

0.0.1 Mahali (excerpt)

mahālisuttaṃ

1. Thus was heard by me. At one time the Auspicious One dwelled at Vesali, in the Great Wood, at the Hall with the Peaked Roof. At that time, many Kosalan and Magadhan Brahmin envoys also dwelled in Vesali on some business. Those Kosalan and Magadhan Brahmin envoys heard: “The samana Gotama, son of the Sakyans, having gone forth from the Sakyan clan, abides in this Vesali, at the Hall with the Peaked Roof. Now a good reputation has been spread about that Auspicious Gotama thus: “Truly is he the Auspicious One, the Arahant, rightly self-awakened, excelling in knowledge and conduct, well-farer, knower of worlds, incomparable charioteer of tamed persons, teacher of devas and humans, awakened, auspicious.” Having realized this world with its devas, maras and brahmas, together with the population of samanas and brahmanas, devas and humans, he causes to make it known. He teaches the Dhamma that is good in the beginning, good in the middle, good in the end, with the right meaning and phrasing, making known the life of purity that is utterly perfect and pure. Now good is the sight of such arahants.”

evaṃ me sutam: ekaṃ samayaṃ bhagavā vesāliyaṃ viharati mahāvane kūṭāgārasālāyaṃ. tena kho pana samayena sambahulā kosalakā ca brāhmaṇadūtā māgadhakā ca brāhmaṇadūtā vesāli-

yaṃ paṭivasanti kenacideva karaṇīyena. assosum kho te kosalakā ca brāhmaṇadūtā māgadhakā ca brāhmaṇadūtā, "samaṇo khalu bho gotamo sakyaputto sakyakulā pabbajito vesāliyaṃ viharati kūṭāgārasālāyaṃ. taṃ kho pana bhavantam gotamaṃ evaṃ kalyāṇo kittisaddo abbhuggato: 'iti'pi so bhagavā araham sammāsambuddho vijjācaraṇasampanno sugato lokavidū anuttaro purisadammasārathī satthā devamanussānaṃ buddho bhagavā'ti. so imaṃ lokaṃ sadevakaṃ samāraṃ sabrahmakam sassamaṇabrāhmaṇiṃ pajam sadevamanussaṃ sayam abhiññā sacchikatvā pavedeti. so dhammaṃ deseti ādikalyāṇaṃ majjhekalyāṇaṃ pariyosānakalyāṇaṃ sātthaṃ sabyañjanaṃ kevalaparipuṇṇaṃ parisuddhaṃ brahmacariyaṃ pakāseti. sādhu kho pana tathārūpānaṃ arahataṃ dassanaṃ hoti"ti.

2. Then, the Kosalan and Magadhan Brahmin envoys stopped by the Great Wood, at the Hall with the Peaked Roof. At that time the venerable Nagita was the Auspicious One's attendant. Then, the Kosalan and Magadhan Brahmin envoys went to the venerable Nagita. Upon arrival, they said this to the venerable Nagita: "Where, O Master Nagita, is he, the good Gotama, abiding at present? Indeed, we have a desire to see that Auspicious Gotama." "It is not the right time, O friends, for seeing the Auspicious One. The Auspicious One is in seclusion."

Then, those Kosalan and Magadhan Brahmin envoys sat down just there on one side [thinking]: “Only having seen that Auspicious Gotama will we go.”

atha kho te kosalakā ca brāhmaṇadūtā māgadhakā
ca brāhmaṇadūtā yena mahāvanam kūtāgārasā-
lam tenupasaṅkamimsu. tena kho pana samayena
āyasmā nāgito bhagavato upaṭṭhāko hoti. atha
kho te kosalakā ca brāhmaṇadūtā māgadhakā ca
brāhmaṇadūtā yenāyasmā nāgito tenupasaṅkamimsu.
upasaṅkamitvā āyasmantaṃ nāginaṃ etadavocum:
"kaḥ nu kho bho nāgita, etarahi so bhavaṃ
gotamo viharati? dassanakāmā hi mayaṃ taṃ
bhavantaṃ gotamanti. "akālo kho āvuso bhaga-
vantaṃ dassanāya. paṭisallīno bhagavā"ti. atha
kho te kosalakā ca brāhmaṇadūtā māgadhakā ca
brāhmaṇadūtā tattheva ekamantaṃ nisīdimsu: "di-
svā'va mayaṃ taṃ bhavantaṃ gotamaṃ gamis-
sāmā"ti.

