

GLOSSARY

· Types of attestation for names and terms of the corresponding ·
source language

AS	<i>Attested in source text</i> This term is attested in a manuscript used as a source for this translation.
AO	<i>Attested in other text</i> This term is attested in other manuscripts with a parallel or similar context.
AD	<i>Attested in dictionary</i> This term is attested in dictionaries matching Tibetan to the corresponding language.
AA	<i>Approximate attestation</i> The attestation of this name is approximate. It is based on other names where the relationship between the Tibetan and source language is attested in dictionaries or other manuscripts.
RP	<i>Reconstruction from Tibetan phonetic rendering</i> This term is a reconstruction based on the Tibetan phonetic rendering of the term.
RS	<i>Reconstruction from Tibetan semantic rendering</i> This term is a reconstruction based on the semantics of the Tibetan translation.
SU	<i>Source unspecified</i> This term has been supplied from an unspecified source, which most often is a widely trusted dictionary.

- g.1 Ābharaṇacchatranirghoṣarāja
 rgyan dang gdugs kyi dbyangs kyi rgyal po
 གྲིན་དང་གདུགས་ཀྱི་དབྱངས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ།
 ābharaṇacchatranirghoṣarāja
 A buddha in the distant past.

g.2 Abhāskara

nyi ma

ཉིམ།

abhāskara

The ninth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.3 Ābhāsvara

kun snang dang ba · gya nom snang ba

ཀུན་སྒྲུང་དང་བ། · གྱུ་རྣམ་སྒྲུང་བ།

ābhāsvara

The highest of the three paradises that correspond to the second dhyāna in the form realm. In other contexts, the Tibetan *'od gsal ba* usually refers to Ābhāsvara, and the Tibetan *gya nom snang ba* would refer to Sudṛśa.

g.4 Abhayaṃkarā

mi 'jigs pa byed pa

མི་འཇིགས་པ་བྱེད་པ།

abhayaṃkarā

A world realm in the distant past.

g.5 Abhijñāketu

mngon par shes pa'i dpal

མངོན་པར་ཤེས་པའི་དཔལ།

abhijñāketu

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.6 Abhirāmaśrī

mngon par dga' ba'i dpal

མངོན་པར་དགའ་བའི་དཔལ།

abhirāmaśrī

The sixty-seventh buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.7 Abhirāmaśrīvākṛā

mngon par mdzes pa'i dpal

མངོན་པར་མཛེས་པའི་དཔལ།

abhirāmaśrīvākṛā

A dancer's daughter in the distant past.

g.8 Abhirāmavartā

yid du 'ong ba'i bzhin

ཡིད་དུ་འོང་བའི་བཞིན།

abhirāmavartā

An eminent daughter in Dhanyākara.

g.9 Abhiratī

mngon par dga' ba

མངོན་པར་དགའ་བ།

abhiratī

The realm of the Buddha Akṣobhya, beyond countless buddha realms in the eastern direction.

g.10 Abhyuccadeva

shin tu mtho ba'i lha

ཤིན་དུ་མཐོ་བའི་ལྷ།

abhyuccadeva

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.11 Abhyuddhara

shin tu mtho 'dzin pa

ཤིན་དུ་མཐོ་འཛིན་པ།

abhyuddhara

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.12 Abhyudgata

mngon 'phags 'od mnga'

མངོན་འཕགས་འོད་མངའ།

abhyudgata

The fifteenth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past, and also the seventy-fourth buddha in the same kalpa.

g.13 Abhyudgatakarman

phrin las 'phags pa

ཕྱིན་ལས་འཕགས་པ།

abhyudgatakarman

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.14 **Abhyudgataprabhaśrī**

mngon par 'phags 'od dpal

མངོན་པར་འཕགས་འོད་དཔལ།

abhyudgataprabhaśrī

The fifty-third buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS verse: *Abhyudgata-prabhaśirī*.

g.15 **Acalā**

mi g.yo ba

མི་གཡོ་བ།

acalā

A young upāsikā, the kalyāṇamitra of chapter 22.

g.16 **Acaladeva**

mi g.yo ba'i lha

མི་གཡོ་བའི་ལྷ།

acaladeva

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.17 **Acalaskandha**

lhun mi g.yo ba

ལྷུན་མི་གཡོ་བ།

acalaskandha

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.18 **Acalendrarāja**

mi g.yo ba'i dbang po'i rgyal po

མི་གཡོ་བའི་དབང་པོའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

acalendrarāja

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.19 **ācārya**

slob dpon

སློབ་དཔོན།

ācārya

A spiritual teacher, “one who knows the conduct or practice (*ācāra*) to be performed”; this can also be a title for a scholar, although that is not the context in this sūtra.

g.20 Acintyabuddhaviṣayanidarśananirghoṣā

sangs rgyas kyi yul bsam gyis mi khyab pa'i dbyangs

སངས་རྒྱལ་གྱི་ཡུལ་བསམ་གྱིས་མི་ཁྱེད་པའི་དབྱངས།

acintyabuddhaviṣayanidarśananirghoṣā

“The Voice That Reveals the Range of Countless Buddhas.” The name of a ray of light.

g.21 Acintyaguṇaprabha

yon tan bsam gyis mi khyab pa'i 'od

ཡོན་ཏན་བསམ་གྱིས་མི་ཁྱེད་པའི་འོད།

acintyaguṇaprabha

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.22 Acintyaśrī

bsam gyis mi khyab pa'i dpal

བསམ་གྱིས་མི་ཁྱེད་པའི་དཔལ།

acintyaśrī

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.23 acts with immediate result on death

mtshams med pa'i las

མཚམས་མེད་པའི་ལས།

anantaryakarma

The five actions that lead to going instantly to hell on death are killing one’s father, killing one’s mother, killing an arhat, splitting the saṅgha, and wounding a buddha so that he bleeds.

g.24 Ādarśamaṇḍalanibhāsā

me long gi dkyil 'khor ltar snang ba

མེ་ལོང་གི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་ལྟར་སྟངས།

ādarśamaṇḍalanibhāsā

The realm of the Buddha Candrabuddhi.

g.25 Adhimuktitejas

mos pa'i gzi brjid

མོས་པའི་གཟི་བརྟེན།

adhimuktitejas

A buddha in the distant past. The name as given in verse. In prose he is called Vipuladharmādhimuktisaṃbhavatejas.

g.26 Adhordhavadigjñānāvabhāsa

spyi'u tshugs kyi phyogs ye shes kyis snang bar mdzad pa'i rgyal po

སྤྱི་འཇུག་གི་ཕྱགས་ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀྱིས་སྒྲུང་བར་མངའ་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

adhordhavadigjñānāvabhāsa

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.27 Adīnakusuma

me tog dam pa

མེ་ཏོག་དམ་པ།

adīnakusuma

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.28 Ādityagarbhaprabhamegharāja

nyi ma'i snying po 'od sprin rgyal po

ཉི་མའི་སྤྱིང་པོ་འོད་སྤྱོད་རྒྱལ་པོ།

ādityagarbhaprabhamegharāja

“The King of Clouds of the Light of the Essence of the Sun.” The name of the precious jewel of a cakravartin in the distant past.

g.29 Ādityatejas

nyi ma'i gzi brjid

ཉི་མའི་གཟི་བརྟེན།

ādityatejas

A buddha in the distant past.

g.30 aerial palace

gzhal myed khang · gzhal med khang

གཞལ་བྱེད་ཁང་། · གཞལ་མེད་ཁང་།

vimāna

These palaces served as both vehicles and residences for deities.

