

(prose) apamārgaka (mss. °kā-kutsakā, said of Buddhas, contempters of ...)

apara, adj. (used like *anyatara* 1, q.v.), a certain: Mv ii.234.19 aparo ca nilako nāma lubdhako, and there was a certain hunter named N. (no hunter has been mentioned, only a deer); 244.6 apara-mālākārasya, of a certain garland-maker; 251.2 aparo śakuntako.

aparakiya, adj. (from *aparaka, nowhere recorded, = Skt. apara, with suffix iya), belonging to outsiders, foreign: Av ii.196.1.

? **aparakṣa**, adj., (cf. AMg. aparaccha; for Skt. a-parokṣa; ending influenced by pratyakṣa; [stealing] in the presence of the owner or others when inattentive, Ratnach.; cf. also Sheth s.v. aparaccha), manifest, ep. of dhana, wealth: Gv 407.2 (vs) mā te (°)parakṣeṣu dhaneṣv abhidhyā, have no covetousness for property in the presence of the owner. But perhaps better parakṣeṣu, when (the owner) is absent, tho this is not recorded. In any case a MIndic form, for (a-)parokṣa, q.v.

Apara-gayā, n. of a place, the other (further, or western) Gayā (qy: = Buddha-gayā?): Mv iii.324.21 (gayāto) aparagayām gacchati.

Aparagodāniya (usually m., rarely nt., Divy 214.24 ff.; no °godāna, corresp. to Pali °goyāna, occurs; other variant forms, see below, and cf. *Godāniya*), one of the 4 Buddhist continents, see *dvīpa*. The regular form is °dāniya, while only °yāna occurs in Pali (but also Goyāniya, without Apara); for occurrences see s.v. *dvīpa*. Of the passages there listed, the following show variant forms, aside from *Godāniya*, q.v.: avara-go° MSV i.94.4; aparagodāni-lipi LV 126.5 (v.l. °niya-lipi; apparently all mss. d!); °dānika Mv ii.158.18; iii.378.2; aparagodānir (n. sg. m.) Dharmas 120.

Apara-cāmara (cf. *Cāmara*), n. of a country or part of the world: Mvy 3053.

aparajjukāto, adv. (cf. Pali aparajju = Skt. aparedyus), on the next day: Mv ii.456.9 (no v.l.); in iii.255.14 v.l. for *aparejjukāto*, q.v.

Aparapuramjaya, n. of a yakṣa: Māy 62.

a-para-pratyaya, adj. (= Pali a-para-(p)paccaya, given as a masc. noun in CPD, but occurs only in adverbial forms, instr. and abl.; prob. really adj., as certainly in BHS), not dependent on others: Mvy 2396; Divy 617.15; LV 275.1; MSV ii.46.18.

apara-mātar, f. (lit. other mother: nowhere recorded), step-mother, father's second wife: Mv i.244.7, 8; MSV ii.40.15 ff.

Apara-rājāvavādaka-sūtra, nt., n. of a work: Śikṣ 9.12; see *Rājāvavādaka*.

Apara-śaila, m. pl. (= Pali Apara-seliya, m. pl.; cf. *Pūrva-ś*°), n. of a (heretical) school: Mvy 9091.

? **apara-svara** (m.), perh. different, strange sound, said of the distressed cry of a very sick person: °ram akārṣit MSV ii.128.14 = Tib. skad (voice, sound) na (sick?) bton pa (emitted); his words are then quoted.

Aparājita, (1) n. of a Bodhisattva cakravartin: Mv i.112.11; (2) n. of a former Buddha: Mv iii.230.10 f.; (3) n. of a yakṣa: Māy 1; (4) (m. or nt.?) n. of a medicament (-bhaisajyā; cf. *aparājita*, n. of plants in Pali and Skt.): Gv 497.5 (prose).

Aparājitatajñānasthāma, n. of a Tathāgata: Gv 421.20.

Aparājitatejas, n. of a Bodhisattva: Mvy 732.

Aparājitadhvaṇa, (1) n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.1.4; (2) n. of a Bodhisattva (? hardly the same as 1): Gv 115.9.

Aparājitadhvajabala, n. of a Buddha: Gv 285.20.

Aparājitamameru, n. of a Bodhisattva: Gv 443.3.

Aparājitavratadhvaṇa, n. of a Buddha: Gv 284.26.

