

however, Tib. renders always by brgal ba (once preceded by stobs, *force*), a general word for *fight*.

Sālarāja (cf. **Sāla** and **Śālarāja**), n. of a former Buddha: Mv iii.237.9 f.

Sālibalā, n. of a city: MSV i.66.3, 20.

sālekhiha, adj. (to **saṃlekha**, q.v., plus -ika; § 3.3), relating to severe austerities: kuryāḥ °kīm kathāṃ Śiḥ 354.14 (vs); ms. sāl°, ed. em. sāml°, which is cited p. 415 as reading of a ms. of Samādh containing the passage; but sāl° (cf. Pali **sallekha**) would be possible.

Sāleन्द्रarhvaḥgravatī (v.l. **Śāl°**), n. of a lokadhātu: Suv 172.4.

Sāleन्द्रarāja (see also **Śāl°**), (1) n. of a former Buddha: LV 171.22 (Calc. with most mss. **Sār°**, but Tib. with best ms. **Sāl°**); (2) n. of a Buddha in the zenith: Sukh 98.17.

Sāleन्द्रarājās(i)rigarbha, n. of a Buddha: Gv 285.1 (vs).

sālohiha, m. (= Pali id.; Skt. Gr. **sa-lohiha** plus -a), kinsman: LV 118.1; 386.12 (pūrvajāti-sālohiha); Mv i.27.7; 253.19; ii.154.15; iii.92.16; 180.17; 290.4; 303.14 ff.; Mvy 3910; Divy 111.6; 229.10; 502.10; Av i.139.7; Śiḥ 49.14; Gv 228.4; Bbh 132.16; 232.21. Mostly prose; often cpd. with prec. **jñāti** (and other words of this sphere).

sāvādāna, f. °nā and °nī, adj., °nam, adv. (= Pali **sapadāna**, rarely v.l. **sā°**, see CPD, s.v. **apadāna**, usually as in BHS of monks' begging rounds; acc. to Vism. 60.19–21 **sa-apa** (= **apetaṃ**) **-dāna** (= **avakhaṇḍanaṃ**), **avakhaṇḍa-virahitaṃ anugharaṇaṃ** ti; true etym. uncertain), in regular, systematic order; chiefly of monks' begging rounds, *uninterrupted(ly)*, going from one house to the next in order: °nam (prob. adv.) Mvy 8567, Chin. acc. to Lévi on Karmav 21.14 *dans l'ordre de succession*, which is prob. intended by Tib. mthar chags; context proves application to begging rounds; tam grāmaṃ °nam piṇḍāya caritvā Mv i.301.9; brāhmaṇagrāme °nam piṇḍāya caranto 327.8; °nim Vaiśālīṃ piṇḍāya caritvā Av i.8.7; °nam ... piṇḍopacaraṇaṃ Karmav 21.14; (saṃtatyā piṇḍāya) cartavyaṃ °na-cāriṇā ca bhavitavyaṃ Śiḥ 128.8; exceptionally of speech, sanidānavatīṃ vācam bhāṣate kālena sāvādānaṃ Dbh 24.20 (*uninterrupted?* or *well-ordered, regulated?* but Tib. *śin tu go ba, well understanding*; one Chin. transl. *having stages or divisions*); Kondo's ed. cites one ms. as **sāpa°**.

sāvadya (nt.? Skt. as adj., rarely subst., only Hem. Paris.), = Pali **sāvajja**, *what is sinful, sin*: in Bhvr. cpds., **vigata-°dyāś** ca bhavanti Mv i.134.9, and they become free from sin; **sattvānām ... uttaptakuśalamūlānām alpa-°dyānām** Gv 268.3, ... of little sin.

sāvāśeṣa, adj. (= Pali **sāvasesa**), *not absolute, incomplete*, opp. of **niravāśeṣa**, q.v.; of a sin, *that can be atoned*: kṛtṇa (etc.) °ṣeṇa MSV iii.110.6 f.; 111.9 f.; 13 f.

sāvāsana, m.c. for **sa-vāsana**, Bhvr., see **vāsana**: LV 291.1; 294.6 (vss.)

sāśrava, see **āśrava**.

Sāhamjanī or °nī (°nin?; no distinctively fem. forms, such as oblique -īye, noted), n. of a hermitage locality (**āśramapada**) in the Himalayas, home of the ṛṣi **Gautama** (4): Mv ii.210.1; of the ṛṣi **Kāśyapa** (4), iii.143.12 °nī, n. sg.; 146.15 °nim, acc. sg.; in 150.17 and 151.13 Senart prints °nim, but in the former 1 ms., in the latter both, read °nim; 151.4 °nisya (v.l. °nisya); also home of ṛṣi **Kāśyapa** (4) iii.362.12 ff.

sāhartavya, gdve. (semi-MIndic for Skt. **saṃh°**, § 3.3; cf. **abhisāhita**, and AMg. **sāharaṇa** = **saṃh°**), to be collected: **ujjhita-codakā °vyā** (v.l. **sāhatavyā**, for **sāhi°**) Mv iii.264.11 (prose).

sāhasra (in Skt. as general adj.; cf. Pali **sahassa**, adj., ep. of a lokadhātu and of **Brahmā** as its ruler, **sahasso ... Brahmā sahassalokadhātum pharitvā** MN iii.101.4–5), adj. with lokadhātu, or (Mv) subst., sc. lokadhātu, consisting of 1000 (worlds); = **sāhasra-cūḍika**, q.v.: śakra