- g.31 agarwood
a ga ru
 ཨ་ག་རུ།
agaru
 The resinous heartwood of the *Aquilaria* and *Gyirnop*s evergreen trees in India and southeast Asia, also known as aloeswood (*agallochum*).
- g.32 Agni
me lha
 མེ་ལྷ།
agni
 The Indian god of fire.
- g.33 Agniśrī
me'i dpal
 མེ་འི་དཔལ།
agniśrī
 One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.
- g.34 Agrasānumati
thugs drag po
 ཐུགས་དྲག་པོ།
agrasānumati
 One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.
- g.35 Agrayāna
theg pa dam pa
 ཐེག་པ་དམ་པ།
agrayāna
 One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.
- g.36 Airāvaṇa
 —
 —
airāvaṇa
 The white elephant that is the mount of Indra (or Śakra). See [n.541](#).

g.37 Airāvata

shugs ldan

འཁྱུ་རྒྱལ་

airāvata

A nāga king.

g.38 Ajitasena

myi pham sde

མི་ཕམ་སྡེ།

ajitasena

A householder, the kalyāṇamitra of chapter 51.

g.39 Akampitagarbha

snying bo mi g.yo ba

སྙིང་བོ་མི་གཡོ་བ།

akampitagarbha

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa. See [n.1905](#).

g.40 Akampyanetra

spyang mi 'gyur ba

སྤྱལ་མི་འགྱུར་བ།

akampyanetra

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.41 Akaniṣṭha

'og min

འོག་མིན།

akaniṣṭha

The highest paradise among the Śuddhāvāsa paradises, which are the five highest in the form realm; therefore, this is the highest point within a world realm.

g.42 Ākāśajñānārthapradīpa

nam mkha'i ye shes don gyi sgron ma

ནམ་མཁའི་ཡེ་ཤེས་དོན་གྱི་སྒྲོན་མ།

ākāśajñānārthapradīpa

A buddha in the distant past.

g.43 Akṣaṇaruciravairocanā
mtshan gyi 'od rnam par snang ba

མཚན་གྱི་འོད་རྣམ་པར་སྣང་བ།

akṣaṇaruciravairocanā

A buddha realm in the upward direction.

g.44 Akṣayabuddhavaṃśanirdeśā
sangs rgyas kyi rigs mi zad pa shin tu ston pa

སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་རིགས་མི་བདེ་པ་ཤིན་ཏུ་སྟོན་པ།

akṣayabuddhavaṃśanirdeśā

A buddha realm in the upward direction.

g.45 Akṣobhya
mi sgul ba

མི་སྒྱུ་ལ་བ།

akṣobhya

The buddha in the eastern realm of Abhiratī. The translation of his name in this sūtra differs from the usual translations, which are either *mi 'khrugs pa*, *mi skyod pa*, or *mi bskyod pa*. In the higher tantras he is the head of one the five buddha families, the vajra family, in the east, and he was also well known early in the Mahāyāna sūtra tradition.

g.46 Ālokamaṇḍalaprabha
snang ba'i dkyil 'khor 'od

སྣང་བའི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་འོད།

ālokamaṇḍalaprabha

The sixty-fourth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.47 Amita
dpag tu med pa

དཔག་ཏུ་མེད་པ།

amita

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.48 Amitābha
'od snang mtha' yas pa · mi dpogs 'od

འོད་སྒྲུང་མཐའ་ཡས་པ། . མི་དཔོགས་འོད།

amitābha

The buddha of the western realm of Sukhāvatī, he is also known as Amitāyus. The Tibetan translation of Amitābha in this sūtra differs from the usual translations, either *'od dpag med* or *snang ba mtha' yas*. It is also the name in chapter 44 of a future buddha in this kalpa. In that instance the Tibetan is *mi dpogs 'od*.

g.49 Amitatosala

dga' 'dzin tshad med

དགའ་འཛོལ་ཚད་མེད།

amitatosala

A region in South India.

g.50 amrita

bdud rtsi

བདུད་རྩི།

amṛta

The divine nectar that prevents death, often used metaphorically for the Dharma.

g.51 Amṛtaparvataprabhātejas

bdud rtsi'i ri bo'i gzi brjid

བདུད་རྩི་འི་བོའི་གཟི་བརྗེ།

amṛtaparvataprabhātejas

A buddha in the distant past.

g.52 Anabhibhūtamukuṭa

zil gyis non pa myed pa'i cod pan

ཟིལ་གྱིས་ནོན་པ་མེད་པའི་ཙོད་པན།

anabhibhūtamukuṭa

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.53 anabhilāpyānabhilāpya

brjod du med pa'i yang brjod du med pa

བརྗོད་དུ་མེད་པའི་ཡང་བརྗོད་དུ་མེད་པ།

anabhilāpyānabhilāpya

The term for the second-largest number given in this sūtra.

g.54 **anabhilāpyānabhilāpyaparivarta**

brjod du med pa'i yang brjod du med pa la bsgres

བརྗོད་དུ་མེད་པའི་ཡང་བརྗོད་དུ་མེད་པ་ལ་བསྒྲེས།

anabhilāpyānabhilāpyaparivarta

The term for the largest number given in this sūtra.

g.55 **Anabhilāpyodgata**

brjod du med par 'phags pa

བརྗོད་དུ་མེད་པར་འཕགས་པ།

anabhilāpyodgata

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.56 **Anabhraka**

sprin dang bral ba

སྤྱིན་དང་བྲལ་བ།

anabhraka

In the Sarvāstivāda tradition, the lowest of the three paradises that correspond to the fourth dhyāna in the form realm.

g.57 **Anala**

me

མེ།

anala

A king in South India.

g.58 **Anālayavyūha**

gnas med rnam par brgyan

གནས་མེད་རྣམ་པར་བརྟན།

anālayavyūha · anālayaviyūha

“Unlocated Display.” The name of a kalpa in the distant past. BHS verse
Anālayaviyūha.

g.59 **Anantabalavighuṣṭanirnāditaśrīsaṃbhavamati**

stobs mtha' yas grags par brjod pa'i dpal yang dag par 'byung ba'i blo gros

སྟོབས་མཐའ་ཡས་བྲགས་པར་བརྗོད་པའི་དཔལ་ཡང་དག་པར་འབྱུང་བའི་བློ་གྲོས།

anantabalavighuṣṭanirnādaśrīsaṃbhavamati

A buddha in the distant past.

g.60 Anantaghoṣa

gsung mtha' yas pa

གསུང་མཐའ་ཡས་པ།

anantaghoṣa

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.61 Anantaraśmidharmadhātusamalaṃkṛtadharmarāja

chos kyi dbyings 'od gzer mtha' yas pas yongs su brgyan pa'i chos kyi rgyal po

ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས་འོད་གཟེར་མཐའ་ཡས་པས་ཡོངས་སུ་བརྒྱན་པའི་ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

anantaraśmidharmadhātusamalaṃkṛtadharmarāja

A buddha in the distant past.

g.62 Anantāsana

mtha' yas bzhugs pa

མཐའ་ཡས་བཞུགས་པ།

anantāsana

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.63 Ananyagāmin

gzhan du mi 'gro ba

གཞན་དུ་མི་འགྲོ་བ།

ananyagāmin

A bodhisattva and the kalyāṇamitra of chapter 31.

g.64 Anāthapiṇḍada

skyabs myed pa la zas sbyin

སྐྱབས་ཁྱེད་པ་ལ་ཟས་སྤྱིན།

anāthapiṇḍada

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

A wealthy merchant in the town of Śrāvastī, famous for his generosity to the poor, who became a patron of the Buddha Śākyamuni. He bought Prince Jeta's Grove (Skt. *Jetavana*), to be the Buddha's first monastery, a place where the monks could stay during the monsoon.

g.65 Anavadya

kha na ma tho ba mi mnga' ba

ཁ་ན་མ་ཐོ་བ་མི་མངའ་བ།

anavadya

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.66 **Anavamardabalaketu**

stobs la thub pa myed pa'i dpal

སྟོབས་ལ་བྱབ་པ་བྱེད་པའི་དཔལ།

anavamardabalaketu

A buddha in the distant past.

g.67 **Anāvaraṇadarśin**

bsgribs pa med par gzigs pa

བསྐྱབས་པ་མེད་པར་གཟིགས་པ།

anāvaraṇadarśin

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.68 **Anāvaraṇadharmagaganaprabha**

chos kyi nam mkha' sgrib pa med pa'i 'od

ཆོས་ཀྱི་ནམ་མཁའ་སྐྱབ་པ་མེད་པའི་འོད།

anāvaraṇadharmagaganaprabha

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.69 **Anavatapta**

ma dros pa

མ་རྩོས་པ།

anavatapta

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

A nāga king whose domain is Lake Anavatapta. According to Buddhist cosmology, this lake is located near Mount Sumeru and is the source of the four great rivers of Jambudvīpa. It is often identified with Lake Manasarovar at the foot of Mount Kailash in Tibet.