Aparājita, (1) n. of a devakumārīkā in the eastern quarter: LV 388.9 = Mv iii.306.8; (2) n. of a goddess:

Mmk 312.6 (here text by error Āryāparājita); 318.12; 396.1 f.; Sādh 352.6 et alibi (a different personage?); (3) n. of one of the four Kumārī, q.v., or Bhaginī (hardly to be identified with 2): Mmk 537.9; 540.5; 543.19 et alibi.

a-parājita, adj. (m.c. for °jita), unconquered: Gv 57.18 (vs).

aparādhika, adj. (= Pali id., and Skt. id. acc. to pw but with wrong reference; cf. *sāparādhika*), guilty of offense: Av i.102.7; ii.171.1 (by em.); 182.5; Bbh 255.14.

aparādhyati (cf. AMg. avarajjhati (2), to be destroyed, to be ruined, Ratnach., naṣṭa honā, Sheth; naṣyati often means disappear!), disappears: Mv ii.137.9 (śakuntā...) aparādhyetsuḥ, aor.; so mss., Senart em. apavidhyinsuḥ, but this could only mean were thrown away, which is completely inappropriate; in Mv ii.139.4, in identical context, mss. aparajhimsuḥ (°nsuḥ), Senart em. °vijhinsuḥ; read perhaps MIndic aparajhimsuḥ, cf. AMg. above; in any case some form related to apa-rādh, aor., disappeared.

aparānta, m. (= Pali aparanta; sometimes contrasted with *pūrvānta*, q.v.), the future: °ntaḥ, n. sg., Mvy 8307; RP 4.17 aparānta-kalpa-koṭibhir api nāsti buddhānām ... guṇaparyantaḥ; Śāl 98.2 °ntam, acc. (adv.?), cited Śikṣ 227.8; Gv 37.17, 18; 49.25 (read pūrvāntāparānta-; 242.16 aparānta-kalpa-; 242.19 same, 1st ed. misprinted aparanta°; corr. 2d ed.; Dbh 31.5. See *aparānta-koṭi*).

aparāntaka, f. °ikā, adj. of the western border, or of the country called *Aparānta*; used of cloth or garments, also as nt. noun, (cloth or garments) of *Aparānta* Mvy 9179; °ka- in cpd. Divy 316.26, of garments (adj. or noun?). In Divy 20.22-23 perhaps read aparāntikayā guptikayā in the style of *Aparānta* (? see *guptikā*); text asmāt parānti°. In Divy 1.3; 18.6; 19.16, 19, 23; 21.2, 12 the mss. read corruptly, and with much variation, a text discussed by the editors on p. 703; they read asmāt parāntaka- and interpret as a synonym of *pratyantima*, except in 19.19 where they read asmākam aparāntaka-, interpreting (with privative a-) as the opposite, not distant, near. The forms are troublesome; without much confidence I suggest that forms of aparāntaka may have been found in all, meaning something like of the western border (if not specifically of the country *Aparānta*). But Tib. (Bailey, JRAS 1950.172) on 19.19 points to *Aśmāparāntaka*, q.v.; and this seems to have been the regular Tib. form acc. to Schiefner, cited Divy p. 703.

aparānta-koṭi, f., esp. acc. sg. adv. (see *koṭi*, and cf. *pūrva-koṭi*, of which this is the opposite; corresp. to Pali pacchima-koṭi, the farthest (future) end, in Pali as here of the saṃsāra), the future end, the utmost limit (of existence, saṃsāra); Śikṣ 14.8 aparāntakoṭim (adv., so read with ms.) sthāsyāmi sattvasyaikasya kāraṇāt, I will remain (in existence) to the utmost limit for the sake of a single creature; 167.16 aparāntakoṭiḥ saṃsaritavyā sattvānām paripācanahetor iti, one must subject himself to the round of existences to the uttermost end in order to bring creatures to maturity; 186.12 sacet punar mamaite sarvasattvā aparāntakoṭim chindyur ..., but if all these creatures should split me, up to the end of time (adv.; Bendall's note on 14.8 and Transl. misunderstand the word); -aparānta-koṭi-niṣṭha, Mvy 372 (ep. of a Tathāgata).

aparāpara, adj., (= Pali id.; cf. Skt. aparāparotpatti, pw), one after another, other and other, various: Mv ii.434.16 sarvaśilpāyatanehi aparāparehi; Mv iii.402.3 aparāpare, n. pl., various, ever other, people; Gv 184.15 aparāpara-krimiko (vyādhir), (disease) due to one or another worm, to various worms; 521.10 °rair ākārair, with various forms.

a-parāmrṣṭa (neg. of *parā*°, q.v.; = Pali °matṭha), unaffected (by anything unfavorable), uninfected, un tarnished: Mvy 1625; 7032; AsP 292.18 and 293.5 (cited s.v. *parāmrṣati*).

a-parikāṅkṣin, see *pari*°.

a-parikhinna (neg. of Skt. pari°, ppp. of *pari-khid*),