

Tib. skyon, regularly = doṣa; Chin. *transgression, evil*; Jap. *evil, calamity*; Śiṅs 145.6 ata evodārakuśalapakṣa-vivarjanatā 'pakṣāla ity ucyate (Bendall and Rouse throwing away, but the above meaning would fit well; Tib. ma bsrūṅ pa, could mean *non-observance*); but acc. to the Kyoto ed. of Mvy (above), Chinese versions of Śiṅs prove that its text had a form of -kṣaṇ- (which is said to be phonetically reproduced in the Chin.). Bendall and Rouse compare Pali khalayati, in Jāt. iv.205.13 (correct their ref.) khalayātha; comm. khalikāraṃ pāpeivā niddhamatha. Cf. also Pali avakkhalita, *mistake, offense* (CPD), which is connected with Skt. skhal-. Is apakṣāla an unhistorical back-formation from a MIndic word related to this latter? Despite the alleged Chinese support for apakṣaṇa, it seems a questionable reading, and apakṣāla should prob. be read, with Mironov in Mvy (as well as in Śiṅs, for which no v.l. is recorded).

? **apakṣya**, adj. (cf. Skt. pakṣya, *adherent of a party*, as deva-p^o), *having no adherents*: doubtful reading, LV 301.4 (vs), Lefm. apakṣyapakṣyo, but many mss. apakṣa-pakṣo; we must read certainly pakṣo, and before it as a separate word apakṣya or apakṣa (n. sg. m.), *your* (Māra's) *party is without adherents*. The form apakṣa occurs in Skt. (Mbh. Crit. ed. 1.134.24) and in LV 273.3 saṃsāra-pakṣapakṣa-karaṇa-gatiḥ, *with the gait of one who makes partyless the party of the saṃsāra*; LV 302.13 (Māraḥ) svapakṣam cāpakṣam apaśyat, *saw his party without adherents* (i.e. *annihilated*); also in Pali as apakkha (which however could of course = apakṣya); whereas apakṣya has not been noted elsewhere.

apagata-kālaka, adj. (= Pali °kālaka; cf. **kālaka** 2), *having no black spots*, of a garment: Divy 617.8 vastram apa^o (in Pali also vattham apa^o); MSV iii.142.19 id.; also (as in Pali) *free from moral guilt* (a delinquent monk attains this state when all his penitential rites have been correctly performed), MSV iii.76.18; 79.1.

apa-ghāṭayati, *closes, shuts*: LV 186.18 °yanti (kapātam).

apacaya (m., = Pali id.), in good sense, *diminution* (sc. of karmā, or worldliness; in Pali sometimes virtually = nirvāṇa): Av ii.188.10; 189.6 °yāya, dat.; see **saṃcaya**.

[***apacayati** = **apacāyati**, *honors*: in Mv iii.138.8 (prose) ger. apacayitvā, so printed without v.l. or note. But elsewhere, as i.44.12, apacāyitvā is printed in the same phrase, and this should probably be read here. Misprint?]

[**apacaraka**, m., v.l. for **ava**^o, q.v.: Mvy 3807. Mironov **ava**^o without v.l.; **apa**^o mere error.]

-**apacāyaka** (to next), *honoring, one who honors*, in kulajyeṣṭhāpa^o Mv i.46.9; 198.6 = ii.2.3; Bbh 252.22; in Divy 293.26 text **akulejyeṣṭh**^o, q.v.

apacāyati (only in Ved. and Br. language and in Pali id.), *reveres, honors*: °yanti Mv ii.259.10; 260.3; °yet AsP 57.9; °yiṣyanti Mv iii.424.14; °yitvā Mv i.44.12 (= iii.138.8 where text °cay^o, q.v.); °yāniyaḥ AsP 57.2; apacāhi Mv ii.335.12 (vs), so mss. (§ 28.54); Senart em. apacinoḥi, metr. impossible; object smṛtiḥ; addressed to Māra: *respect, have regard for* (proper) *mindfulness* (wrongly Senart). For ppp. **apacāyita** see s.v.; Class. Skt. has apacita.

apacāyanā (= Pali id.), *the paying of respect, honoring*: SP 144.3; 148.6; 151.5; 161.3; Mvy 1758; AsP 59.3.

apacāyita, ppp. of °cāyati, q.v. (Pali id.; cf. Pān. 7.2.30 and Kāś.), *honored*: SP 5.8; 22.8; Mv ii.139.10, 12; Śiṅs 147.11 (all prose).

apacitā, *honor, respect*: Mv ii.259.9 paramāya apacitāya, and 260.3 °māye °tāye, both instr. sg. I do not find the stem (= °citi) so natural as Senart does (ii.544), and it seems to be unrecorded elsewhere; but there seems no doubt of its reality. Cf., perhaps, § 10.142.

apanyī-jāta, adj., Divy 170.1; and -**bhūta**, 172.20; 174.17: *become unmerchandisable* (to Skt. apānya).

apatāna (m. or nt.; in Skt. apatānaka, m.), *cramp* (due to famine): na sukaram °ne pragrahaṇe (in the *cramp-convulsions of hunger*, ed. p. 710) yāpayitum Divy 471.4 (cited by misprint as 171.4 in pw 7.302, and copied as such in Schmidt, Nachträge).

a-pattana (nt.), lit. *no* (proper) *city*: Divy 276.14, 16; 277.13 ff. (ghoṣayati), *proclaims a disgraceful town*.