g.70 **Anavatapta**

ma dros pa

མ་རྩོས་པ།

anavatapta

A lake north of the Himalayas believed to be the source of the river Sutlej and identified with Rakshastal.

g.71 Anihānārtha

don mi dma' ba

དོན་མི་དམའ་བ།

anihānārtha

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.72 Anihatamalla

stobs la thub pa med pa

སྟོབས་ལ་སྟབ་པ་མེད་པ།

anihatamalla

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.73 Anihitamati

blo mi mnga' ba

བློ་མི་མངའ་བ།

anihitamati

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.74 Aniketa

gnas dang bral ba

གནས་དང་བྲལ་བ།

aniketa

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.75 Anilambha

dmigs su med pa

དམིགས་སུ་མེད་པ།

anilambha

The name of a kalpa in the distant past.

g.76 Anilambhacakṣurvairocana

mi dmigs pa'i spyan rnam par dmigs pa

མི་དམིགས་པའི་སྒྱུན་རྣམ་པར་དམིགས་པ།

anilambhacakṣurvairocana

A buddha in a northeastern realm. See [n.441](#).

g.77 **Anilambhacakṣuṣa**

myi dmyigs pa'i spyan

མྱི་དམིགས་པའི་སྤྱན།

anilambhacakṣuṣa

A buddha in a northeastern realm.

g.78 **Anilambhamati**

mi dmigs pa'i blo gros

མི་དམིགས་པའི་བློ་གྲོས།

anilambhamati

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.79 **Anilambhasunirmita**

dmigs pa med par shin tu sprul ba

དམིགས་པ་མེད་པར་ཤིན་ཏུ་སྤྱུལ་བ།

anilambhasunirmita

A bodhisattva in a northeastern realm.

g.80 **Anilanema**

rlung gi mu khyud

རླུང་གི་མུ་ཁྱུད།

anilanema

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.81 **Anilaśrī**

mi dmigs pa'i dpal

མི་དམིགས་པའི་དཔལ།

anilaśrī

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.82 **Anilavegaśrī**

rlung gi drag shul dpal

རླུང་གི་དག་ཤུལ་དཔལ།

anilavegaśrī

The seventy-seventh buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS verse:

Anilavegaśīrī.

g.83 Anilayajñāna

mi gnas ye shes

མི་གནས་ཡེ་ཤེས།

anilayajñāna

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.84 Animittaprajña

mtshan ma med pa'i shes rab

མཚན་མ་མེད་པའི་ཤེས་རབ།

animittaprajña

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.85 Aninema

len pa med pa'i mu khyud

ལེན་པ་མེད་པའི་མུ་ཁྱུད།

aninema

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.86 Aninetra

len pa med pa'i spyan

ལེན་པ་མེད་པའི་སྤྱན།

aninetra

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.87 Aniruddha

'gag myed

འགག་མྱེད།

aniruddha

The Buddha's cousin and one of his ten principal pupils, he was renowned for his clairvoyance. Often translated elsewhere as *ma 'gags pa*.

g.88 Anudharmamati

gnyer ba'i chos kyi blo gros

གཉེན་བའི་ཚོས་གྱི་བློ་གྲོས།

anudharmamati

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.89 Anugrahacandra

rjes su 'dzin pa'i zla ba

རྗེས་སུ་འཛིན་པའི་བླ་བ།

anugrahacandra

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.90 Anugrahamati

thugs brtse ba'i blo gros

ཐུགས་བརྩེ་བའི་བློ་གྲོས།

anugrahamati

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.91 Anunayagātra

byams pa'i rigs

བྱམས་པའི་རིགས།

anunayagātra

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.92 Anunayavigata

chags pa mi mnga' ba

ཆགས་པ་མི་མངའ་བ།

anunayavigata

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.93 Anupagamanāman

mtshan dpe med pa

མཚན་དཔེ་མེད་པ།

anupagamanāman

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.94 anupamasvāduphalanicitā

ro dpe med pa'i 'bras bu'i tshogs

རོ་དཔེ་མེད་པའི་འབྲས་བུའི་ཚོགས།

anupamasvāduphalanicitā

A magical tree, the name of which means “covered in excellent, delicious fruit.”

g.95 Anurūpasvara

tshul dang 'dra ba'i gzungs

ཚུལ་དང་འདྲ་བའི་གཟུངས།

anurūpasvara

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.96 Anuttaradharmagocara

bla na med pa'i chos kyi spyod yul

བླ་ན་མེད་པའི་ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྟོན་ཡུལ།

anuttaradharmagocara

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.97 Anuttararāja

bla na med pa'i rgyal po

བླ་ན་མེད་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

anuttararāja

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.98 Anuttaraśrī

bla na med pa'i dpal

བླ་ན་མེད་པའི་དཔལ།

anuttaraśrī

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.99 Aparājitadhvajabala

gzhan gyis mi thub rgyal mtshan stobs

གཙན་གྱིས་མི་ཐུབ་རྒྱལ་མཚན་སྟོབས།

aparājitadhvajabala

The ninety-ninth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.100 Aparājitajñānasthāma

ye shes gzhan gyis mi thub pa'i mthu

ཡེ་ཤེས་གཙན་གྱིས་མི་ཐུབ་པའི་མཐུ།

aparājitajñānasthāma

A buddha in the distant past.

g.101 Aparājitameru

gzhan gyis mi thub pa'i ri bo

གཙན་གྱིས་མི་ཐུབ་པའི་རི་བོ།

aparājitameru

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.102 Aparājitavratadhvaja

mi pham brtul zhugs rgyal mtshan

མི་ཕམ་བརྟུལ་འཁྱགས་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

aparājitavratadhvaja

The forty-ninth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.103 Aparimitaguṇadharmā

yon tan dpag tu med pa mnga' ba

ཡོན་ཏན་དཔག་ཏུ་མེད་པ་མངའ་བ།

aparimitaguṇadharmā

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.104 Aparyantabhadra

mtsha' yas bzang po

མཐའ་ཡས་བཟང་པོ།

aparyantabhadra

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.105 apasmāra

brjed byed

བརྐྱེད་བྱེད།

apasmāra

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

A class of nonhuman beings believed to cause epilepsy, fits, and loss of memory. As their name suggests—the Skt. *apasmāra* literally means “without memory” and the Tib. *brjed byed* means “causing forgetfulness”—they are defined by the condition they cause in affected humans, and the term can refer to any nonhuman being that causes such conditions, whether a bhūta, a piśāca, or other.

