; Dip. VII. 41, 56–58

Kadamba, the Malwatu oya or Aripu river, near which Anurādhapura is situated, Mah. 50, 84, 88, 134, 166, 213, 222; Dip. XV. 39; XVII. 12

Kanthaka, Gotama's horse, on which he left his father's palace, Dhp. 118; Jāt. I. 54, 62, *seq.*

Kandaraka a paribbājaka, living at Campā, Majjh. I. 339

Kannakatthala, a deer park at Ujuññā, Kassapasīhanādas, ap. Grimalt, p. 342

Kapila, a great physician, Mil. 272

Kapila, a bhikkhu living at Kosambi, Pār. II. 7, 48; Dhp. 408

Kapila, a brāhmaṇa, purohita to King Cara of the Sakya race; in honour of him Kapilavatthu got its name, Sum. D. II. 1, 16; Dip. III. 17, 43, 51; Jāt. III. 454 *seq.*

Kapilavatthu, a town in the Sākya country, on the banks of the Rohinī (modern Kohāna), Buddha's birthplace, M. I. 54. 1; 55, 1; C. X. 1, 1; N. 17. 1; Pāc. 23. 1; 47. 1; 86. 1; Pāṭ. 4. 1; Bhnī Pāc. 5. 1; 58. 1; Sum. D. III. 1. 16 *seq.*; Dhp. 222, 351; Jāt. I. 52. 54; S. N. 182, 185; Saṃy. I. 4. 7; Dip. III. 17, 43, 51

Kāpilavatthava, an inhabitant of Kapilavatthu, P. 8. 1. 24

Kapotakandarā, a vihāra where Sāriputta and Moggallāna dwelt, Ud. IV. 4

Kappa, one of Bāvari's disciples, S. N. 184 *seq.*

Kappaka, the servant of the ascetic Kesavā, Dhp. 214

Kappasikavanasanya, a grove near Uruvelā, where Bud-

dha released the Bhaddavaggiyas, Dhp. 119; Dip. I. 34; Jāt. I. 82

Kappitaka, Upāli's upajjhāya; the Chabbaggiyā bhikkhuniyo wanted to kill him, but he escaped by leaving his vihāra, Bhnī Pāc. 52. 1

Kamboja, name of a country north-west of the Indus, one of the sixteen Mahājanapadas, A. III. 70. 17; Sum. D. I. 3. 71; Ass. S. 23

Kammavāca, the rules which regulate buddhistical ordination, Mah. 37

Kammassadhamma, a village in the Kuru country, Mahānidānas *ap.* Grimblo 245, Satipatṭhānas, p. 55; Māgandiyas, p. 501

Karakāṇḍu, son of the third Okkāka belonging to the Sākyā tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16; Mahāvastu ed. Senart, p. 348

Karerikutikā and Karerimāṇḍalamāla, localities situated in the Jetāvana at Sāvatthi, Mahāpadhānas, *ap.* Grimblo 343, 344

Kalandakagāma, a village where Sudinna was born, Pār. 1. 5

Kalandaputta, *see* Sudinna

Kalābū, King of Kāsi; name of Devadatta in a former existence, Mil. 201

Kalasigāma, the birth-place of King Milinda, Mil. 83

Kalyāṇa, Vararoja's son, one of the ancestors of the Sākyā race, Sum. D. III. 1. 16; Jāt. II. 311; III. 454

Kalyāṇī, a river in Ceylon, the modern Kaelanigaṅgā, Dip. II. 42, 53

Kallavālagāmaka, a village in Magadha, Dhp. 125

Kasibhāradvāja, a brāhmaṇa who reproached Gotama with idleness, Mil. 231; Samy. VII. 2. 1; S. N. 12 *seq.*

Kasibhāradvājasutta, the fourth sutta in the Urugavagga of the Sutta Nipāta; it is also contained in the Paritta

Kasmīra, Cashmere, Mah. 70, 71, 73, 171; Mil. 82 *seq.* 327; Smp. 314; Jāt. III. 365

Kassapa, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Pār. 1. 3;

4. 9. 3 ; Sum. D. I. 1, 7 ; Dhp. 117, 129, 178, 237 *seq.*, 252, 268, 328, 344, 349 ; S. N. 42 ; Samy. I. 5. 10 ; II. 3. 4 ; Dip. II. 68 ; XV. 25, 54 *seq.* ; XVII. 10, 18, 73 ; Mil. 2 ; Smp. 331
- Kassapa, *see* Mahākassapa
- Kassapa I., King of Ceylon, 477-495 ; he killed his father Dhatusena, Mah. 259-261
- Kassapa, one of the ācariyas living in India, Gv. p. 66.
- Kassapagotta, a bhikkhu living at Vāsabhagāma in the Kāsi country, M. IX. 1 ; Samy. IX. 3 ; A. III. 90. 3 ; Dip. VIII. 10
- Kassapiya, a division of the Sabbatthivādi heretics, Dip. V. 48 ; Mah. 21
- Kāka, King Pajjota's slave, who was ordered by him to call back the physician Jivaka Komārabhacca, M. VIII. 1, 26 *et seq.* ; Dhp. 160
- Kūkanṭlakaputta, *see* Yasa
- Kūkavāṇṇatissa, son of Goṭhābhaya, King of Ceylon, Mah. 97, 130-138, 140-145, 162 ; Dip. XVIII. 20, 53 ; XIX. 21 ; XX. 1
- Kātaragāma, a vihāra in the South of Ceylon, the modern Katragam, Smp. 340 ; *v.l.* Kācaragāma, Mah. 119, 120
- Kāṇamātā, an upāsikā living at Sāvatthi, Pāc. 34. 1 ; Dhp. 273
- Kāṇā, her daughter, ib.
- Kātiyānī, a therī, A. I. 14, 7
- Kārambhiya, name of Devadatta in a former existence, Mil. 201
- Kārikā, a book composed by the ācariya Dhammasenāpati, Gv. p. 63, 73
- Kāla, Anāthapiṇḍika's son, Dhp. 342
- Kālakūta, one of the Himalayan peaks, Ab. 607, 656
- Kāladevala, an adviser of Suddhodana, Jāt. I. 54. At S. N. 128 *seq.* he is called Asita
- Kālanāgarājā, the black snake king, Dhp. 118 ; Jāt. I. 70, 72
- Kālavallimāṇḍapa, the residence of the thera Mahānāga, Sum. D. II. 65

Kālasilā, the black rock at Isigilipassa, where Moggalāna was murdered, C. IV. 4. 4; S. 8. 1. 4; Dhp. 254, 298; Samy. IV. 3. 3; VIII. 10; Cūladukkhakkhandhas, 92

Kālasumana, a thera, P. 1. 1; pag. 3

Kālāmā, name of a people, neighbours of the Kosalā, A. III. 65. 1

Kālāsoka, an Indian king, during whose reign the Council of Vesāli was held and who removed the capital to Pātaliputta, Mah. 15, 19, 21; Dip. IV. 44; V. 80, 99

Kāliṅga, a convert at Nādika, M. P. S. II. 6, 8

Kāliṅga (raṭṭham), the Northern Circars, a country on the Coromandel coast, most probably the original home of the Pāli language, Māh. 43, 241; Dhp. 417; Pār. 4. 9. 3; Jāt. IV. 230 *seq.*

Kāliṅgārañña, a forest in the Kāliṅga country, Mil. 130; Upālis, 878

Kāli, Vedehikā's slave girl; her mistress killed her by a blow on the head. Kakacūpamas, 125

Kāli, sister of Dūsī. Maratajjaniyas, 333

Kāludāyi, a minister of Gotama's father Suddhodana, A. I. 14. 4; he was born on the same day with Gotama, Jāt. I. 54, 86 *seq.*

Kāsi, an ancient kingdom on the banks of the Ganges; Benares was its capital. Pasenadi was king both of Kāsi and Kosala, M. I. 6. 8; VI. 17. 8; IX. 1. 1, 5, 7; C. I. 13. 3; 18. 1. Mah. 29; Dhp. 110. 400; S. 13. 1. 3, 5; Pāc. 84. 3; Samy. III. 2. 4. 5; Dip. IV. 39.

Kāsika, belonging to Kāsi, M. VIII. 2; X. 2. 3. *et seq.*; Dhp. 251; Jāt. I. 53, 355; Mil. 327, 331; A. III. 70, 17

Kāsigāma, a village given by Mahākosala to his daughter when she married Bimbisāra; afterwards Pasenadi and Ajātasattu had a fight about it, Jāt. II. 237, 403; IV. 342 *seq.*; Dhp. 353

Kiki, king of Kāsi, at the time of the Buddha Kassapa, Dhp. 238, 252; Par. Dip. 187

Kiñcipuranagara, a town in India where a number of commentaries were written, Gv. p. 67

Kitāgiri, a hill near Sāvatthi, C. I. 13 *et seq.*; VI. 16; 17. 1; S. 13. 1; Kitāgiris, 473

Kīmikālā, a river, Ud. IV. 1

Kimbila, a friend of Anuruddha living at the Pācīnavam-sadāya, where they received the Buddha on his way to Sāvatthi; he became one of the first converts, M. X. 4; C. VII. 1. 4; Dhp. 139. *seq.*; Jāt. I. 140; Mil. 107; Cūla-gosīgas, 205; Naṭakapānas, 462

Kira, one of King Muṭasīva's sons, Dīp. XI. 7

Kirapatika, a contemporary of Buddha living at Vesālī, Pāc. 33. 1

Kirāta, name of a people of non-Aryan origin, Sum. D. II. 40

Kisa Saṅkicca, the head of one of the heretical sects opposed to Buddhism. Mahāsaccakas, 238. Sandakas, 524

Kisāgotamī, a therī, a relation of Gotama; she was born at Hamsavatī at the time of the Buddha Padumuttara, Dhp. 118, 289, 387; Jāt. I. 60. *seq.*; Th. II. 213–223; Par. Dīp. 195 *seq.*; Saṃy. V. 3; A. I. 14. 5. The legend is related in the Apadāna and in the commentary to Dhp. verse 114

Kukkuṭa, a setthi at Kosambī; Sum. D. VII. 1; Dhp. 164

Kukkuṭārāma, a garden in Pāṭaliputta, residence of a number of Theras, M. VIII. 24. 6; Sum. D. VII. 1; Dhp. 167

Kutikanṇatissa, son of Mahācūli, King of Ceylon, Dīp. XVIII. 37; XX. 31; XXI. 1, 31. In the Mahāvāṃsa he is called Kudatissa

Kuṇḍaladaha, one of the supposed seven great lakes in the Himavant, Sum. D. II. 20

Kuṇḍadbhāna, one of Anuruddha's friends. Naṭakapānas, 462

Kuṇḍarāyana, a brāhmaṇa who had a conversation with Mahākaccāna at Madhurā, A. II. 4. 7

Kumārakassapa, a bhikkhu who was ordained when he had completed the twentieth year from his conception only, M. I. 75; Dhp. 327; A. I. 14. 3; Pāyāsis. *ap.* Grimalot, 346; Mil. 196; Dīp. IV. 4; V. 8; XXII. 27. Vammikas, 142

Kumārakassapa, a thera ; at his request Buddhaghosa composed the commentary to the Dhammapada, Gv. p. 68

Kuraraghara, a village in Avanti, residence of Mahākacca-yana, M. V. 13. 1 ; Ud. V. 6

Kuru, name of a country, one of the sixteen Mahājanapadas, Dhp. 162, 416 ; see Uttarakuru A. III. 70. 17 ; Mahānidānas, and Janavasabhas. *ap.* Grimblot 245, 345 *seq.* Satipatthānas, p. 55

Kurundi, one of the three great collections of commentaries on the Tipiṭaka, Pāt. VII. VIII. XV. 87 ; it got its name from the Kurundivellivihāra, where it was composed ; it is also called Kurundīgandha, Gv. p. 59

Kusāvatī, the former name of Kusinārā when it was the capital of King Mahāsudassana, M. P. S. V. 42 ; Mahāsudassana S. I. 3 *seq.* ; Dip. III. 9 ; Cariyāp. I. 4

Kusinārā = Kuçinagara, the capital of the Mallas, the place where Buddha died, M. VI. 36. 1, 6 ; 37, 1 ; C. XI. 1. 1 ; Mah. 11 ; M. P. S. IV. 23 ; V. 41 *seq.* ; Mahāsudassana S. I. 3 *seq.* ; Sum. I. 3 ; Dhp. 211, 222, 376 ; S. N. 185 ; Saṃy. VI. 2. 5 ; Dip. III. 32 ; V. 1 ; XV. 70 ; A. III. 121 ; Ud. IV. 2 ; VIII. 5

Kosināraka, an inhabitant of Kusinārā, M. VI. 36. 1

Kūṭadanta, a brāhmaṇ living at Khānumata ; from him the fifth Sutta of the Dīghanikāya got its name, Kūṭadantas. *ap.* Grimblot p. 340 ; Sum. D. V. 1, 27

Kūṭagārasalā, a hall in the Mahāvana at Vesālī, M. P. S. III. 64 *seq.* ; Saṃy. I. 4. 9, 10 ; IV. 2. 7 ; 11. 2. 7 ; Dip. V. 29 ; A. III. 74. 1

Kekakā, name of a people, Jāt. II. 214

Ketumatī, the palace of the god Mahāsena, Mil. 6

Keniya, a brāhmaṇ ascetic who provided a meal for the Buddha and the Bhikkhusaṅgha, and received his benediction, M. VI. 35 ; Sum. D. III. 2. 3 ; S. N. 99

Kelāsa, name of a mountain in India, Dph. 158

Kevatta, the son of a householder at Nālandā, the principal person in the 11th Sutta of the Dīghanikāya, Grimblot 342

Kesaputta, a village in the Kālāma country, A. III. 65. 1

- Kesavā, a king who became an ascetic, Dhp. 214
- Kokanada, Prince Bodhi's palace where he received the Buddha, C. V. 21; Sekh. 55 *seq.*; Dhp. 323
- Kokanadā, a goddess, daughter of Pajjunna, Samy. I. 4. 9, 10
- Kokālika, one of the bhikkhus with whom Devadatta associated, C. VII. 3. 14; S. 10. 1; 11. 1; Pāc. 29. 1; Bhī Pāc. 81. 1; Dhp. 145, 418; S. N. 121 *seq.*; Samy. VI. 1. 7, 9, 10; Jāt. II. 356; *see* Kaṭamorakatissa
- Koṭigāma, a village near Patna, M. 29 *et seq.*; M. P. S. II. 1 *et seq.*
- Kotumbara or Kodumbara, name of a country, celebrated for the cloth which was made there, Mil. 2, 331; Ab. 291
- Kottamālaka, name of a country, Dīp. XIV. 29, 33
- Koṇāgamana, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Mah. 2; Dhp. 117, 129, 344; Sum. D. I. 1. 7; Dīp. II. 67; XV. 25, 44, 48; XVII. 9, 17, 73; Smp. 331
- Koṇḍañña, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Mah. 1; Dhp. 117; Sum. D. II. 13
- Koṇḍañña also called Aññātakonḍañña (*i.e.*, K. who has perceived the doctrine), one of the eight brāhmans who recognized the signs at the Buddha's birth; afterwards he became one of the first five disciples, M. I. 6. 29, 31 *seq.*; Samy. VIII. 9; Dhp. 119; Dīp. 32; Jāt. I. 56, 82; A. I. 14. 1; Ud. VII. 6. His conversion is related in the Dhammacakkappavattanasutta. At Mil. 236 we have Yañña instead
- Kotūhaṭaka, a poor man living in Addilarattha, Sum. D. VII. 1
- Komārabhacca or Komārabhaṇḍa, Sum. D. II. 1 *et seq.*; *see* Jīvaka
- Korakalamba, a brāhmaṇa, Kapila's youngest son, Jāt. III. 454 *seq.*
- Koladdhajana, name of a commentary, Gv. p. 63, 73
- Kolanagara (or Vyagghapajja), the capital of the Koliyans, Sum. D. III. 1. 16
- Kolapatṭana, a town, perhaps Kāliiga, Mil. 359
- Kolita, another name of the disciple Moggallāna, M. I. 24. 3; Sum. D. I. 1. 2; Dhp. 121; Br. XXVI. 18

Koṇiya, a clan living at Rāmagāma related to the Sākyas, M. P. S. VI. 55; Sum. D. III. 1. 16; Dhp. 351. They used to fight about the water of the Rohinī river, which separated their territories; Kukkuravatikas, 387.

Koṇiyaputta, an epithet of Kakudha, Moggallāna's attendant, C. VII. 2. 2; Ud. II. 8

Koṇiyadhitā, A. I. 14. 7; Ud. II. 8

Kosambi, a great city on the Ganges, M. VIII. 1. 27; X. 1. 1, 3; C. I. 25. 1; 28, 1; 31; VII. 2. 1, 5; XI. 1. 11; XII. 1. 7; 2. 8; M. P. S. V. 41; Dhp. 103, 142, 153, 399; Pār. 2. 7. 48; S. 7. 1; 12. 1; N. 2. 2; 14, 2; Pāc. 5. 2; 12. 1; 19. 1; S. N. 185. 51. 1; 54. 1; 71. 1; Sekh. 51; P. 8. 1; M. P. S. V. 41; Sum. D. VII. 1 *seq.* Kosambiyas, 320

Kosambaka, king of Kosambi, Dip. III. 25; Ud. IV. 8; VII. 10; M. X. 4. 6, 5; P. 5. 10; Dhp. 103, 109; Jāt. IV. 28, 56; A. III. 72. 1

Kosaladevī, Pasenadi's sister, Bimbisāra's queen. Her father, Mahākosala, gave her as dowry the village Kāsi-gāma. She died from sorrow soon after her husband had been murdered by his son Ajātasattu, Jāt. II. 403

Kosalā, the country adjacent to Kāsi; the Sākyā tribe to which Gotama belonged formed a part of the Kosalā M. I. 73. 1, 2; II. 15. 3; III. 5. 1; 9. 1; 11. 1; IV. 1, 11; 15. 1, 5; 17, 1; 18. 1; V. 10. 1; VIII. 4; 27. 1; C. V. 13. 2; 32. 2; Dhp. 231, 340; N. 16. 1; Pāc. 6. 1; 31. 2; 36. 1; 67. 1; 85. 2 *seq.*; Bhñi. S. 3. 3. *seq.*; Bhñi Pāc. 17. 1; Sum. D. III. 1. 1; S. N. 50, 79, 123, 182; Samy. II. 3. 5; IV. 2. 4, 10; VII. 1. 9, 10; 2. 7, 8; IX. 1-8, 10-14; Dip. II. 1; Mil. 327, 331; A. III. 63. 1; 65. 1; 70. 17; 91; 124. 1.; Ud. IV. 3; V. 9; VIII. 7

Kosiya, Kosiyagotta, a family name, Pāc. 2. 2

Kosiya, another name of Indra, Mil. 126; Cūlatañbhā-saṅkhayas, 252

Khaṇḍadeva, a bhikkhu, Samy. I. 5. 10; II. 3. 4; Par. Dip. 205

Khaṇḍadeviyāputta, C. VII. 3. 14; S. 10. 1; 11. 1; Pāc. 29. 1; Bhñi Pāc. 81. 1; *see* Katamorakatissaka

Khaṇḍahāla brāhmaṇa, a name of Devadatta in a former birth, Mil. 203

Khandhakā (22), name of a portion of the Vinayapiṭaka ; they are also called Mahāvagga and Cullavagga, Sum. I. 47

Khandhaparitta, one of the Parittas, Mil. 150

Khallatānāga, king of Ceylon, 109–104 B. C., Mah. 202 ; Dip. XX. 12 *et seq.*

Khānumata, a brāhmaṇ village in the Māgadha country, Kūṭadantas. *ap.* Grimblot p. 340

Khujjasobhita, one of the Pācīnakā bhikkhū who proclaimed the ten indulgences at Vesālī, Dip. IV. 49 ; V. 22 ; C. XII. 2. 7 ; Smp. 294

Khujjuttarā, Queen Sāmavati's slave girl, who became one of the principal female lay-disciples of the Buddha, A. II. 12. 4 ; Mil. 78 ; Dhp. 168, 177, 213

Khuddaka Nikāya, or Khuddaka Gantha, the fifth division of the Sutta Pitaka, Sum. I. 47, 61. According to another division, the Khuddaka Nikāya comprehends the whole of the Vinaya and Abhidhamma, together with the fifteen books beginning with the Khuddakapāṭha, Sum. I. 58 ; it contains twelve books according to the Dighabhbhāṇaka school, and fifteen according to the Majjhimabhāṇaka school, Sum. I. 42 ; in the Dighabhbhāṇaka list the Cariyāpiṭaka, Apadāna, and Buddhavamsa are omitted

Khuddakapāṭha, the first division of the Khuddaka Nikāya (*see above*) Gv. p. 59

Khuddasikkhā, a compendium of the Vinaya, composed by Dhammasirī, Gv. p. 61, 70

Khema, a disciple of Dhammapālita, well versed in the Tipiṭaka (*tipetaki*), P. 1 pag. 3 ; Smp. 313

Khema, name of an ācariya and of his book, Gv. p. 61, 71

Khema, Anāthapiṇḍika's cousin, Dhp. 395

Khema, an angel, Saṃy. II. 3. 2

Khemā, one of Gotama's two aggasāvikās, Dhp. 213 ; Dip. XVIII. 9 ; A. I. 14. 5 ; II. 12. 2

Khemā, a therī ; she was born in a royal family at Sūgala in the Magadha country, and became Bimbisāra's queen, Dhp. 412 ; Th. II. 139–144 ; Par. Dip. 192 *seq.*

Khomadussa, a village in the Sākyā country, Saṃy.
VII. 2. 12

Khomadussaka, inhabitant of Kh. ib.

Gagga, a mad bhikkhu, M. II. 25 ; C. IV. 5

Gaggarā a lotus pond at Campā, M. IX. 1. 1 ; Sum. D. IV. 1 ; Saṃy. VIII. 11 ; Sonadaṇḍas. *ap.* Grimblot p. 340. Kandarakas, 339

Gaṅgā, the river Ganges, M. V. 9. 4 ; VI. 28. 12 *et seq.* ; C. IX. 1. 3 *et seq.* ; Pār. 1. 4 ; 5. 8 ; S. 6. 1. 3 ; Sum. D. I. 1. 4 ; III. 1. 23 ; Saṃy. VI. 1. 4 ; X. 3. 12 ; Mil. 286 ; A. III. 99. 3 ; Dīp. VII. 12 ; XI. 32 ; XII. 2 ; Ud. V. 5 ; VIII. 6

Gajabāhukagāmani, king of Ceylon, 113–125, A. D. Dīp. XXII. 13 ; XXVIII. 29 ; Mah. 223 *seq.*

Gaṇṭhākara, a vihāra at Anurādhapura in Ceylon, where Buddhaghosa translated the Siṁhalese atṭhakathā into Pāli, Mah. 252

Gaṇḍābharaṇa, a book composed by Ariyavamsa, Gv. p. 65

Gandhāra (raṭṭha) Candahar, a country between the Kubhā and Indus ; the capital was Takkasilā, Mah. 71, 72, 73 ; M. P. S. VI. 63 ; Mil. 327 ; A. III. 70. 17 ; Smp. 314 ; Dīp. VIII. 4. It was converted to Buddhism by the therā Majjhantika, Jāt. III. 365

Gandhasāra, a book composed by Saddhāmmajotipāla, Gv. p. 64

Gayā, name of a town in India, M. I. 6. 7 ; 21. 1 ; S. N. 47 ; Saṃy. X. 3 ; Ud. I. 9

Gayā, a river in India. Vatthūpamas, p. 39

Gayākassapa, brother of Uruvelakassapa, chief over two hundred Jaṭilas, M. I. 15. 1 ; 20. 22

Gayāsīsa, the mountain of Brāhmāyonī near Gayā, M. I. 21. 1 ; 22. 1 ; C. VII. 4. 1 ; Dhp. 119, 145 ; Jāt. I. 82, 185 ; Ud. I. 9

Gavampati, a young man belonging to a settīhi family at Benares, who received the pabbajjā and upasampadā ordinations from the Buddha, M. I. 9. 1, 2

Gāthā, a portion of the Buddhist texts in their arrange-

ment according to matter (*aṅga*) ; it includes the Dhammapada, Thera- and Therīgāthā and the Suttanipāta, excepting the Maṅgala-, Ratana-, Nālaka- and Tuvatākasuttas, Sum. I. 59 ; P. P. IV. 9, 28 ; Pār. I. 3. 2

Gijjhakūṭa pabbata, the Vulture's peak, a mountain near Rājagaha, M. II. 1. 1 ; 5. 4 ; V. 1. 1, 3, 14, 17 ; C. IV. 4. 4 ; VII. 3. 9 ; M. P. S. I. 1 ; III. 56 ; Pār. 2. 1. 1 *seq.* ; 7. 11 ; 3. 5. 13 ; 4. 9 ; S. 8. 1. 4 ; 9. 1 ; Sum. D. II. 1, 10 ; Dhp. 279, 365 ; S. N. 86 ; Samy. IV. 2. 1 ; VI. 2. 2 ; X. 2 ; XI. 2. 6 ; A. III. 64. 1 ; 90. 3. Cūladukkhakkhandhas, 92

Gīñjakāvasatha, the brick hall at Nātikā, M. VI. 30. 6 ; Janavasabhas *ap.* Grimblot p. 345. Cūlagosingas, 205

Giri, a fabulous island, Dip. I. 67 *seq.*

Giribbaja, another name for Rājagaha, M. I. 24. 5, 6, 7 ; S. N. 71 ; Dip. IV. 39, 40 ; V. 5

Guttila, a gandhabba, Mil. 115, 291

Guṇasāgara, name of an ācariya, author of mukhamattasāra, Gv. p. 63

Gundāvana, a forest in Madhurā, A. II. 4. 7

Gurusāṅgha, a thera ; at his request Guṇasāgara composed the Mukhamattasāra, Gv. p. 73

Gulissāni, a bhikkhu living in the forest. Gulissānis, 469

Geyya, the second portion of the Buddhist texts in their arrangement according to matter, Sum. I. 59 ; Mil. 263 ; Pār. I. 3. 2 *seq.* ; P. P. IV. 9, 28. It includes all the Suttas which are composed both in metre and prose. The whole of the Samyuttanikāya belongs to this section, also the Vimānavatthu of the Khuddakanikāya

Gokulika, a secondary division of the Vajjiputta heretics. They again separated into the Bahussutaka and Paññatti bhikkhus, Dip. V. 40, 41 ; Mah. 20

Goṭhābhaya Yatthālakatissa's son, king of Māgama, Mah. 97, 130, 141

Goṭhābhaya, or Meghavaṇṇa Abhaya of the Lambakaṇṇa race, King of Ceylon, 248–261 A.D. Mah. 228, 231, 233 ; Dip. XXII. 56–60

Gotamakacetiya, a shrine near Vesālī, M. VIII. 13. 2 ;

M. P. S. III. 2; N. I. 1; Dhp. 346 A. III. 123; Ud. VI. 1; Jāt. II. 259

Gotamakasutta, the 94th sutta of the Majjhimanikāya; it was recited by the Buddha at the Gotamakacetiya, Jāt. II. 259; Sum. D. I. 3. 74

Gotamadvāra Gotama's gate, M. VI. 28. 12; M. P. S. I. 32

Godhāvarī, a river, S. N. 180

Godhika, a thera, Dhp. 254; Samy. IV. 3. 2

Godhiputta, another name of Devadatta, C. VII. 3. 2

Gonaddha, name of a country, S. N. 185

Gopaka, a thera staying at the Kukkutārāma in Pātaliputta, M. VIII. 24. 6

Gopālamātā, Udena's queen, Mil. 115, 291. She sold her hair for eight kahāpanas, and bought food for the thera Mahākaccāyana

Gomaṭakandarā, a cave, S. 8. 1. 4; C. IV. 4. 4

Goyogapilakkha, a place which the Buddha visited on his begging rounds, A. III. 126

Gosiṅgasālavanadāya, a place near Nādika, where Anuruddha, Nandiya and Kimbila resided. Cūlagosiṅgas, 205; Mahāgosiṅgas, 212

Ghaṭikāra, an archangel. He provided the Buddha with the eight requisites of a mendicant, Jāt. I. 65, 69; Samy. II. 3, 4. Most probably identical with the following

Ghaṭikāra, a potter, Jcotpāla's friend, Mil. 222 *seq.*; Jāt. I. 43

Ghaṭikārasuttanta, the 81st sutta of the Majjhimanikāya, Dhp. 349

Ghosaka, name of a devaputta. Sum. D. VII. 1

Ghosita a setṭhi at Kosambi, Dhp. 157. 164; Sum. D. VII.