3. Otthaddha the Licchavi also visited with the venerable Nagita in the Great Wood, at the Hall with the Peaked Roof with a large Licchavi assembly. Upon arrival, he bowed down to the venerable Nagita and stood to one side. Having stood to one side, Otthaddha the Licchavi, too, said this to the venerable Nagita: “Where, O Bhante Nagita, is he, the Auspicious One, the Arahant, the rightly self-awakened One abiding at present? We

have a desire to see that Auspicious One, the Arahant, the rightly self-awakened one.”

oṭṭhaddho'pi licchavī mahatiyā licchaviparisāya saddhiṃ yena mahāvanam kūṭāgārasālam yenāyasmā nāgito tenupasaṅkami. upasaṅkamtivā āyasmantaṃ nāgitaṃ abhivādetvā ekamantaṃ aṭṭhāsi. ekamantaṃ ṭhito kho oṭṭhaddho'pi licchavī āyasmantaṃ nāgitaṃ etadavoca: "kahaṃ nu kho bhante nāgita, etarahi so bhagavā viharati araham sammasambuddho? dassanakāmā hi mayaṃ taṃ bhagavantaṃ arahantaṃ sammāsambuddhanti."

4. “It is not the right time, O Mahali, for seeing the Auspicious One. The Auspicious One is in seclusion.” Otthaddha the Licchavi, too sat down just there on one side [thinking]: “Only having seen that Auspicious One, the Arahant, the rightly self-awakened One, will I go.”

"akālo kho mahāli bhagavantaṃ dassanāya. paṭi-sallīno bhagavā"ti. oṭṭhaddho'pi licchavī tattheva ekamantaṃ nisīdi. "disvā va aham taṃ bhagavantaṃ gamissāmi arahantaṃ sammāsambuddhanti."

5. So then, Siha the novice went to the venerable Nagita. Upon arrival, he bowed down to the venerable Nagita and stood to one side. Having stood to one side, Siha

the novice said this to the venerable Nagita: “O Bhante Kassapa, these many Kosalan and Magadhan Brahmin envoys have come here to see the Auspicious One. Otthaddha the Licchavi too, has come here with a large assembly to see the Auspicious One. It will be good, O Bhante Kassapa, if these people get to see the Auspicious One.”

atha kho sīho samaṇuddeso yenāyasmā nāgito tenupasaṅkami. upasaṅkamitvā āyasmantaṃ nāgitaṃ abhivādetvā ekamantaṃ aṭṭhāsi. 'ekamantaṃ t̥hito kho sīho samaṇuddeso āyasmantaṃ nāgitaṃ etadavoca: ete bhante kassapa, sambahulā kosalakā ca buhmaṇadūtā māgadhakā ca brāhmaṇadūtā idhūpasāṅkantā bhagavantaṃ dassanāya. oṭṭhaddho'pi licchavi mahatiyā licchaviparisāya saddhiṃ idhūpasāṅkanto bhagavantaṃ dassanāya. sādhu bhante kassapa labhataṃ esā janatā bhagavannaṃ dassanāyā'ti.

6. “Well then Siha, you just inform the Auspicious One.” “Yes, Bhante.” Siha the novice, having replied to the venerable Nagita, went to the Auspicious One, bowed down to the Auspicious One and stood to one side. Having stood to one side, Siha the novice said this to the Auspicious One: O Bhante, these many Kosalan and Magadhan Brahmin envoys have come here to see the Auspicious One. Otthaddha the Licchavi too, has come here with a large assembly to see the Auspicious One. It will be

good, O Bhante, if these people get to see the Auspicious One.”

'tena hi sīha, tvaññeva bhagavato ārocehīti'. 'evaṃ bhante'ti kho sīho samaṇuddeso āyasmato nāgi-tassa paṭissutvā yena bhagavā tenupasaṅkamitvā bhagavantam abhivādetvā ekamantaṃ aṭṭhāsi. ekamantaṃ t̥hito kho sīho samaṇuddeso bhagavantam etadavoca: "ete bhante sambahulā kosalakā ca brāhmaṇadūtā māgadhakā ca brāhmaṇadūtā idhūpasāṅkantā bhagavantam dassanāya, oṭṭhad-dho'pi licchavī mahatīyā licchaviparisāya saddhiṃ idhūpasāṅkanto bhagavantam dassanāya. sādhu bhante labhataṃ esā janatā bhagavantam dassanāya"ti.

7. “Well then Siha, prepare a seat in the shade of the dwelling.”

"tena hi sīha vihārapacchāyāyaṃ āsanaṃ paññā-pehī"ti.

8. “Yes, Bhante.” Siha the novice, having replied to the Auspicious One, prepared a seat in the shade of the dwelling. Then the Auspicious One, having gone out of his dwelling, sat down on the seat prepared in the shade of the dwelling.