- g.106 *Apāyapramathana*
ngan song rab tu 'joms pa
 ངན་སོང་རབ་ཏུ་འཇོམས་པ།
apāyapramathana
 One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.
- g.107 *Apramāṇābha*
tshad med snang ba
 ཚད་མེད་སྤང་བ།
apramāṇābha
 The second highest of the three paradises that correspond to the second dhyāna in the form realm.
- g.108 *Apramāṇaguṇasāgaraprabha*
yon tan rgya mtsho tshad med pa'i 'od
 ཡོན་ཏན་གྱི་མཚོ་ཚད་མེད་པའི་འོད།
apramāṇaguṇasāgaraprabha
 A buddha in a northwestern realm.
- g.109 *Apramāṇaśubha*
tshad med dge
 ཚད་མེད་དགེ།
apramāṇaśubha
 The second highest of the three paradises that correspond to the third dhyāna in the form realm.
- g.110 *Apratihataguṇakīrtivimokṣaprabharāja*
yon tan grags pa thogs pa med pa'i rnam par thar pa'i 'od kyi rgyal po
 ཡོན་ཏན་གྲགས་པ་ཐོགས་པ་མེད་པའི་རྣམ་པར་ཐར་པའི་འོད་གྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ།
apratihataguṇakīrtivimokṣaprabharāja
 A buddha in a realm in the upward direction.
- g.111 *apsaras*
lha mo
 ལྷ་མོ།
apsaras

Popular figures in Indian culture, they are said to be goddesses of the clouds and water. They are also portrayed as the wives of the gandharvas who are the court musicians for Śakra/Indra on top of Mount Meru.

g.112 Arapacana alphabet

a ra pa tsa na

ཨ་ར་པ་ཅ་ན།

arapacana

The alphabet of the Kharoṣṭhī script, forming an important mnemonic incantation.

g.113 Arciḥsamudramukhavegapradīpa

'od 'phro rgya mtsho'i sgo'i sgron ma

འོད་འཕྲོ་རྒྱ་མཚའི་སྒྲེའི་སྒྲོན་མ།

arciḥsamudramukhavegapradīpa

A buddha in the distant past.

g.114 Arcirmahendra

'od 'phro mnga' chen

འོད་འཕྲོ་མང་འཆེན།

arcirmahendra

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.115 Arcirmaṇḍalagātra

sku 'od 'phro ba'i dkyil 'khor

སྐུ་འོད་འཕྲོ་བའི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར།

arcirmaṇḍalagātra

A buddha in the distant past.

g.116 Arciścandra

mchod pa'i zla ba

མཚོད་པའི་རྩ་བ།

arciścandra

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.117 Arciṣmat

'od 'phro mnga' ba

འོད་འཕྲོ་མངའ་བ།

arciṣmat

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.118 Arcitabrahman

mchod pa'i tshangs pa

མཚོད་པའི་ཚངས་པ།

arcitabrahman

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.119 Arcitanama

'od zer mu khyud

འོད་ཟེར་མུ་ཁྱུད།

arcitanama

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.120 arhat

dgra bcom pa

དགུ་བཙུམ་པ།

arhat

Used both as an epithet of the Buddha and to mean the final accomplishment of the śrāvaka path.

g.121 Arigupta

dgra las dben pa

དགུ་ལས་དབེན་པ།

arigupta

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.122 ārya

'phags pa

འཕགས་པ།

ārya

Generally has the common meaning of a noble male, one of a higher class or caste. In Dharma terms it means a male who has gained the realization of the path and is superior for that reason.

g.123 āryā

'phags ma

འཕགས་མ།

āryā

Generally has the common meaning of a noble female, one of a higher class or caste. In Dharma terms it means a female who has gained the realization of the path and is superior for that reason.

g.124 Āryadeva

Ar+Ya de wa

ཨ་རྒྱ་དེ་ཤ།

āryadeva

Third-century disciple of Nāgārjuna. His name is usually translated into Tibetan as *'phags pa lha*.

g.125 Āśā

yid bzhin

ཡིད་བཞིན།

āśā

An upāsikā in South India.

g.126 Asadṛśaguṇakīrtidhvaja

yon tan mi mtshungs grags pa'i rgyal mtshan

ཡོན་ཏན་མི་མཚུངས་གྲགས་པའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

asadṛśaguṇakīrtidhvaja

A buddha in the distant past.

g.127 asaṃkhyeya

grangs med pa

གྲངས་མེད་པ།

asaṃkhyeya

The name of a certain kind of kalpa that literally means “incalculable.” The number of years in this kalpa differs in the various sūtras that give it a number. Also, twenty intermediate kalpas are said to be one incalculable kalpa, and four incalculable kalpas are one great kalpa. In light of that, those

four incalculable kalpas represent the kalpas of the creation, presence, destruction, and absence of a world. Buddhas are often described as appearing in a second “incalculable” kalpa.

g.128 Asaṅgaladhārin

chags med stobs mnga'

ཆགས་མེད་སྟོབས་མངའ།

asaṅgaladhārin

A buddha in the distant past.

g.129 Asaṅgalavīryamati

stobs dang brtson 'grus thogs pa med pa'i blo gros

སྟོབས་དང་བརྟམ་འགྲུས་ཐོགས་པ་མེད་པའི་བློ་གྲོས།

asaṅgalavīryamati

A bodhisattva in a realm in the upward direction.

g.130 Asaṅgabuddhi

chags pa myed pa'i blo

ཆགས་པ་མེད་པའི་བློ།

asaṅgabuddhi

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.131 Asaṅgacitta

chags pa med pa'i sems

ཆགས་པ་མེད་པའི་སེམས།

asaṅgacitta

A bodhisattva in a western realm.

g.132 Asaṅgadhvaja

chags myed rgyal mtshan

ཆགས་མེད་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

asaṅgadhvaja

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.133 Asaṅgajñānaketudhvajarāja

ye shes nam mkha' lta bur chags pa med pa'i dpal gyi rgyal mtshan rgyal po

ཡེ་ཤེས་ནམ་མཁའ་ལྟ་བུ་རུ་ཆགས་པ་མེད་པའི་དཔལ་གྱི་རྒྱལ་མཚན་རྒྱལ་པོ།

asaṅgajñānaketudhvajarāja

A buddha in a realm in the downward direction.

g.134 **Asaṅgakāyaraśmitejomati**

lus kyi 'od zer thogs pa med pa'i gzi brjid rgyal po

ལུས་གྱི་འོད་ཟེར་ཐོགས་པ་མེད་པའི་གཟི་བརྗིད་རྒྱལ་པོ།

asaṅgakāyaraśmitejomati

A bodhisattva in a northwestern realm. See [n.443](#).

g.135 **Asaṅgamati**

blo gros chags pa med

བློ་གྲོས་ཆགས་པ་མེད།

asaṅgamati

The hundred-and-second buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.136 **Asaṅgamicandra**

chags med zla ba'i blo

ཆགས་མེད་བླ་བའི་བློ།

asaṅgamicandra

A buddha in the distant past.

g.137 **Asaṅganetra**

chags pa myed pa'i myig

ཆགས་པ་མེད་པའི་མྱིག་

asaṅganetra

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.138 **Asaṅgaśrīgarbharāja**

dpal gyi snying po chags pa med pa'i rgyal po

དཔལ་གྱི་སྙིང་པོ་ཆགས་པ་མེད་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

asaṅgaśrīgarbharāja

A bodhisattva from a northern buddha realm.

g.139 **Asaṅgaśrīrāja**

chags pa myed pa'i dpal gyi rgyal po

ཆགས་པ་མེད་པའི་དཔལ་གྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

asaṅgaśrīrāja

A bodhisattva from a northern buddha realm.

g.140 Asaṅgasvara

chags pa myed pa'i sgra

ཆགས་པ་མྱེད་པའི་སྒྲ།

asaṅgasvara

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.141 Asaṅgottarajñānin

chags myed dam pa'i ye shes

ཆགས་མྱེད་དམ་པའི་ཡེ་ཤེས།

asaṅgottarajñānin

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.142 ashoka tree

shing a sho ka

ཤིང་ཨ་ཤོ་ཀ།

aśoka

Saraca asoca. The aromatic blossoms are clustered together as orange, yellow, and red bunches of petals.

g.143 ashram

dge ba sbyang ba'i gnas

དགེ་བ་སྒྱུང་བའི་གནས།

āśrama

A forest hermitage or place of practice for a renunciant practitioner.

g.144 Aśokaśrī

mya ngan med pa'i dpal

མྱ་ངན་མེད་པའི་དཔལ།

aśokaśrī

Goddess of the assembly hall in Kapilavastu.

g.145 Aśokaviraja

mya ngan med cing rdul dang bral ba

མྱ་ངན་མེད་ཅིང་རྒྱལ་དང་བྲལ་བ།

aśokaviraja

“Without misery, free of dust.” The name of a kalpa in the distant past.

g.146 aspects of enlightenment

byang chub kyi yan lag

བྱང་ཆུབ་ཀྱི་ཡན་ལག

bodhyaṅga

The seven aspects of enlightenment are mindfulness, analysis of phenomena, diligence, joy, tranquility, and samādhi. Also translated here as “limbs of enlightenment.”