Ghositārāma, a garden at Kosambi, M. X. 1. 1; C. I. 25. 1; 31; VII. 2. 1; XI. 1. 14; S. 7. 1; 12. 1; Pāc. 12. 1; 19. 1; 54. 1; 74. 1; Sekh. 51; Sum. D. VII. 1; A. III. 72. 1; Jāliyas *ap.* Grimblot p. 341; Ud. IV. 5; VII. 10; Dhp. 103, 153, 167; Kosambiyas, 320

Cakkhupāla, a thera at Sāvatthi, Dhp. 77

Cañkin, a brāhmaṇ of Kosala, Tevijja S. I. 2; Grimblot, 343; S. N. 112

Cañdapajjota, king of Ujjenī, Dhp. 157; Gv. 66. At M. VIII. 1. 23 he is simply called Pajjota, q. v.

Cañdakālī, a bhikkhuṇī, known as being quarrelsome, Bhnī S. 4. 1, 7. 1, 8. 1; Bhnī Pāc. 19. 1, 20. 1, 36. 1, 53. 1, 76. 1, 79. 1; P. 8. 2. 8

Cañdorañapabbata, a mountain, Jāt. IV. 90

Catubhāñavāra, name of a book, Gv. 75

Caturārakkhā, name of a book, Gv. 65

Candakumāra, son of King Brahmadatta of Benāres; he and his elder brother Mahimsāsaka went into the forest because their father had promised the kingdom to their stepbrother, Suriyakumāra; after their father's death they returned, and Candakumāra became sub-king, Dhp. 303 *seq.*; Jāt. I. 45

Candagutta, of the Moriyan dynasty, king of India, grandfather of Asoka, Mil. 292; Dīp. V. 69, 73, 81, 100; VI. 15; XI. 12; Smp. 321. He was installed by the minister Cānakka, who had killed Dhanananda, the youngest of King Kālāsoka's sons

Candagutta, a thera, Dīp. XIX. 8

Candanañgalika, a lay-disciple of the Buddha, Saṃy. III. 2. 2

Candabhāgā, a river in India, Mil. 114; Ab. 682

Candavajjī, one of the theras present at the second Council, Smp. 295. He was admitted to the Upasampadā ordination by the thera Sonaka, Dīp. IV. 46; V. 58 *et seq.*, 86 *seq.* He instructed Moggaliputta Tissa in the Vinaya, Dīp. V. 70; Mah. 28, 31, 32

Candavatī, the birth-place of the Buddha Anomadassī, Dhp. 131

Candavatī, daughter of the king of Benares; at Sakka's command she went to request the Rishi Lomasakassapa to offer a sacrifice, Jāt. III. 517 *seq.*; Mil. 220 *seq.*

Campā, the capital of Aṅga, the present Bagulpore, M. V. 1. 1; IX. 1. 2; Pār. 2. 7. 45; P. 17. 67 *seq.*; M. P. S. 5, 41; Sum. D. IV. 1; Saṃy. VIII. 11; Sonadandas

Mahāsudassana S. *ap.* Grimblot, p. 340, 344; Dīp. III. 28

Campeyyaka, an inhabitant of Campā, C. XII. 2. 8; P. 5. 9

Cara, Uposatha's son, one of the ancestors of the Sakya tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16; Jat. III. 454; Dīp. III. 5

Cariyāpiṭaka, the fifteenth book of the Khuddakanikāya, according to the Majjhimabhaṇḍakā. The Dīghabhāṇḍakā did not include it in that collection, Mil. 281; Sum. I. 42, 47. It contains 35 jātakas. It was preached by Mahinda in the Nandana pleasure garden, Dīp. XIV. 45

Cariyāpitakatthaṭhakathā, a commentary on Cariyāpiṭaka composed by Dhammapāla, Gv. 60

Cātumā, a town in the Sākya country, Majjh. I. 456 *seq.*

Cātumeyyakā, an epithet of certain Sākyas, Mil. 209 *seq.*; Majjh. I. 457 *seq.*

Cānakka, son of a brāhmaṇa at Takkasilā; he killed Dhanananda, the youngest of King Kālāsoka's sons, and installed Candagutta of the Moriyān dynasty as sovereign of India, Mah. 21

Cāpā, a therī; she was the daughter of a hunter in the Vaṅkahāra country; she married the lay-disciple Upaka, and had by him a son called Subhadda, Th. II. 291–311; Par. Dīp. 203 *seq.*

Cāpāla Cetiya, a shrine near Vesāli, M. P. S. III. 1 *seq.* 62; Ud. VI. I

Calā, a therī; she was the daughter of the brāhmaṇī Surūpasārī at Nālakagāma, in the Magadha country, and a younger sister of Sāriputta, Th. II. 182–188; Par. Dīp. 194; Samy. V. 6

Cālikā, a village, and Cālikapabbata, a mountain, Ud. IV. 1

Ciñcamāṇavikā, a paribbājikā; at the instigation of the titthiyas she falsely accused the Buddha of incontinence.

Citta, a householder living at Maechikāsaṇḍa; he was censured by the venerable Sudhamma, who had to undergo the Paṭisāraṇiyakamma for this reason, C. I. 18; 22 *et seq.*; A. I. 14. 6; II. 12. 3

- Dhp. 338 *seq.* She was swallowed by the earth, Mil. 101 ;
 Jāt. IV. 187 *seq.*
- Citta, one of Gotama's Aggasāvakas, Dhp. 213, 262,
 303
- Cittapabbata, a mountain and vihāra in Rohana, Ceylon,
 Mah. 131, 143, 145, 221
- Cittalatāvana, a forest of 500 yojanas in extent ; it grew
 at the place where Cittā died, Dhp. 191
- Cittā, one of Magha's wives, Dhp. 183 *seq.*
- Cittā, one of the queens of the third Okkaka Ambaṭṭha,
 Sum. D. III. 1. 16
- Cittā, or Ummādācittā, King Pañḍuvāsa's daughter, Dīp.
 V. 4. 8
- Cīnavisaya China, Mil. 121, 327, 359
- Cīnarājā, the king of China, Mil. 121
- Cīvara, an ācariya, Gv. 64
- Cunda, a coppersmith at Pāvā ; he served the last meal
 to the Buddha before his death, M. P. S. IV. 13 *seq.*, 56
seq. ; S. N. 15 ; Mil. 174 *seq.* ; Saṅgītis. *ap.* Grimblot, 349 ;
 Ud. VIII. 5
- Cundaka, a mendicant whom the Buddha met shortly
 before his death, M. P. S. IV. 53 *seq.*
- Cullaniruttigandha, one of the books composed by Mahā-
 kaccāyana, Gv. 59
- Cullapāla, Mahāsvaṇṇa's second son, Dhp. 78
- Culladhammapāla, an ācariya, Gv. 66, 67
- Cullabuddhaghosa, an ācariya, Gv. 63
- Cullavāmṣa, one of the historical books of Ceylon, Gv. 61
- Cullavajira, a grammarian, author of *atthavyakkhyāna*,
 Gv. 60
- Cullasubhaddā, an upāsikā, Mil. 383, 387
- Cūladeva, a thera who had especial charge of the Vinaya,
 P. 1. 1. pag 3
- Cūlamāgandika, *see* Māgandiya
- Cūlanāga, one of the apostles who went to Ceylon with
 Mahinda, Smp. 313
- Cūlapanthaka, a bhikkhu who exhorted the Bhikkhunīs
 after sunset and was rebuked by the Buddha for that

reason, Pāc. 22. 1 ; Dhp. 181 ; A. I. 14. 2 ; Mil. 368 ; Ud. V. 10

Cūlābhaya, a thera who had especial charge of the Vinaya, P. 1. 1, page 3 ; Dip. XXI. 39, 40

Cūlekasātaka, a brāhmaṇa, Dhp. 290

Cetaka, a thera, Grimbolt, p. 156 ; Sum. I. 16

Ceti=Sanskrit Cedi (Rv. 8, 5, 37-39), name of a people living in Magadha, north of the Vindhya mountains, Ab. 184 ; Janavasabhas, ap. Grimbolt, 345

Cetiyarattha, Jāt. III. 454 ; Cetaraththa Cariyāp. I. 9

Cetiyā, see Ceti, Pāc. 51. 1 ; A. III. 70. 17

Cetiyā, a secondary division of the Mahāsaṅgītikas, Dip. V. 42 ; Mah. 21

Cetiyapabbata, or Cetiyagiri, another name of the Missaka mountain in Ceylon, given to it because all the relics were deposited there by the Thera Sumana ; Smp. 327 seq. ; Mah. 102-106, 122-125, 128, 138, 202, 216, 221 ; Dip. XV. 69 ; XVII. 90, etc.

Cetiyāgiri, a town in Ujjenī, where Mahinda was born, Mah. 76. (The better reading is Vedisa, q. v.)

Celakanāthi, a horse belonging to King Pajjota of Ujjeni, Dhp. 160

Codanāvatthu, a valley near Rājagaha, M. II. 17. 1 ; 18. 1

Coranāga, king of Ceylon, 62-50 b.c., Dip. XX. 24 ; Mah. 209. He was poisoned by his wife Anulā

Cola (-desa, or -rattham), name of a country in the south of India, Mah. 128

Colika, an inhabitant of Cola, Mah. 232

Chaddanta, name of the Bodhisatta when he was born as a king of elephants, Mil. 201 ; Sum. D. I. 1. 1 ; Jāt. I. 45

Chaddantadaha, a lake, Smp. 300

Channa, a paribbājaka, Sañjaya's servant, Sum. D. I. 1. 1, 6 ; A. III. 71. 1

Channa, Gotama's charioteer, Dhp. 118. He was born on the same day with his master, Jāt. I. 54, 62 seq.

Channa, a bhikkhu, who was subjected to the Ukkhe-

paniyakamma, C. I. 25, 28, 30, 31. In a quarrel arising between bhikkhus and bhikkhnis he stood on the side of the latter, C. IV. 14. 1. The samgha inflicted on him the brahmadaṇḍa, C. XI. 1. 11, 14; S. f. 1, 12. 1; Pāc. 12. 1, 2, 19. 1, 54. 1, 71. 1; M. P. S. VI. 4

Channā, Somanadeva's daughter, a nun, who studied the Vinaya, Dip. XVIII. 29

Channagarikā, a secondary division of the Vajjiputtaka heretics, Dip. V. 46; Mah. V. 7 (omitted in Turnour's edition)

Chātapatabbata, a mountain south of Anurādhapura in Ceylon, Dip. XI. 15, 19; Mah. 68

Jānghadāsa, a tīkā written in Māgadhi by Vajira, Gv. 64.

74

Jatābhāradvāja, a brāhmaṇa, who insulted the Buddha, but was finally converted by him, Samy. VII. 1. 6

Jatila, a setṭhi at Sāvatthi, Dhp. 231

Jatukanṇin, one of Bāvari's disciples, S. N. 184, 200, 205

Janapadakalyāṇī, Gotama's sister (?), Dhp. 313; see Rūpanandā

Jantu, one of the queens of the third Okkāka Ambattha, Sum. D. III. 1. 16

Jantukumāra, son of the third Okkāka of the Sākyā tribe by his second wife, Sum. D. III. 1. 16 In the Mahāvastu (p. 348) he is called Jenta

Jantugāma, a village, Ud. IV. 1

Jambugāma, a village near Vesālī, M. P. S. IV. 6

Jambudipa, the continent of India opposed to Sīhaladipa, the island of Ceylon, M. I. 20. 7 *et seq.*; P. I. 1. pag. 3; Sum. D. 1. 1. 6; II. 1. 13; III. 1. 1., etc.; Dip. I. 26, 49; VI. 2., etc.; Mah. *passim*

Jambusanda, "the jambu grove," synonym of Jambudipa: India, S. N. 105

Jayanta, king of Ceylon at the time of the Buddha Kassapa, Smp. 331: Dip. XV. 60; XVII. 7; Mah. 93–95

Jayasena, grandfather of Suddhodana, king of Kapilavatthu, Dip. III. 44; Mah. 9

Jayasena, one of the theras present at the foundation of the Mahāthūpa under Duṭṭhagāmī, Dip. XIX. 8

Javakaṇṇaka, a family name, Pāc. 2. 2., 3. 2

Javanavasabha a yakkha, Vessāvana's servant, Sum. D.

II. 1

Jāṇussoṇi, a brāhmaṇ at Manasākaṭa or Sāvatthi, Tevijja, S. I. 2; Grimblot, 343; S. N. 112; A. II. 2. 7; III. 55, 59. 1; Majjh. I. 16, 175

Jātaka, the tenth book of the Khuddaka-nikāya, containing 550 jātakas, or tales of the former births of the Buddha; it is also one of the nine aṅgas, or divisions of the Buddhist Scriptures according to subject, P. P. IV. 9. 28; Mil. 263; Sum. I. 59; Pār. I. 3. 2; Gv. 57. It is divided into 22 nipātas

Jātakavisodhana, name of a book composed by Ariyavamsa, Gv. 65, 75

Jātattaginidāna, a grammatical work by Cullabuddha-ghosa, Gv. 63

Jātaveda, the god of fire, Jāt. I. 214

Jātiyāvana, a grove at Bhaddiya, M. V. 8. 1; VI. 34. 10; Pār. I. 10. 17; Dhp. 375, 389

Jāli, King Vessantara's son, Jāt. I. 77; Mil. 275, 284; Cariyāp. I. 9; Dhp. 245

Jālinī, one of the queens of the third Okkāka Ambaṭṭha, Sum. D. III. 1. 16

Jāliya, a paribbājaka, the principal person in the 7th Sutta of the Dighanikāya, Sum. D. VII.; Grimblot, 341

Jinacarita, a book composed by Medhaūkara, Gv. 72

Jinavara, a place near Rājagaha, Mil. 207 *seq.*

Jinālambikāra, a book composed by Buddharakkhita, Gv. 65, 72

Jīvaka Komārabhacca, physician to King Bimbisāra, and one of the chief partisans of Buddha at the court of Rājagaha, M. I. 39; VIII. 1. 4 *et seq.* 2; C. V. 14. 1. He was the son of the courtesan Sālavatī, and was brought up by Prince Abhaya, Bimbisāra's son, Sām. Ph. S. 113; Sum. D. II. 1 *seq.*; Dhp. 279 *seq.*; Mil. 134; A. I. 14. 6; Majjh. I. 368 *seq.*

Jīvakambavana, a garden at Rājagaha belonging to the physician Jīvaka Komārabhacca, Dhp. 279, 346; Th. II. 366; Pār. Dip. 209; C. IV. 4. 4; XI. 1. 8; S. 8. 1. 4

Jūphakumāra, a son of King Brahmadatta of Benares; he studied at Takkasilā, Jāt. IV. 96

Jetthatissa, son of Meghavanna, king of Ceylon, Dip. XXII. 61, 66; Mah. 233 *seq.*

Jeta, the owner of the celebrated garden which Anātha-piṇḍika bought for the Buddha and the fraternity, C. VI. 4. 9, 10

Jetavana ārāma, a monastery at Sāvatthi, S. N. 17, 21, 45, 50, 66, 78, 121, 122; A. II. 1. 4. 5; III. 1, 21, 125; Ud. *passim.*; M. and C. *passim.*; S. 1. 1, 2. 1, 3. 1, etc.

Jetavana, a monastery at Anurādhapura, in Ceylon, Dip. II. 2, 16, 51, 53; Mah. 236, 239

Jetuttara, name of a town, Ab. 201

Jotanā, name of a commentary, Gv. 65, 75

Jotipāla, a thera at whose request Buddhaghosa composed the attiakathā to the Samyutta, Gv. 68

Jotipāla, name of the Bodhisattva when he was born as a brāhmaṇ youth, at the time of the Buddha Kassapa, Jāt. I. 43. He insulted the Buddha Kassapa, Mil. 221 *seq.*

Jotiya, a seṭṭhi at Sāvatthi, Dhp. 231

Ñātikā, a village near Patna, sometimes spelt Nādika q. v., M. VI. 30. 6

Ñānasāgara, a grammarian, author of liṅgatthavivaraṇa pakāsana, Gv. 63, 67

Ñeyyāsandati, name of a book, Gv. 72

Tīkāgandha, name of several commentaries composed by Dhammapāla, Gv. 69

Takkasilā, the capital of the Gandhārā, a renowned university in the Punjab, M. VIII. 1. 5 *et seq.*; Pāc. 2. 1; Dhp. 204, 211, 416; Dip. III. 31; Jāt. *passim*

Takkola, name of a country (=Sansk. Karkota ?), Mil. 359

Tagarasikhin, a pacceka-buddha, Samy. III. 2. 10; Ud. V. 3

Tañhā, daughter of Māra, S. N. 157; Samy. IV. 3. 5; Jāt. I. 78; Dhp. 164

Tapussa or Tapassu, a merchant who became one of the first lay-disciples of the Buddha, M. I. 4; Jāt. I. 80; A. I. 14. 6

Tapodā, a river, Pār. 4. 9. 4; Pāc. 5 7. 1; Sum. D. I. 1. 1

Tapodākandarā, Tapodārāma, localities situated on its shores, C. IV. 4. 4; S. 8. 1. 4; M. P. S. III. 57; Samy. II. 2. 10; Jāt. II. 56

Tambapāṇī, Ceylon, P. 1. 1; pag. 3, 5, 49 *seq.*; Smp. 314; Mah. 50, etc.; Dip. *passim*

Tambapāṇī, name of the place where Vijaya landed in Ceylon, Dip. IX. 30 *seq.*; Mah. 47, 53. On its site see my "Ancient Inscriptions in Ceylon," p. 21 *seq.*

Tambapāṇīdīpa, the island of Ceylon, Jāt. I. 85

Tāmalitti, a port on the Indian Ocean, near one of the mouths of the Ganges, Mah. 70, 115; Dip. III. 33

Tārukha, a brāhmaṇ living at Ichhānaiukala, S. N. 112, 113; Tevijja S. I. 2; Grimblot, 343

Tikaccheda, a portion of the Vinayapiṭaka in its arrangement according to Dhammakkhandhas, Sum. I. 60

Tikanṇa, a brāhmaṇ who had a discourse with the Buddha, A. III. 58. 1

Tinasākiyā, a sub-division of the Sākiya tribe, Dhp. 224

Tittirajātaka, "the snipe-birth," one of the Jātaka stories; it was recited by the Thera Moggaliputtatissa at the third Council, in order to show that a crime can only be committed if there is a bad intention, Smp. 311

Titthiyārāma, a garden near the Jetavana, Dhp. 339

Tindukakandarā, a locality, C. IV. 4. 4; S. 8. 1. 4

Tindukatira, a locality, Potthapādas. *ap.* Grimblot, p. 342

Tiyaggaladaha, one of the supposed seven great lakes in the Himavant, Sum. D. II. 20

Tissa, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Dhp. 117, 127, 370

Tissa, a sāmanera, Sum. D. III. 1 *seq.*; Dhp. 100, 357; Jāt. I. 40

Tissa, King Dutthagāmini's brother; at their father's death both wanted to succeed him, and a battle was fought between them at Cūlanganiyapitṭhi; afterwards a reconciliation took place, and Tissa was sent to Dīghavāpi, Mah. 135, 136, 145–148, 193, 198–201. He succeeded his brother as king of Ceylon, Dip. XX. 1

Tissa, a thera who had especial charge of the Vinaya, P. 1. 1, pag. 3

Tissakumāra, Asoka's brother from the same mother; he alone among the hundred sons of Bindusāra was not murdered by Asoka, Smp. 299 *seq.* He was raised to the dignity of uparāja; he was ordained by Moggaliputtatissa Mahādeva and Majjhantika, Smp. 306. According to Mah. 33, 34, he was ordained by Mahādhammarakkhita.