"evaṃ bhante'ti kho sīho samaṇuddeso bhagavato paṭissutvā vihārapacchāyāyaṃ āsanam paññāpesi. atha kho bhagavā vihārā nikkhamma vihārapacchāyāyaṃ paññatte āsane nisīdi.

9. So then, those Kosalan and Magadhan Brahmin envoys went to the Auspicious One. Upon arrival, they exchanged greetings with the Auspicious One. Having exchanged friendly greetings and cordial talk, they sat down to one side. Otthaddha the Licchavi also went to the Auspicious One with a large Licchavi assembly. Upon arrival, he bowed down to the Auspicious One and sat down to one side. Having sat down to one side, Otthaddha the Licchavi said this to the Auspicious One:

atha kho te kosalakā ca brāhmaṇadūtā māgadhakā ca brāhmaṇadūtā yena bhagavā tenupasaṅkamimṣu. upasaṅkamtivā bhagavatā saddhiṃ sammodimṣu. sammodaniyaṃ kathaṃ sārāṇiyaṃ vītisāretvā ekamantaṃ nisīdimṣu. oṭṭhaddho'pi licchavī mahatiyā licchaviparisāya saddhiṃ yena bhagavā tenu-pasaṅkami. upasaṅkamtivā bhagavantam abhivādetvā ekamantaṃ nisīdi. ekamantaṃ nisinno kho oṭṭhaddho licchavī bhagavantam etadavoca:

10. Formerly, O Bhante, a day before, Sunakkhatta, son of the Licchavis, visited with me. Upon arrival, he said this to me: "So far, O Mahali, in no long time, it will be three years since I lived in dependence on the

Auspicious One. Indeed, I see divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust. But I do not hear divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust.” “O Bhante, are there also divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust, that Sunakkhatta, son of the Licchavis cannot hear, or are there not?”

"purimāni bhante divasāni purimatarāni sunakkhatto licchaviputto yenāhaṃ tenupasaṅkami. upasaṅkamitvā maṃ etadavoca: 'yadagge ahaṃ mahāli, bhagavantam upanissāya viharāmi na ciraṃ tīṇi vassāni, dibbāni hi kho rūpāni passāmi piyarūpāni kāmūpasamhitāni rajanīyāni. no ca kho dibbāni saddāni suṇāmi piyarūpāni kāmūpasamhitāni rajanīyāni"ti. santāneva nu kho bhante sunakkhatto licchaviputto dibbāni saddāni nāssosi piyarūpāni kāmūpasamhitāni rajanīyāni udāhu asannāni"?ti.

11. “There are, O Mahali, also divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust, that Sunakkhatta, son of the Licchavis cannot hear. It is not [the case that] there are not.”

"santāneva kho mahāli sunakkhatto licchaviputto dibbāni saddāni nāssosi piyarūpāni kāmūpasam-

hitāni rajanīyāni no asannānī"ti.

12. “What, O Bhante is the cause? What is the reason why there are also divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust, that Sunakkhatta, son of the Licchavis cannot hear, and not [the case that] there are not?”

"ko nu kho bhante hetu ko paccayo, yena santāneva sunakkhatto licchaviputto dibbāni saddāni nāssosi piyarūpāni kāmūpasamhitāni rajanīyāni no asantānī?"ti.

13. “Here, O Mahali, a bhikkhu develops a unimodal samadhi for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust in the eastern direction, but not for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust. In that developed unimodal samadhi for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust in the eastern direction, but not for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust, he sees divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust in the eastern direction, but does not hear divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust. What is the reason for that? Because it is just so, O Mahali, for a bhikkhu who develops a unimodal

samadhi for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust in the eastern direction, but not for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust.

"idha mahāli bhikkhuno puratthimāya disāya ekaṃsabhāvito samādhi hoti dibbānaṃ rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, no ca kho dibbānaṃ saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ. so puratthimāya disāya ekaṃsabhāvite samādhimhi dibbānaṃ rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, no ca kho dibbānaṃ saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ. puratthimāya disāya dibbāni rūpāni passati piyarūpāni kāmūpasamhitāni rajanīyāni, no ca kho dibbāni saddāni suṇāti piyarūpāni kāmūpasamhitāni rajanīyāni. taṃ kissa hetu: evaṃ hetuṃ mahāli hoti bhikkhuno puratthimāya disāya ekaṃsabhāvite samādhimhi dibbānaṃ rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, no ca kho dibbānaṃ saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ.