g.147 asteria

skar ma mdog · ngang gis snang ba · skar ma snang ba

སྐར་མ་མདོག་ · ངང་གིས་སྤང་བ། · སྐར་མ་སྤང་བ།

jyotīrasa

A precious gem that, when cut, shows a luminous star shape. This includes such gems as star sapphires, star rubies, and star topazes. In some Kangyurs written incorrectly as *sgra snang ba* and with a wide variety of other spelling renditions. *Jyotīrasa* is translated as *skar ma mdog* in *The White Lotus of the Good Dharma* (Toh 113, *Saddharmapuṇḍarīka*).

g.148 asura

lha ma yin

ལྷ་མ་ཡིན།

asura

One of the six classes of living beings, sometimes included among the gods and sometimes among the animals. A class of nonhuman beings, sometimes misleadingly called demigods, engendered and dominated by envy, ambition, and hostility, who are metaphorically described as being incessantly embroiled in a dispute with the gods over the possession of amrita.

g.149 Atapa

ma dros pa

མ་རྩོས་པ།

atapa

The fourth highest of the five Śuddhāvāsa paradises, the highest paradises in the form realm.

g.150 Atulaprabha

'od gzhal du med pa

འོད་གཞལ་དུ་མེད་པ།

atulaprabha

The name of a kalpa in the distant past.

g.151 **Atyantacandramas**

mchog tu dga' ba

མཚོག་དུ་དགའ་བ།

atyantacandramas

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.152 **Atyuccagāmin**

shin tu mtho bar gshegs pa

ཤིན་དུ་མཐོ་བར་ག་གཤེགས་པ།

atyuccagāmin

A buddha in the distant past.

g.153 **Aupagama**

bskrun pa'i stag

བསྐྱུན་པའི་སྟག་

aupagama

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.154 **Auṣadhirāja**

sman gyi rgyal po

སྐྱེན་གྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

auṣadhirāja

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.155 **Avabhāsamakuṭin**

snang ba'i cod pan

སྐྱང་བའི་ཚོད་པན།

avabhāsamakuṭin

A buddha in the distant past.

g.156 **Avabhāsarāja**

snang ba'i rgyal po

སྣང་བའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

avabhāsarāja

The name of the eighth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. Also the name of the twenty-seventh buddha in a different kalpa in the distant past. BHS: *Obhāsarāja*.

g.157 Avabhāsasāgaravyūha

snang ba rgya mtshos brgyan pa

སྣང་བ་རྒྱ་མཚོས་བརྒྱན་པ།

avabhāsasāgaravyūha

A buddha in the distant past. BHS verse: *Obhāsasāgaraviyūha*.

g.158 Avabhāsavvyūha

snang bas rnam par brgyan pa

སྣང་བས་རྣམ་པར་བརྒྱན་པ།

avabhāsavvyūha

“Display of Radiance,” the name of a certain kalpa in the distant past.

g.159 Avabhāsayantaprabharājā

snang ba'i 'od kyi rgyal po

སྣང་བའི་འོད་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

avabhāsayantaprabharājā

A buddha in the distant past. BHS verse: *Obhāsayantaprabharājā*.

g.160 avadavat

ka la ping ka

ཀ་ལ་པིང་ཀ་

kalaviṅka

Also called “red avadavat,” “strawberry finch,” and “kalaviṅka sparrow.” Dictionaries have erroneously identified it as a cuckoo. Outside India, kalaviṅka birds have evolved into a mythical half-human bird. The avadavat is a common bird in the Ganges plain and renowned for its beautiful song.

g.161 Avalokitanetra

—

—

avalokitanetra

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī. See [n.43](#).

g.162 Avalokiteśvara

spyan ras gzigs dbang phyug

སྤྱན་རས་གཟིགས་དབང་ཕྱུག

avalokiteśvara

First appeared as a bodhisattva beside Amitābha in the *Sukhāvatīvyūha Sūtra* (*The Display of the Pure Land of Sukhāvatī*, Toh 115). The name has been variously interpreted. In its meaning as “the lord of avalokita,” *avalokita* has been interpreted as “seeing,” although, as a past passive participle, it is literally “lord of what has been seen.” One of the principal sūtras in the Mahāsāṃghika tradition was the *Avalokita Sūtra*, which has not been translated into Tibetan, in which the word is a synonym for enlightenment, as it is “that which has been seen” by the buddhas. In the early tantras, he was one of the lords of the three families, as the embodiment of the compassion of the Buddhas. The Potalaka Mountain in South India became important in Southern Indian Buddhism as his residence in this world, but Potalaka does not feature in the *Kāraṇḍavyūha Sūtra* (*The Basket’s Display*, Toh 116), which is the most important sūtra dedicated to Avalokiteśvara.

g.163 Avaropāṇarāja

sgrub pa’i rgyal po

སྤྱབ་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

avaropāṇarāja

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.164 Avīci

mnar med

མནའ་མེད།

avīci

The lowest hell, the eighth of the eight hot hells.

g.165 Avivartyadharmadhātunirghoṣa

phyir mi ldog pa’i chos kyi dbyings kyi dbyangs

ཕྱིར་མི་ལྡོག་པའི་ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས་ཀྱི་དབྱངས།

avivartyadharmadhātunirghoṣa

A buddha in a world in the eastern direction in the past.

g.166 Avṛha

mi che ba

མི་ཆེ་བ།

avṛha

The lowest of the five Śuddhāvāsa paradises, the highest paradises in the form realm. It is said to be the most common rebirth for the “non-returners” of the Śrāvakayāna.

g.167 āyatana

skye mched

སྐྱེ་མཆེད།

āyatana

Twelve bases of sensory perception: the six sensory faculties (the eyes, nose, ear, tongue, body, and mind), which form in the womb and eventually have contact with the external six bases of sensory perception (form, smell, sound, taste, touch, and phenomena). This can also refer to the four meditative states associated with the formless realm: (1) infinite space, (2) infinite consciousness, (3) nothingness, and (4) neither perception nor nonperception.

g.168 Ayudhiṣṭhira

g.yul du brtan pa

གཡུལ་དུ་བརྟན་པ།

ayudhiṣṭhira

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.169 Bālāha

stobs kyis sgrol ba

སྟོབས་ཀྱིས་སྒྲོལ་བ།

bālāha

In the Jātakas, Bālāha is a previous life of the Buddha Śākyamuni in which he saves merchants from the island of the rākṣasīs. In the *Kāraṇḍavyūha Sūtra* (*The Basket's Display*, Toh 116), it is Avalokiteśvara as a horse, saving a previous life of Śākyamuni from that island.

g.170 Balaprabhāsamati

stobs snang blo gros

སྟོབས་སྒྲུང་སྒྲོ་བོས།

balaprabhāsamati

The seventy-second buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.171 banyan

n+ya gro da

ཉལ་རྒོ་ད།

nyagrodha

Ficus benghalensis. Its branches can spread widely, sending down multiple trunks.

g.172 Bari Lotsawa

ba ri lo tsA ba

བ་རི་ལོ་ལྷ་བ།

—

Rinchen Drakpa (*rin chen grags pa*) 1040–1111 CE. He went to India at the age of fourteen and became a disciple of Vajrāsana. He later became the second head of the Sakya school.

g.173 bases of miraculous powers

rdzu 'phrul gyi rkang pa

རྩུ་འཕྲུལ་གྱི་རྒྱུ་པ།

rddhipāda

The four qualities of samādhi that eliminate negative factors: aspiration, diligence, contemplation, and analysis.

g.174 Bhadra

bzang po

བཟང་པོ།

bhadra

Meaning “good,” it is the name of this present kalpa, so called because over a thousand buddhas will appear within it.

g.175 Bhadrā

bzang mo

བཟང་མོ།

bhadrā

An eminent daughter in Dhanyākara.

g.176 Bhadramati

bzang po'i blo gros

བཟང་པོའི་བློ་གྲོས།

bhadramati

The queen of a cakravartin in the distant past, a previous life of the night goddess Pramuditānayanajagadvirocanā.

