

Satasahasramātar, n. of a former Buddha: °tā, n. sg., Mv i.141.1.

Satasāhasrikāprajñāpāramitā, n. of a work (= ŚsP): Mvy 1326; see **Prajñāp°**.

Śatākārā, n. of a kimnara maid: Kv 6.11.

Śatākārā, n. of a 'gandharva maid': Kv 4.24.

Śatākṣara, nt., 'the hundred syllables' or charm of 100 syllables: (akṣiṇi nimīlya buddhabodhisattvāmbanacittah)°ram aṣṭasahasram (8000 times) japet Śiṣ 173.1. This is an antidote for sin (pāpapatipakṣasamudācārah). Not in Pali, and not otherwise known to me.

(**śatāpadī**, m.c. for Skt. śata°, centipede: SP 84.2; 86.1, vss.)

Śatāyudhā, n. of a kimnara maid: Kv 6.23.

śatima, ord. num. (= Pali satima, PTSD; Geiger cites only satama, which Diett. do not record; like **sahasrima**, analog. to forms like rare Skt. viṃśati-ma, see § 19.36), hundredth: °mām kala (m.c. for kalām) nopayānti LV 341.6 (vs); °mām api kalā(m) nopaiti sahasrimām api... KP 159.15 (prose).

śada (m. or nt.), *petal*, or some kind of leaf: (tṛṇa-kāṣṭha-śākhā-)parṇa-śadam MSV ii.75.1, five-member dvandva acc. to Tib., which renders parṇa by lo ma, *leaf*, and śada by ḥḍab (printed ḥḍap) ma, *petal*, also *leaf*. (Cf. Sk°. Lex. śada = phalamūlādi, BR s.v. 3?)

śanīścara (= AMg. saniccara, sanicchara; cf. Skt. śanaiścara), the planet Saturn: Mmk 19.22; 158.9; 179.1. Cf. **śānīś°**.

[**Śantaś(i)ri**, **Śantābha**, prob. by error for **Śant°**, qq.v.]

śantra (so also Mironov; in Kyoto ed. v.l. śatṛā), in akṣi-śantraḥ Mvy 8916, acc. to Tib. mig ḥḍzer can, (having) eyes with excrescences (styges?); one Chin. rendering, at least, also means this.

Śabara(pāda), see **Siddhaśabara(-pāda)**.

Śabari, n. of a yoginī: Sādh 443.16.

śabda, nt. (regularly m.; in Skt. nt. very rare and 'suspicious', pw), *sound*: vīvidhāni śabdāni bahūvidhāni SP 358.14 (vs; m. forms in lines 8, 12 above); śabdām udrītam (nom.) Av i.3.14 (prose).

(**śabdavedha**, Skt., the art of hitting a target by sound, see next: Divy 100.12; 442.8.)

(**śabdavedhi-tva**, occurs in Skt., Mbh. (Crit. ed.) i.123.21; LV 156.13, the art of a śabdavedhin = Pali sadda-vedhi(n), i. e. of an archer who can hit a target he doesn't see by the sound which it makes; illustrated in Mbh. i.123.12 ff. See prec. and s.v. **akṣanavedhin**.)

śabdāpayati, °vayati (Epic Skt. °payati, Rām., acc. to BR calls, summons; AMg. saddāvei; MIndic caus. to Skt. śabdayati, śabdāyati, or *śabdati, cf. Pali samsaddati), may usually be interpreted as true caus., has summoned, causes to be called, e. g.: śākuntikā °pitā Mv i.272.14; but sometimes can hardly mean anything other than calls, °payitum ārabdhāḥ, amba ambeti Divy 171.5, began to call, mother! mother!; °payati Divy 31.23 f. (in 26 śabdayati, same situation). See § 38.56, and for a (very incomplete) list of passages Chap. 43.

śabdita, denom. pple. (to Skt. śabdayati), conjured up, created by a magic word: nagaram gandharvaśabditam, a city conjured up by a gandharva Lañk 9.1 (vs).

? **śabdisaka**, v.l. for **candisaka**, q.v.: Mv ii.159.5.

śama, *cubit*? see **śama-sāmantakam**.