Tissadatta, a thera, P. 1. 1, pag. 3

Tissamahāvihāra, a monastery built by King Kākavaṇṇatissa in Rohana, Ceylon, Mah. 131, 146, 150

Tissametteyya, one of Bāvari's disciples, S. N. 153, 184, 189, 205

Tissavāpi, a tank near Anurādhapura, dug out by King Devānampiyatissa, Mah. 123, 128, 139, 159, 218, 243

Tissārāma, name of the Mahāmeghavana garden, when it was turned into a monastery by King Devānampiyatissa and given as residence to Mahinda, Dip. XIII. 33; XIV. 8, 13, 19, 40; Mah. 97, 123

Tutṭha, a convert at Nādika, M. P. S. II. 6, 7

Tuvatakasutta, the fourteenth Sutta in the Aṭṭhaka-vagga of the Suttanipāta, Sum. I. 59; Mil. 349

Tusitapura, the city of the Tusita angels, Dhp. 117, 150; Mah. 199

Telavāha, a river in the Seriva country, Jāt. I. 111

Todeyya, a brāhmaṇ living at Iechnānakala, Tevijja, S. I. 2; Grimblot, 343; S. N. 112, 184, 198, 205

Todeyya, father of Subha, Sum. D. I. 1. 1; Subhas. ap. Grimblot, 154 *seq.*

Todeyyagāma, a village between Sāvatthi and Benares, Dhp. 349

Thullanandā, a bhikkhuṇī residing at Campā; she was formerly a brāhmaṇin's wife, and had three daughters; Devadatta ate a meal cooked by her, Pār. 2. 7. 45; Pāc. 29. 1. She concealed her daughter Sundarinandā's pregnancy, Bhnī. Pār. 1. 1; 2. 1; 3. 1. She conferred the pabbajjā ordination on the wife of a Liechavi prince, etc., Bhnī. S. 1. 1, 2. 1, 4. 1, 9. 1, 10. 1; Bhnī. N. 2. 1, 3. 1, 4. 1, 5. 1, 10. 1, 11. 1, 12. 1; Bhnī. Pāc. 1. 1, 14. 1, 16. 1, 23. 1, 26. 30, 33. 35, 45. 48, 53. 1, 68. 1, 70. 1, 77 *et seq.*

Thūṇa, a brāhmaṇin village in the Malla country; it forms the western boundary of Majjhimadesa, M. V. 13. 12; Sum. D. II. 40; Ud. VII. 9; Jāt. I. 49

Thūneyyakā, the inhabitants of Thūna, Ud. VII. 9

Thūpavamśa, one of the historical books of Ceylon, Gv. 70

Thūpārāma, a dāgoba at Anurādhapura, erected by King Devānampiyatissa, Smp. 330 *seq.*; Mah. 7, 90, 96 100, 106, 108, 109, 119, etc., Dip. XVII. 11

Theragāthā, the eighth book of the Khuddaka-nikāya, Sum. I. 42, 47, 59

Theragāthāttakathā, a commentary on Theragāthā composed by Dhammapāla, Gv. 60, 69

Theravāda, the orthodox doctrine of Buddha as settled at the first Council (in opposition to the various schisms), Mah. 20, 21, 207, 252; Dip. V. 49, 52; VII. 55

Therigāthā, the ninth book of the Khuddaka-nikāya, Sum. I. 42, 47, 59

Therigāthāttakathā, commentary on the Therigāthā by Dhammapāla, Gv. 69

Dakkhiṇavihāra, a vihāra south of Anurādhapura, in Ceylon; it was built by Uttiya, a warrior of King Vatṭagāmīni (89 b.c.); soon after the construction of the Vihāra the fraternity became divided into two parties, Mah. 206, 207; Dip. XIX. 19

Dakkhiṇāgiri, the mountains immediately south of Rājagaha, M. I. 53; VIII. 12. 1; C. XI. 1. 10; S. N. p. 12; Samy. VI. 2. 1; Jāt. II. 345

- Dakkhināpatha, the southern part of India, the Deccan, Dhp. 347; Sum. D. I. 3. 71; S. N. p. 179
- Dakkhināvibhaṅga, the 142nd sutta of the Majjhimanikāya, Mil. 258; West. Cat. 24
- Danḍakārañña, a forest, Mil. 130; Upālis, 378
- Danḍapāni, a member of the Sakya tribe who had a conversation with the Buddha in the Mahāvana, Majjh. I. 108 *seq.*
- Danḍipakaraṇa, name of a grammatical work, Gv. 63, 73
- Daddarapabbata, a mountain, Jāt. II. 67
- Daddarapura, a city constructed by the youngest son of King Upacara, of the Sākya tribe, Jāt. III. 461
- Danu, the mother of the Asuras, Ab. 83
- Dantadhātupakaraṇa, a grammatical work composed by Dhammadikti, Gv. 62, 65, 72, 75
- Dantapura, a city in the Kāliṅga kingdom, Dhp. 417; Jāt. II. 367
- Dabba Mallaputta, a bhikkhu who realized Arahatship when he was seven years old; he was appointed regulator of lodging-places, and apportioner of rations; at the instigation of the followers of Mettiya and Bhummajaka, Mettiyā brought a false charge against him, that he had defiled her, C. IV. 4; V. 20; S. 8. 1; 9. 1; Pāc. 13. 1. 2, 81. 1; Jāt. I. 123; A. I. 14. 5; Ud. VIII. 9, 10
- Damiḷa a Tamīl, name of a people inhabiting the Malabar coast and the northern half of Ceylon, Mah. 4, 127; Sum. D. II. 40; Dip. XVIII. 47; XIX. 16; XX. 15 *seq.*
- Damilādevī, Candamukhasīva's queen, Dip. XXI. 45; Mah. 218
- Dalhika, a bhikkhu residing at Sāgalā, Pāc. 2. 7. 49
- Dasagāṇḍhivāṇṇanā, name of a commentary by Vimala-buddhi, Gv. 64, 74
- Dasabala, one who possesses the ten Balas, a Buddha, Dhp. 84; Mah. 11, 118; Jāt. IV. 37
- Dasaratha, king of Benares, one of the ancestors of the Sakaya tribe, Jāt. IV. 124 *seq.*; Dip. III. 40
- Dasavatthu, name of a commentary, Gv. 65
- Dāṭṭha, a thera at whose request Buddhaghosa composed the aṭṭhakathā to the Dīghanikāya and Dhammapāla the tīkā to the Visuddhimagga, Gv. 68, 69

Dàthika, a Tamil king of Ceylon, Dîp. XIX. 15, 16 ; XX. 17, 18 ; Mah. 204, 206

Dâsaka, a brâhmaṇ from Vesâlî ; in his twelfth year he met the thera Upâli at Vâlikârâma, and was converted by him ; after Upâli's death he became chief of the Vinaya and in his turn converted Sonaka, P. 1, 1. pag. 2 ; Mah. 28, 29, 30 ; Smp. 292, 313 ; Dîp. IV. 28 *seq.* ; V. 77. *seq.*

Ditthadhammanibbânavâdâ, one of the sects which branched off from Buddhism, Brahmaj. S. 45 ; Sum. D. I. 3. 19 ; Smp. 312

Dîgha, a thera, P. 1. 1

Dîgha Kârâyana, a general, cousin of Bandhula, Dhp. 222 ; Jât. IV. 151

Dîghatapassî, a niganṭha, Majjh. 371 *seq.*

Dîghanakha, a paribbâjaka, cousin of Sâriputta, Dhp. 125 ; Majjh. 497 *seq.*

Dîghanikâya, the first book of the Suttapitâka, containing 34 Suttas, Mil. 405 ; Gv. 36

Dîghabhâṇakâ, the Dîghanikâya professors ; they separated the Cariyâpitâka, Apadâna and Buddhavamsa from the Khuddakanikâya, and ascribed the remaining twelve divisions to the Abhidhammapitâka, Sum. I. 42 ; Mil. 341 ; Jât. I. 59

Dîghavâpi, a tank in Ceylon, Dîp. II. 60 ; Mah. 7, 145, 146, 148, 193, 201

Dîghasanda, a parivena at Anurâdhapura where the Mahâvamsa was compiled, Mah. 102, 254

Dîghasumâna, a pandit, P. 1. 1

Dîghâvu, son of King Dîghiṭi of Kosala ; after his father and mother had been murdered by King Brahmadatta, of Kâsi, he became the attendant of this king in order to revenge them, but when the occasion came he made peace with Brahmadatta, M. X. 2. 6 *et seq.* ; Dhp. 104, 288 ; Jât. III. 212, 489

Dîghâvu, grandson of Amitodana, of the Sâkyâ race ; Dîp. X. 6, 8

Dîghiṭi, king of Kosala, was murdered by King Brah-

madatta of Kāsi, M. X. 2. 3. *et seq.*; Dhp. 104, 110 (Fausb. reads Dīghati); Jāt. III. 211

Dīpañkara, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Mah. 1; Sum. D. II. 40; Dhp. 116; Dip. III. 31

Dīpañkara, a celebrated grammarian, author of Rūpa-siddhi, Gv. 60, 66, 70

Dipavamsa, the oldest history of Ceylon, in the Pāli language, written in the fourth century, edited by H. Oldenberg, London, 1879, Gv. 61, 70

Dipāyana, an ascetic living in the Kāsi country, Jāt. IV. 28

Dukūla, an ascetic, Mil. 123

Dutthagāmini, Kākavaṇatissa's son, king of Ceylon, Smp. 341; Mah. 4, 97, 130, 145, 146, 148, 150, 153, 154, etc.; Dip. XVIII. 53; XIX. 1 *seq.* (In the Dīpavamsa he is called Abhaya)

Dundubhissara, a thera; he accompanied the apostle Majjhima to the Himavant, Smp. 317; Dip. VIII. 10 he is called Durabhisāra

Dummukha, a prince of the Licchavi tribe, Majjh. I. 234

Dūratissakavāpi, a tank in Ceylon, Mah. 201, 217, 235

Dūsi māra, Mahāmoggallāna's name in a former existence, Majjh. I. 333

Deva, an ācariya, author of Sumanakūṭavāṇṇanā, Gv. 63

Devakūṭa pabbata, name of the Cetiyapabbata at the time of the Buddha Kakusandha, Smp. 330; Dip. XV. 38; XVII. 14, 32 *seq.*; Mah. 88, 89

Devadatta, brother of the disciple Ānanda, cousin of Buddha; he raised a conspiracy against Buddha's life, together with Prince Ajatasattu, and afterwards founded a new and stricter order of mendicants, M. II. 16. 8; C. VII. 1. 4, *et seq.*; S. 10. 1, 11. 1; Pāc. 29. 1, 32. 1; Bhnī. Pāc. 81. 1; Sum. D. II. 1. 12; Dhp. 112, 139, 279, 327, 330, 331, 359; Jāt. I. 113, 142, 185; IV. 37; Samy. VI. 2. 2; Mil. 101, 107 *seq.*, 160 *seq.*, 179, 200 *seq.*, 214, 410; Ud. I. 5; V. 8; Mahāsāropamas, 192

Devadaha, name of a fabulous Sakya king, Mah. 9

Devadahanagara, his city, Jāt. I. 52; Par. Dip. 182

Devamantiya, one of the nobles of King Milinda (probably a corruption of the Greek name Demetrius); Mil. 22 *seq.*, 29

Devasetṭhi, a merchant at Vedisā; his daughter married Asoka, and became the mother of Mahinda, Smp. 319

Devali, or Devahita, a brāhmaṇī; when the Buddha was ill at Sāvatthī he sent his servant Upavāna to fetch hot water and sugar from Devahī, Dhp. 434; Samy. VII. 2. 3

Devānampiyatissa, a king of Ceylon, Asoka's contemporary; under his reign the island was converted to Buddhism, Dip. XI. 14 *seq.*; XII. 7; XVII. 92; Mah. 4, 68–71, 77, 78, 96, 105, 106, etc.

Doṇa, a brāhmaṇī who addressed the brethren after the Buddha's death, and divided the relics into eight parts, M. P. S. VI. 59–62; Mah. 181; Bv. XXVIII. 4

Dovārikamaṇḍala, a village near Mihintale, Pañduka's residence, Dip. X. 9; Mah. 59, 109, 138

Dvārakathā, name of book, Gv. 75

Dhaja, one of the eight brāhmaṇīs who recognized the signs at the Buddha's birth, Jāt. I. 56; Mil. 236

Dhajaggaparitta, one of the Parittas, Mil. 150

Dhatarattha, a king of swans, Sum. D. I. 1. 1; Mahā-samayas, ap. Grimblot, p. 285

Dhanañjaya, king of the Kurus, Dhp. 416; Cariyāp. I. 3; Jāt. II. 366; III. 400

Dhanañjaya, a setthī at Bhaddiyanagara, son of Menḍaka, and father of Visākhā and Sujātā, Dhp. 230 *seq.*; Jāt. II. 347

Dhanañjāni, a brāhmaṇī belonging to the Bhāradvāja tribe; she was converted by the Buddha, Samy. VII. 1. 1

Dhanananda, the youngest of the nine Nandas (King Kālāsoka's sons); he was killed by the minister Cānakka, who raised Candagutta to the throne, Mah. 21

Dhanapāla, an elephant at Rājagaha who made an attack on the Buddha, Mah. 181; Mil. 207; Dhp. 57, 400

Dhanapāla, a thief, Mil. 410; Dhp. 147

Dhaniṭṭhaka, a family name, Pāc. 2. 2; 3. 2

Dhaniya, a herdsman living on the banks of the Mahī river, S. N. 3 *seq.*

Dhaniya, a potter's son at Rājagaha, C. XI. 1. 7. While he was absent at Sāvatthi his hut was pulled down three times, and in his despair he took away some timber belonging to King Bimbisāra of Magadha, Pār. 2. 1; Sum. D. III. 1. 1

Dhammadaka, a mountain in India, Jāt. I. 6

Dhammadakathika, a bhikkhu living at the Ghositārāma in Kosambi, Dhp. 103

Dhammaditti, a grammarian, author of Dantadhātupakarana, Gv. 62, 67, 71

Dhammadakkhandha, one of the divisions of the Buddhist texts according to subject; the Tipiṭaka is divided into 84,000 dhammadakkhandhas, and for this reason Asoka built 84,000 temples, Sum. I. 60; Dip. VI. 95, 96; Mah. 26, 201; Att. 133; Smp. 294; Gv. 76

Dhammaguttikā, a secondary division of the Mahimsāsaka heretics, Dip. V. 47; Mah. 21

Dhammadakkappavattanasutta, one of the suttas of the Aṅguttaranikāya; Buddha preached it to his five first disciples at Benares, Jāt. I. 82; Sum. I. 3; D. I. 1. 5. It was preached to the Yakkhas in the Himavant, Dip. VIII. 11; Mah. 2, 74, 101. Mahinda preached it in the Nandana pleasure garden, Dip. XIV. 46; Smp. 283; Gv. 65

Dhammadāri, a therā, Gv. 74

Dhammatādhammapariyāya, the twenty-third sutta of the Dighanikāya, Mil. 196

Dhammadassī, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Mah. 2; Dhp. 117

Dhammadāyādadhammapariyāya, the third sutta of the Majjhimanikāya, Mil. 242

Dhammadinnā, a bhikkhunī who had a conversation with Visakhā, Majjh. I. 299 *seq.*

Dhammantari=Dhanvantari, a celebrated physician, Mil. 272

Dhammapada, the second book in the Khuddakanikāya of the Suttapitaka, Mil. 408; Gv. 68

Dhammapāla, a thera living at the Padaratitthavihāra, author of Paramatthadīpanī and several other commentaries, Gv. 60, 66

Dhammapālakumāra, name of the Bodhisattva when he was born as the son of the brāhmaṇ Dhammapāla in the Kāsi country, Jāt. IV. 50

Dhammapālita, a thera, P. I. 1. pag. 3

Dhammapāli, a therī, Saṅghamittā's upajjhāyā, Smp. 306

Dhammadbhāṇḍāgārīka, a surname of Ānanda (treasurer of the law), Ab. 436

Dhammarakkhita, one of the theras present at the foundation of the Mahāthūpa under Dutthagāmini, Dip. XIX. 6 ; Mah. 171

Dhammarakkhita, a thera living at the Asokārāma, in Pātaliputta, S. 9. 2. 3 ; Pac. 2. 2 ; Mil. 16

Dhammaruciyyā, one of the heterodox sects which branched off in Ceylon, Mah. 21 ; according to the Vampatthappakāsinī (Oldenberg, India Office Catalogue, p. 114), this sect was formed by the bhikkhus of the Abhayagirivihāra at the time of King Vattagāmini. When the Mahāvihāra was destroyed by Mahāsena they settled at the Cetiyapabbata, Mah. 259

Dhammasaṅgāni, pakaraṇa the first book of the Abhidhammapitaka, edited by the P. T. S., 1885, Sum. I. 41 ; Mil. 12 ; Sum. I. 47 we read Dhammasaṅgaha instead

Dhammasirī, an ācariya, author of Khuddasikkhā, Gv. 61

Dhammasenāpati, an epithet of Sāriputta, Dhp. 135 ; Sum. I. 40 ; D. III. 1. 1 ; Ud. II. 8

Dhammānanda, an ācariya author of several commentaries, Gv. 74

Dhammānusāranī, name of a commentary, Gv. 62

Dhammābhīnandī, an ācariya, Gv. 67

Dhammāsoka, see Asoka, Mah. 23, 35, 37, 39, 69, 71, 78, 110–112, 115, 116, 122, 185, 240, Sum. D. I. 1. 17

Dhammika, an upāsaka at Sāvatthi, S. N. 66 seq.

Dhammuttarikā, a secondary division of the Vajjiputtaka heretics, Dip. V. 46 ; Mah. V. 7 (omitted in Turnour's edition)

Dhātukathā, one of the books belonging to the Abhidhamma piṭaka, Sum. I. 41, 47; Mil. 12

Dhātusena, Mahānāma's uncle, king of Ceylon, 459–477; Mah. 254–56, 261

Dhātusenapabbata, a vihāra in Ceylon, Mah. 237, 257

Dhota, brother of Suddhodana, of the Sākya tribe, Dip. III. 45

Dhotaka (māṇava), one of Bāvari's disciples, S. N. 184, 193, 205

Nadikassapa, brother of Uruvelakassapa and chief of three hundred Jatilas, M. I. 15. 1; 20. 20

Nanda, a son of Mahāpajāpatī, a half-brother of the Buddha, M. I. 54. 5. He wore a robe made after the dimensions of Sugata, and was rebuked for this reason, Pāc. 92; Sum. D. I. 3. 22; Dhp. 137; Jāt. I. 91; II. 92 seq.; S. N. 184, 196, 205; Mil. 101; A. I. 14. 4; Ud. III. 4

Nanda Vaccha, the head of one of the heterodox sects, Majjh. I. 238, 524

Nandaka, a yakka who was swallowed by the earth in presence of Sāriputta, Mil. 100 seq.

Nandaka, a thera, A. I. 14. 6; III. 66. 1

Nandakula, king of Magadha; he was slain by Candagutta, Mil. 292

Nandanavana, a pleasure-garden in Anurādhapura in Ceylon, Dip. XIII. 12 seq.; XIV. 11. 17. 44. 46; Mah. 84, 97, 98, 101; Saṃy. I. 2. 1; IX. 6

Nandamātā = Mahāpajāpatī, A. II. 12. 4

Nandavatī, a bhikkhunī, daughter of Thullanandā, Bhñī Pār. 1. 1; Bhñī Pāc. 1. 1

Nandā, a bhikkhunī, daughter of Thullanandā, Bhñī Pār. 1. 1; Bhñī Pāc. 1. 1; Dhp. 316

Nandā, daughter of Magha, Dhp. 188, 191

Nandā, a therī; at the time of the Buddha Vipassin she was a daughter of a householder at Bandhumatī; in a later birth she was the daughter of King Khemaka of Kapilavatthu, Th. II. 19, 20; Par. Dip. 176; A. I. 14. 5. She died at Nādika, M. P. S. II. 6 seq.

- Nandā, a lake in Indra's heaven, Dhp. 191 *seq.*
- Nandā (9), a collective name of the sons of King Kālā-soka, of Magadha, Oldenberg, India Off. Cat. p. 116
- Nandimitta, a warrior of Duṭṭhagāmini, Mah. 137, 188, 151–153
- Nandiya, a friend of Anuruddha and Kimbila, M. X. 4 ; Dhp. 362; Majjh. I. 205, 462
- Nandivisāla, an ox belonging to a brāhmaṇa at Takkasilā, Pāc. 2. 1
- Nammadā, the river Nerbudda, Ab. 683
- Naṭasākiyā, a subdivision of the Sākiya tribe, Dhp. 224
- Naṭakapāna, a forest in the Kosala country. Majjh. I. 462
- Nalerupucimanda, a grove at Verañjā, Pār. 1. 1. 1
- Naṭavakkabhbhāradvāja, a brāhmaṇa, Saṃy. VII. 2. 7
- Nāga, a thera, P. 1. 1. pag. 3
- Nāgadāsa, son of Muṇḍa, the last of the parricide kings of Magadha, Sum. D. II. 12 ; Mah. 15 ; Smp. 320. He was deposed by the populace, Dip. IV. 41 ; V. 78 ; XI. 10
- Nāgadīpa, an island near Ceylon, or a part of Ceylon itself, Mah. 4, 5, 118, 224 *seq.*
- Nāgamahāvihāra, a vihāra at Tissamahārāma in Rohana, the southern part of Ceylon ; it was constructed by Mahānāga, the younger brother of King Devānampiyatissa and enlarged by King Ilanāga (A.D. 38), Mah. 130, 217. See my "Ancient Inscriptions in Ceylon," p. 26 *seq.*
- Nāgasamāla, a pacchāsamaṇa ; he met the Buddha in the Kosala country, Ud. VIII. 7 ; Majjh. I. 83
- Nāgasena, a celebrated Buddhist sage, Sum. D. III. 2. 12 ; Mil. *passim*. He was born as the son of the brāhmaṇa Sonuttara in the village Kajañgala in the Himālaya. He studied under Rohana, and was ordained at Rakkhitatala. Subsequently he went to Pātaliputta to meet the thera Dhammarakkhita, and then to the Saṅkheyya parivena, where he had with King Milinda the conversation called Milindapañha
- Nāgita, a sāmanera, Siha's brother, Sum. D. VI. 4

- Nāgīta, an ācariya, author of Saddasāratthajālinī, Gv. 74
 Nātaputta, the founder of the Nigaṇṭha or Jaina sect, M. VI. 31; C. V. 8. 1; M. P. S. V. 60; Sām. Ph. S. 114 *seq.*; Sum. D. II. 7; S. N. p. 90; Samy. II. 3. 10; III. 1. 1; A. III. 74; Majjh. I. 371 *seq.*
 Nādika, a village near Patna, sometimes spelt Nātikā q. v.; M. P. S. II. 5. *seq.*; Janavasabhas, *ap.* Grimblot, p. 345; Majjh. I. 205
 Nāmarūpapariccheda, name of book composed by Anuruddha, Gv. 61, 71
 Nārada, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Mah. 1
 Nārada, a minister, Dhp. 215 *seq.*
 Nārada, a celebrated physician, Mil. 272
 Nālagāmaka, a village where Sāriputta died, Jāt. I. 391
 Nālandā, a town near Rājagaha, C. XI. 1. 8.; M. P. S. I. 15; Sum. I. 38; D. I. 1. 1; Kevattas, *ap.* Grimblot, 342
 Nālā, a village in the Magadha country, where Upaka was born, Th. II. 294; Par. Dīp. 206
 Nālaka, Asita's or Kāladevala's nephew, Jāt. I. 55; S. N. 131. Urged by his uncle he became a monk on the day of the Buddha's birth; he died at Suvaṇṇapabbata
 Nālakasutta, the eleventh sutta in the Mahāvagga of the Suttanipāta, Sum. I. 59
 Nālāgiri, an elephant at Rājagaha, who was loosed against the Buddha on Devadatta's instigation, C. VII. 3. 11 *seq.*; Dhp. 144, 160
 Nikaṭa, a convert at Nādika, M. P. S. II. 6
 Nikumba, name of a country, Mil. 327 *seq.*
 Nigaṇṭha Nātaputta, *see* Nātaputta
 Nigrodha Sumana's son, Bindusāra's grandson, Smp. 301 *seq.*; Dīp. VI. 34 *seq.*; VII. 12, 31; Mah. 23, 25, 26. He converted his uncle Asoka to Buddhism
 Nigrodha, a paribbājaka, Sum. D. I. 1, 4; Udumbari-kasihanādas. *ap.* Grimblot, 347
 Nigrodha, name of the Bodhisattva when he was born as a deer-king, Mil. 203
 Nigrodhakappa Vaṅgīsa's teacher, Samy. VIII. 1, 2, 3
 Nigroḍhārāma, a grove near Kapilavatthu in the Sakka

country, M. I. 54. 1; C. X. 1. 1; N. 17. 1, 22. 1; Pāc. 23. 1, 47. 1, 86. 1; Pāt. 4. 1; Bhñī Pāc. 5. 1, 58. 1; Dhp. 296, 334, 363; Mil. 350; A. III. 73. 1

Niddesa, the eleventh book of the Khuddakanikāya, Sum. I. 47, 59. It contains a commentary on the Atṭhakavagga and Pārāyanavagga of the Suttanipāta, *see* Chil-ders s.v. Niddesa and Fausböll's Preface to his edition of the Suttanipāta p. ix. It is ascribed to Sāriputta, Dhp. 264. Sometimes it is divided into Mahāniddesa and Cūlaniddesa, Sum. I. 42. It closes with the Khaggavisānasuttaniddesa

Nimi, name of the Bodhisattva when he was born as king of Mithilā, Mil. 115, 291; Cariyāp. I. 6; Jāt. I. 45

Niruttimañjusā, name of a commentary, Gv. 60

Nilavāsi, one of the theras residing at the Kukkutārāma in Pāṭaliputta, M. VIII. 24. 6

Nisabha, one of the Aggasāvakas of the Buddha Anomadassī, Dhp. 131

Nettipakaraṇa, name of a book ascribed to Mahākaccāyana, Gv. 69

Nerañjarā, a river flowing through Magadha, the modern Nilajan; on the bank of the Nerañjarā Gotama was tempted by Māra, Ab. 683; M. I. 1. 1, 15. 6, 20. 15; M. P. S. III. 43; Dhp. 118; Jāt. I. 70; S. N. 74; Saṃy. IV. 1. 1, 2, 3, 3. 4; VI. 1. 1, 2; Ud. I. 1-4; II. 1; III. 10; Bv. XXV. 18, 19

Nerupabbata, a mythical mountain in the Himālaya, Mil. 129; Mah. 8; Dip. III. 8

Nevasaññināśaññivādā, one of the sects which branched off from Buddhism, Brahmaj, S. 41; Sum. D. I. 3. 5

Nyāsapakaraṇa, name of a commentary, Gv. 72

Pakudha Kaccāyana, the head of one of the six heretical sects opposed to Buddhism, C. V. 8. 1; Sām. Ph. S. 113 seq.; Sum. D. II. 5; S. N. p. 90; Saṃy. III. 1. 1; Majjh. I. 198, 250

Pañkadhbā, a village in the Kosala country, A. III. 90. 1

Paccayasamgāha, a commentary by Vācissara, Gv. 71
 Paccarī, name of one of the principal collections of atthakathās; it got its name from the raft on which the author sat when he composed it; it was divided into Mahāpaccarī and Cūlapaccarī, Minayeff, Pātimokkha VII., VIII., XV., 87

Pajjunna, a god, Saṃy. I. 4. 9. 10

Pajjota, king of Ujjenī; he was cured from jaundice by the great physician Jivaka Komārabhacca, and sent him as reward a suit of Siveyyaka cloth, which Jivaka offered to the Buddha, M. VIII. 1. 23 *et seq.* 34; see Caṇḍapajjota

Pañcaka, a book composed by Sāriputta, Gv. 61

Pañcakaṅga, a carpenter who had a conversation with Udāyi, Majjh. I. 396 *seq.*

Pañcagatīvaṇṇanā, name of a commentary, Gv. 65, 75

Pañcasalā, a brāhmaṇ village, Dhp. 352; Saṃy. IV. 2. 8; Mil. 154

Pañcasikha, a Gandharvason. Mahāgovindas, *ap.* Grimblot, 345

Pañcāla, a tribe in the North of India, the neighbours of the Kuru, A. III. 70. 17

Paññattivādā, a secondary division of the Gokulika heretics, Dip. V. 41; Mah. 20

Pañcikā, a Pāli grammar on Moggallāna's system, Gv. 62

Paṭācārā, a therī; she was born at Haṇusavatī at the time of the Buddha Padumuttara, and as the daughter of King Kiki of Kāsi at the time of the Buddha Kassapa; in this Buddhuppāda she was the daughter of a merchant at Savatthi, Th. II. 112–116; Par. Dip. 187 *seq.*; Dhp. 289, 388; A. I. 14. 5; Dip. XVIII. 4

Paṭiyārāma, name of the Thūpārāma at the time of the Buddha Kakusandha; Smp. 330

Paṭiyāloka, a village, Pāc. 34. 1. 2; 66. 1

Patisambhidā (magga), the 12th division of the Khuddakanikāya, Sum. I. 42. 47. It is divided into three vaggas containing ten kathās each, Gv. 61

Patthānagaṇanānaya, name of a commentary by Sadhammajotipāla, Gv. 64, 74

Paṭṭhānappakaraṇa, one of the Abhidhamma books, Sum. I. 41, 47; Mil. 12

Paṇḍaka, a bhikkhu living in a village near Kosambi; he was found guilty of the second pārājika, Par. 2. 48. 7

Paṇḍaraṅgā, a sect of brāhmaical ascetics, Smp. 301; Dīp. VIII. 35

Paṇḍava, a rock near Rājagaha, under whose shadow Gotama ate his meal, Jāt. I. 66; S. N. 72; Dhp. 118

Paṇḍitakumāraka, a Licchavi prince who had a conversation with Ānanda at Vesāli, A. III. 74. 1

Paṇḍukambalasilā, a rock in the Tāvatiṁsa heaven, Mil. 350

Paṇḍukalohitaka (bhikkhū), followers of Paṇḍuka and Lohitaka, two out of the six so-called Chabbaggiyā bhikkhū, C. I. 1, 6. 8; Jāt. II. 387

Paṇḍukābhaya Paṇḍuvāsa's grandson, the fifth king of Ceylon, Dīp. V. 69, 81; X. 9; XI. 1 *seq.* 12; Mah. 58–61, 64, 65, 67, 203

Paṇḍuputta, an ājivika, son of a carriage maker, Majjh. I. 31, 32

Paṇḍuvāsa, Vijaya's nephew, the third king of Ceylon, Dīp. IV. 41; X. 2, 7, 8; XI. 8 *seq.*; Mah. 54–58, 61; Smp. 320

Patitīṭhāna, a town, S. N. 184 (Is it = Payāgapatiṭṭhāna?)