g.177 Bhadraśrī (the buddha)

bzang po'i dpal

བཟང་པོའི་དཔལ།

bhadraśrī

A buddha in a world realm in the eastern direction.

g.178 Bhadraśrī (the upāsaka)

bzang po'i dpal

བཟང་པོའི་དཔལ།

bhadraśrī

An upāsaka in Dhanyākara.

g.179 Bhadraśrī (the upāsikā)

dge ba'i dpal

དགེ་བའི་དཔལ།

bhadraśrī

An upāsikā in Dhanyākara.

g.180 Bhadraśrīmerutejas

dpal gyi ri bo gzi brjid bzang po

དཔལ་གྱི་རི་བོ་གཅི་བཞིན་བཟང་པོ།

bhadraśrīmerutejas

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.181 Bhadrottamā

bzang mo'i mchog

བཟང་མོའི་མཚོག།

bhadrottamā

The kalyāṇamitra of chapter 48.

g.182 bhagavat

bcom ldan 'das

བཙུག་ལྷན་འདས།

bhagavān

“One who has *bhaga*,” which has many diverse meanings including “good fortune,” “happiness,” and “majesty.” In the Buddhist context, it means “one who has the good fortune of attaining enlightenment.”

g.183 Bhānuprabhā

nyi ma'i 'od

ཉིམ་འོད།

bhānuprabhā

A merchant's daughter, a previous life of Gopā.

g.184 Bharukaccha

rgyas pa'i 'gram

རྒྱལ་པའི་རྒྱལ།

bharukaccha

A town in South India.

g.185 Bhāskaradeva

nyi ma'i lha

ཉིམ་འོག་ལྷ།

bhāskaradeva

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.186 Bhāskarapradīpa

nyi ma'i sgron ma

ཉིམ་འོག་སྒྲོན་མ།

bhāskarapradīpa

A buddha in the distant past.

g.187 bhikṣu

dge slong

དགེ་སྒྲོང་།

bhikṣu

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

The term *bhikṣu*, often translated as “monk,” refers to the highest among the eight types of prātimokṣa vows that make one part of the Buddhist assembly. The Sanskrit term literally means “beggar” or “mendicant,” referring to the fact that Buddhist monks and nuns—like other ascetics of the time—subsisted on alms (*bhikṣā*) begged from the laity.

In the Tibetan tradition, which follows the Mūlasarvāstivāda Vinaya, a monk follows 253 rules as part of his moral discipline. A nun (*bhikṣuṇī*; *dge slong ma*) follows 364 rules. A novice monk (*śrāmaṇera*; *dge tshul*) or nun (*śrāmaṇerikā*; *dge tshul ma*) follows thirty-six rules of moral discipline (although in other vinaya traditions novices typically follow only ten).

g.188 **bhikṣuṇī**

dge slong ma

དགེ་སྤྱོད་མ།

bhikṣuṇī

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

The term *bhikṣuṇī*, often translated as “nun,” refers to the highest among the eight types of prātimokṣa vows that make one part of the Buddhist assembly. The Sanskrit term *bhikṣu* (to which the female grammatical ending *ṇī* is added) literally means “beggar” or “mendicant,” referring to the fact that Buddhist nuns and monks—like other ascetics of the time—subsisted on alms (*bhikṣā*) begged from the laity. In the Tibetan tradition, which follows the Mūlasarvāstivāda Vinaya, a *bhikṣuṇī* follows 364 rules and a *bhikṣu* follows 253 rules as part of their moral discipline.

For the first few years of the Buddha’s teachings in India, there was no ordination for women. It started at the persistent request and display of determination of Mahāprajāpatī, the Buddha’s stepmother and aunt, together with five hundred former wives of men of Kapilavastu, who had themselves become monks. Mahāprajāpatī is thus considered to be the founder of the nun’s order.

g.189 **Bhīṣmayaśas**

’jigs par grags pa

འཇིགས་པར་གྲགས་པ།

bhīṣmayaśas

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.190 **Bhīṣmottaranirghoṣa**

’jigs mchog dbyangs

འཇིགས་མཚོག་དབྱངས།

bhīṣmottaranirghoṣa

A ṛṣi, the kalyāṇamitra of chapter 11.

g.191 Bhr̥kuṭīmukha

khro gnyer gdong

ཐོ་གཉེར་གདོང་།

bhr̥kuṭīmukha

A mahoraga lord.

g.192 bhūmi

sa

ས།

bhūmi

This is literally the “ground” in which qualities grow like plants, and it also means a “level.” As an untranslated term, *bhūmi* is used specifically to refer to levels of enlightenment, especially the seven or ten levels of the enlightened bodhisattvas. Sūtras such as the *Perfection of Wisdom* sūtras teach the seven bhūmis. The teaching of ten bhūmis was found in the Mahāsāṃghika tradition and particularly in the *Daśabhūmika Sūtra* (Toh 44, ch. 31, *Ten Bhūmi Sūtra*), which is the thirty-first chapter in the Tibetan version of the *Avataṃsaka Sūtra*.

g.193 Bhūmipati

sa'i bdag po

སའི་བདག་པོ།

bhūmipati

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa. See [n.1901](#).

g.194 bhūta

'byung po

འབྱུང་པོ།

bhūta

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

This term in its broadest sense can refer to any being, whether human, animal, or nonhuman. However, it is often used to refer to a specific class of nonhuman beings, especially when bhūtas are mentioned alongside rākṣasas, piśācas, or pretas. In common with these other kinds of

nonhumans, bhūtas are usually depicted with unattractive and misshapen bodies. Like several other classes of nonhuman beings, bhūtas take spontaneous birth. As their leader is traditionally regarded to be Rudra-Śiva (also known by the name Bhūta), with whom they haunt dangerous and wild places, bhūtas are especially prominent in Śaivism, where large sections of certain tantras concentrate on them.

g.195 **bignonia**

ba ta la

བ་ཏ་ལ།

pāṭalā

Bignonia suaveolens. The Indian species of bignonia. These small trees have trumpet-shaped flowers and are common throughout India.

g.196 **blue lotus**

ut pa la · *ut+pa la*

ུཏ་པ་ལ། · ུཏ་པ་ལ།

utpala

Nymphaea caerulea. The “blue lotus” is actually a lily, so it is also known as the blue water lily.

g.197 **Bodhi tree**

byang chub kyi shing

བྱང་ཆུབ་ཀྱི་ཤིང་།

bodhiṣṭka

The tree beneath which every buddha will manifest the attainment of buddhahood.

g.198 **Bodhiketu**

byang chub kyi dpal

བྱང་ཆུབ་ཀྱི་དཔལ་།

bodhiketu

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.199 **bodhimaṇḍa**

snying po byang chub

སྙིང་པོ་བྱང་ཆུབ་།

bodhimaṇḍa

The exact place where every buddha in this world will manifest the attainment of buddhahood. In our world, it is the spot beneath the Bodhi tree in the village presently known as Bodhgaya. Literally, “the essence of enlightenment.” Also translated elsewhere as *byang chub kyi snying po*.

g.200 Bodhimaṇḍacūḍa

byang chub dam pa'i gtsug phud

བྱང་ཆུབ་དམ་པའི་གཙུག་ཕུད།

bodhimaṇḍacūḍa

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.201 Bodhimaṇḍamukūṭa

byang chub dam pa'i cod pan

བྱང་ཆུབ་དམ་པའི་ཙོད་པན།

bodhimaṇḍamukūṭa

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.202 Bodhimaṇḍavibuddhaśrīcandra

snying po byang chub rnam par sangs rgyas pa'i dpal gyi zla ba

སྙིང་པོ་བྱང་ཆུབ་རྣམ་པར་སངས་རྒྱས་པའི་དཔལ་གྱི་ཟླ་བ།

bodhimaṇḍavibuddhaśrīcandra

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.203 Bodhisattvapiṭaka

—

—

bodhisattvapiṭaka

“Basket” or “Collected Teachings for Bodhisattvas,” refers to the sūtras and teachings of the bodhisattva yāna in general.