śamatha, often written sa°, m. (= Skt. Lex. id., Pali samatha), (1) tranquillity, tranquillization; esp. often assoc. with vipāśyanā or (less often) its syn. vidarśanā, see these two; when cpd. they form a dvandva, never a tatp. as suggested erroneously in PTSD (in every passage there quoted samatha and vipassanā are parallel and coordinate, usually not even cpd.); also often with dama-(tha): dama-śamatham ākāṅkṣamāṇā(h) SP 80.9; damasamathe LV 169.5 (vs); paramadama-samatha- 427.22;

ātma-dama-(iii.52.18 °damatha-)śamatha-pariṇirvāṇarthaṃ Mv ii.157.5; iii.52.18; uttama-damatha(so Senart, but mss. dama)-śamatha-pāramitā- iii.64.6; śamatha-sambhāra LV 35.14; 427.21; śamatha-sukha-vyavasthitaḥ Lañk 15.4; smara... śamatham LV 11.14; samathadhanu gṛhitvā LV 156.5 (vs), taking the bow of...; samathanirvāṇa-puram anupravekṣyāmi Mv ii.148.6; tranquillization of the mind as a process, a course of practice, dvādaśavarābhyaṣṭaḥ śamathāś (or sa°) cittasya Divy 47.3; 461.20; adhyātmam (adv.) cetahśamatham (riñcanti) MSV iii.11.18; sarva(iii.314.5 pūrva)-saṃskāra-samatho (so read in ii.285.20) or °tha- Mv ii.285.20; iii.314.5, the tranquillizing of (all) the (former) saṃskāra, cf. Pali sabbasamkhārasamatho Vin. i.5.2; (2) (= Pali adhikaraṇa-sa°) adhikaraṇa-śamathā(h), settling, appeasement, of disputed questions: Mvy 8630 (see **adhikaraṇa** 1).

Śamathaketu, n. of a Buddha: Gv 259.6.

Śamathaghoṣa, n. of a Buddha: Gv 285.18.

? **śama-ruci**, see **sama°**

śama-sāmantakam, nt. adj. or adv., acc. to Tib. khru gañ khor yug, and Chin., a (full) cubit in circumference: Mvy 9185. See **sāmantaka** (4); but how śama comes to mean cubit, or any measure of length, I cannot see. Corrupt?

Śamitaśatru, n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.140.1.

śamitāvin, sam°, (1) adj. (§ 22.51; = Pali sam°), one who has become tranquil, ep. of a Buddha: śamitāvin (acc.; mss. gamitāvi) prahāya puṇyapāpaṃ Mv i.316.5 (vs, text confused); samitāvi (nom.) prahāya (em.) puṇyavipākam iii.396.19 (vs, text confused); (2) Sam°, n. of a former Buddha, under whom Śākyamuni took the anuloma-pranidhāna (q.v.): Mv i.1.10, and 48.17 ff. where the story is told at length; (3) Sam°, n. of (prob.) another former Buddha: Mv iii.239.3.

[**Śambara**, see **Samvara** (5).]

śamyā, or (in LV always written) sa° (= Pali sammā, here m.; for Skt. see below), a kind of cymbal, always in LV and often in Pali in cpd. with tāḍa (tāḷa), which usually follows but in LV 301.16 precedes this (PTSD wrongly makes sammatāḷa the n. of a single instrument; Pali comms., e. g. Jāt. vi.61.7-8, make it a dvandva, and sammā occurs alone in Pali); Skt. has only śamyā-(tāḷa, e. g. Mbh. Cr. ed. 2.4.31), which is known in BHS only in Mvy 5018; in Skt. often and in LV always, acc. to Lefm., written with p for y, but (cf. pw 6.208) Pali proves that y is right, p a graphic corruption; prob. identical with Skt. śamyā, wedge, from the shape of the instrument; the m. (or nt.) stem in -a is not recorded in Skt. but is the only one recorded in Pali as n. of a mus. instrument, and so (except for Mvy) in BHS; in LV only stem-form recorded in long dvandva cpds. of names of mus. instruments: LV 40.20; 163.6 (here Calc. samya); 206.14; 212.4 (here °tāḍāvaca-); -tāḍa-sampādīṣ ca (no v.l.) 301.16.

śamyāprāsa, m. (= Pali sammāpāsa, e. g. Sn 303; expl. comm. i.321.29 ff. as a form of the 'sātrāyāga', = Skt. sattra-yāga?, repeated at intervals of a 'wedge-throw'; so Skt. id., cf. KSS 15.9.12 śamyāprāsa-śamyāprāse, in a ritual sūtra), a kind of elaborate brahmanical sacrifice: so read for somaprasa Mv ii.237.20, and śamyāprāsa (śamyā°) Divy 634.7, 11, 17, 20; in list of brahmanical sacrifices (as in Pali Sn) cited s.v. **nirargāḍa**, q.v.

śaya (or śayā), m.c. for (Skt.) śayyā, § 2.89, bed: śayāto, abl., LV 230.11 (vs; śayyāto would be unmetr.).

śayantaka, adj. (a-extension of pres. pple. śayant-, plus -ka), lying down: tiṣṭhanto vā niṣaṇṇā vā śayantakā vā Mv iii.530.2 (prose).

[**śayavati**, in LV 221.5 °ti osvāpitā devataiḥ, would if correct have to be fem. to a *śayavant, in bed, sc. strī from prec. strīsamghaḥ śayitas. But Tib. grags ldan, famous, which indicates that the true reading was yaśavati, which Calc. reads; see this.]