Patipūjikā, Mālabhāridevaputta's wife, Dhp. 225 *seq.*

Padabhājaniya, a portion of the Vinayapiṭaka in its arrangement according to Dhammadakkhandhas, Sum. I. 60

Padarūpavibhāvana, a commentary on Nāmarūpaparicheda, Gv. 71

Padasādhana, grammatical work of Piyadassi based on the system of Moggallāna

Paduma, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Dhp. 117

Padumavatī, a courtesan at Ujjeni, Par. Dīp. p. 178

Padumā, Menḍaka's wife, Dhp. 231

Padumuttara, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Dhp. 117, 127, 251, 267, 328

Papañcasūdanī, Buddhaghosa's commentary on the Majjhimanikāya, Gv. 59

Papātapabbata, a hill in the Avanti country, M. V. 13. 1.
v. l. Pavattapabbata Ud. V. 6

Pabbata, name of the Bodhisattva when he was born as a king at the time of the Buddha Kakusandha, Jāt. I. 43

Payāgapatiṭṭhāna, a town on the borders of the Ganges (the modern Allahabad), Pār. I. 4.

Payāgā, a river in India, Majjh. I. 39

Payogasiddhi, a grammatical work by Vanaratana based on the system of Moggallāna

Parantapa, king of Kosambi, father of Udena, Dhp. 154

Paramatthakathā, Buddhaghosa's commentary on the Abhidhamma, Gv. 59

Paramatthajotikā, Buddhaghosa's commentary on the Khuddakapāṭha, Dhammapada, Suttanipāta and Jātaka

Paramatthadipanī, Dhammapāla's commentary on the Udāna, Itivuttaka, Vimānavatthu, Petavatthu, Thera, and Therigāthā, Gv. 60

Paramatthamañjūsā, Dhammapāla's commentary on the Visuddhimagga, Gv. 60

Paramatthavinicchaya, name of a book composed by Anuruddha, Gv. 61, 71

Parābhavasuttanta, the sixth sutta of the Suttanipāta, Mil. 20

Parittā, or Parittam, a collection of texts taken from the Khuddakapāṭha, Aṅguttaranikāya, Saṃyuttanikāya, Suttanipāta, Majjhimanikāya; it is publicly read on certain occasions with a view to warding off the influence of evil spirits, Mil. 150 *seq.*

Parivārā (solasa), the last portion of the Vinayapitaka, Sum. I. 47

Pasenadi, king of Kosala, a contemporary of the Buddha; his conversion is related in the Daharasutta of the Saṃyuttanikāya; the Sākyā tribe belonged to his dominion, M. III. 14; Dhp. 212, 231, 257, 291, 328, 355, 401; Pāc. 48. 1; 53. 1; 83. 1; Bhñi S. 2. 1; Bhñi N. 11. 1, 12. 1; Bhñi Pāc. 41. 1; Sum. D. III. 1. 1; Saṃy. III. 1. 1-10; II.

1–10 ; III. 1–5 ; Ambatthas, *ap.* Grimblot, p. 339, 343 ; Ud. II. 2, 6, 9 ; IV. 8 ; V. 1 ; VI. 2 ; Jät. IV. 342 *seq.* ; Majjh. I. 149, 231

Pākasāsana, a name of Indra, Ab. 20

Pācīnavamīsadāya, name of a park, M. X. 4. 1 *et seq.* ; Dhp. 105

Pātāli, a village, Ud. I. 7

Pātaligāma and Pātaliputta, a town in Magadha, during the reign of Kālāsoka ; shortly before Buddha's death it became the capital, M. VI. 28 ; VIII. 24. 6 ; Mah. 22, 30, 37, 69, 70, 85, 111, 114, 115 ; M. P. S. I. 19 *et seq.* ; Sum. D. I. 1. 4 ; Ud. VIII. 6 ; Dip. V. 25, 59 ; VI. 18 ; VII. 45 ; XI. 28 ; XV. 6, 87 ; Mah. 22, 30, 37, 69, 70, 85, 111, 114, 115 ; Majjh. I. 349

Pātikavagga or Pātiyavagga, the third division of the Dighanikāya, Sum. I. 2, 39

Pātheyakā, the western (Bhikkhus) ; Pātheyya is one of the four divisions into which India was divided, and includes the great westerly kingdoms of Kuru, Pañcāla, Maccha, Sūrasena, Assaka, Avanti, Gandhāra, Kamboja, M. VII. 1. 1 *seq.* ; C. XII. 1. 7, 8 ; 2. 2 *seq.* ; Mil. 331

Pātāla, the infernal regions, Samy. I. 5. 4 ; Mil. 286

Pātimokkha, a collection of the precepts contained in the Vinaya ; it has two divisions, the Bhikkhupātimō and the Bhikkhunīpātō, Tevijja S. I. 49 ; Ākañkheyya S. 1 ; Sum. I. 47 (ubhayāni Pātimokkhāni). It was read twice a month in every monastery, A. II. 4. 5, 17. 2 ; III. 73. 4

Pātimokkhavisodhanī, name of a commentary by Sad-dhammajotipāla, Gv. 64

Pāyāsirājāñña, name of a prince, Mil. 196

Pāyāsirājā, a king, Grimblot, 346

Pāragaṅgā, the country beyond the Ganges, S. N. 32, 47

Pārāyanavagga, the fifth division of the Suttanipāta, Samy. XII. 31 ; A. III. 32. 1, 2

Pārikā, a female ascetic, Mil. 123

Pārileyyaka, a village near Kosambi, M. X. 4. 6 *et seq.* ; 5. 1 ; Dhp. 105 ; Ud. IV. 5

- Pārileyyakavanasañda, a forest, Jāt. III. 489
- Pāvā, a city in the Malla country, near Rājagaha, C. XI. 1. 1; M. P. S. IV. 13 *seq.*; Sum. I. 4; S. N. 185; Pāsādhas. *ap.* Grimblot, 348; Ud. I. 1; VIII. 5
- Pāveyyakā Mallā, the Mallas of Pāvā, Saṅgītis. *ap.* Grimblot, 349
- Pāvārika, a grove at Nālandā, M. P. S. I. 15
- Pāvārikambavana, a vihāra built by the setṭhī at Pāvāriya Kosambi, Sum. D. VII. 1; Kevattas, *ap.* Gr. 342; Sampadāniyas, *ap.* Grimblot, 348
- Pāvārikārāma, the same as the last, Dhp. 167
- Pāvāriya, a setṭhī at Kosambi, Sum. D. VII. 1; Dhp. 164
- Pāsāṇaka cetiya, a shrine in the Magadha country, S. N. 185, 205; Mil. 349
- Piingalakoccha, a brāhmaṇa who had a conversation with the Buddha, Majjh. I. 198 *seq.*
- Pingiya (mānava), one of Bāvari's disciples, S. N. 184, 204, 205, 207, 209; Saṃy. I. 5. 10; II. 3. 4; Par. Dīp. 205
- Pitakattaya, the Holy Scriptures of the Buddhists, Mah. 19, 207, 247, 251, 252, 256
- Pindolabhāradvāja, a thera who was guilty of uttarimannussadhamma, A. I. 14. 1; Ud. IV. 6; Mil. 404; C. V. 8
- Pipphaliguhā, a cave near Rājagaha, where Mahākassapa resided, Dhp. 183; Ud. I. 6; III. 7
- Pipphalivana, a country adjacent to the Malla country, M. P. S. VI. 61
- Piyadassi or Piyadassana, an epithet of Asoka, Dīp. VI. 1, 2, 14, 24; XV. 88 *seq.*; XVI. 5
- Piyadassi, a thera at the Jeta vihāra, Dīp. XIX. 15; Mah. 171, 173
- Piyadassī, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Mah. 1
- Piyā, the oldest daughter of the third Okkāka belonging to the Sākyā tribe; she married Rāma, king of Benares, Sum. D. III. 1. 16
- Pilakkhaguhā, a cave at Kosambi, Majjh. I. 513

- Pilindagāma, *see* Ārāmikagāma
 Pilindavaccha, a bhikkhu residing at Rājagaha, who performed great miracles in the presence of King Bimbisāra of Magadha, M. VI. 13 *et seq.*; Pār. 2. 7. 47; N. 23. 1; A. I. 14. 6; Ud. III. 6
 Piliyakkha, a king; he killed young Sāma with a poisoned arrow, Mil. 198
 Pilotika, a paribbājaka, Majjh. I. 175
 Pukkāma, name of a city, Gv. 67, 74
 Pukkusa or Pakkusa, a young Mallian, Ālāra Kālāma's disciple; he had a discourse with the Buddha on the road from Kusinārā to Pāvā, M. P. S. IV. 33 *et seq.*; Samy. I. 5. 10; II. 3. 4; Par. Dip. 205
 Puggalapaññatti, one of the books belonging to the Abhidhamma Piṭaka; Sum. I. 41, 47; Mil. 12
 Puṇṇa, the slave of the setṭhi Menḍaka, Dhp. 231; A. I. 14. 1
 Puṇṇa, a labourer, Mil. 115
 Puṇṇa Koṇiyaputta, a farmer who had a conversation with the Buddha, Majjh. I. 387
 Puṇṇa Mantāṇiputta, a convert at Sāvatthi, Majjh. I. 146 *et seq.*
 Puṇṇaka (māṇava), one of Bāvari's disciples, S. N. 184, 190, 205
 Puṇṇaka, Sāriputta's slave, Mil. 291
 Puṇṇakapucchā or Po pañha the fourth sutta in the Pārāyanavagga of the Suttanipāta, A. III. 32. 1
 Puṇṇaji, a young man belonging to a setṭhi family at Benares, who received the pabbajī and upasampadā ordinations from the Buddha, M. I. 9. 1, 2
 Puṇṇavaddhanakumāra, the son of the setṭhi Migāra at Sāvatthi; he married Visākhā, the daughter of Dhanāñjaya, Dhp. 232
 Puṇṇā, Sujātā's slave girl, Jāt. I. 69
 Puṇṇā, a therī; she was the daughter of Anāthapiṇḍika's slave girl, Th. II. 236–251; Par. Dip. 199
 Punabbasu, a yakka, Saṃy. X. 7
 Punabbasumitta, a merchant living at the time of the Buddha Vipassīn, Jāt. I. 94

- Puppha, a thera, P. 1. 1 pag. 3
 Pupphapura, another name of Pāṭaliputta, Mah. 17, 23, 105, 110; Dīp. XI. 28
 Pupphavatī, a town, Cariyāp. I. 7
 Pubbakaccāyana, a great physician, Mil. 272
 Pubbavideha, one of the four Mahādīpas, A. III. 80. 3
 Pubbaseliyā, one of the heterodox sects, which branched off in the second century after Buddha's death, Dīp. V. 55; Mah. 21. According to the Kathāvatthuāṭṭhakathā they belonged to the Andhra country; see Minayeff, Pāṭimokkha VIII.
 Pubbārāma, a garden at Sāvatthi, the residence of the mother of Migāra, C. IX. 1. 1; Dhp. 78, 230, 249, 282; S. N. 135; Saṃy. III. 2. 1; VIII. 7; A. II. 4. 6; III. 66. 1; Aggaññas, *ap.* Grimblot, 348; Ud. II. 9; Majjh. I. 160
 Purāṇa, a bhikkhu residing at Dakkhināgiri, C. XI. 1. 11
 Purindada = Skt. purandara, "the destroyer of cities," an epithet of Indra, Dhp. 96. 185; Saṃy. XI. 2. 3
 Pūraṇa Kassapa, the head of one of the six heretical sects opposed to Buddhism, C. V. 8. 1; M. P. S. V. 60; Sām. Ph. S. 113 *seq.*; Sum. D. II. 2; S. N. p. 90; Saṃy. II. 3. 10; III. 1. 1; Majjh. I. 198
 Pekhuniyanattā, an epithet of Rohaṇa q. v., A. III. 66. 1
 Peṭakopadesagandha, one of the books composed by Mahākaccāyana, Gv. 59
 Petavatthu, the seventh book of the Khuddakanikāya, treating about disembodied spirits. It was preached by Mahinda to the Princess Anulā, accompanied by 500 women, Mah. 83; Gv. 60
 Petavathuvanṇanā, Dhammapāla's commentary on the Petavatthu; it is also called Vimalavāsinī, Gv. 60
 Pokkharasāti, a brāhmaṇ living at Ukkatṭhā, S. N. 112; Tevijja, S. 1. 2; Ambaṭṭhas, *ap.* Grimblot, p. 339, 343; Sum. D. III. 1. 1, 15
 Potṭhapāda, a paribbājaka; from him the ninth sutta of the Dīghanikāya got its name, Grimblot p. 342

Potthila, a thera well versed in the Pitakas, Dhp. 383 *seq.*

Potaliya, a householder who had a conversation with the Buddha, Majjh. I. 359

Porāṇavamsa, one of the historical books of Ceylon, Gv. 70

Posāla (māṇava), one of Bāvari's disciples, S. N. 184, 202, 205

Phalagāṇḍa, a bhikkhu, Saṃy. I. 5. 10; II. 3. 4.; v. l. Salakanṭha, Par. Dip. 205

Phalikasandāna, one of the theras residing at the Kukutārāma in Pātaliputta, M. VIII. 24. 6

Phusatī, King Vessantara's mother, Cariyāp. I. 9

Phussadeva, a thera, P. II. pag. 3

Baka, a brahmā of eminent wisdom and power; Buddha challenged him and showed that his knowledge was superior to that of Baka, by relating the circumstances of six former births of the brahmā, with which he himself was unacquainted, Jāt. III. 358 *seq.*; Saṃy. VI. 14; Majjh. I. 328

Bakkula, a thera who cured the Buddhas Anomadassi and Vipassi from their diseases, Mil. 215 *seq.*; A. I. 14. 4

Badarikārāma, a garden at Kosambi, Pāc. 5. 2

Bandhumati, a town, Dhp. 308

Bandhula, son of the king of the Mallas of Kusinārā, Dhp. 211, 218 *seq.*, 248; Jāt. IV. 148. He went with Pasenadi and Mahāli to Takkasilā. He was renowned for his strength. His wife, Mallikā, when pregnant, wished to bathe in the bath of the Licchavi princesses at Vesāli, and realized this wish; in consequence, the princes attacked Bandhula, but were killed by him

Bahuputta cetiya, a shrine of prebuddhistic worship near Vesāli, M. P. S. III. 2; Ud. VI. 1

Bahussutakā, a secondary division of the Gokulika heretics, Dip. V. 41; Mah. 20 reads Bāhulika

Bārāṇasī, the city of Benares, on the Ganges, Mah. 2, 24, 95; Dhp. 114; M. I. 6. 6. 10, 30; 7. 1; 9. 1, 2; 11. 1; V. 7. 1; 8. 1; VI. 23, 1 *et seq.*; 24. 1; VIII. 1. 22, 14. 1,

15. 1 ; X. 2. 3 ; Dīp. I. 30, 33, 34 ; III. 16, 38 ; Mah. 2, 24, 95, 171, 180 ; Majjh. I. 170

Bālakalonakāragāma, a garden near Kosambi, Dhp. 105 ; M. X. 4. 1

Bālacittapabodhanī, name of a commentary, Gv. 65, 75

Bālavatāra, a Pāli grammar, Gv. 62

Bāvāri, a brāhmaṇ living on the banks of the Godhāvari ; he becomes a convert together with his sixteen disciples, S. N. 180 *seq.* Most probably identical with Bavāriya, Sum. D. III. 2. 12

Bāhiya Dārucirīya, a thera living at Suppārakā ; he had a conversation with the Buddha at Sāvatthi, and immediately afterwards was killed by a cow ; his corpse was burnt by the bhikkhus, Ud. I. 10 ; Sum. D. II. 65

Bāhukā, a river in India, Majjh. I. 39

Bābumatī, a river in India, Majjh. I. 39

Bāhuraggi, a bhikkhu, Samy. I. 5. 10 ; II. 3. 4 ; v. l. Bahunandi, Par. Dip. 205

Bindumatī, a courtezan at Pāṭaliputta ; she made the Ganges flow backward, Mil. 121 *seq.*

Bindusāra, king of India, Asoka's father, Smp. 299 *seq.*, 321 ; Mah. 21 ; Dip. V. 101 ; VI. 15

Bimbisāra, king of Magadha ; he was converted by the Buddha at the Latthivana garden, Dhp. 119, 130, 143, 231, 336 ; Jāt. I. 82 ; Ud. II. 2 ; Dip. III. 56, 58 ; Mah. 10, 83, 180 ; M. *passim* ; C. V. 5 ; VI. 3. 11 ; VII. 3. 5

Bilaṅgikabhāradhvāja, a brāhmaṇ, Samy. VII. 1. 4

Bijaka, Sudinna's son by his former wife ; he was conceived when his father had already been ordained, and therefore the latter became guilty of the first pārājika. Pār. I. 5. 9

Buddhaghosa, the author of numerous commentaries on the sacred texts ; he was born at the end of the fourth century in the neighbourhood of the great Botree as the son of a brāhmaṇ ; he studied under Revata, and composed the Aṭṭhasālinī ; subsequently he went to Ceylon, continued his studies under Saṅghapāli, and wrote the Visuddhimagga, a cyclopædia of Buddhist theology ; at last he

was appointed by the priesthood to translate all the Sinhalese commentaries into Pāli, Mah. 250 *seq.*; Gv. 59

Buddhadatta, an ācariya, author of several commentaries, Gv. 59, 66

Buddhanāga, the author of a commentary on Kaṅkhā-vitaraṇī, Gv. 61

Buddhadāsa, king of Ceylon, 339–368 A.D., Mah. 243, 246, 247, 256

Buddharakkhita, a thera, P. I. 1 pag. 3

Buddhavamīsa, name of a book composed by Kassapa, Gv. 61

Buddhavamīsa, the fifteenth book of the Khuddakanikāya, Sum. I. 42, 47. It contains the lives of the twenty-five Buddhas, of which Gotama is the last

Buli, name of a clan living at Allakappa, M. P. S. VI. 54

Belaṭṭhakaccāna, a sugar dealer; he met the Buddha on his way from Andhakavinda to Rājagaha, and presented a pot of sugar to each of the bhikkhus who accompanied him; afterwards he became a convert, M. VI. 26

Belaṭṭhasīsa Ānanda's upajjhāya, M. VI. 9.; VIII. 17; Pāc. 38. 1; Dhp. 281

Beluva, a village near Vesālī, M. P. S. II. 27; Dhp. 357; Majjh. I. 349

Bodhi, a prince who received the Buddha and the fraternity at his palace Kokanada, C. V. 21. Dhp. 323 *seq.*; Jāt. IV. 22

Bodhi, one of the eight brāhmans who recognized the signs at the Buddha's birth, Jāt. I. 56; v. l. Subodhi Mil. 236

Bodhimanḍa, Buddha's miraculous throne under the Bodhi tree upon which he attained Buddhahood, Kh. 20; Mah. 250; Dhp. 118, 280, 342

Bodhvamīsa, one of the historical books of Ceylon, Gv. 61, 70

Brahmajālasutta, the first sutta of the Dīghanikāya, Smp. 318

Brahmadatta, king of Kāsi; he murdered King Dīghīti, of Kosala, but afterwards made peace with his son, Dīghāvu,

M. X. 2. 3 *et seq.*; C. XI. 1. 7 (?) ; Dhp. 104, 114, 177, 214, 303 ; Jāt. *passim*

Brahmadatta, Suppiya's servant, Brahmajāla S. p. 1 *seq.*; Sum. I. 38; D. I. 1. 1, 2, 7

Brahmadatta, name of Devadatta in a former birth, Mil. 203

Brahmā Sahampati, the supreme deity ; he was present at the Buddha's birth, and assisted him in his conflict with Māra, S. N. 122 *seq.*; Samy. VI. 1. 1-3, 10; 2. 2, 3, 5; XI. 2. 7; Mil. 209 *seq.* He was the first to express his sorrow at the Buddha's death, M. P. S. VI. 15; Jāt. I. 81; M. I. 5. 4 *seq.*, 6. 30, 18; Majjh. I. 169, 459

Brahmāyu, a brāhmaṇī, Sum. D. II. 99; III. 2. 12

Bhagu, a celebrated ṛishi, M. VI. 35. 2; Tevijja S. I. 13

Bhagu, a disciple of Buddha, M. VIII. 24, 6; X. 4, 1; C. VII. 1, 4; Dhp. 105, 139; Jāt. I. 140; Mil. 107; Majjh. 462

Bhaggā, name of a people, C. V. 21. 1; 22. 1; Pāc. 53. 1; Sekh. 55 *seq.*; P. 8. 1; Majjh. I. 95

Bhaṇḍagāma, a village near Vesālī, M. P. S. IV. 1, 4

Bhaṇḍuka, an upāsaka who went with Mahinda to Ceylon, Smp. 319; Dip. XII. 26, 39, 62, 63; Mah. 77, 80

Bhattā (or Hatthā), one of the queens of the third Okkāka Ambaṭṭha, Sum. D. III. 1. 16

Bhadda, a convert at Nadika, M. P. S. II. 6

Bhaddakaccā, Gotama's wife, Bv. XXVI. 15. She is generally called Rāhulamātā, q. v.

Bhaddakaccānā, daughter of Amitodana, Gotama's uncle; she married King Pañḍuvāsa of Ceylon, Mah. 55, 56, 65

Bhaddayānikā, a secondary division of the Vajjiputtaka heretics, Dip. V. 46; Mah. V. 7 (omitted in Turnour's edition)

Bhaddavaggiyā, an Indian tribe, Dip. I. 34; Mah. 2, 180

Bhaddavatikā, a village, Pāc. 51. 1

Bhaddavatikā, a she-elephant belonging to King Pajjota of Ujjeni, M. VIII. 1. 25 *seq.*; Dhp. 160

Bhaddasāla (or Bhaddanāma), one of the companions of Mahinda, Smp. 313 *seq.* 319; Dīp. XII. 12, 38; Mah. 71, 127

Bhaddasāla, a tree in the Rakkhita grove at Pārileyyaka, M. X. 4. 6 *et seq.*; Ud. IV. 5

Bhaddasāla, son of a general of Nanda; he had a conflict with King Candagutta, Mil. 292

Bhaddākapilānī, a bhikkhuṇī; she was insulted repeatedly by Thullananda, Bhñi S. 3. 1; Bhñi Pāc. 11 *et seq.*, 18. 1, 33. 1, 35. 1; A. I. 14. 5

Bhaddā Kuṇḍalakesā, a therī, A. I. 14. 5; Th. II. 107-111; P. D. 184

Bhaddāli, a thera who had a conversation with the Buddha, Majjh. I. 437 *seq.*

Bhaddiya, king of the Sakyas, one of the first disciples of the Buddha, M. I. 6. 33; C. VII. 1. 3 *et seq.*; Jāt. I. 82, 140; Mil. 107; A. I. 14. 1. At Ud. II. 10 he is called Bhaddiya Kāligodhāyaputta

Bhaddiya (nagara), the capital of the Aṅga kingdom, the residence of the householder Menḍaka, M. V. 8. 1. 9. 1; VI. 34; Pār. 1. 10, 17; Dhp. 139, 230, 249, 375, 389

Bhadrāvudha, one of Bāvari's disciples, S. N. 184, 200, 205

Bhadrāvudha, a thera, S. N. 209

Bharanḍu Kālāma, Buddha's fellow disciple, A. III. 124

Bhallika (or Bhalluka), a merchant who became one of the first lay-disciples of the Buddha, M. I. 4; Jāt. I. 80; A. I. 14. 6

Bhalluka, nephew of Elāra, Mah. 155, 156

Bhātikatissa, king of Ceylon, 131-155 A.D., Dīp. XXII. 18, 20, 30, 31; Mah. 210, 213

Bhāradvāja, a celebrated rishi, M. VI. 35. 2; Pāc. 2. 2; Tevijja S. I. 13; Grimblot, 343; C. V. 8

Bhāradvāja, a young brāhmaṇa who had a dispute with his friend Vāsetṭha about the straight path, Tevijja S. I. 3-9; S. N. 112 *seq.*; Mil. 173

Bhāradvājagotta, a brāhmaṇa, father of Dhanañjāni, Saṃy. VII. 1. 2

Bhārukacchaka, a bhikkhu, Pār. I. 10, 22

Bhārukacchakā, name of a country and its inhabitants, Mil. 331; Bhārukacchanagara Par. Dip. 195. Vijaya stopped there three months on his way to Ceylon, Dip. IX. 26

Bhikkhaka, a brāhmaṇa, Samy. VII. 2. 10

Bhusāgāra, the threshing floor at Ātumā; M. VI. 37. 4; M. P. S. IV. 39 *seq.*

Bhesakalāvana, a grove in the Bhagga country, C. V. 21. 1; Pāc. 56. 1; Sekh. 55 *seq.*; Dhp. 323; Majjh. I 95, 332

Bhoganagara, a town near Vesālī, M. P. S. IV. 6. 7

Bhoja, one of the eight brāhmaṇas who recognized the signs at the Buddha's birth, Jāt. I. 56. At Mil. 236 he is called Subhoja

Makutabandhana, a shrine of the Mallas at Kusinārā, where the funeral pile of the Buddha was, M. P. S. VI. 31, 45

Makkhali Gosāla, the head of one of the six heretical sects opposed to Buddhism, C. V. 8, 1; M. P. S. V. 60; Sām. Ph. S. 114 *seq.*; Sum. D. II. 3, 20; Samy. II. 3. 10; III. 1. 1; A. I. 18. 4; III. 135; Majjh. I. 198, 250

Makhādeva, Upacara's son, king of Mithilā, one of the ancestors of the Sākyā tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16; Dip. III. 33; Mah. 8, 73. When he was 84,000 years old he found his first grey hair, Jāt. I. 137 *seq.* [The Makhādevasutta is the 83rd in the Majjhimanikāya.]