g.204 boiled rice

'bras chan

འབྲས་ཆན།

odana

The Sanskrit is also used for a porridge made from other grains.

g.205 Brahmā

tshangs pa

ཚངས་པ།

brahmā

The personification of the universal force of Brahman, the deity in the form realm, who was, during the Buddha's time, considered the supreme deity and creator of the universe. In the cosmogony of many universes, each with a thousand million worlds, there are many Brahmās. Also called Mahābrahmā.

g.206 Brahmadattā

tshangs pas byin

ཚངས་པས་བྱིན།

brahmadattā

An eminent daughter in Dhanyākara.

g.207 Brahmadeva

tshangs pa'i lha

ཚངས་པའི་ལྷ།

brahmadeva

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.208 Brahmaghoṣa

tshangs pa'i dbyangs

ཚངས་པའི་དབྱངས།

brahmaghoṣa

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.209 Brahmakāyika

tshangs pa

ཚངས་པ།

brahmakāyika

The devas who live in Brahmakāyika, which can mean “the three paradises of Brahmā,” which are the first dhyāna paradises in the form realm, or more specifically, the lowest of these paradises, also known as Brahmapārśada.

g.210 Brahmakāyika

tshangs ris · tshangs pa'i ris

ཚངས་རིས། · ཚངས་པའི་རིས།

brahmakāyika

Brahmā's paradise, the lowest of the three paradises that form the paradises of the first dhyāna in the form realm. Also called Brahmapārṣada.

g.211 **Brahmaketu**

tshangs pa'i dpal

ཚངས་པའི་དཔལ།

brahmaketu

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.212 **Brahmapārṣada**

tshangs pa kun ris

ཚངས་པ་ཀུན་རིས།

brahmapārṣada

The lowest of the three paradises that correspond to the first dhyāna in the form realm. Also called Brahmakāyika.

g.213 **Brahmaprabha**

tshangs pa'i 'od

ཚངས་པའི་འོད།

brahmaprabha

“Light of Brahmā.” The name of a kalpa in the distant past.

g.214 **Brahmaprabha**

tshangs pa'i 'od

ཚངས་པའི་འོད།

brahmaprabha

The sixty-first buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.215 **Brahmapurohita**

tshangs lha nye phan

ཚངས་ལྷ་ཉེ་པན།

brahmapurohita

The second highest of the three paradises that correspond to the first dhyāna in the form realm.

g.216 **Brahmaśuddha**

tshangs pa dag pa

ཚངས་པ་དག་པ།

brahmaśuddha

A buddha in the past.

g.217 Brahmandracuḍa

tshangs pa'i dbang po'i gtsug phud

ཚངས་པའི་དབང་པོའི་གཙུག་ཕུད།

brahmendracuḍa

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.218 Brahmendrarāja

tshangs pa'i dbang po'i rgyal po

ཚངས་པའི་དབང་པོའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

brahmendrarāja

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.219 brahmin

bram ze

བྲམ་ཟེ།

brāhmaṇa

A member of the priestly class or caste from the four social divisions of India.

g.220 Brahmottama

tshangs pa'i dam pa

ཚངས་པའི་དམ་པ།

brahmottama

A bhikṣu who was a pupil of Śāriputra.

g.221 Bṛhatphala

'bras bu che ba

འབྲས་བུ་ཆེ་བ།

bṛhatphala

In the Sarvāstivada tradition, the highest of the three paradises that correspond to the fourth dhyāna in the form realm.

g.222 broth

khur ba dang skyo ma

ཁུར་བ་དང་སྦྱོམ།

sūpa

The Sanskrit term can refer any kind of soup or broth, but especially those made with peas, lentils, etc., with salt and flavoring. The Tibetan appears to have used two words to cover the range of meaning: the obscure *khur ba*, which, according to the *Mahāvīyutpatti*, is the equivalent of the Sanskrit *maṇḍa*, though that refers to the scum from boiled rice, and *skyo ma*, which is a soup or broth made with flour and water.

g.223 Brother

tshe dang ldan pa

ཆོ་དང་ལྷན་པ།

āyusman

A respectful form of address between monks, and also between lay companions of equal standing. It literally means “one who has a [long] life.”

g.224 buddha realm

sangs rgyas kyi zhing

སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ཞིང་།

buddhakṣetra

A pure realm manifested by a buddha or advanced bodhisattva through the power of their great merit and aspirations.

g.225 Buddhahadra

byang chub bzang po

བྱང་ཆུབ་བཟང་པོ།

buddhabhadra

359–429 CE. He was from North India and came to China in 408 and translated extensively. The Tibetan would more literally be *sangs rgyas bzang po*.

g.226 Buddhagaganaprabhāsacūḍa

sangs rgyas nam mkha' snang ba'i gtsug phud

སངས་རྒྱས་ནམ་མཁའ་སྒྲོང་བའི་གཙུག་ཕུད།

buddhagaganaprabhāsacūḍa

A buddha in the distant past.

g.227 Buddhamati

sangs rgyas yod pa

སངས་རྒྱལ་ཡོད་པ།

buddhamati

A realm in the distant past.

g.228 **Buddhaprabhāmaṇḍalaśrīpradīpā**

sangs rgyas kyi 'od kyi dkyil 'khor dpal gyi sgron ma

སངས་རྒྱལ་གྱི་འོད་གྱི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་དཔལ་གྱི་སྒྲོན་མ།

buddhaprabhāmaṇḍalaśrīpradīpā

A world realm in the eastern direction.

g.229 **Butön Rinpoché**

bu ston rin po che

བུ་སྟོན་རིན་པོ་ཆེ།

—

Butön Rinchen Drup (*bu ston rin chen grub*, 1290–364). A master of the Sakya school, he was an influential scholar, historian, and compiler and cataloger of the canon.

g.230 **caitya**

mchod rten

མཆོད་རྟེན།

caitya

Sometimes synonymous with *stūpa*, however, *caitya* can also in certain contexts refer to a temple that may or may not contain a *stūpa*, or to any place or thing that is worthy of veneration. The Tibetan translates both *stūpa* and *caitya* with the same word—*mchod rten* (“basis” or “recipient” of offerings). Pali: *cetiya*.

g.231 **Cakravāla**

khor yug · 'khor yug

ཁོར་ཡུག་ . འཁོར་ཡུག་

cakravāla

“Circular Mass.” There are at least four interpretations of what this name refers to. In the *Kṣitigarbha Sūtra* it is a mountain that contains the hells. It is also equivalent to the Vāḍaba submarine mountain of fire, which is also said to be the entrance to the hells. The term *cakravāla* is also used to mean “the

entire disk of a world,” including Meru and the paradises above it. More commonly, as in this sūtra, it is the name of the outer ring of mountains at the edge of the flat disk of a world, with Sumeru in the center. Yet it has the nature of heat, like the Mountain Vaḍaba, in that the heat of the ring of mountains evaporates the ocean so that it does not overflow. Also called Cakravāḍa.

g.232 cakravartin

'khor los sgyur ba

འཁོར་ལོ་སྒྱུར་བ།

cakravartin

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

An ideal monarch or emperor who, as the result of the merit accumulated in previous lifetimes, rules over a vast realm in accordance with the Dharma. Such a monarch is called a *cakravartin* because he bears a wheel (*cakra*) that rolls (*varṭate*) across the earth, bringing all lands and kingdoms under his power. The cakravartin conquers his territory without causing harm, and his activity causes beings to enter the path of wholesome actions. According to Vasubandhu’s *Abhidharmakośa*, just as with the buddhas, only one cakravartin appears in a world system at any given time. They are likewise endowed with the thirty-two major marks of a great being (*mahāpuruṣalakṣaṇa*), but a cakravartin’s marks are outshined by those of a buddha. They possess seven precious objects: the wheel, the elephant, the horse, the wish-fulfilling gem, the queen, the general, and the minister. An illustrative passage about the cakravartin and his possessions can be found in *The Play in Full* (Toh 95), 3.3–3.13.