(or, **brahmā**) ... **sāhasragatāna madhye** Mv iii.119.12 (here by em.); 122.19; 123.2, **Indra (Brahmā) in the midst of inhabitants of (a universe of) 1000 worlds**; °sra-lokadhātum Dbh 72.25; °sro lokadhātuḥ Gv 75.2; °sre °dhātāu ŚsP 26.8; contrasting with **dvīsāhasra** and **trisāhasra-mahāsāhasra**. In Pali no form with ā in the first syllable is recorded. (Childers cites **sāhassiko** without reference, with definition suggesting no application to lokadhātu.)

sāhasra-cūḍika, m. (cf. Pali **sahassī cūḷanikā** lokadhātu, n. of a lokadhātu: Mvy 3042. Cf. repeatedly in AsP **sāhasre cūḍike** (or, **cūḍikāyām**) lokadhātu, loc., the cpd. apparently divided into two words, **sāhasre**, always m., but **cūḍikāyām**, f., in AsP 65.3; 66.2, and so v.l., one ms. out of six, 105.13, 16; 108.3, 5; but **cūḍike** text with 5 mss. in these four places, and elsewhere, e.g. 117.18, without v.l.; no reading with **cūḍikāyām** has been noted except in the passages cited; (**sahasrika**)ś **cūḍiko** (read **cū°**) lokadhātuḥ MPS 31.46. The form **cūḍ°** evidently means *small, minor*, and is related to Pali **cūḷa**, **cūḷa**. Contrasted with **dvīsāhasra ...** and **trisāhasramahāsāhasra ...**, qq.v. In ŚsP 26.8 and elsewhere replaced by **sāhasre** lokadhātu, see **sāhasra**.

Sāhasrapramardanī, n. of a rakṣā (q.v.): Dharmas 5. Also **Mahā-sāh°**.

sāhasrika, adj. (not recorded in this mg.), *ruling a thousand (worlds)*: °ko mahābrahmā Dbh 72.24; cf. **brahmā** °kādhīpaḥ Dbh.g. 54(80).17.

sāhasrī (= AMg. **sāhassī**; cf. **sahasrī**), (a group of) one thousand: in Mv i.148.17 (vs) five of six mss. read **viṃśa sahasriyo teṣāṃ**, but meter seems to favor, with Senart, **viṃśat sāh°**. In some citations under **sahasrī**, in prose, some mss. read **sāh°**. Cf. **tri-sāhasrī**, but this seems to be adjectival (sc. lokadhātu).

sāhika, gen. pl. °kānām, some kind of animal living in holes or caves: Mv i.20.6; 23.2; see s.v. **gutti**.

sāhoḍha, adj., m.c. for Skt. **sahodha**, *having stolen goods with him*: °dhā iva caurā(h) LV 371.12 (vs).

1 **si** (or **śi**), syllable used in learning to write: Divy 486.2, 6 **sity ukte dham iti vismarati** (of a stupid pupil). Prob. refers to the word **siddham**; the forgotten akṣara would strictly be **ddham**.

2 **si** = **asi**, *thou art*: §§ 4.7; 28.64.

Siṃha, (1) n. of a former Buddha: LV 171.21; Sukh 6.16; (2) n. of a future Buddha, to appear after **Maitreya** (q.v. on this passage): Mv ii.354.19 = iii.279.3; Gv 441.24; (3) n. of various other Buddhas: Gv 82.10; Sukh 70.12 and 13 (in same list; prob. the first is to be om. with one ms.); a Buddha in the nadir, Sukh 98.7; (4) n. of a Bodhisattva: SP 3.9; (5) (= Pali **Siha**, 1 in DPPN) n. of a general, also called prince, in **Vaiśālī**: **senāpati** Mv i.288.5; 289.18; Av i.8.7 ff. and MSV i.236.10 ff. (in **Vaiśālī**); **rājaputra**, Karmav 92.5, 6, in **Vaiśālī**, with text agreeing with Pali AN iii.38 ff., dealing with **Siha senāpati**; **rājakumāra**, cited from **Siṃhaparipṛcchā**, Śiḥ 5.15 (acc. to Bendall and Rouse, note in Transl., 'son of Ajātasatru'; I do not know the basis for this); (6) n. of a merchant (= **Siṃhaka**): Divy 523.22; (7) n. of a yakṣa leader: Māy 235.18; (8) n. of a son of **Khaṇḍa** (2): MSV ii.4.5 ff.

Siṃhaka, n. of a merchant (= **Siṃha** 6): Divy 523.12.

Siṃhakalpā, n. of a town: Divy 523.9 ff.

Siṃhaketu, (1) n. of a Bodhisattva: LV 2.11; (2) n. of a former Buddha: LV 172.8; (3) n. of a king, father of **Maitrāyaṇī** (2): Gv 123.2.

Siṃhakeśarin, n. of a king: Divy 523.9; 526.4, 25.

Siṃhagāmini, n. of a 'gandharva maid': Kv 5.4.

Siṃhaghoṣa, n. of a Buddha in a southeastern lokadhātu: SP 184.8.

siṃha-candana, some variety of sandalwood: anye devā °nasya bodhivṛkṣaṃ saṃjānanti Mv ii.310.2.

Siṃhacandrā, n. of a nun: SP 383.1.