Magadha Southern Behar, M. I. 5. 7; 19. 1, 3; 24, 5, 6, 7; 39. 1; Sum. D. V. 1.; Dhp. 186. Samy. IX. 4.; A. III. 70. 17; Ud. VIII. 6; Dip. I. 39; IV. 40; V. 5; Mah. 1. 43, 251, 253

Magadhakhetta, M. VIII. 12. 1

Magadhamahāmatta, an epithet of Vassakāra, the minister to King Ajātasattu, Pār. 2. 1. 4

Māgadhaka, an inhabitant of Magadha, M. I. 22. 3 *et seq.*; 24. 5; C. VII. 2. 2

Magha, the name of the god Sakka, when he was a man in a former birth, Dhp. 185 *seq.*; Jāt. I. 199; Samy. XI. 2. 2, 3

- Mañkura, an attendant on King Milinda, Mil. 29
 Maingala, name of the Bodhisattva, when he was born as an ascetic at the time of the Buddha Dhammadassi, Jāt. I. 40
 Maingala, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Dhp. 117
 Maingalapokkharaṇī, a tank, Dhp. 117
 Macalagāma, a village in the Magadha country, where Sakka was born, Dhp. 186; Jāt. I. 199
 Maccha, one of the sixteen Mahājanapadas, A. III. 70.
 17 ; Janavasabhas, ap. Grimblot, 345
 Macchikāsaṇḍa, a village near Sāvatthi, residence of Sudhamma, C. I. 18; 22 *et seq.*; Dhp. 262; A. I. 14. 6
 Macchikāsaṇḍika, an epithet of Citta, A. I. 14. 6
 Majjhantika, a thera; he conferred the Upasampadā ordination upon Mahinda, Smp. 306. He went as an apostle to Cashmere and Candahar, Smp. 314, 316; Dip. VIII. 2, 4; Mah. 37, 71
 Majjhima, a thera who went as an apostle into the Himavant, Smp. 314, 317. He returned to India and was burned under one of the Sānchi stupas, Mah. 71, 74; Dip. VIII. 10
 Majjhimaṭikā, a commentary to Saddatthabhedacintā, Gv. 63, 73
 Majjhimadesa, Central India, the sacred land of Buddhism, Dhp. 348. The boundaries are given, M. V. 13, 12; Jāt. I. 49, 80
 Majjhimanabhāṇakā, the Majjhimanikāya professors; they included the Cariyāpiṭaka, Apadāna and Buddhavaṃsa in the Khuddakanikāya, and ascribed the whole to the Suttapiṭaka, Sum. I. 42; Mil. 341
 Majjhima Nikāya, the second portion of the Suttapiṭaka; it comprises 152 suttas, Sum. I. 40, 47, 58; Gv. 56. It is divided into three parts, the Mūlapaññāsa, the Majjhimanapaññāsa, and the Uparipaññāsa
 Mañjerika, the palace of the Nāga king, Jāt. I. 72
 Maṭṭakunḍali, son of the brahman Adinnapubbaka at Sāvatthi; he died from jaundice in his sixteenth year, and was reborn in the Tāvatimsa heaven; he appeared to his

father, and caused him to join the Buddhist religion, Dhp. 93 *seq.*

Maṇidīpa, a commentary to Dvārakathā by Ariyavamīsa, Gv. 65, 75

Maṇimekhalā, a goddess, Jāt. IV. 17

Maṇisāramalījūsā, a commentary by Ariyavamīsa, Gv. 65, 75

Maṇḍadīpa, name of the island of Ceylon at the time of the Buddha Kassapa, Smp. 331; Dīp. I. 73; IX. 20; XV. 57 *seq.*; XVII. 5; Mah. 93, 94

Maṇḍavya, son of the Rishi Mātaṅga, and a brāhmaṇ girl; he was conceived by umbilical attrition, Mil. 123 *seq.*

Maṇḍavya, an ascetic living in the Kāsi country, Jāt. IV. 28

Maṇḍissa or Mundiya, a paribbajaka at Kosambi, Jāliyasutta, ap. Grimblot, 341; Sum. D. VII. 1

Maddakucchi, name of a deer park at Rājagaha, M. II. 5. 3, 4; C. IV. 4. 4; S. 8. 1. 4; M. P. S. III. 57; Dhp. 279; Saṃy. I. 4. 8; IV. 2. 3; Jāt. IV. 430

Maddī, Vessantara's queen; he gave her away as an alms to a brāhmaṇ, Mil. 117, 281; Cariyāp. I. 9; Dhp. 245; Jāt. I. 77

Madhuratthavilāsinī, Buddhadatta's commentary on the Buddhavamsa, Gv. 60

Madhurasavāhinī, a commentary by Ratthapāla, Gv. 63, 72

Madhurā, a town in India, A. II. 4. 7; Dīp. III. 21; Mah. 51

Manasākaṭa, a brāhmaṇ village in Kosala on the banks of the Aciravati, Tevijja S. 1. 1; Grimblot, 343

Manorathapūraṇī, Buddaghosa's commentary on the Aṅguttaranikāya, Gv. 59

Manohāra, a commentary by Dhammasenāpati, Gv. 63, 73

Mantin, one of the eight brāhmaṇs who recognized the signs at the Buddha's birth, Jāt. I. 56; Mil. 236

Mandākinī, a lake, M. VI. 20

Mandāra, the western mountain behind which the sun sets, Ab. 606

Mandhātā, Varakalyāna's son, one of the ancestors of the Sākyā tribe, Th. II. 486; Par. Dīp. 214; Jāt. II. 310; III. 454 *seq.*; Dīp. III. 5; Mah. 8, 231; Mil. 115, 291; Sum. D. I. 1. 17; II. 1; III. 1. 16

Maricavatī, a dāgoba and vihāra at Anurādhapura in Ceylon; it was built by King Dutthagāmini 158 B.C., Mah. 159–161, 164, 195, 223

Malaya, a mountainous district in India, Vamsatthapakāsinī, *ap.* Oldenberg, Ind. Off. Cat. p. 116 *seq.*

Malaya, a mountainous district in Ceylon, of which Adam's peak is the centre, Mah. 52, 167, 217, 228, 234 *seq.*

Malla, name of a tribe in Hindustan, adjacent to the Sākyā; they are divided into Mallas of Pāvā and of Kusinārā, according to their respective capitals, M. VI. 36; VIII. 19; C. VII. 1. 1; M. P. S. VI. 23 *et seq.*; Sum I. 3; Dhp. 139, 211, 376; Samy. VI. 2. 5; A. III. 70. 17; Dip. XV. 7; Majjh. I. 238

Mallī, a Malla woman, C. X. 12

Mallikā, wife of Bandhula q. v., Dhp. 218, 248 *seq.*; Jāt. IV. 148

Mallikā devī, a flower-girl, Pāc. 53. 1; 83. 1. 2; Dhp. 317; Samy. III. 1. 8, 2, 6; Mil. 115, 291; Potthapādas, *ap.* Grimblot, 342; Ud. V. 1. She offered some sour gruel to the Buddha and on the same day became chief queen to King Pasenadi of Kosala, Jāt. III. 405 *seq.*; IV. 437

Masakkasāra, Indra's city, Ras. 16

Mahallaka Nāga, Gajabāhu's father-in-law, king of Ceylon, 125–131; Dip. XXII. 15, 18, 29, 30; Mah. 224

Mahā atthakathā, the oldest and most important of the commentaries on the Tipiṭaka, brought, according to tradition, to Ceylon by Mahinda who translated it into Singhalese, Pāt. VII; Sum. D. II. 40, 42

Mahākaccāna, one of the Thera bhikkhus, M. V. 13; X. 5. 6; C. I. 18. 1; Pāc. 29. 1; Dhp. 204, 282; A. II. 4. 6, 7; Ud. I. 5; V. 6; VII. 8; Majjh. I. 110

Mahākappina, one of the Thera bhikkhus; the Buddha appeared to him in the deer park of Maddakucchi and en-

gaged him to go to the Uposatha service, M. II. 5 ; X. 5, 6 ; C. I. 18. 1 ; Pāc. 29. 1 ; Sum. D. III. 1. 1 ; Dhp. 272 ; Samy. VI. 1. 5 ; A. I. 14. 4 ; Ud. I. 5

Mahākassapa, or simply Kassapa a famous apostle of Buddha, president of the first council, M. I, 74; II. 12. 1 ; VIII. 21. 1 ; X. 5. 6 ; C. XI. 1. 1 *et seq.*; Dhp. 183, 254, 257, 281 ; S. 6. 1 ; M. P. S. VI. 36 *seq.* ; Smp. 283 *seq.* ; A. I. 14. 1 ; III. 90. 4 *seq.* ; Sum. I. 1 *seq.* ; D. I. 1. 1 *seq.* ; II. 65, 99 ; III. 1 ; Samy. VI. 1. 5 ; Ud. I. 5 ; II. 8 ; III. 7 ; Mah. 11, 14, 20, 42, 185 ; Majjh. I. 212

Mahākoṭṭhita, one of the Thera bhikkhus ; he had a conversation with Sāriputta about the Puggalas, M. X. 5. 6 ; C. I. 18. 1 ; Pāc. 29. 1 ; A. I. 14. 3 ; III. 21 ; Dip. IV. 5 ; V. 9 ; Ud. I. 5 ; Majjh. I. 292

Mahākosala, King Pasenadi's father and King Bimbisāra's father-in-law, Jāt. II. 237, 403

Mahāgovinda, *see* Mandhātā

Mahācunda, one of the Thera bhikkhus, M. X. 5. 6 ; C. I. 18. 1 ; Pāc. 29. 1 ; Ud. I. 5

Mahācūla, Khallatāṇāga's son, king of Ceylon, 76–62 B.C., Dip. XX. 22–23, 31 ; Mah. 202, 203, 208, 209

Mahātiṭṭhika, a commentary to Saddatthabhedacintā, Gv. 63

Mahātiṭṭha, the modern Mantotā near Manaar in Ceylon, Mah. 51, 155, 217

Mahāthūpa, the great Dāgoba built by King Dutthagāmini at Anurādhapura in Ceylon, 157 B.C., Mah. 88–165, 168–171, 193–195, 200–203, 211, etc. ; Dip. XIX. 2, 10

Mahādāṭhika Mahānāga, king of Ceylon, 9–21 A.D. ; he built a great thūpa at Ambatthala, Dip. XXI. 31–33 ; Mah. 210, 213, 215

Mahādīpanī, name of a commentary, Gv. 65, 75

Mahādeva, a disciple of the Buddha Kakusandha, Smp. 330 ; Mah. 90 ; Dip. XV. 38, 43 ; XVII. 25

Mahādeva, a therā ; he conferred the pabbajā ordination on Mahinda, Smp. 306 ; he went as an apostle to Mahisaka-amaṇḍala, Smp. 314, 316 ; Dip. VII. 25 ; VIII. 5 ; Mah. 37, 71

Mahādhammarakkhita, a thera, who went as an apostle to Mahāratṭha, Smp. 314, 317; Dip. VIII. 8; Mah. 33, 34, 71, 74. According to Mah. 34 he ordained Tissakumāra, Asoka's brother

Mahānāga, King Devānampiyatissa's brother; persecuted by the queen who wanted to poison him he fled to Rohana in the south of Ceylon, and founded there the kingdom of Māgama, Dip. XI. 6; XVII. 75; Mah. 82, 97, 130

Mahānāma of the Sākyā tribe, one of the first converts; he provided the bhikkhus with medicine for four months, M. I. 6. 36; C. VII. 1. 1; Pāc. 47. 1; Jāt. I. 82; A. I. 14. 6; III. 73. 1, 124; Dip. I. 32. His natural daughter was Vāsabhakhattiyā, whom he gave in marriage to the King of Kosala, Dhp. 216 *seq.*; Jāt. IV. 144 *seq.*; Majjh. I. 354

Mahānāma, author of Saddhammapakāsanī, Gv. 61

Mahānāma, the author of the Mahāvamsa, Ab. 587; he was the uncle of King Dhātusena of Ceylon (459–477 A.D.); Gv. 61, 66

Mahāniruttigandha, one of the books composed by Mahākaccāyana, Gv. 59

Mahānissara, a commentary by Ariyavamsa, Gv. 65

Mahāpajāpatī Gotamī, sister of Māyā, the Buddha's mother; as Māyā died very soon after the birth of her son, Mahāpajāpatī nursed and educated him; at her instigation he established an especial order of female mendicants, M. X. 5. 7; C. X. 1. 1 *et seq.*; XI. 1. 9; N. 17. 1; Pāc. 23. 2; Bhñi Pāc. 5. 1; Mil. 240 *seq.*; A. I. 14. 5; Dip. XVIII. 8

Mahāpathavi, name of the Bodhisatta when he was born as a monkey, Mil. 201

Mahāparinibbānasutta, the sixteenth sutta of the Dīghanikāya, Mil. 408; Dhp. 349

Mahāmaṅgalasuttanta, the sixteenth sutta of the Suttanipāta, Mil. 20; Mah. 181. It was represented on the Mahāthūpa at Anurādhapura

Mahāmāyā, Gotama's mother, Jāt. I. 52, *see* Māyādevī

Mahāmuṇḍa, one of the parricide kings of Magadha, Sum. D. II. 12

Mahārakkhita, a thera, who went as an apostle to the Yona country, Smp. 314, 317; Dip. VIII. 9; Mah. 71, 74

Mahāratṭha, the ancient seat of the Mahrattas at the sources of the Godāvarī, Mah. 71. 74; Smp. 314; Dip. VIII. 8. It was converted to Buddhism by the thera Mahādhammarakkhita who preached the Nāradakassapajātaka

Mahāli, a Liechavi prince at Vesāli, Dhp. 184, 211, 219; Samy. XI. 2. 3; Jāt. IV. 148 *seq.*; Sum. D. VI. 2, 11, 12

Mahāvagga, one of the divisions of the Vinayapitaka, s. Kandhakā

Mahāvagga, the second division of the Dīghanikāya; it contains 9 suttas, Sum. I. 2, 39

Mahāvajirabuddhi, the author of a commentary called Vinayagaṇḍhi, Gv. 60, 66

Mahāvamsa, a history of Ceylon, written in Pāli by Mahānāma in the fifth century, A.D., Gv. 70

Mahāvana, a grove at Vesāli, M. VI. 30. 6; C. V. 13. 3; VI. 5. 1; X. 1. 2; XII. 1. 1; M. P. S. III. 64; Pār. 1. 4, 5, 6, 10, 19 *seq.*, 3. 1. 1, 4. 1. 1 *seq.*; N. 12. 1; Pāc. 8. 1; 33. 1, 40. 1, 41. 1; Bhñī Pāc. 52. 1; M. P. S. III. 64; Sum. D. VI. 1; Dhp. 346, 391, 395; Samy. I. 4. 7, 9, 10; IV. 2. 7; XI. 2. 3; Majjh. I. 108

Mahāvaruṇa, a thera who conferred the Pabbajā ordination upon Nigrodha, Bindusāra's grandson, Smp. 302

Mahāvihāra, a monastery at Anurādhapura in Ceylon, built by King Devānampiyatissa 306 B.C.; the Sinhalese Atṭhakathā on which the Mahāvamsa is based, was composed in the Mahāvihāra, Mah. 122–125, 207, 219, 224, 225, 233–238, 252. The monastery was destroyed by King Mahāsena under the influence of the Thera Saṅghamitta, Sum. I. 1; Dhp. 78; Jāt. I. 85

Mahāsaṅgītikā or Mahāsaṅghikā, a sect opposed to the Vajjiputtakā at the Council of Vesāli, Dip. V. 31, 32, 39, 42; Mah. 20. The Mahāvastu is said to be a book belonging to the Mahāsaṅghika school (and especially to the Lokotaravādi branch), see Senart's ed. p. 2

Mahāsatipatṭhanasutta, the twenty-second sutta of the Dīghanikāya, Sum. D. I. 1. 5; II. 65

Mahāsatthivassa, a thera, Sum. D. IV. 22

Mahāsamayasuttanta, the twentieth sutta of the Dīghanikāya, a discourse held by the Buddha at Kapilavatthu; it was represented on the Mahāthūpa at Anurādhapura, Mah. 181 ; Mil. 20, 350

Mahāsammata, one of the ancestors of the Sākya tribe, Jāt. II. 311 ; III. 454 ; Sum. D. I. 1. 17 ; III. 1. 16 ; Dip. III. 3 ; Mah. 8

Mahāsāgara, a king of Uttaramadhuṇā, Jāt. IV. 79

Mahāsāgara, name of the Mahāmegha garden at the time of the Buddha Kassapa, Mah. 93, 95

Mahāsārapakasini, name of a commentary, Gv. 75

Mahāsāla, a brāhmaṇa, Samy. VII. 2. 4

Mahāsālā, a town lying East of Majjhimadesa, beyond Kajaṅgala, M. V. 13. 12 ; Jāt. I. 49 reads Mahāsālo

Mahāsimā, a commentary on Subodhālaṅkāra by Vācissara, Gv. 71

Mahāsīva, a thera, P. 1. 1 pag. 3 ; Sum. D. II. 65 ; Smp. 314 ; Mah. 127

Mahāsudassana, name of the Bodhisattva when he was born as king of Kusāvatī, Jāt. I. 45

Mahāsudassanajātaka, the ninety-fifth Jātaka

Mahāsudassanasutta, the seventeenth Sutta of the Dīghanikāya

Mahāsena, a god who was reborn in the womb of the Brāhmaṇa Sonuttara's wife, and was then called Nāgasena, Mil. 6 seq.

Mahāsena, Gothābhaya's son, king of Ceylon, 275–302 A.D. ; under the influence of the Thera Saighamitta, and the minister Sona he destroyed the Mahāvihāra and expelled the priesthood, Dip. XXII. 66, 75 ; Mah. 233, 234, 238

Mahimśāsaka, name of the Bodhisatta when he was born as son of King Brahmadatta of Benares, Dhp. 303 ; Jāt. I. 127 ; see Candakumāra

Mahimśāsakā, a school opposed to the Vajjiputtakas ; it was the first which branched off from the orthodox or Theravāda school, Dip. V. 45, 47

Mahinda, the son of Asoka, the apostle who converted Ceylon to Buddhism, P. 1. 1 pag. 3; Dhp. 128; Smp. 305 *seq.* 319. He was born at Vedisanagara in Ujjeni while his father was sub-king of that province; he was ordained when twenty years old; twelve years later he went to Ceylon; he died sixty years old at the Cetiyapabbata in the eighth year of King Uttiya's reign, Mah. 36, 37, 39, 71, 76, 77, 81, 82, 85, 88, 90–92, etc.; Dip. I. 27; V. 82 *seq.*; VI. 17 *seq.*; VII. 18 *seq.* etc.

Mahiyaṅgana, a division in the south-east of Ceylon, the modern Bintenne, Mah. 3, 4, 104, 150, 228

Mahisamāṇḍala, the most southerly settlement of the Āryans in India, south of the Godāvari, Mah. 71, 73; Smp. 314; it was converted to Buddhism by the thera Mahādeva, Dip. VIII. 5

Mahī, a great river in India, C. IX. 1. 3 *et seq.*; S. N. 3; Ud. V. 1; Mil. 20

Mahosadha, name of the Bodhisattva in a former birth, Jāt. I. 53

Māgandiya, name of a brāhmaṇ in the Kuru country, Dhp. 153, 162; S. N. 157; Mil. 313. He had a conversation with the Buddha, Majjh. I. 502 *seq.* He was swallowed by the earth for reviling the Buddha

Māgandiyā, his daughter, wife of King Udena; her father wanted to give her in marriage to the Buddha, but the latter refused, Dhp. 162 *seq.*, 169 *seq.*

Māgha (māṇava), a young man who had a conversation with the Buddha, S. N. 86 *seq.*

Māgha, an angel, Samy. II. 1. 3

Māṇavagāmika, an angel, Samy. II. 3. 10; Mil. 242

Mātaṅga, a cāṇḍāla of the Sopāka caste, S. N. 24

Mātaṅga, a rishi, Mil. 123

Mātaṅgārañña, a forest, Mil. 130; Majjh. 378

Mātali, the charioteer of Indra, Dhp. 194: Jāt. I. 202 *seq.*; Samy. XI. 1. 4, 6; 2. 8, 9, 10; Mahāsamayas, ap. Grimblot, 285

Mātikatthadīpanī, a commentary to Sīmālaṅkāra, Gv. 64

Mātikā, a portion of the Vinayapitaka in its arrangement according to Dhammakkhandhas, Sum. I. 60

- Mātuposaka, a brāhmaṇa, Saṃy. VII. 2. 9
 Mātulā, a village in the Māgadha country, Cakkavatti-sihanādas, ap. Grimblot, p. 347
 Mādhuraka, inhabitant of Madhurā, a town in India, Mil. 331
 Mānatthadda, a brāhmaṇa, Saṃy. VII. 2. 5
 Māyā(devi), Gotama's mother, Bv. XXV. 21 ; XXVI. 13, *see* Mahāmāyā
 Māra, the Tempter, the spirit of Evil, M. I. 6. 30, 11. 2, 18. 2 ; C. XI. 1. 9 ; M. P. S. III. 4, 43 ; Sum. D. I. 7 ; II. 40 ; Dhp. 118, 160, 164, 197, 210, 254, &c. ; Saṃy. II. 3. 10 ; IV. 1. 1–10, 2. 1–10, 3. 1–5, 5. 1–10 ; VIII. 8. ; Mil. 156 ; Majjh. I. 155
 Mārakāyikā devatā, Pār. 3. 1
 Māras, three, Sum. D. I. 1. 7
 Mālābhāri, an angel, Dhp. 225
 Maluṇkyāputta, a therā who had a conversation with the Buddha, Mil. 144 ; Majjh. I. 426 *seq.*
 Māhissati, name of a city, S. N. 184
 Migalaṇḍika, a saṃyaṇakuttaka who killed a great many bhikkhus, Pār. III. 1
 Migāra, a setṭhi at Sāvatthi, father of Punavaḍḍhana, Dhp. 232 *seq.* He was an adherent of the Niganṭha sect, but was converted to Buddhism by his daughter-in-law Visākhā
 Migāramātā, *see* Visākhā, S. N. 135 ; Saṃy. III. 2. 1 ; VIII. 7 ; A. III. 66. 1, 67. 1 ; Ud. II. 9 ; V. 5 ; VI. 1 ; VIII. 8 ; Majjh. I. 160
 Migāranattā, an epithet of Sālha, q. v. A. III. 66. 1
 Mittavindaka, a merchant's son living at Benares at the time of the Buddha Kassapa, Jāt. IV. 1
 Mittā, a therī belonging to the Sakya family of Kapilavatthu, Th. II. 31. 32 ; Par. Dīp. 178
 Mithilā, the capital of the Videhas, Makhādeva's residence, Ab. 199 ; Mah. 9 ; Jāt. I. 137 ; Dīp. III. 9, 29, 35 ; Cariyāp. I. 5 ; Bv. XXVIII. 11
 Milakkha, or Milakkhuka, name of a people of non-Aryan origin, the Mlecchas, Th. I. 88 ; Sum. D. II. 40

Milindapañha, a Pāli book containing the discussion between Menander king of the Yonakas and the Buddhist sage Nāgasena; Gv. 65, 75

Missakapabbata, a mountain in Ceylon, where the Apostle Mahinda met the king Devānampiyatissa, Smp. 319.; Dip. XII. 28, 37 *seq.*; XIV. 56.; Mah. 77, 78, 84, 106, 213, 225, 237, 240

Mukhamattadīpanī, name of a commentary by Vimalabuddhi, Gv. 60, 70

Mukhamattasāra, a commentary by Guṇasāgara, Gv. 63, 78

Mucalinda, name of a tree and of a Nāga king, M. I. 3; 4. 1; Ud. II. 1

Mucalindadaha, one of the supposed seven great lakes in the Himavant, Sum. D. II. 20

Muñjakesi, a horse belonging to King Pajjota of Ujjeni, Dhp. 160

Muṭasīva, father of Devānampiyatissa, king of Ceylon, 367–307 B.C., Smp. 318; Dip. V. 82; XI. 5 *seq.* 12, 13; XII. 42; XVII. 75, 77; XVIII. 48; Mah. 67, 76

Mūlatikā, a commentary on the Abhidhamma by Ānanda, Gv. 60

Mūlapariyāyasutta, the first sutta of the Majjhimanikāya, Sum. I. 47, 58; Jat. II. 259

Mūlasikkhā, a compendium of the Vinaya, Gv. 61, 62

Meghavaṇṇa (Abhaya), minister to King Mahāsena of Ceylon; he rebuilt the Mahāvihāra destroyed by Mahāsena, Mah. 235 *seq.*

Meghavana, a garden in Ceylon, where Buddha plunged himself in meditation, Dip. II. 61, 64; XIII. 18 *seq.*; XVIII. 15, 23, 74, etc. In the Mahāvamsa it is generally called Mahāmegha, 67, 68, 84, 85, 88, 97, 98, etc. Later on it was given as residence to Mahinda, and was called Tissarāma, q. v.