14. Furthermore, O Mahali, a bhikkhu develops a uni-modal samadhi for the seeing of divine forms that are

enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust in the southern direction, but not for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust. In that developed unimodal samadhi for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust in the southern direction, but not for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust, he sees divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust in the southern direction, but does not hear divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust. What is the reason for that? Because it is just so, O Mahali, for a bhikkhu who develops a unimodal samadhi for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust in the southern direction, but not for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust.

puna ca param mahāli bhikkhuno dakkhiṇāya disāya ekamsabhāvito samādhi hoti dibbānaṃ rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, no ca kho dibbānaṃ saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ. so dakkhiṇāya disāya ekamsabhāvite samādhimhi dibbānaṃ rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, no ca kho dibbānaṃ saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ. dakkhiṇāya di-

sāya dibbāni rūpāni passati piyarūpāni kāmūpa-
saṃhitāni rajanīyāni, no ca kho dibbāni saddāni
suṇāti piyarūpāni kāmūpasamhitāni rajanīyāni. taṃ
kissa hetu: evaṃ hetam mahāli hoti bhikkhuno
dakkhiṇāya disāya ekamsabhāvite samādhimhi dib-
bānaṃ rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmū-
pasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, no ca kho dibbānaṃ
saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhi-
tānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ.

15. Furthermore, O Mahali, a bhikkhu develops a uni-
modal samadhi for the seeing of divine forms that are
enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of
lust in the western direction, but not for the hearing of
divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual
desires, provocative of lust. In that developed unimodal
samadhi for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing,
connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust in
the western direction, but not for the hearing of divine
sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires,
provocative of lust, he sees divine forms that are enticing,
connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust in the
western direction, but does not hear divine sounds that
are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative
of lust. What is the reason for that? Because it is just
so, O Mahali, for a bhikkhu who develops a unimodal
samadhi for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing,
connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust in
the western direction, but not for the hearing of divine

sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust.

puna ca param mahāli bhikkhuno pacchimāya disāya ekaṃsabhāvito samādhi hoti dibbānaṃ rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, no ca kho dibbānaṃ saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ. so pacchimāya disāya ekaṃsabhāvite samādhimhi dibbānaṃ rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, no ca kho dibbānaṃ saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ. pacchimāya disāya dibbāni rūpāni passati piyarūpāni kāmūpasamhitāni rajanīyāni, no ca kho dibbāni saddāni suṇāti piyarūpāni kāmūpasamhitāni rajanīyāni. taṃ kissa hetu: evaṃ hetam mahāli hoti bhikkhuno pacchimāya disāya ekaṃsabhāvite samādhimhi dibbānaṃ rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, no ca kho dibbānaṃ saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ.

16. Furthermore, O Mahali, a bhikkhu develops a unimodal samadhi for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust in the northern direction, but not for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust. In that developed unimodal

samadhi for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust in the northern direction, but not for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust, he sees divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust in the northern direction, but does not hear divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust. What is the reason for that? Because it is just so, O Mahali, for a bhikkhu who develops a unimodal samadhi for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust in the northern direction, but not for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust.

puna ca param mahāli bhikkhuno uttarāya disāya ekamsabhāvito samādhi hoti dibbānaṃ rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, no ca kho dibbānaṃ saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ. so uttarāya disāya ekamsabhāvite samādhimhi dibbānaṃ rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, no ca kho dibbānaṃ saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ. uttarāya disāya dibbāni rūpāni passati piyarūpāni kāmūpasamhitāni rajanīyāni, no ca kho dibbāni saddāni suṇāti piyarūpāni kāmūpasamhitāni rajanīyāni. taṃ kissa hetu: evaṃ hetam mahāli hoti bhikkhuno utta-

rāya disāya ekamaṣabhāvite samādhimhi dibbānaṃ
rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhi-
tānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, no ca kho dibbānaṃ saddā-
naṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ
rajanīyānaṃ.

17. Furthermore, O Mahali, a bhikkhu develops a unimodal samadhi for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust, above, below and across, but not for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust. In that developed unimodal samadhi for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust, above, below and across, but not for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust, he sees divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust, above, below and across, but does not hear divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust. What is the reason for that? Because it is just so, O Mahali, for a bhikkhu who develops a unimodal samadhi for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust, above, below and across, but not for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust.

puna ca param mahāli bhikkhuno uddhamadho ti-

riyaṃ ekaṃsabhāvito samādhi hoti dibbānaṃ rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, no ca kho dibbānaṃ saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ. so uddhamadho tiriyaṃ ekaṃsabhāvite samādhimhi dibbānaṃ rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, no ca kho dibbānaṃ saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, uddhamadho tiriyaṃ dibbāni rūpāni passati piyarūpāni kāmūpasamhitāni rajanīyāni no ca kho dibbāni saddāni suṇāti piyarūpāni kāmūpasamhitāni rajanīyāni. taṃ kissa hetu? evaṃ hetuṃ mahāli bhikkhuno uddhamadho tiriyaṃ ekaṃsabhāvito samādhi hoti dibbānaṃ rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, no ca kho dibbānaṃ saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ.