[**apatthadāyin**, see **aparipanthadāyin**.]

apatrapitavya, gdv. to apa-trap-, of which one should feel abashed: Bbh 223.12 °vyeṣu (sthāneṣu).

apatrāpya (once, Mv iii.53.1, °trapya, Senart, but v.l. contains -āpya-; if correct, short -a- must be MIndic in nature), nt. (= Pali ottappa, otappa; see under **an-apa**^o, **otrapa**, **an-o**^o, **an-otrāpin**), *modesty, bashfulness, shame* (rarely *shame* in the other sense which the word now commonly has in English; so Av i.216.10; Śiṅs 12.1); Av ii.167.4 (read °pya-parigṛhitam as cpd.); almost always associated with its virtual synonym hī, Mv iii.53.1 hī cāpatrāpyam (cf. above) ca; Mvy 1569 (fourth of the **dhana**, q.v., hī being the third); and usually compounded with it, hī-apatrāpya- LV 25.14; 27.2; 430.1; Gv 146.23; Dbh 13.18; 19.15, etc.; or **hrīr-apatrāpya** (q.v. for explanation of the form) Śiṅs 136.1 (prose; here as a reason for wearing a loin-cloth); 192.1; Karmav 89.3; RP 28.17 (read with ms. hrīr-apatrāpya-śīla-). Cf. also **vyapatrāpya**.

apada, adj. (= Pali id.; not in Skt. in this mg.), *trackless, that cannot be traced*: Mv iii.91.20 (= Dhṛp. 179 id.) buddham ... apadam; AsP 306.7, of the (Buddha's) dharma.

[**apadarśayati**, misprint or error for **upa**^o: Śiṅs 57.7 gṛhītāpadarśayanti, read °tvopa^o.]

apadeśa, m. (= Pali °sa; hardly Skt. in this sense), *expression*: Mvy 7619 kāpa^o, 7620 yāpa^o, *the interrogative (relative) pronoun (-expression)*; Bbh 403.7, 9 bodhisattvā-padeśaḥ, *the expression Bodhisattva*. See also **kālāpadeśa**.

[**apadruta**, wrongly assumed by Calc. 214 n. 5 as contained in kleśapadrutām LV 178.22 (vs), which Calc. interprets as for kleśāpa^o; but it stands for kleśopadrutām, afflicted (upadruta) with depravities; § 4.16.]

apanāmayati (= Pali apānāmeti), *removes, takes off or away*: °yati Mv i.181.9; ratnajālīkām apānāmya, ger., LV 209.13 (prose), so read with ms. A, proved right by Mv and Pali; both edd. with other mss. avanāmya.

apanāya, nt. (cf. AMg. avaṇaya, *censure, abuse*), *rebuke* (?): RP 40.6 (prose) na ca kasyacit sattvasyāpanāyam vaktavyam.

apanita, ppp. of apa-nī, as adj., epithet of dhyāna, prob. *removed, remote, abstract*: LV 250.16. Tib. seems pa med, rendered by Foucaux *sans vitalité*, but it seems rather to mean *without thought*, or possibly *without consciousness*.

[**apanthadāyin**, see **aparipanthadāyin**.]

apapa, m., n. of a (cold) hell: Dharmas 122 (replaces āhava, q.v., of other lists.)

apapravṛājana (nt.; presumably = Skt. pravṛājana; perhaps formed ad hoc, m.c.), *banishment*: Śiṅs 66.19 (vs) °nena ca (of a member of the order; Bendall and Rouse understand expulsion from the order, but this is supported by nothing in the context and is unlikely; parallel are such things as stealing his robe, beating, and putting him in prison).

apabādha (m. or nt.), *pressure, oppressive influence*: pūrvakarmāpabādhena MSV i.60.2.

? **a-pabbhāra** (MIndic, intended by mss.?), see **a-prāgbhāra**.

apa-matsara, adj., *unenvious*: Jm 128.25.

-**apamardana**, nt. (= Skt. ava^o, Pali avamaddana), *crushing, ruin, destruction*: rāṣṭrāpa^o Divy 63.1; 548.9.

apamārgaka (m.; from Skt. °ga, *wrong way*), *adherent of a wrong way*, or perhaps *wrong way*: Mv i.176.8