Meghiya, a personal attendant of the Buddha, Ud. IV. 1

Mejjhārañña, a forest, Mil. 130; Majjh. 378

Menḍaka, a householder, gifted with supernatural power,

living at Bhaddiyanagara; he provided the Buddha and the fraternity with food and fresh milk while they were staying at Bhaddiya, M. VI. 34; Dhp. 230, 375. He was the father of Dhanañjaya, and grandfather of Visākhā

Mettagū (māṇava), one of Bavāri's disciples, S. N. 184, 191, 205. He became a convert

Mettiyabhummajakā (bhikkhū), the followers of Mettiya and Bhummajaka, two among the six leaders of the notorious Chabbaggiya bhikkhus; they twice raised against Dabba the Mallian a groundless charge of breach of morality, C. IV. 4. 5 *et seq.*; V. 20; S. 8. 1, 9. 1; Pāc. 13. 1, 2; Jāt. II. 387

Mettiyā, a nun; at the instigation of the followers of Mettiya and Bhummajaka, she brought a false accusation against Dabba the Mallian that he had defiled her, C. IV. 4. 8 *et seq.*; S. 8. 1, 9. 1

Metteyya, the future Buddha, who will come 5000 years after Gotama, Mah. 199, 252, 258; Mil. 159

Medhamkara, author of Jinacarita, Gv. 62, 72

Moggallāna, one of the chief disciples of the Buddha, he and his friend Sāriputta were followers of the paribbājaka Sañjaya, and were then converted by Assaji at Rājagaha; he is generally called Mahāmoggallāna; he was murdered at the instigation of the Niganṭhas, in the Kālasilā forest, M. I. 23, 24, VI. 20; C. I. 18. 1; V. 8. 1, 34. 2; VII. 2, 2; 4. 2; IX. I.; Dhp. 125, 135, 298, 365; Sum. D. II. 65, 99; S. N. 121; Samy. VI. 1. 5, 9, 10; VIII. 10; Mil. 186 *seq.*, 417; A. I. 14. 1; II. 12. 1; Jāt. I. 391; Ud. I. 5; III. 5; IV. 4: V. 5

Moggallāna, brother of Kassapa I., the parricide king of Ceylon; he succeeded him and reigned 495–513 A.D., Mah. 259

Moggallāna, a celebrated Pāli grammarian who flourished in the twelfth century, Gv. 61, 70

Moggallāna, author of the Abhidhānappadīpikā, Gv. 62, 71

Moggaliputta Tissa, the president of the third Council, Mil. 3; Dip. V. 57 *seq.*; VII. 16, 23 *seq.*, 39 *seq.*, VIII. 1;

Smp. 295 *seq*; Mah. 26, 28, 33, 34, 39, 40, 73, 112, 240. He was the pupil of theras Candavaggi and Siggava. When Asoka was in distress because his minister had killed a great many bhikkhus, he sent for Moggaliputta Tissa, and requested him to settle the religious conflict

Mogharaja (*māṇava*), one of Bāvari's disciples; he became afterwards a thera, S. N. 184, 203, 205; Mil. 412; A. I. 14. 4

Moraparitta, one of the Parittas, Mil. 150

Moriya, a clan living at Pippalivana, adjacent to the Mallas, M. P. S. VI. 61 *seq.*: Dip. VI. 19; Mah. 21, 254. Candagutta was a Moriya, Bv. XXVIII. 4

Moliyaphagguna, a bhikkhu who kept company with the bhikkhuṇis and was blamed by the Buddha for this reason, Majjh. I. 122

Moliyasivakasutta, the thirty-fifth sutta of the Samyuttanikāya, Mil. 137

Molinī, the name of Benares at the time of King Brahmadatta, Jāt. IV. 15

Mohavicechedanī, name of a book by Kassapa, Gv. 60, 70

Yatthālakatissa, Mahānāga's son, king of Māgama, Mah. 97, 130

Yaññadatta, son of King Kosambika, Jāt. IV. 30

Yama, the god of death, Dhp. 42, 368; Samy. 1. 4. 3; A. III. 35. 1, 2

Yāmā devā, "the earth-inhabiting devas," M. I. 6. 30; Samy. V. 7; A. III. 80. 3

Yamaka, one of the books belonging to the Abhidhamma Pitaka, Sum. I. 41, 47; Mil. 12

Yamunā, the river Jumna, Ab. 682; C. IX. 1. 3 *et. seq.*; Mil. 70; Ud. V. 5.

Yamataggi = Jamadagni, one of the six ṛishis, M. VI. 35. 2; Tevijja S. I. 13

Yameṭutekulā, Yameṭu and Tekula, two brothers, brāhmans by birth, who wanted to put the sacred doctrine into Sanskrit verse, but were rebuked by the Buddha, C. V. 33. 1

Yasa, son of Kakandaka, took a principal part at the council of Vesali, C. XII 1. 1 *et seq.*; 2. 1 *et seq.*; Smp. 293, 312; Dip. V. 23; Mah. 15–19, 42

Yasa, son of a sethi at Benares, the sixth convert; his father, mother, and wife became the first lay-disciples, M. 1. 7 *et seq.*; Dhp. 119, 127; Jat. I. 82

Yasavasanta, father of the Buddha Anomadassi, Dhp. 131

Yasoja, a bhikkhu, M. VI. 33. 5; Ud. III. 3

Yasodharā, the wife of Gotama before he became Buddha, Ab. 336; *see* Rāhulamatā

Yasodharā, mother of the Buddha Anomadassi, Dhp. 131

Yugandharapabbata, a mountain in the Himālaya where Assagutta assembled the priests from Rakkhitatala, Mil. 6

Yogavinicchaya, a commentary by Vācissara, Gv. 68

Yona, or Yavana (rattha) Bactria, Mil. 327; Sum. D. II. 40; Ass. S. 10; Dip. VIII. 9; Mah. 71, 73, 74, 171. It was converted to Buddhism by the thera Mahārakkhita, who preached the Kālakārāmasuttanta, Smp. 314

Yonakadhammarakkhita, one of the theras present at the third Council; he went as an apostle to Aparantaka, Smp. 314, 316; Dip. VIII. 7; Mah. 71

Rakkhita, a thera who went as an apostle to Vanavāsi Smp. 314, 316; Dip. VIII. 6; Mah. 71, 73

Rakkhitatala, a locality in the Himalaya, Mil. 6 *et seq.*

Rakkhitavanasaṇḍa, a grove at Pārileyyaka, M. X. 4. 6 *et seq.*; Dip. 105, 406; Ud. IV. 5

Ragā, one of Māra's daughters, S. N. 157; Samy. IV. 3. 5; Jat. I. 78; Dhp. 164

Ratthapāla, author of Madhurasavāhinī, Gv. 63. 67

Ratthapāla, a thera; he was the son of a brāhmaṇ at Tullakotita, Th. I. 793; S. VI. 1. 5; A. I. 14. 3

Ratthapālasutta, the 82nd sutta of the Majjhimanikāya

Ratanasutta, one of the Parittas, Mil. 150; Sum. I. 59; D. III. 1. 5

Rattapāṇi, son of a washerman, Majjh. I. 385

Rathakāradaha, one of the supposed seven great lakes in the Himavant, Sum. D. II. 20

Rammaka, a brāhmaṇa, Majjh. I. 160

Rammanagara, the residence of the Buddha Dipaṅkara, Jāt. I. 11, 26; IV. 119

Rammavatī, the residence of the Buddha Kondañña, Jāt. I. 30

Rājagaha, the capital of Māgadha, where the first Council was held, M. I. 22. 1, 2, 13; 23. 1 *seq.*, 28. 2, 30. 1, 49. 1, 53, 54; II. 1. 1, 5. 3, 12. 1, 17, 18; III. 1, 5; V. 1, 3, 7; VI. 15. 1, 16. 1, 17. 1, 7, 8, 20, 22, 23, 26–28, 34–9; VIII. 1 *seq.* 8, 13, 21 *seq.*, 28, 35, 12, 13, 24; C. *passim*; A. III. 64. 1; Ud. I. 6; III. 6, 7; IV. 3, 9; V. 3, 8; VI. 8; VIII. 9; Dip. III. 9, 30, 52; XIII. 10; Mah. 8, 12, 29, 171, 185, 240; Pār. N. Pāc. *passim*

Rājagiriya, one of the heterodox sects which branched off in the second century after Buddha's death, Dip. V. 54; Mah. 21. According to the Kathāvatthuāṭṭhakathā they belonged to the Andhra country. See Minayeff, Pātimokkha VIII.

Rājāyatana, name of a tree; at its foot Gotama met the merchants Tapussa and Bhallika, M. I. 4. 1, 2; 5. 1

Rāma, one of the eight brāhmaṇas who recognized the signs at the Buddha's birth, Jāt. I. 56; Mil. 236

Rāma, king of Benares; he married Piya, the eldest daughter of the third Okkāka of the Sākyā tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16; in the Mahāvastu, p. 353, he is called Kola

Rāma, father of Buddha's teacher Uddaka, Jāt. I. 66; Majjh. I. 165 *seq.*

Rāma, son of King Dasaratha, Jāt. IV. 124 *seq.*

Rāmagāma, a town on the Ganges, M. P. S. VI. 55, 63; Bv. XXVIII. 3; Mah. 184, 185; see Vyagghapajja

Rāhu, an Asura, who is supposed to cause eclipses by taking the sun and moon into his mouth, Jāt. I. 27; III. 364; Sum. D. I. 24; IV. 6; S. N. 82; Samy. II. 1. 9, 10

Rāhumukha, Mil. 358

Rāhula, Gotama's son ; he received the pabbajā ordination from Sāriputta, M. I. 54, 55 ; X. 5. 6 ; C. I. 18. 1 ; Pāc. 5. 2, 29. 1 ; Mah. 9 ; Sum. D. I. 1. 5 ; II. 65 ; Dhp. 117, 135, 147, 313 ; Jāt. I. 60 ; S. N. 60 ; Mil. 384, 388, 410, 413 ; A. I. 14. 3 ; Dīp. III. 47 ; Bv. XXVI. 15 ; Majjh. I. 414 *seq.*

Rāhulamātā, Rāhula's mother, Gotama's wife ; she is generally called by this name in the Piṭaka texts, only Bv. XXVI. 15 she is called Bhaddakaccā ; in later texts we find her name given as Yasodhārā ; she was born on the same day with Gotama, M. I. 54 ; Jāt. I. 54, 60

Rāhulovādasuttanta, a discourse addressed by Buddha to his son = Majjhimanikāya 147 ; Samyuttanikāya XXXIV. 120. It was represented on the Mahāthūpa at Anurādhapura, Mah. 181. It treats of Rāhula's obtaining Arahatship. At Sum. D. I. 1. 5 a distinction is made between Mahārāhulovādasutta and Cūlarāhulovādasutta, Mil. 20, 349

Rūpanandā, a therī ; from Dhp. 313 *seq.* it seems that she was a younger sister of the Buddha, but this is confirmed by no other text ; at Th. II. 82–86 she is simply called Nandā

Rūpasārī, a brāhmaṇī, Upatissa's mother, Dhp. 120

Rūpārūpavibhāga, a commentary by Vācissara, Gv. 62, 71

Rūpasiddhi, a book composed by Dīpamkara, Gv. 60

Revata, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Dhp. 117 ; Mah. 1

Revata, one of the Thera bhikkhus who took a prominent part in the second Council, M. VIII. 31. 1 ; X. 5. 6 ; C. I. 18. 1 ; XII. 1. 9, *et seq.*, 2. 1 *et seq.* ; Pāc. 29. 1 ; Sum. D. II. 65 ; Dhp. 366 ; A. I. 14. 2 ; Smp. 294 ; Ud. I. 5 ; Dīp. IV. 49 ; V. 22 ; Mah. 16–19 ; Majjh. I. 462

Roja, the Malla, a friend of the disciple Ānanda, provided pothersbs and meal for the Buddha and the Bhikkhus, M. VI. 36 ; VIII. 19 ; Jāt. II. 231

Roja, son of King Mahāsammata, one of the ancestors of the Sākyā race, Sum. D. III. 1. 16 ; Jāt. II. 311 ; III. 454.

In the Mahāvastu (ed. Senart, p. 348) he is called Rava, Dīp. III. 4 ; Mah. 8

Rohāṇa, a brāhmaṇa, grandson of Pekhuniya, A. III. 66

Rohāṇa, a thera, Nāgasena's teacher, Mil. 7 *seq.*

Rohāṇa, a Sākyā prince, Bhaddakaccānā's brother, Dīp. X. 6 ; Mah. 57

Rohāṇa, the southern part of Ceylon, P. 1. 1 pag. 3 ; Smp. 313 ; Dīp. XVIII. 23, 40 ; XXII. 16 ; Mah. 57, 130, 138, 148, 254, 256

Rohinī, a river dividing the Sākyā and Koliya countries ; it joins the Rapti at Goruckpore, Dhp. 351 ; Th. I. 529

Rohinī, a therī, Th. II. 290

Rohitassa, a ḫishi, Samy. II. 3. 6

Rohitassa, an angel, Samy. II. 3. 6

Lakuntakabhaddiya, a thera who killed his father and mother, Dhp. 273, 378, 389 ; A. I. 14. 1 ; Ud. VII. 1, 2, 5

Lakkhaṇa, a thera living together with Mahāmoggallāna on the Gijjhakūṭa, Pār. IV. 9. 1 *seq.*

Lakkhaṇa, one of the eight brāhmaṇas who recognized the signs at the Buddha's birth, Jāt. I. 56 ; Mil. 236

Lakkhaṇa, son of King Dasaratha, Jāt. IV. 124 *seq.*

Lakkhaṇasuttanta, the twenty-ninth sutta of the Dīghanikāya, Mil. 405

Laṅkādipa, the island of Ceylon, Mah. 2, 3, 67, etc., Dīp. *passim* ; Smp. 334 *seq.*

Lajjitissa, king of Ceylon 119–109 B.C., Dīp. XX. 9 *seq.* ; Mah. 201 *seq.*

Latthivanuyyāna, a bambu forest lying south-west of Rājagaha, M. I. 22. 1, 2 ; Dhp. 119 ; Jāt. 1. 84

Lambakaṇṇa, name of a royal family in Ceylon, Mah. 228

Lāla, an ancient kingdom in India ; its capital was Sihapura, where Vijaya was born, Dīp. IX. 5 ; Mah. 43, 46, 47

Lāludāyi, a thera who came into conflict with Dabba Mallaputta on account of the distribution of the food-tickets, Dhp. 317 *seq.* ; Jāt. I. 123 *seq.*

- Lingathavinechaya, a commentary, Gv. 65
 Lingathavivāṇṇanā, a commentary by Subhūtacandana,
Gv. 63
 Licchavi, name of a race of Indian princes living at Vesālī, M. VI. 30; 31. 1; C. V. 20; Dhp. 360; M. P. S. II. 18 *seq.*; VI. 52; Sum. D. VI. 2. *seq.*; A. III. 74, 1; Majjh. I. 228
 Līnatthapakāsinī, a commentary to the Dīghanikāya by Dhammapāla, Gv. 60, 62, 72
 Līnatthavaṇṇanā, a commentary to the Abhidhamma by Dhammapāla, Gv. 60
 Lumbinīvana, a grove between Kapilavatthu and Devadaha, where Gotama was born, Jāt. I. 52, 54
 Lumbineyya janapada, see the last. S. N. 128 (the MS. has Lampuneyya)
 Lokadīpakasāra, a commentary by Medhamkara, Gv. 64,
74
 Lokapaññatti, a commentary, Gv. 62, 72
 Lokuppatti, a commentary by Aggapanḍita, Gv. 64, 74
 Lomasakassapa, a ḥishi who performed great austerities. Sakka frightened caused the king of Benares to send his daughter Candavatī and request the ḥishi to offer a sacrifice; this was done, but when he lifted up the knife to slay the elephant, the beast cried out, and the ḥishi fled to the forest, Jāt. III. 514 *seq.*; Mil. 219
 Lohapasāda, the brazen palace in Anurādhapura in Ceylon, built by King Devānampiyatissa, Mah. 101, 161–165, 195, 200, 202, etc.; Dip. XIX. 1
 Lohicca, a brāhmaṇa; from him the twelfth sutta of the Dīghanikāya got its name, Grimblot, 343
 Vakkali, a thera, A. I. 14. 2; S. N. 209
 Vaggumudā, a river in the Vajji country, Ud. III. 3
 Vaggumudātiriya bhikkhū, certain bhikkhus who were guilty of the uttarimanussadhamma, C. XI. 1. 7; Dhp. 395
 Vaṅka or Vaṅkatapabbata, a mountain, Cariyāp. I. 9
 Vaṅkahāra (janapada), name of a country where the theri Cāpā was born, Par. Dip. 203, 205

Vaïkanâsika Tissa Vasabba's son, king of Ceylon 110–113 A.D., Dip. XXII. 27, 28; Mah. 223

Vaîga, Bengal, Mil. 359; A. III. 70. 17; Mah. 43–45; Dip. IX. 2

Vaîgantaputta, *see* Upasena

Vaîgîsa, a therâ, Sum. D. II. 39; Dhp. 433; S. N. 61, 78; Sañy. VIII. 1–12; Mil. 390; A. I. 14. 3; Th. I. 1209–1213, 1227–1245; Dip. IV. 4; V. 8

Vaccha, a paribbâjaka, A. III. 57; Sum. D. II. 20

Vacchagotta, a paribbâjaka at Ekapuññarîka who had a conversation with the Buddha, Majjh. I. 481 *seq.*

Vacchâyana, *see* Pilotika

Vajiva, an âcariya, Gv. 74

Vajirâ, a nun at Sâvatthi; she was tried by Mâra, Sañy. V. 10; Mil. 28

Vajirâ, a city, King Purindada's residence, Dip. III. 20

Vajjabhûmi, name of a country, Sañy. IX. 4

Vajjiputta and Vajjiputtaka, 500 bhikkhus belonging to the Vajjian clan, who put forward the ten points which gave rise to the Council and the schism at Vesâli 100 years after the Buddha's death, C. VII. 4. 1; XII. 1. 1 *seq.*; 2. 1 *seq.*; Dhp. 145, 391; Pâr. I. 7, 10, 2; Sañy. IX. 9; Ud. III. 3; VIII. 6; Dip. IV. 47, 48; V. 17, 30, 45, 46. They rejected the Parivâra, the six sections of the Abhidhamma, Pañisambhidâ, Niddesa, and some portions of the Jâtaka

Vajjî, a people living on the northern shores of the Ganges, opposite to Magadha; the enemies of King Ajâtasattu, M. P. S. I. 1 *seq.*; M. VI, 28. 7; Mah. 15. 17; Par. 1. 5, 7; 4. 1. 1; Pâc. 8. 1; A. III. 70. 17; Janavasabhas, Grimblot, 345; Majjh. I. 210, 225, 231

Vattagâmini, king of Ceylon 104 and 88–76 B.C.; at his time the Buddhist Scriptures were first reduced to writing, Dip. XX. 14, 18, 19, 24; Mah. 202, 207–209

Vaddha, a descendant of the Liechavi race; he was instigated by the followers of Mettiya and Bhummajaka to raise a false accusation against Dabba the Mallian, C. V. 20

Vâddhamâtâ, a therî; she was born in a noble family at Bhârukâechâ, Th. II. 204–212; Par. Dip. 195

Vaddhesī, nurse of Mahāpajāpatigotamī at Devadaha,
Par. Dīp. 182

Vaṇṇanītigandha, one of the books composed by Kac-
cāyana, Gv. 59

Vattaniya, the residence of Rohaṇa, Nāgasena's teacher,
Mil. 10, 12, 14

Vatthu, a portion of the Vinayapiṭaka in its arrangement
according to Dhammakkhandhas, Sum. I. 60

Vatthuttayam, the three objects, viz., Buddha, the law,
and the church, Mah. 73 ; Att. 198, 218

Vatrabhū, a name of Indra, Ab. 20 ; Samy. II. 1. 3

Vaṇṇsatthappakāsinī, a commentary to the Mahāvaṇṇsa,
by an unknown author ; extracts are given by Oldenberg,
India Off. Cat. p. 113 *seq.*

Vaṇṇsa, one of the sixteen mahājanapadas, Janavasabhas,
ap. Grimblot, 345. In a parallel passage, A. III. 70. 17, we
have Vaiiga instead

Vanavāsi, one of the countries to which missionaries were
sent at the close of the Council of Patna ; it was converted
by the thera Rakkhita, who preached the Anamatagga-
sutta, Dīp. VIII. 6 ; Smp. 314 ; Mah. 71, 73, 172

Vanasavhaya, name of a country, S. N. 184

Vapirakumārī, daughter of King Pasenadi ; she married
his cousin Sudassana, Dhp. 356

Vappa, one of the first disciples of the Buddha, M. I. 6.
33 ; Jāt. I. 82 ; Dīp. I. 32

Varadipa, name of Ceylon at the time of the Buddha
Konāgamana, Smp. 330 ; Att. 7 ; Dīp. I. 73 ; IX. 20 ; XV.
45 *seq.* ; XVII. 5, 17 ; Mah. 91

Varakalyāṇa, Kalyāṇa's son, one of the ancestors of the
Sākya tribe, Sum. D. III. I. 16 ; Jāt. II. 311 ; III. 454 ;
Dīp. III. 4 ; Mah. 8

Varaṇā, a town, A. II. 4. 6

Varamandhātā, Mandhātā's son, one of the ancestors of
the Sākya tribe, Sum. D. III. I. 16 ; Jāt. III. 454

Vararoja, Roja's son, one of the ancestors of the Sākya
race, Sum. D. III. I. 16 ; Jāt. II. 310 ; III. 454 ; Dīp. III.
4 ; Mah. 8

Varuṇa, the servant of the Buddha Anomadassī, Dhp 131

Varuṇa devarājā, a god, Samy. XI. 1. 3

Vasabha, king of Ceylon A.D. 66–110, Sum. D. IV, 22; Dīp. XXII. 1, 12; Mah. 219–223

Vasalasutta, the seventh sutta in the Uragavagga of the Suttanipāta; it is also contained in the Paritta

Vassakāra, a minister of Magadha, who built a fortress at Pāṭaligāma in order to repel the Vajjis, M. VI. 28, 7 *et seq.*; Pār. 2. 1. 4; M. P. S. I. 2 *seq.*, 26 *seq.*; Ud. VIII. 6

Vācissara, an ācariya, author of several commentaries, Gv. 62, 71

Vājiriyā (Turnour reads: Vādariyā), one of the heterodox sects which branched off in the second century after Buddha's death, Mah. 21; in the parallel passage Dīp. V. 54, we have Apararājagirikā instead

Vāmaka, one of the great ṛishis, perhaps identical with Vamra, the author of Rigveda X. 99; M. VI. 35. 2; Tevijja S. I. 13

Vāmadeva, one of the great ṛishis, M. VI. 35. 2

Vālikārāma, a garden at Vesalī where the question about the ten heretical points was settled, C. XII. 2. 7

Vāsabhakkhattiyā, a natural daughter of the Sakya Mahānāma, Dhp. 216 *seq.* She was treacherously affianced to the king of Kosala as a pure descendant of the Sakya line; her son was Viḍūḍabha, Jāt. IV. 145 *seq.*

Vāsabhagāma, a village in the Kāsi country, M. IX. 1. 1, 5, 7

Vāsabhagūmika, Anuruddha's pupil, one of the Pācīnaka bhikkhus, present at the second Council, C. XII. 2. 7; Dīp. IV. 51; V. 22, 24; Mah. 18; Smp. 294

Vāsava = Indra, Dhp. 185; Samy. XI. 1. 4; 2. 2, 3, 8–10; 3. 1, S. N. 68; Sum. D. II. 13

Vāsuladattā, queen of King Udena, daughter of King Cāṇḍapajjota of Ujjeni, Dhp. 157 *seq.* Udena eloped with her on an elephant, leaving behind him a bag full of gold in order to prevent a prosecution, Dhp. 162

Vāsetṭha, or Vāsiṭṭha, a family name among the Mallas, S. 9. 2. 3 ; Pāc. 2. 2 ; M. P. S. VI. 22 *seq.*

Vāsetṭha, or Vāsiṭṭha, name of a ḥishi, M. VI. 35. 2 ; Tevijja S. I. 13 ; Mil. 162

Vāsetṭha, a young brāhmaṇa who entered with the Buddha a discourse called Tevijja Sutta, Grimblot, 343 ; Jāt. IV. 44 ; S. N. 112 ; Mil. 162 (?)