18. Here, O Mahali, a bhikkhu develops a unimodal samadhi for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust from the eastern direction, but not for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust. In that developed unimodal samadhi for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust from the eastern direction, but not for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual

desires, provocative of lust, he hears divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust from the eastern direction, but does not see divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust. What is the reason for that? Because it is just so, O Mahali, for a bhikkhu who develops a unimodal samadhi for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust from the eastern direction, but not for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust.

idha mahāli bhikkhuno puratthimāya disāya ekam-sabhāvito samādhi hoti dibbānaṃ saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, no ca kho dibbānaṃ rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ. so puratthimāya disāya ekamsabhāvite samādhimbhi dibbānaṃ saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, no ca kho dibbānaṃ rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ. puratthimāya disāya dibbāni saddāni suṇāti piyarūpāni kāmūpasamhitāni rajanīyāni, no ca kho dibbāni rūpāni passati kāmūpasamhitāni rajanīyāni. taṃ kissa hetu? evaṃ hetam mahāli hoti bhikkhuno puratthimāya disāya ekamsabhāvite samādhimbhi dibbānaṃ saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, no ca kho dibbānaṃ rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyā-

naṃ.

19. Furthermore, O Mahali, a bhikkhu develops a unimodal samadhi for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust from the southern direction, but not for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust. In that developed unimodal samadhi for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust from the southern direction, but not for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust, he hears divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust from the southern direction, but does not see divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust. What is the reason for that? Because it is just so, O Mahali, for a bhikkhu who develops a unimodal samadhi for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust from the southern direction, but not for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust.

puna ca paraṃ mahāli bhikkhuno dakkhiṇāya di-
sāya ekaṃsabhāvito samādhi hoti dibbānaṃ sad-
dānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ
rajanīyānaṃ, no ca kho dibbānaṃ rūpānaṃ das-

sanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ. so dakkhiṇāya disāya ekaṃsabhāvite samādhimbhi dibbānaṃ saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, no ca kho dibbānaṃ rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ. dakkhiṇāya disāya dibbāni saddāni suṇāti piyarūpāni kāmūpasamhitāni rajanīyāni, no ca kho dibbāni rūpāni passati kāmūpasamhitāni rajanīyāni. taṃ kissa hetu? evaṃ hetuṃ mahāli hoti bhikkhuno dakkhiṇāya disāya ekaṃsabhāvite samādhimbhi dibbānaṃ saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, no ca kho dibbānaṃ rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ.

20. Furthermore, O Mahali, a bhikkhu develops a unimodal samadhi for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust from the western direction, but not for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust. In that developed unimodal samadhi for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust from the western direction, but not for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust, he hears divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust from the western direction, but does not see divine

forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust. What is the reason for that? Because it is just so, O Mahali, for a bhikkhu who develops a unimodal samadhi for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust from the western direction, but not for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust.

puna ca param mahāli bhikkhuno pacchimāya disāya ekamsabhāvito samādhi hoti dibbānaṃ saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, no ca kho dibbānaṃ rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ. so pacchimāya disāya ekamsabhāvite samādhimhi dibbānaṃ saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, no ca kho dibbānaṃ rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ. pacchimāya disāya dibbāni saddāni suṇāti piyarūpāni kāmūpasamhitāni rajanīyāni, no ca kho dibbāni rūpāni passati kāmūpasamhitāni rajanīyāni. taṃ kissa hetu? evaṃ hetuṃ mahāli hoti bhikkhuno pacchimāya disāya ekamsabhāvite samādhimhi dibbānaṃ saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, no ca kho dibbānaṃ rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ.

21. Furthermore, O Mahali, a bhikkhu develops a unimodal samadhi for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust from the northern direction, but not for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust. In that developed unimodal samadhi for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust from the northern direction, but not for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust, he hears divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust from the northern direction, but does not see divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust. What is the reason for that? Because it is just so, O Mahali, for a bhikkhu who develops a unimodal samadhi for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust from the northern direction, but not for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust.

puna ca param mahāli bhikkhuno uttarāya disāya ekamsabhāvito samādhi hoti dibbānaṃ saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, no ca kho dibbānaṃ rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ. so uttarāya disāya ekamsabhāvite samādhimhi dibbānaṃ saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, no ca kho

dibbānaṃ rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ. uttarāya disāya dibbāni saddāni suṇāti piyarūpāni kāmūpasamhitāni rajanīyāni, no ca kho dibbāni rūpāni passati kāmūpasamhitāni rajanīyāni. taṃ kissa hetu? evaṃ hetam mahāli hoti bhikkhuno uttarāya disāya ekaṃ-sabhāvite samādhimbhi dibbānaṃ saddānaṃ sa-vaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, no ca kho dibbānaṃ rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ.