Vijambhavatthu, a monastery, Mil. 12

Vijaya, the conqueror of Ceylon, Mah. 46, 47, 51–54 ; Dīp. III. 39 ; IV. 27 ; V. 77 ; IX. 6 *seq.*

Vijayā, a nun ; she was tried by Māra, Saṃy. V. 4

Vijātā, daughter of the third Okkāka, belonging to the Sākyā tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16

Vijita, one of Vijaya's officers, Mah. 50 ; Dīp. IX. 32, 35

Vijitapura, a town founded by Vijita in the north of Ceylon, about half-way between Dambulla and Anurādhapura, Mah. 50, 51, 151, 153, 155 ; Dīp. IX. 35

Vijitasenā, daughter of the third Okkāka, belonging to the Sākyā tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16

Vijitāvī, name of the Bodhisatta when he was a warrior-chief at the time of the Buddha Phussa, Jāt. I. 40

Viñjha, the Vindhya mountain range, Mah. 115. 171

Viñjhātavī, a forest in the Vindhya mountains, Dīp. XV. 87 ; XVI. 2

Viñḍubhabha, son of the king of Kosala by a slave girl, Vāsabhakkhattiyā, who had been treacherously affianced to him as a pure descendant of the Sākyā line, the discovery of which imposition led to a war between the Kosala and Sākyā families, Mah. 55 ; Dhp. 211, 217 *seq.* ; Vamsatthapakāśinī, *ap.* Oldenberg, India Office Cat. p. 118 ; Jāt. IV. 147

Vidadhimukhamañḍanāṭikā, a commentary, Gv. 64, 74

Viditavisesa, a pacceka-buddha, Sum. D. II. 102

Videha, a people living on the shores of the Ganges, neighbours to the Kāsi and Kosala, Ab. 185 ; Jāt. II. 39 ; III. 364

Vedehiputta, an epithet of Ajātasattu, C. XI. 1. 8 ; M. P. S. I. 1 ; Sum. D. II. 1

Vidhura, one of the sāvakas of the Buddha Kakusandha, Majjh. I. 333

Vinayatthamañjūsā, a commentary on Kāñkhāvitaranī, Gv. 61

Vinayadhara, a bhikkhu residing at the Ghositārāma in Kosambī, Dhp. 103

Vinayapaññatti, the ancient commentary to the Pātimokkha, included in the Suttavibhaṅga, Mil. 142 *seq.*, 158, 190

Vinayapitaka, the first division of the sacred texts of the Buddhists, Mil. 190; Gv. 57

Vinayavinicchaya, a commentary by Buddhadatta, Gv. 59

Vinayasamgahapakarana, a commentary by Sāriputta, Gv. 61

Vipassi, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Mah. 2; Pār. 1. 3; Sum. D. I. 1. 7; Dhp. 117, 126, 290, 308, 344; Mil. 216

Vipula, or Vepulla, a mountain near Rājagaha, Dhp. 346; Mil. 242; Samy. II. 3. 10

Vibhaṅgappakarana, one of the books in the Abhidhammapitaka, Mil. 12

Vibhaṅgāni the Bhikkhu- and Bhikkhunīvibhaṅga in the Vinayapitaka, generally known under the name Suttavibhaṅga, Sum. I. 47

Vibhajjavādī, name of the school which was considered as orthodox among the Siṁhalese, Dip. XVIII. 41, 44; Mah. 42; Smp. 312. In the subscription to the third book of the Cullavagga we read vibhajjapadānam, which most probably is a mistake for vibhajjavādinam. According to Oldenberg, it is identical with the Theravādī s. Mahāvagga Introd. XLI.

Vibhattikathā, a commentary, Gv. 65, 75

Vimaticchedanī, a commentary composed by Kassapa, Gv. 60

Vimala, a young man belonging to a setṭhi family at Benares, who received the pabbajā and upasampadā ordinations from the Buddha, M. I. 9. 1. 2

Vimalakonḍañña, a therī, son of the courtezan Ambapālī, Par. Dip. 200

Vimalabuddhi, author of Mukhamattadipani, Gv. 60, 67, 74

Vimalavilāsinī, commentary to the Petavatthu by Dhammapāla, Gv. 60

Vimalā, a therī, daughter of a courtezan at Vesālī; after having tried in vain to seduce Moggallāna, she became first a lay-disciple, and afterwards entered the order, Th. II. 72–76; Par. Dip. 182 *seq.*

Vimānavatthu, the sixth book of the Khuddakanikāya, treating about the celestial mansions, Dhp. 350; Mah. 83. It was preached by Mahinda to Princess Anulā, accompanied by five hundred women, Jāt. II. 255; Gv. 57

Vimānavatthuvanṇanā, Dhammapāla's commentary on the Vimānavatthu; it forms a part of the Paramatthadīpanī

Virūpakkha, the Regent of the West and chief of the Nāgas, C. V. 6; Jāt. II. 145

Vilāta, name of a country, Mil. 327 *seq.*, 331

Visākha, an upāsaka who had a conversation with the bhikkhuni Dhammadīnyā, Majjh. I. 299

Visākhā, one of the queens of the third Okkāka Ambatthā, Sum. D. III. 1. 16

Visākhā Migāramatā, daughter of Dhanañjaya and Sumanā, living at Sāvatthi, the most distinguished among the female lay-disciples of the Buddha, M. III. 13. When he was at Sāvatthi she begged eight boons from him, M. VIII. 15, 18; X. 5. 9; C. V. 22; VI. 14; An. 1. 1, 2; Pāc. 84, 2; Dhp. 78, 117, 208, 212, 230–253, 298, 312, 328, 340, 360; A. I. 14. 7; III. 67. 1

Visuddhimagga, an encyclopedia of buddhist theology by Buddhaghosa, Gv. 59

Vissakamma and Vissukamma, a god, Mahāsudassana S. I. 67 *seq.*; Sum. I. 20; Dhp. 117, 190; Smp. 335; Mah. 111, 166, 186, 189

Vihāradevī, mother of King Dutthagāmī of Ceylon, Mah. 130–132

- Vitamīsā, a river, Mil. 114 (= Vitastā ?)
 Vuttodaya, a book treating on Pāli metric, Gv. 61
 Vejayanta pasāda, a palace belonging to Sakka, Dhp. 190;
Samy. XI. 2. 9, 10; *Majjh.* I. 253
 Vethadīpa, a brāhmaṇ village, M. P. S. VI. 56; Bv.
 XXVIII. 3
 Vethadipakarājan, a king who renounced the world,
Dhp. 153
 Vetalani, a river in Hell, S. N. 127; *Samy.* I. 4. 3
 Vetravatī, a large river, Mil. 114
 Vedallam, the last of the nine aṅgas or divisions of the
 Buddhist scriptures according to matter, Mil. 263. It is
 divided into Mahāvedalla and Cullavedalla, Sammāditthi,
 Sakkapañha, Saṅkhārabhājaniya, Mahāpuṇḍrama, Sum. I.
 59. P. P.; IV. 9, 28; Pār. I. 3. 2; Gv. 57
 Vedisa or Vedissa, the modern Bhilsa, a town in Ujjeni,
 the home of Mahinda's mother, where he and his sister
 Sanghamittā were born, Smp. 319; S. N. 184; Dip. VI. 15;
 XII. 14, 35. At Mah. 76 Turnour reads Cetiya, but Vedisa
 is the correct reading
 Vedisagiri, a vihāra at Vedisa, Smp. 319
 Vedehikā, a householder's wife at Sāvatthi, *Majjh.* I. 125 seq.
 Venāgapura, a brāhmaṇ village in the Kosala country,
A. III. 63. 1
 Vepacitti, an Asura, Dhp. 193; *Samy.* II. 1. 9, 10; XI.
 1. 4, 5, 7, 9; 3. 3
 Vepullabuddhi, an ācariya, Gv. 64, 67
 Vebhāra, a mountain near Rajagaha, Dhp. 346; Mah. 12;
 S. 8. 1. 4; C. IV. 4; M. P. S. III. 57; Sum. I. 19; Dhp.
 346; Smp. 287
 Veyyākaraṇa, a portion of the Buddhist texts in their
 arrangement according to matter (aṅga); Buddhaghosa
 says that it includes the Abhidhammapiṭaka and the
 suttas not composed in gāthā, Sum. I. 59; P. P. IV. 9, 28;
 Pār. I. 3. 2. The Dakkhināvibhaṅga of the Majjhimanikāya
 belongs to the Veyyākaraṇa, Mil. 258; Gv. 57
 Verañja, a brāhmaṇ who invited the Buddha to spend
 the rainy season with him, Pār. I. 1-4

Verañjakā brāhmaṇapatičikā, some brahmans from Verañjā who had a conversation with the Buddha at Sāvatthi, Majjh. I. 291 *seq.*

Verañjā, a town in India, Pār. I. 1. 1 *seq.*; Sum. I. 31; Dhp. 274; Mil. 231; Smp. 342

Verocana, king of the Asuras, Samy. XI. 1. 8

Velukanṭakiyā, an upāsikā, A. II. 12. 4

Velukanṭalakinandamātā, one of the principal female lay-disciples of the Buddha, Dhp. 213

Veluvana (Kalandakanivāpa), the bambu forest near Rājagaha, which King Bimbisāra offered to the Buddha and the fraternity, M. I. 22. 18, 24. 3; III. 1. 1; VI. 17. 1, 8, 22. 1, 27; VIII. 1. 1; C. IV. 4. 1, 4; V. 1. 1; VI. 1. 1, 21. 1; VII. 2. 5, 4. 3; XI. 1. 10; XII. 1. 4; Sum. D. II. 1; S. N. 90, 92; Dhp. 120; Samy. II. 2. 3-7, 9, 3. 10; IV. 1. 6, 7, 9, 10; 3. 3; VII. 1. 1-4, 8; VIII. 9; X. 9-11; XI. 2. 4; Ud. I. 6; III. 6, 7; IV. 3, 9; V. 3, 8; VI. 8; VIII. 9; Mah. 29, 85; Pār. S. N. Pāc. *passim*

Vesālī, a town in the Licchavi country, where the second Council was held, and the first schism in the Buddhist Church (concerning the "ten indulgencies") was declared, M. VI. 30, 31, 4. 10 *et seq.*, 32. 1; VIII. 1. 1 *et seq.*, 13, 14. 1; C. V. 12. 1, 13. 3, 14. 1, 21. 1; VI. 5. 1, 6. 1; X. 1. 2, 9. 1, XI. 1. 6; XII. 1. 1 *et seq.*, 2. 4 *et seq.*; Dhp. 184, 211, 219, 360; S. N. 185; Samy. I. 4. 9, 10; IV. 2. 7; IX. 9; XI. 2. 3; A. III. 123, 74. 1; U. III. 3; VI. 1; Dip. IV. 47, 48; 52; V. 17, 23, 29; Pār. N. Pāc. *passim*; Majjh. I. 227 *seq.*

Vessantara, one of the ancestors of the Sakya tribe; name of the Buddha in a former existence, Sum. D. I. 1. 25. 34; Dhp. 117; Mil. 113 *seq.*, 274 *seq.*; Mah. 9; Dip. III. 42; Cariyāp. I. 9; Jāt. I. 45

Vessantarajātaka, the last of the 550 Jātakas, Dhp. 335; Jāt. I. 89. It was represented on the Mahāthūpa at Anurādhapura, Mah. 182

Vessabhu, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Mah. 2; Dhp. 117, 344; Pār. I. 3; Sum. D. I. 1. 7; Dhp. 117, 344

Vessavappa, a name of Kuvera, Dhp. 804; S. N. 67; Sum. D. II. 1; Mah. 66, 163, 242; Majjb. 253

Vessāmitta = Viçvamitra, one of the celebrated ḥishis, M. VI. 35. 2; Tevijja S. I. 13

Vehapphala, name of the inhabitants of the tenth Brahmaloka, Jāt. III. 358; Majjh. I. 2, 4

Vehalinga, name of a country, Samy. I. 5. 10; II. 3. 4

Vyagghapajja (or Kolanagara), the capital of the Koliyans, the cousins of the Sakyas, Sum. D. III. 1. 16; Mahāvastu, p. 355

Vyagghapajjā, an epithet of the Koliyas

Samyutta Nikāya, one of the divisions of the Suttapiṭaka; it comprises 7762 Suttas, Mil. 137, 242, 377, 379, 389; Sum. I. 40, 47, 58; Gv. 56

Samvara, the youngest of a hundred sons of King Brahmadatta of Benares, Jāt. IV. 131 *seq.*

Sakka, king of the gods, M. I. 17, 20, 22. 13 *seq.*; Mahāsudassana S. I. 67; Sum. D. II. 65, 99; III. 1. 1, 29; Dhp. 87, 96, 120, 184, 190, 194, 357, 415; Samy. VII. 2. 5; XI. 1. 1-10; 2. 1-10; 3. 1-5

Sakkapañha, the 21st sutta of the Dīghanikāya, Mil. 350

Sakyamuni, an epithet of Gotama, Bv. XXVI. 9; Mil. 115

Saṅkantikā, a division of the Sabbatthivādi heretics, Dip. V. 48; Mah. 21

Saṅkassa, a village, C. XII. 1. 9; Pāc. 1. 4; Dhp. 343

Saṅkha, a brāhmaṇ living at Benares at the time of King Brahmadatta, Jāt. IV. 15

Saṅkhepavāṇīnā, a commentary on the Abhidhammatthasaṅgaha, by Saddhammajotipāla, Gv. 64

Saṅkheyya parivena, the thera Āyupāla's residence, where he and Nāgasena had a conversation with King Milinda, Mil. 19, 22 *seq.*

Saṅgāma, a king of Māgadha, Gv. 66

Saṅgāmaji, a bhikkhu who abandoned his wife and child, Ud. I. 8

Saṅgārava, a brāhmaṇ who had a conversation with the Buddha and with Ānanda, A. III. 60; Samy. VII. 2. 11

Saṅghatissa, of the Lambakaṇṇa race, king of Ceylon, 242–246 A.D., Mah. 228 *seq.*; Dhp. XXII. 48–50, 52

Saṅghadāsī, the youngest daughter of King Kiki, Dhp. 238, 252

Saṅghabodhi, of the Lambakaṇṇa race, king of Ceylon, 246–248 A.D., Mah. 228–231; Dip. XXII. 53

Saṅghamittā, a native of Cola, (Tanjore). He came over to Ceylon and gained the confidence of King Goṭhābhaya, who placed under his tuition his two sons, Jetṭhatissa and Mahāsena. When the latter became king he persuaded him to expel the priests of the Mahāvihāra and to destroy it. He was killed when on the way to pull down the Thūpārāma, Mah. 232, 235, 236

Saṅghamittā, King Asoka's daughter; she was married to Aggibrahmā, and had a son Sumana; in her eighteenth year she was ordained, together with her brother Mahinda, and subsequently she went as an apostle to Ceylon, and took there a branch of the Bodhi tree, Smp. 333 *seq.*; Dip. VI. 17; VII. 18 *seq.*; XV. 77, 90 *seq.*; XVII. 20 *seq.*; XVIII. 11; Mah. 34–37, 76, 85, 110, 111, 115, 116, 119–121, 125, 126. She died 59 years old, in the ninth year of King Uttiya's reign

Saṅgharakkhita, author of the Subodhālaṅkāra, Gv. 61, 66

Saṅgharakkhita, a thera, S. 9. 2. 3; Pāc. 2. 2; Dhp. 198

Saccasamkhepa, a book composed by Culladhammapāla, Gv. 60, 75

Saccasamyutta, one of the divisions of the Samyuttanikāya; it was preached by Mahinda to Princess Anulā, attended by 500 women, Mah. 83; Mil. 377

Sañjaya, gardener to King Brahmadatta of Benares, Jāt. I. 157

Sañjaya (Belaṭṭhiputta), a wandering ascetic; Sāriputta and Moggallāna were his disciples before being converted to Buddhism, M. I. 23, 24; C. V. 8. 1; M. P. S. V. 60; Sām. Ph. S. 115 *seq.*; Sum. D. II. 6; Dhp. 116; S. N. 90; Samy. III. 1. 1; Jāt. I. 85

- Sañjikāputta (son of the Sañjika woman), an attendant of Prince Bodhi, C. V. 21. 1 *et seq.*; Dhp. 323
- Sañjiva, one of the sāvakas of the Buddha Kakusandha, Majjh. I. 333
- Saññivādā, one of the sects which branched off from Buddhism, Brahmaj. S. 39; Sum. D. I. 2. 38; Smp. 312
- Sattapaññiguhā, a cave at Rājagaha, S. 8. 1. 4; C. IV. 4. 4; M. P. S. III. 87; Sum. I. 19; Smp. 287; Dīp. IV. 14; V. 5; Mah. 12
- Sattambaka cetiya, a shrine at Vesālī, M. P. S. IV. 2; Ud. VI. 1
- Sattasirisaka, a hill near Benares, Dhp. 344
- Saddanītipakaraṇa, a commentary by Aggavamīsa, Gv. 63, 72
- Saddabindu, name of a commentary, Gv. 64, 73
- Saddalakkhaṇa, a grammatical work composed by Mogallāna
- Saddatthabhedacintā, a commentary by Saddhammasirī, Gv. 63, 72, 75
- Saddhammaguru, an ācariya, author of Saddavuttipakāsana, Gv. 64, 67, 73
- Saddhammajotipāla, an ācariya, author of several commentaries, Gv. 74
- Saddhammaṭhitikā, a commentary on the Mahāniddesa by Upasena, Gv. 61
- Saddhammappakāśinī, Mahānāma's commentary on the Paṭisambhidāmagga, Gv. 61
- Saddhā, an upāsikā living at Sāvatthi, Pār. 1. 10. 24
- Sanaikumāra, a brāhmaṇa, Samy. VI. 2. 1
- Santati, a minister, Dhp. 307–311, 336; Sum. D. IV. 22
- Santuṭha, an upāsaka; he died at Nādika, M. P. S. II. 6 *seq.*
- Sandaka, a paribbājaka, who had a conversation with Ānanda, Majjh. I. 513
- Sandhāna, a householder at Rājagaha, Udumbarikasi-hanādas, p. 347; Sum. D. I. 1. 4

Sappasonḍikapabbhāra, a cave, S. 8. 1. 4; C. IV. 4. 4;
M. P. S. III. 57

Sappinikā, a river, Pār. 4. 9. 6; Samy. VI. 2. 1; A. III.
64. 2, 5

Sabbakāmī, one of the Pācīnakā bhikkhus, a pupil of
Ānanda; he was the oldest thera present at the Council
of Vesālī, C. XII. 2. 4 *et seq.*; Smp. 294 *seq.*; Dip. IV. 49;
V. 22; Mah. 18, 19

Sabbatthivādi, a secondary division of the Mahimśāsaka
heretics, Dip. V. 47; Mah. 21

Sabbadatta, king of Ramma, Jāt. IV. 119 *seq.*

Sabbadinna, an attendant on King Milinda, Mil. 29

Sabbamitta, one of Gotama Buddha's teachers, Mil.
236

Sabhiya, a paribbājaka who had a discourse with the
Buddha called Sabhiyasutta, S. VI. 1. 3; Sum. D. II. 13;
S. N. 90 *seq.*

Samacittapariyāyasuttanta—Aṅguttaranikāya, II. 4. 5;
Mil. 20

Samaṇakolañña, king of Kāliṅga, Mil. 256

Samantakūṭa, Adam's peak, a mountain in Ceylon, *see*
Sumanakūṭa

Samanta Pāsādikā Buddhaghosa's commentary on the
Vinayapitaka, Sum. D. I. 1. 13; II. 1; Gv. 59

Samiddha, king of Ceylon at the time of the Buddha
Konagamana, Dip. XV. 48; XVII. 7; Mah. 91–93; Smp.
330

Samiddhi, a bhikkhu who was tried by a goddess and
by Māra, Samy. I. 2. 10; IV. 3. 2

Samīti, the son of a carriage-maker, Majjh. I. 32

Samuddadatta, one of the bhikkhus Devadatta wanted to
associate with in order to cause a division in the com-
munity, C. VII. 3. 14; S. 10. 1, 11. 1; Pāc. 29. 1; Bhni.
Pāc. 81. 1

Sambandhacintā, a commentary on Khuddasikkha, Gv.
61

Sambara, a king of the Asuras, Samy. XI. 1. 10; 3. 3

Sambala, one of the theras who accompanied Mahinda

to Ceylon, P. 1. 1 pag. 3 ; Dip. XII. 12, 38 ; Mah. 71 ; Smp. 313

Sambhava, one of the disciples of the Buddha Sikhin, Samy. VI. 2. 4

Sambhūta Sāṇavāsi, Ānanda's pupil, a thera bhikkhu, who took a prominent part at the second Council, M. VIII. 24. 6 ; C. XII. 1. 8 *et seq.*, 2. 4 *et seq.* ; Dip. IV. 50 ; V. 22 ; Mah. 16-19 ; Smp. 294

Sammiti, a secondary division of the Vajjiputtaka heretics, Dip. V. 46 ; Mah. V. 7 (not in Turnour's edition)

Sarada, Sāriputta's name when he was a brāhmaṇ in a former existence, Dhp. 130

Sarabha, a paribbājaka who had a conversation with the Buddha, A. III. 64

Sarabhū=Skt. Sarayu, a river running into the Ganges, Ab. 682 ; C. IX. 1. 3 *et seq.* ; Ud. V. 5

Sarasvatī or Sarassatī, a river in India (perhaps the Indus ?) Ab. 682 ; Mil. 114

Sallavatī or Salalavatī, a river to the south-east of Majjhimadesa, M. V. 13. 12 ; Sum. D. II. 40 ; Jāt. I. 49

Savittha, a thera who had a conversation with Sāriputta, A. III. 21

Savitthaka, a family name, Pāc. 2. 2 ; 3. 2

Sassatavādā or Sāssatavādino, one of the sects which branched off from Buddhism, Brahmaj. S. 17 ; Sum. D. I. 1. 30 ; Smp. 312. At Dip. VI. 25 they are called Sāssatamūlā

Sahajāti, a village, C. XII. 1. 9, 2. 1 ; Mah. 16, 17

Sahadeva, a thera ; he accompanied the apostle Majjhima to the Himavant, Smp. 317 ; Dip. VIII. 10

Sahampati, a brāhmaṇ, Dhp. 119

Sahassakkha=Sakka, Samy. XI. 2. 2, 3

Sākiya, Sakya or Sakka, the Sākya race, to which Gotama belonged ; they formed a division of the Kosala kingdom, M. I. 38. 11, 1. 54 ; C. VII. 1. 1 *et seq.* ; X. 1. 1, 2 ; M. P. S. VI. 53 ; N. 17. 1, 22. 1 ; Pāc. 23. 1 ; 47. 1 ; 86. 1 ; Pāṭ. 4. 1 ; Bhñī Pāc. 5. 1 ; 58. 1 ; Sum. D. I. 1. 16 ; Dhp. 139, 216 *seq.*, 351

Sakkā, Saṃy. I. 4. 7 ; III. 2. 8 ; IV. 3. 1–2 ; VI. 2. 12 ; A. III. 37, 73. 1 ; 124

Sakyakula, M. I. 22. 2, 23. 4 ; VI. 34. 11, 35. 1 ; Pāc. 1. 1. 1

Sakyaputta, Dip. II. 69 ; XII. 5 ; XIII. 50 ; XV. 26 ; XVII. 74 ; XXI. 23

Sākyaputtiya, M. I. 24. 7 *et seq.*

Sāketa, a town—Āyodhyā, M. I. 66. 1 ; VII. 1. 1 ; VIII. 1. 8, 13, 7 ; M. P. S. V. 41 ; N. I. 2, 6. 2, 21. 2 ; Pāc. 27. 2, 28. 2, 58. 1 ; Bhnī. S. 3. 2 ; Bhnī. Pāc. 35. 1 ; Dhp. 232, 365 ; S. N. 185 ; Saṃy. II. 2. 8 ; Jāt. I. 308. According to Mahāvastu (ed. Senart), p. 348, it was the capital of King Sujāta of the Sākyā race

Sāketaka, an inhabitant of Sāketa, Mil. 331

Sāgata, an attendant of the Buddha, M. V. 1. 3 *et seq.* ; he was censured by the Buddha for being intoxicated, Pāc. 51. 1

Sāgata, a village, Daṭhika's residence, Pār. II. 7. 49

Sāgalā or Sāgalam, the capital of King Milinda, Mil. 1.