22. Furthermore, O Mahali, a bhikkhu develops a unimodal samadhi for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust from above, below and across, but not for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust. In that developed unimodal samadhi for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust from above, below and across, but not for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust, he hears divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust from above, below and across, but does not see divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust. What is the reason for that? Because it is just so, O Mahali, for a bhikkhu who develops a unimodal samadhi for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with

sensual desires, provocative of lust from above, below and across, but not for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust.

puna ca paraṃ mahāli bhikkhuno uddhamadho tiriyaṃ ekaṃsabhāvito samādhi hoti dibbānaṃ saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, no ca kho dibbānaṃ rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ. so uddhamadho tiriyaṃ ekaṃsabhāvite samādhimbhi dibbānaṃ saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, no ca kho dibbānaṃ rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ. uddhamadho tiriyaṃ dibbāni saddāni suṇāti piyarūpāni kāmūpasamhitāni rajanīyāni, no ca kho dibbāni rūpāni passati kāmūpasamhitāni rajanīyāni. taṃ kissa hetu? evaṃ hetuṃ mahāli hoti bhikkhuno uddhamadho tiriyaṃ ekaṃsabhāvite samādhimbhi dibbānaṃ saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, no ca kho dibbānaṃ rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ.

23. Here, O Mahali, a bhikkhu develops a bimodal samadhi for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust in the eastern direction, and for the hearing of divine

sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust. In that developed bimodal samadhi for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust in the eastern direction, and for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust, he sees divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust in the eastern direction, and hears divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust. What is the reason for that? Because it is just so, O Mahali, for a bhikkhu who develops a bimodal samadhi for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust in the eastern direction, and for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust.

idha mahāli bhikkhuno puratthimāya disāya ubhayamsabhāvito samādhi hoti dibbānañca rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, dibbānañca saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ. so puratthimāya disāya ubhayamsabhāvite samādhim-bhi dibbānañca rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, dibbānañca saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ. puratthimāya disāya dibbāni ca rūpāni passati piyarūpāni kāmūpasamhitāni rajanīyāni, dibbāni ca saddāni suṇāti piyarūpāni kāmūpasamhitāni rajanīyāni. taṃ kissa hetu? evaṃ

hetam mahāli hoti bhikkhuno puratthimāya disāya ubhayamsabhāvite samādhimbhi dibbānañca rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, dibbānañca saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ.

24. Furthermore, O Mahali, a bhikkhu develops a bimodal samadhi for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust in the southern direction, and for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust. In that developed bimodal samadhi for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust in the southern direction, and for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust, he sees divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust in the southern direction, and hears divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust. What is the reason for that? Because it is just so, O Mahali, for a bhikkhu who develops a bimodal samadhi for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust in the southern direction, and for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust.

puna ca param mahāli bhikkhuno dakkhiṇāya disāya ubhayamsabhāvito samādhi hoti dibbānañca rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, dibbānañca saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ. so dakkhiṇāya disāya ubhayamsabhāvite samādhimbhi dibbānañca rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, dibbānañca saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ. dakkhiṇāya disāya dibbāni ca rūpāni passati piyarūpāni kāmūpasamhitāni rajanīyāni, dibbāni ca saddāni suṇāti piyarūpāni kāmūpasamhitāni rajanīyāni. taṃ kissa hetu? evaṃ hetam mahāli hoti bhikkhuno dakkhiṇāya disāya ubhayamsabhāvite samādhimbhi dibbānañca rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, dibbānañca saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ.

25. Furthermore, O Mahali, a bhikkhu develops a bimodal samadhi for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust in the western direction, and for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust. In that developed bimodal samadhi for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust in the western direction, and for the hearing of divine

sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust, he sees divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust in the western direction, and hears divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust. What is the reason for that? Because it is just so, O Mahali, for a bhikkhu who develops a bimodal samadhi for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust in the western direction, and for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust.

puna ca param mahāli bhikkhuno pacchimāya disāya ubhayamsabhāvito samādhi hoti dibbānañca rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, dibbānañca saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ. so pacchimāya disāya ubhayamsabhāvite samādhimbhi dibbānañca rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, dibbānañca saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ. pacchimāya disāya dibbāni ca rūpāni passati piyarūpāni kāmūpasamhitāni rajanīyāni, dibbāni ca saddāni suṇāti piyarūpāni kāmūpasamhitāni rajanīyāni. taṃ kissa hetu? evaṃ hetuṃ mahāli hoti bhikkhuno pacchimāya disāya ubhayamsabhāvite samādhimbhi dibbānañca rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, dibbānañca sad-

dānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ
rajanīyānaṃ.