Sāgalikā, one of the heterodox sects which branched off in Ceylon, Mah. 21 ; according to the Vamsatthappakāśinī (Oldenberg, India Office Catalogue, p. 114) this sect was formed by the bhikkhus of the Jetavana monastery at the time of King Goṭhābhaya ; King Aggabodhi gave them the Veluvana, Mah. ch. XLII. 43

Sāṇa, a part of India, the country where the thera Sambhūta was at home, Dip. IV. 50 ; V. 22 ; Mah. 16–18 ; Smp. 294

Sātagira, a yakkha, S. N. 27

Sāti, a bhikkhu, son of a fisherman at Sāvatthi, Majjh. I. 256

Sādhīna, king of Madhurā, Mil. 115, 291 ; Dip. III. 21

Sānu, a sāmañera, Dhp. 402 ; Th. I. 44

Sānu, a yakkha, Saṃy. X. 5

Sāma, a young man, son of the ascetic Dukūla and the nun Pārikā, Mil. 123 *seq.*, 198 *seq.* He was conceived by umbilical attrition ; he was killed by King Piliyakkha with a poisoned arrow

Sāmaññaphalasutta, the second sutta of the Dīghanikāya,
Sum. I. 39

Sāmāvatī, one of the 500 wives of King Udena, of
Kosambī; she was burned, together with the whole harem,
Ud. VII. 10; Dhp. 153, 167 *seq.*, 173, 175, 177–180; A. I.
14. 7

Sāratthadīpanī, a commentary by Sāriputta, Gv. 61, 65

Sāratthappakāsinī, Buddhaghosa's commentary on the
Samyuttanikāya, Gv. 59

Sāratthamañjūsā, a commentary by Sāriputta, Gv. 61

Sārandada cetiya, a shrine of prebuddhistic worship at
Vesālī, erected on the site of a former temple of the
Yakkha Sārandada, M. P. S. I. 5; III. 2; Ud. VI. 1

Sāriputta, a young brāhmaṇa at Rājagaha; he was first a
follower of Sañjaya, was then converted by Assaji, and
became one of the chief disciples of Gotama; he is
generally mentioned together with his friend Moggallāna
(q. v.), M. I. 23, 24, 28. 2, 3, 54, 55; VI. 20; VIII. 13. 7,
31. 1; X. 5. 2 *et seq.*, 10; C. I. 18. 1; V. 34. 2; VI. 6. 1, 7;
VII. 3. 2 *et seq.*, 4; VIII. 4. 1; M. P. S. I. 16 *seq.*; Sum. I.
40; D. II. 1, 65; Dhp. 113, 120, 135, 213, 283, 287, 366,
371; S. N. 121, 176; Samy. I. 5. 8; II. 2. 10; 3. 9; VI. 1.
9, 10; VIII. 6. 7; Mil. 170, 186, 291; A. I. 14. 1; II. 4. 5,
6, 12. 1; III. 20, 32, 128. He died at Nālagāmaka, Jāt. I.
391; Ud. I. 5; III. 4; IV. 4, 7, 10; VII. 1, 2; Mah. 4,
81, 251

Sārī, a woman of the brāhmaṇa caste, mother of Sāri-
putta, Dhp. 120

Sālavatikā, a village in the Kosala country, Lohiccas, *ap.*
Grimblot, 343

Sālavatī, a courtezan, mother of the great physician
Jīvaka Komārabhacca, M. VIII. 1. 3 *et seq.*

Sālā, a brāhmaṇa village in the Kosala country, Majjh.
I. 285

Sāleyyakā, the inhabitants of Sālā, *ib.*

Sālha, one of the principal persons at the second Council,
C. XII. 2. 2 *et seq.*; A. III. 66. 1; Smp. 294 *seq.*; Dip. IV.
49; V. 22; Mah. 17–19

Sālha Migāranattā, a bhikkhu who built a vihāra for the bhikkhunīs ; he defiled the bhikkhunī Sundarīnandā, Bhūti. Pār. 1. 1 ; 2. 1

Sālha, a bhikkhu ; he died at Nādika, M. P. S. II. 6 *seq.*

Sāvatthi, a town in India, the capital of Kosala, M. I. 55, 66. 1, 67 ; III. 5. 1, 13. 1 ; IV. 1. 1, 8 ; V. 9. 1, 10. 1, 13. 7 *et seq.* ; VI. 1. 1, 16. 1, 20. 1, 21, 22. 1, 38 ; VII. 1. 1, 15. 1, 12 *et seq.*, 24, 25. 1, 27. 1 ; X. 5. 1, 2, 10 ; C. I. 1. 1, 13, 3. 5, 18. 4 *et seq.*, 22. 1, 32. 1 ; II. 1. 1, 3, 8 ; III. 1. 1 ; IV. 1. 1, 14. 25 ; V. 22. 1, 32. 1 ; VI. 4. 7 *et seq.*, 6. 1, 9. 1. 12, 15, 16. 1 ; VIII. 1. 1 ; IX. 1. 1 ; X. 9. 1, 14, 22. 1 ; XII. 1. 3, 2. 8 ; Dhp. 77, 93, 198 ; A. I. 1. 1 ; II. 1. 1, 4. 5 ; III. 1, 21, 66. 1 ; 125 ; Ud. *passim* ; Mah. 240 ; Pār. N. Pāc. *passim*

Simsapāvana, a grove at Ālavī, A. III. 34

Sikhin, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Sum. D. I. 1. 7 ; Mah. 2 ; Pār. I. 3 ; Jāt. I. 42 ; Dhp. 114, 344 ; Samy. VI. 2. 4 ; A. III. 80, 1

Siggava, a minister's son from Pātaliputta ; he was converted together with Candavajjī by the thera Sonaka at the Kukkuṭārāma, and in his turn converted Moggaliputta, P. 1. 1, pag. 2 ; Mah. 30-32 ; Smp. 292, 298, 313 ; Dīp, IV. 46 ; V. 57 *seq.* ; 80 *seq.*

Siddhattha, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Dhp. 117 ; Jāt. I. 40

Siddhattha Gotama Buddha's name while he was a prince, Mah. 1, 9, 10 ; Dīp. III. 47

Siddhatthikā, one of the heterodox sects which branched off in the second century after Buddha's death, Dīp. V. 54 ; Mah. 21. According to the Kathāvatthu atthakathā, they belonged to the Andhra country, see Minayeff, Pātimokkha, VIII.

Sinisūra, son of the third Okkāka, belonging to the Sākyā tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16

Sineru, a name of mount Meru (q. v.), Dhp. 132 ; Mah. 187 ; Jāt. I. 202 ; Sum. D. 1. 1, 7 ; 3. 31 ; II. 11, etc.

Sindhu, a river, Mil. 114

Simbalivana, a forest, Dhp. 194

- Sirināga, king of Ceylon, 184–209 A.D., Dip. XXII. 34
seq., 46 *seq.*; Mah. 225, 228
- Sirivaddha, Moggallāna's name in a former existence, Dhāra. 130
- Sirivaddha, a merchant living at the time of the Buddha Sikkhin, Jāt. I. 94
- Sirīsavatthu, one of the ancient cities in Ceylon, Mah. 49, 63; Jāt. II. 127
- Sivi, name of a people, Ab. 6. 184; Cariyāp. I. 9
- Sivirāja, a king who gave his eyes to a beggar, Mil. 119
- Siveyyaka, celebrated cloth, from the Sivi country, M. VIII. 1. 29, 34
- Sitavana, a grove at Rājagaha, M. V. 1. 12 *et seq.* 17; C. IV. 4. 4; VI. 4. 3 *et seq.*; S. 8. 1. 4; M. P. S. III. 57; Saṃy. X. 8
- Sitā, daughter of King Dasaratha, Jāt. IV. 124 *seq.*
- Sitābarāṇa, the well-known poem forming a part of the Mahābhārata, Sum. D. I. 1. 9
- Silakkhandhavagga, the first division of the Dīghanikāya. It contains twelve suttas, Sum. I. 2, 37; Gv. 55, 56
- Silāvatī, a village in the Sakka country, Saṃy. IV. 3. 1. 2
- Sīva, a therā, P. 1. 1. pag. 3
- Sivalī, King Āmaṇḍagāmini's daughter; she reigned during four months in Ceylon in the year 35 A.D., Dip. XIX. 8; XXI. 40, 41; Mah. 216
- Sisupacālā, a nun; she was tried by Māra, Saṃy. V. 8
- Siha (Nāgita's brother), general of the Licchavis, a disciple of the Niganṭha sect; after a religious discourse with the Buddha he became a convert, M. VI. 31; Sum. D. VI. 2
- Sihapura, a city constructed by the third son of King Upacara of the Sakya tribe, Jāt. III. 460
- Sihapura, the capital of Lāla whence Vijaya embarked for Ceylon, Dip. IX. 4, 5, 43; Mah. 46, 54
- Sihappapātadaha, one of the supposed seven great lakes in the Himavant, Sum. D. II. 20
- Sihabāhu, Vijaya's father, Dip. IX. 3, 21; Mah. 43–47, 50–54

- Sihala, or Sihalā, the island of Ceylon, Dip. IX. 1 ; Mah. 50, 51, 239
 Sihalavatthu, name of a commentary, Gv. 62
 Sihasivalī, Vijaya's mother, Dip. IX. 3 ; Mah. 43, 46
 Sihasūra, name of a king, Gv. 73
 Sihahanu, Suddhodana's father, Gotama's grandfather, Dip. III. 44, 45, 51 ; Mah. 9
 Sumsumāragira, the Dragon's Hill, a mountain in the Bhagga country, C. V. 21. 1 ; Pāc. 56. 1 ; Sekh. 55 seq. ; Majjh. I. 95
 Sukkā, a nun who explained the Dhamma at Rājagaha, Samy. X. 9, 10
 Sucirata, a brāhmaṇī, Sum. D. II. 18
 Sujampati, a name of Sakka, Dhp. 185 ; S. N. 186 ; Samy. XI. 1. 7 ; 2. 2, 3, 8–10, 3. 3
 Sujā, or Sujātā, Sakka's wife, Dhp. 118, 185, 188, 191, 194, 251 ; Samy. XI. 2. 3
 Sujātā, daughter of the landowner Senāni, at Uruvelā ; she offered a golden vessel full of milk-rice to the Buddha, Jāt. I. 68 seq. ; A. I. 14. 7
 Sujātā, a bhikkhuṇī who died at Nādika, M. P. S. II. 6 ; Sum. D. I. 1. 7 ; II. 40
 Sujātā, the youngest sister of Visākhā, daughter of the setthī Dhanañjaya, daughter-in-law of Anāthapindīka, Jāt. II. 347
 Sujātā, mother of the Buddha Padumuttara, Dhp. 251 ; Jāt. I. 37
 Sutta, one of the divisions of the Buddhist texts according to matter, Gv. 57
 Suttaniddesa, a book by Saddhamma jotipāla, Gv. 65
 Suttanipāta, the fifth division of the Khuddakanikāya, Sum. I. 42, 47, 59 ; Gv. 68
 Suttapitaka, or Suttantapitaka, one of the three divisions of the Buddhist Scriptures, Gv. 55
 Suttavāda, a division of the Sabbathivādi heretics, Dip. V. 48 ; Mah. 21
 Sudatta, one of the eight brāhmaṇīs, who recognized the signs at the Buddha's birth, Jāt. I. 56 ; Mil. 236 ; A. I. 14. 6

- Sudatta, an angel, Samy. II. 2. 6
 Sudatta = Anāthapindika's proper name, Ab. 437; Samy. X. 8 ; A. I. 14. 6 ; Dip. II. 1
 Sudassana, residence of the Buddha Sumedha, Jāt. I. 38
 Sudassana, a monastery in the city of Ramma, where the Buddha Dipaṅkara resided, Jāt. I. 11
 Sudassana, King Pasenadi's cousin, Dhp. 356 ; Samy. III. 2. 3
 Sudassana, chief disciple of the Buddha Sujāta, Jāt. I. 38
 Sudinna Kalandakaputta, a bhikkhu, who, after being ordained, returned to his former wife and became guilty of the first pārājika, C. XI. 1. 7 ; Pār. 1. 5 ; Mil. 170 ; Smp. 289
 Suddhāvāsa, a pacceka brahmā, Samy. VI. 1. 6-8
 Suddhikabhāradvāja, a brāhmaṇa, Samy. VII. 1. 7
 Suddhodana, Gotama Buddha's father, a nobleman among the Sakyas, M. I. 54. He persuaded his son to establish a rule that nobody should be ordained without his parent's permission, Dhp. 135, 334 ; S. N. 129 ; Dip. III. 45 seq. ; Mah. 9 ; Jāt. I. 52
 Sudhamma, a bhikkhu, living at Macchikāsanda ; he believed to be insulted by the householder Citta, and brought the matter before the Buddha, but had to undergo the Patisāraṇiyakamma, C. I. 18, 22 *et seq.* ; Dhp. 262
 Sudhammā, one of Magha's wives, Dhp. 188, 191
 Sudhammā, a therī at the time of the Buddha Kassapa ; she took a branch of his Bodhi tree and planted it in the garden Sāgara, Dip. XVII. 19 seq. ; Mah. 95
 Sunakkhatta, one of the Licchavi princes at Vesāli, Majjh. I. 68
 Sunanda, father of Buddha Padumuttara, Dhp. 251 ; Jāt. I. 37 reads Ānanda
 Sunidha, a minister of Magadha who built a fortress at Pāṭaligāma in order to repel the Vajjis, M. VI. 28. 7 *et seq.* ; M. P. S. I. 26 seq. ; Ud. VIII. 6
 Suneru = Sineru ? Dhp. 190
 Sundara, a bhikkhu from Rājagaha, Pār. 1. 10. 11

Sundarā, or Sundarī, one of the aggasāvikās of the Buddha Anomadassi, Dhp. 131; Jat. I. 36

Sundarikā, a river, S. N. 79; Samy. VII. 1. 9

Sundarikabhāradvāja, a brāhmaṇa, S. N. 79; Samy. VII. 1. 9; Majjh. I. 39

Sundari, a therī; she was the daughter of the Brāhmaṇa Sujāta at Benares; after her father had been converted by the Therī Vāsiṭṭhī, she entered the order with her whole family, Th. II. 312-337; Par. Dip. 206 *seq.* She was murdered by the titthiyas at the Jetavana, Ud. IV. 8

Sundarinandā, a bhikkhuni, daughter of Thullanandā; she was defiled by Sālha Migāranattā, Bhnī Pār. 1. 1, 2. 1; Bhnī S. 5. 1, 6. 1

Supatiṭṭha cetiya, a shrine in the Latṭhivana pleasure garden near Rājagaha, M. I. 22. 1, 2

Supabbā, an upāsikā at Rājagaha, Pār. 1. 10. 23

Suppabuddha, a Sākyā prince, Gotama's father-in-law, Dhp. 296. He was swallowed by the earth, Mil. 101; Mah. 9

Suppabuddha, a leper living at Rājagaha; he had a conversation with the Buddha, Ud. V. 3

Suppavāsā (Koliyadhītā), a woman belonging to the Koliya tribe; she had seven consecutive miscarriages, but then she became mother of a son, Ud. II. 8; Dhp. 212

Suppāra, a port in India where Vijaya attempted to land in his passage to Ceylon, Dip. IX. 15 *seq.*; Mah. 46

Suppāraka, a village, the residence of Bāhiya Dārueiriya, Ud. I. 10

Suppiya, a paribbājaka who insulted the Buddha, the Dhamma and the Saṅgha; Brahmajāla S. p. 1. *seq.* Sum. I. 38; D. I. 1. 1, 2

Suppiyā, a female lay devotee, who gave a piece of her own flesh for a sick bhikkhu, M. VI. 23; Sum. D. I. 16; Mil. 115, 291; A. I. 14. 7

Suppiyā, daughter of the third Okkāka, belonging to the Sākyā tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16

Subāhu, a young man belonging to a setthi family of Benares, M. I. 9. 1, 2

Subha (māṇava), Todeyya's son, a young man living at Sāvatthi; shortly after the Buddha's death he had a discourse with Ānanda, called the Subhasutta (see the following article), Sum. I. 16; D. I. 1. 1

Subodhalaṅkāra, a metrical book by Samgharakkhita, Gv. 61

Subhakiṇṇā, the inhabitants of the ninth rūpabrahma-loka, Majjh. I. 2

Subhagavana, a forest at Ukkatthā, Majjh. I. 1

Subhasutta, the tenth sutta of the Dīghanikāya, Grimblot, p. 154 seq. Sum. I. 16

Subha, son of the porter Datta; he put King Yasalāla to death and usurped the sovereignty over Ceylon, 60–66 A.D., Dip. XXI. 45; Mah. 218–220, 222, 254

Subhakūṭa, name of the Cetiyapabbata at the time of the Buddha Kassapa, Smp. 331

Subhadda, with the epithet Vuḍḍhapabbajita, a barber at Ātumā, who was received into the order in his old age; he tried to stir up schism among the priests immediately after the Buddha's death, C. XI. 1. 1; Mah. 11; M. P. S. VI. 40; Sum. I. 3, 12; Smp. 283

Subhadda, a convert at Nādika, M. P. S. II. 6

Subhadda, Buddha's last convert, Dhp. 376; M. P. S. V. 52 seq.; Sum. D. I. 1. 4; Mil. 130

Subhaddā, queen of Glory

Subhūtacandana, author of lingatthavivaraṇa, Gv. 63, 72

Subhūti, a therā, Mil. 386, 391; A. I. 14. 2; Ud. VI. 7

Sumaṅgalamātā, a therī; she was born in a poor family at Sāvatthī; her name was probably Muttā or Sumuttā, Par. Dip. 176 seq.

Sumaṅgalavilāsinī, Buddhaghosā's commentary on the Digha Nikāya, Gv. 59

Sumana, Anuruddha's pupil, one of the bhikkhus of the West who took a part at the second Council, C. XII. 2. 7; Smp. 294 seq.; Dip. IV. 51; V. 22, 24, Mah. 18, 19

Sumana, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Dhp. 117; Jāt. I. 34; Mah. 1

Sumana, a gardener, Mil. 115

Sumana, King Bindusāra's eldest son, Nigrodha's father, Smp. 301; Mah. 23. He was murdered by Asoka

Sumana, Saṅghamittā's son; he was ordained together with Mahinda and went with him to Ceylon, Mah. 34, 76, 77, 80, 104, 105, 106, 115, 117, 118, 122; Smp. 319 *seq.*; Dip. XII. 13, 26, 39; XV. 5 *seq.*; 28, 93

Sumanakūṭa, the Adam's Peak, also called Samantakūṭa, q. v. Mah. 7, 52, 91, 197; Dip. XV. 48; XVII. 14

Sumanakūṭavāṇṇanā, name of a commentary, Gv. 72

Sumanā, one of the aggasāvikās of the Buddha Anomadassi, Dhp. 131, 150, 230; Jāt. I. 36

Sumanā, Prince Sumana's wife, Nigrodha's mother, Smp. 301

Sumedha, a brāhmaṇ living at Amaravatī at the time of the Buddha Dipaṅkara, Jāt. I. 2 *seq.*

Sumedha, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Dhp. 117; Jāt. I. 37, 38

Sumedhā, a therī; she was the daughter of King Koñca of Mantāvatī, Th. II. 448–522

Suyāma, one of the eight brāhmaṇs who recognized the signs at the Buddha's birth, Jat. I. 56; Mil. 236

Suyāma, an archangel, Jāt. I. 53

Suratṭha, Surat. Mil. 359

Sotattagimahānidāna, name of a commentary, Gv. 72

Soratṭhaka, inhabitant of Suratṭha, Mil. 331

Surasena, name of a country, one of the sixteen Mahānapadas, A. III. 70. 17; Janavasabhas, *ap.* Grimblot, 345

Suriya Kumāra, a son of King Brahmadatta of Benares, by his second wife, Dhp. 303 *seq.*, see Candakumāra

Suriya, an angel, Samy. II. 1. 10

Suruci, name of the Bodhisatta when he was born as a brāhmaṇ, at the time of the Buddha Maingala, Jāt. I. 32 *seq.*

Suvaṇṇakūṭa, name of the Cetiyapabbata at the time of the Buddha Konāgamana, Smp. 330

Suvaṇṇabhūmi, one of the countries to which missionaries were sent at the close of the Council of Patna, most probably the coast from Rangoon to Singapore; it was

converted to Buddhism by the theras Sona and Uttara, Mil. 359; Dip. VIII. 12; Mah. 71, 74; Smp. 314

Suvidehā, name of a country and its inhabitants, Majjh. I. 225

Susīma, name of the Bodhisatta when he was an ascetic at the time of the Buddha Atthadassin, Jāt. I. 39

Susīma, an angel, Samy. II. 3. 9; XI. 1. 2

Susunāga, King Kālāsoka's father, Mah. 15; Dip. V. 25, 98 *seq.* According to the Vamsatthappakāsinī (Oldenberg, India Office Catalogue, p. 115), he was the son of a Licchavi king, by a courtesan of Vesāli: when the parricide Nāgadāsaka was deposed by the infuriated populace, the minister Susunāga became king, Smp. 320

Sūkarakhata, a locality on the Gijjhakūṭa at Rājagaha, Majjh. I. 497

Sūkarabatelenā, a cave at Rājagaha, Dhp. 125

Sūciloma, a yakka, S. N. 47

Seta, a mountain in the Himālaya, Samy. II. 3. 10; Mil. 242

Setakaṇṇika, a village forming the southern boundary of Majjhimadesa, M. V. 13. 12; Sum. D. II. 40; Jāt. I. 49

Setavyā, a town in the Kosala country, Pāyāsis, *ap.* Grimblot, 346; S. N. 185

Setavyārāma, the place where the Buddha Kassapa entered Nirvāna, Bv. XXV. 52

Senāni, a landowner at Uruvelā, father of Sujātā, Jāt. I. 68

Senānigama, or Senāninigama, a village called after Senāni, Jāt. I. 68: M. I. 11. 1

Seniya, a dog-keeper in the Koliya country, Majjh. I. 387

Seyyasaka, a bhikkhu who gave offence in different ways and therefore was subjected to the Nissayakamma, C. I. 9 *et seq.*; S. 1. 1

Seriva, name of a country, Jāt. I. 111

Seriva, name of the Bodhisattva when he was born as a trader in the Seriva country, Jāt. I. 111

Seri, a king, Samy. II. 3. 3.

Sela, a brāhmaṇa, living at Āpana, who was converted by

the Buddha, Sum. D. III. 2. 12; S. N. 99; Mil. 167
seq., 183

Selā, a therī, daughter of King Ālavika, Th. II. 57–59; Par. Dīp. 181. When she had realized Arahatship, she lived at Sāvatthi, where she was tried by Māra, Saṃy. V. 9

Sōṇa Kuṭikāṇṇa, a disciple of Mahākaccāyana; he obtained the permission from the Buddha that in border countries the upasampadā ordination could be held in a meeting of only four bhikkhus, M. V. 13; A. I. 14. 2; Ud. V. 6.

Sōṇa Kolivisa, the author of one of the Theragāthās, M. V. 1; A. I. 14. 2

Sotthiya, a merchant living at the time of the Buddha Vessabhū, Jāt. I. 94

Sotthivatthi, a town in the Ceti country, Jāt. III. 454 (v.l. Sāvatthi)

Sona or Sonaka, a thera who went as an apostle to Suvaṇṇabhūmi, Smp. 314; Dīp. VIII. 12; Mah. 71, 74

Sona, minister to King Mahāsena of Ceylon; he was a partisan of the Thera Saṅghamitta, and was killed with him when on the way to pull down the Thūpārāma, Mah. 285, 286; in the Dīpavamsa, he is called Pāpaśona, XXII. 70, 71

Sonaka, a caravan chief's son, from Kāsi; during his travels he came to Rājagaha, and met there the thera Dāsaka, who converted him to Buddhism; he became the superior of a thousand theras, and admitted Siggava and Candavajjī, P. 1. 1 pag. 2; Mah. 28, 29, 30; Smp. 292, 313; Dīp. IV. 39 *seq.*; V. 79 *seq.*

Sonadaṇḍa, a brāhmaṇa, living at Campā, Sum. D. IV. 1 *seq.*; Soṇadaṇḍa; S. ap. Grimblot, p. 340

Sonuttara, a brāhmaṇa at Kajaṅgala, father of Nāgasena, Mil. 8

Soṇuttara, a hunter, Mil. 201

Sobhita, a bhikkhu guilty of uttarimanussadhamma, Pār. IV. 9. 7; A. I. 14. 4

Sobhita, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Dhp. 117; Jāt. I. 35; Mah. 1

- Somadatta, son of the Brāhmaṇa Aggidatta, at Benares, Dhp. 317 *seq.*
- Somadevī, wife of King Vatṭagāmīni, of Ceylon, Mah. 203–206
- Somā, a therī, daughter of the purohita of King Bimbisāra, Th. II. 60–63; Par. Dip. 182
- Somā, a nun at Sāvatthī; she was tried by Māra, Samy. V. 2
- Soreyya, a town near Takkasilā, Dhp. 204 *seq.*; C. XII. 1. 9; Pār. I. 4
- Soreyyasetṭhiputta, the son of a merchant of Soreyya, Dhp. 204 *seq.*
- Soreyyatthera, a thera at Soreyya, Dhp. 207
- Sovannapāli, wife of King Pañlukābhaya, of Ceylon, Mah. 62, 65, 67
- Sovīra, name of country, Mil. 359

- Hamsavatīnagara, the birth-place of the Buddha Padumuttara, Dhp. 127, 251; Par. Dip. 180, 187
- Hatthaka Ālavaka, one of the chief lay-disciples of Gotama, Dhp. 213; A. I. 14. 6; II. 12. 3; III. 34, 125; Bv. XXVI. 19
- Hatthālīhakavihāra, a nunnery at Anurādhapura, in Ceylon, Mah. 120–125
- Hatthigāma, a village near Vesāli, M. P. S. IV. 6
- Hatthinika, son of the third Okkāka belonging to the Sākyā tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16; in the Mahāvastu (ed. Senart p. 348), he is called Hastikācīrsha
- Hatthipura, a town constructed by the eldest son of King Apacara, of the Sākyā race, Jāt. III. 460
- Himācala, the Himālaya mountain, Ab. 606; Himavanta C. VI. 6. 3; S. 6. 1. 4; Sum. D. I. 2. 5; III. 1. 16; VI. 1; VII. 1; Jāt. IV. 8; S. N. 73; Samy. II. 3. 5; IV. 2. 10; Mil. 242, 269; Smp. 314
- Hiranyavatī, a river near Kusinārā, M. P. S. V. 2
- Hemaka (māṇava), one of Bāvari's disciples, S. N. 184, 197, 205

Hemamālaka, the Ruwanwaeli Dāgoba at Anurādhapura,
Mah. 88, 97, 108, 125, 202

Hemavata, a yakkha, S. N. 27

Hemavatā, one of the heterodox sects which branched
off in the second century after Buddha's death, Dip. V. 54;
Mah. 21

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

A.	= Aṅguttara
Bhnīpār.	= Bhikkhunīpārājika
Bhnī S.	= Bhikkhunīsamghādisesa
Bhnīpāc.	= Bhikkhunīpācittiya
Bv.	= Buddhavāmsa
C.	= Cullavagga
Cariyāp.	= Cariyāpitaka
Dip.	= Dīpavāmsa
Dhp.	= Dhammapada
Gv.	= Gandhavāmsa
Jāt.	= Jātaka
M.	= Mahāvagga
Mah.	= Mahāvāmsa
Majjh.	= Majjhima Nikāya
Mil.	= Milindapañha
M. P. S.	= Mahāparinibbānasutta
N.	= Nissaggiya
P.	= Parivāra
P. P.	= Puggala Paññatti
Pāc.	= Bhikkhupācittiya
Pār.	= Bhikkhupārājika
Par. Dip.	= Paramattha Dipanī (quoted in notes to Ud. and to Th. I. and II).
Samy.	= Samyutta Nikāya
Smp.	= Samanta Pāśadikā in the 3rd vol. of Olden- berg's Vinaya

- S. = Saṅghādisesa
Sām. Ph. S. = Sāmaññaphalasutta
S. N. = Sutta Nipāta
Sum. = Sumaṅgala Vilāsinī ed. by Davids and
Carpenter, Vol. I.
Th. I. = Theragāthā
Th. II. = Therīgāthā
Ud. = Udāna