26. Furthermore, O Mahali, a bhikkhu develops a bimodal samadhi for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust in the northern direction, and for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust. In that developed bimodal samadhi for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust in the northern direction, and for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust, he sees divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust in the northern direction, and hears divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust. What is the reason for that? Because it is just so, O Mahali, for a bhikkhu who develops a bimodal samadhi for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust in the northern direction, and for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust.

puna ca paraṃ mahāli bhikkhuno uttarāya disāya
ubhayaṃsabhāvito samādhi hoti dibbānaṃca rū-
pānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitā-
naṃ rajanīyānaṃ, dibbānaṃca saddānaṃ savaṇāya

piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ. so uttarāya disāya ubhayaṃsabhāvite samādhimbhi dibbānañca rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, dibbānañca saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ. uttarāya disāya dibbāni ca rūpāni passati piyarūpāni kāmūpasamhitāni rajanīyāni, dibbāni ca saddāni suṇāti piyarūpāni kāmūpasamhitāni rajanīyāni. taṃ kissa hetu? evaṃ hetam mahāli hoti bhikkhuno uttarāya disāya ubhayaṃsabhāvite samādhimbhi dibbānañca rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, dibbānañca saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ.

27. Furthermore, O Mahali, a bhikkhu develops a bimodal samadhi for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust, above, below and across, and for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust. In that developed bimodal samadhi for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust, above, below and across, and for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust, he sees divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust, above, below and across, and hears divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative

of lust. What is the reason for that? Because it is just so, O Mahali, for a bhikkhu who develops a bimodal samadhi for the seeing of divine forms that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust, above, below and across, and for the hearing of divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust.

puna ca param mahāli bhikkhuno uddhamadho tiriyaṃ ubhayaṃsabhāvito samādhi hoti dibbānañca rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, dibbānañca saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ. so uddhamadho tiriyaṃ ubhayaṃsabhāvite samādhi hoti dibbānañca rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, dibbānañca saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ. uddhamadho tiriyaṃ dibbāni ca rūpāni passati piyarūpāni kāmūpasamhitāni rajanīyāni, dibbāni ca saddāni suṇāti piyarūpāni kāmūpasamhitāni rajanīyāni. taṃ kissa hetu? evaṃ etaṃ mahāli hoti bhikkhuno uddhamadho tiriyaṃ ubhayaṃsabhāvite samādhi hoti dibbānañca rūpānaṃ dassanāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ, dibbānañca saddānaṃ savaṇāya piyarūpānaṃ kāmūpasamhitānaṃ rajanīyānaṃ.

28. This, O Mahali, is the cause, this is the reason why

there are divine sounds that are enticing, connected with sensual desires, provocative of lust, that Sunakkhatta, son of the Licchavis cannot hear, and not [the case that] there are not?"

ayaṃ kho mahāli hetu ayaṃ paccayo, yena santāneva sunakkhatto licchaviputto dibbāni saddāni nāssosi piyarūpāni kāmūpasamhitāni rajanīyāni no asantānī"ti.

29. "Surely, O Bhante, the realization of this samadhi development is the reason bhikkhus live the life of purity under the Auspicious One."

"etāsaṃ nūna bhante samādhībhāvanānaṃ sacchikiriyāhetu bhikkhu bhagavati brahmacariyaṃ carantī"ti.

30. "No Mahali, the realization of this samadhi development is not the reason bhikkhus live the life of purity under me. There are, O Mahali, certainly other dhammas that are higher and more excellent for the realization of which is the reason bhikkhus live the life of purity under me."

na kho mahāli, etāsaṃ samādhībhāvanānaṃ sacchikiriyāhetū bhikkhū mayi brahmacariyaṃ caranti. atthi kho mahāli, aññe'va dhammā utta-

ritarā ca paṇītatarā ca yesaṃ sacchikiriyaṃhetu
bhikkhū mayi brahmacariyaṃ carantīti.

31. “But, O Bhante, what are those dhammas that are higher and more excellent, for the realization of which is the reason bhikkhus live the life of purity under the Auspicious One?”

katame pana te bhante dhammā uttaritarā ca pa-
ṇītatarā ca, yesaṃ sacchikiriyaṃhetu bhikkhū bha-
gavati brahmacariyaṃ carantīti.

32. Here, O Mahali, from the complete destruction of the three fetters, a bhikkhu is a sotapanna, not subject to the woeful plane, on a fixed course, destined for supreme awakening. This, O Mahali, is a higher and more excellent dhamma, for the realization of which is the reason bhikkhus live the life of purity under me.

idha mahāli, bhikkhū tiṇṇaṃ saṃyojanānaṃ pa-
rikkhayā sotāpanno hoti avinipātadhammo niyato
sambodhiparāyaṇo. ayaṃ'pi kho mahāli, dhammo
uttaritaro ca paṇītataro ca yassa sacchikiriyaṃhetu
bhikkhū mayi brahmacariyaṃ caranti.

33. Furthermore, O Mahali, from the complete destruc-
tion of the three fetters and reduction of greed, hatred

and delusion, a bhikkhu is a sakadagami, who having come back only once to this world, makes the end of suffering. This too, O Mahali, is a higher and more excellent dhamma, for the realization of which is the reason bhikkhus live the life of purity under me.

puna ca' param mahāli, bhikkhū tiṇṇaṃ saṃyojanānaṃ parikkhayā rāgadosamohānaṃ tanuttā sakadāgāmī hoti sakideva imaṃ lokaṃ āgantvā dukkhassantaṃ karoti. ayampi kho mahāli, dhammo uttaritaro ca paṇītataro ca yassa sacchikiriyāhetu bhikkhu mayi brahmacariyaṃ caranti.

34. Furthermore, O Mahali, from the complete destruction of the five fetters that binds one to the near shore, a bhikkhu comes to be born spontaneously [in the pure abodes]. He is one bound to attained final nibbana in that place, not subject to return from that world. This too, O Mahali, is a higher and more excellent dhamma, for the realization of which is the reason bhikkhus live the life of purity under me.

puna ca' param mahāli, bhikkhu orambhāgiyānaṃ saṃyojanānaṃ parikkhayā opapātiko hoti tattha parinibbāyī anāvattidhammo tasmā lokā. ayampi kho mahāli, dhammo uttaritaro ca paṇītataro ca yassa sacchikiriyāhetu mayi brahmacariyaṃ caranti.

35. Furthermore, O Mahali, with the destruction of the asavas, a bhikkhu, having realized for himself with direct knowledge, in this very life, the asava-free mind liberation, wisdom liberation, and having entered upon it, dwells in it. This too, O Mahali, is a higher and more excellent dhamma, for the realization of which is the reason bhikkhus live the life of purity under me. These, O Mahali, are those dhammas that are higher and more excellent for the realization of which is the reason bhikkhus live the life of purity under me.”

puna ca'param mahāli, bhikkhu āsavānaṃ khayā anāsavaṃ cetovimuttiṃ paññāvimuttiṃ diṭṭheva dhamme sayaṃ abhiññā sacchikatvā upasampajja viharati. ayampi kho mahāli, dhammo uttaritaro ca pañītataro ca yassa sacchikiriyaṃ hetu bhikkhu mayi brahmacariyaṃ caranti. ime kho te mahāli dhammā uttaritarā ca pañītatarā ca yesaṃ sacchikiriyaṃ hetu bhikkhū mayi brahmacariyaṃ carantī"ti.

36. “But, O Bhante, is there a path, is there a means for progress for the realization of these dhammas?”

"atthi pana bhante maggo, atthi paṭipadā etesaṃ dhammānaṃ sacchikiriyaṃ?"ti.

37. “There is a path, O Mahali, there is a means for progress for the realization of these dhammas.”

"atthi kho mahāli, atthi paṭipadā, etesaṃ dhammānaṃ sacchikiriyāyā"ti.

38. "But, O Bhante, what is the path, what is the means for progress for the realization of these dhammas?"

"katamo pana bhante maggo, katamā paṭipadā, etesaṃ dhammānaṃ sacchikiriyāyā?"ti.

39. "It is just this noble eightfold path, that is: right view, right thought, right speech, right action, right livelihood, right effort, right mindfulness, right samadhi. This, O Mahali, is the path, this is the means for progress for the realization of these dhammas."

"ayameva ariyo aṭṭhaṅgiko maggo, seyyathīdaṃ? sammādiṭṭhi sammāsaṅkappo sammāvācā sammā-kammanto sammāājīvo sammāvāyāmo sammāsatī sammāsamādhi. ayaṃ kho mahāli maggo ayaṃ paṭipadā, etesaṃ sacchikiriyāya.