Vasubandhu lists four types of cakravartins: (1) the cakravartin with a golden wheel (*suvarṇacakravartin*) rules over four continents and is invited by lesser kings to be their ruler; (2) the cakravartin with a silver wheel (*rūpyacakravartin*) rules over three continents and his opponents submit to him as he approaches; (3) the cakravartin with a copper wheel (*tāmracakravartin*) rules over two continents and his opponents submit themselves after preparing for battle; and (4) the cakravartin with an iron wheel (*ayaścakravartin*) rules over one continent and his opponents submit themselves after brandishing weapons.

g.233 Cakravicitra

'khor lo sna tshogs

འཁོར་ལོ་སྒྲོལ་ཆོགས།

cakravicitra

A world realm in the distant past.

g.234 Campakavimalaprabha

tsam pa ka dri ma med pa'i 'od

ཙམ་པ་ཀ་རྩི་མ་མེད་པའི་འོད།

campakavimalaprabha

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.235 caṇḍāla

gdol ba

གདོལ་བ།

caṇḍāla

The lowest of the untouchables in the Indian caste system.

g.236 Candanamegha

tsan dan gyi sprin

ཙན་དན་གྱི་སྤྲིན།

candanamegha

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.237 Candanaśrīcandra

tsan dan dpal gyi zla ba

ཙན་དན་དཔལ་གྱི་སྒྲ་བ།

candanaśrīcandra

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.238 Candanavatī

tsan dan yod pa

ཙན་དན་ཡོད་པ།

candanavatī

Realm of the Buddha Vajrābha.

g.239 Candrabuddhi

blo gros zla ba

བློ་གྲོས་སྒྲ་བ།

candrabuddhi

Name of a buddha.

- g.240 Candradhvajā
zla ba'i rgyal mtshan
 སྒྲ་བའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།
candradhvajā
 A realm in the distant past.
- g.241 Candradhvajaśrīketu
zla ba'i rgyal mtshan dpal gyi dpal
 སྒྲ་བའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན་དཔལ་གྱི་དཔལ།
candradhvajaśrīketu
 A buddha in the distant past.
- g.242 Candraprabhāsā
zla ba'i 'od
 སྒྲ་བའི་འོད།
candraprabhāsā
 An upāsikā in Dhanyākara.
- g.243 Candraskandha
zla ba'i phung po
 སྒྲ་བའི་ཕུང་པོ།
candraskandha
 One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.
- g.244 Candraśrī
zla ba'i dpal
 སྒྲ་བའི་དཔལ།
candraśrī
 A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.
- g.245 candrodgata
zla ba shar ba
 སྒྲ་བ་ཤར་བ།
candrodgata
 A magical tree, the name of which means “rising moon.”
- g.246 Candrodgata

zla ba 'phags pa

ལྷ་བ་འཕགས་པ།

candrodgata

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.247 Candrolkādhārin

zla ba sgron ma 'dzin pa

ལྷ་བ་སྒྲོན་མ་འཛིན་པ།

candrolkādhārin

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.248 Candrottaraññānin

zla ba dam pa'i ye shes

ལྷ་བ་དམ་པའི་ཡེ་ཤེས།

candrottaraññānin

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.249 Caryāgata

spyod pas grub pa

སྤྱོད་པས་གྲུབ་པ།

caryāgata

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.250 cat's eye

skar ma'i rgyal mtshan

སྐར་མའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

jyotirdhvaja

One of the three main varieties of chrysoberyl, the third-hardest gemstone.

The cat's-eye gem (cymophane) is light green or yellow and contains the distinctive appearance of a band of light, resembling a cat's eye. It has been mined since ancient times in India and particularly in Sri Lanka. *Jyoti* can mean both "light" and "star," and in describing this jewel the Sanskrit more likely means "banner of light." However, the Tibetan translates the term as "banner of stars."

g.251 Caturmahārājika

rgyal po chen po bzhi'i ris

ཀྱུལ་པོ་ཆེན་པོ་བཞིའི་རིས།

caturmahārājika

A deity in the paradises of the Four Mahārājas.

g.252 chaste tree

sin+du ba ra · sin du ba ra

སིནྱུ་བ་ར། · སིན་དུ་བ་ར།

sindhuvāra

Vitex negundo. A member of the verbena family. Also known in English as the Chinese chaste tree, the five-leaved chaste tree, and horseshoe vitex.

g.253 Chim Tsöndrū Sengé

mchims brtson seng

མཆིམས་བརྩོན་སང་།

—

Late-eleventh to early-twelfth century. The text gives the shortened version of his name, which in full is *mchims brtson 'grus seng ge*. A disciple of Bari Lotsawa.

g.254 Chokden

mchog ldan

མཆོག་ལྷན།

—

Chokden Lekpé Lodrö (*mchog ldan legs pa'i blo gros*), a Sakya master of the thirteenth century.

g.255 Chökyi Jungné

chos kyi 'byung gnas

ཆོས་ཀྱི་འབྱུང་གནས།

—

The eighth Tai Situpa in the Karma Kagyü tradition (1700–1777), he oversaw the creation of the Degé Kangyur.

g.256 Cintārāja

bsam pa'i rgyal po

བསམ་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

cintārāja

A bodhisattva in a southern realm.

g.257 Citramañjariprabhāsa

yal ga sna tshogs kyi 'od

ཡལ་ག་སྤྱོད་ཀྱི་འོད།

citramañjariprabhāsa

A bodhimaṇḍa in another world in the distant past.

g.258 Citrārthendra

sna tshogs don dbang

སྤྱོད་ཀྱི་དོན་དབང་།

citrārthendra

The twenty-third buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS verse: *Citrārtha-indra*.

g.259 coral tree

man dA ra ba · sus kyang mi tshugs pa

མན་རྒྱ་བ། · སུས་ཀྱང་མི་ཚུགས་པ།

māndārava · pāriyātraka

Erythrina indica or *Erythrina variegata*. Also known in English as flame tree, or tiger's claw. In the summer the plant is covered in large crimson flowers believed to also grow in Indra's paradise. The coral tree is the most widespread species of *Erythrina* or *māndārava*, and is taller than the others.

g.260 cotton tree

shal ma li

ཤལ་མ་ལི།

śālmālī

Bombax ceiba. Also known as the red cotton tree. It has red flowers and ripened capsules that contain cotton-like fibers. In particular, the trunk is covered in spikes to deter climbing animals, and therefore it is an iron version of this tree that is found in the hells.

g.261 courtesan

bcom pa ma

བཅོམ་པ་མ།

bhāgavatī

This term is used for a female devotee of Viṣṇu (*bhagavat*), but here is used as an honorific term for a courtesan. *Bhaga* can also mean “vulva” and is therefore also used in that way in compounds. This English is also used as a translation for *gaṇika* in chapter 43 (see [n.1785](#)).

g.262 dānava

gsod 'phrog

གསོད་འཕྲོག

dānava

A class of beings, literally, in Sanskrit, “the sons of Danu.” They are enemies of the devas and often associated with the asuras. Under the leadership of Bali, they took over the world, creating a golden age, until they were tricked by Viṣṇu in the form of a brahmin dwarf. A version of that legend is described in a prominent passage in the *Kāraṇḍavyūha Sūtra* (*The Basket's Display*, Toh 116), the principal Avalokiteśvara sūtra.

g.263 Daṇḍapāṇi

lag na khar ba

ལག་ན་ཁར་བ།

daṇḍapāṇi

One of the fathers-in-law of Śākyamuni: the father of Gopā, one of Śākyamuni's wives.

g.264 Daśadikprabhāparisphuṭa

phyogs bcu snang bas rgyas par 'gengs pa'i gzi brjid

ཕྱོགས་བརྒྱ་སྒྲུང་བས་རྒྱས་པར་འགོངས་པའི་གཟི་བརྟེན།

daśadikprabhāparisphuṭa

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.265 defilement

zag pa

ཟག་པ།

āśrava

A term of Jain origin, meaning “inflow.” It refers to having uncontrolled thoughts as a result of being influenced by sensory objects and thus being sullied or defiled. It is also defined as “outflows,” hence the Tibetan *zag pa*, “leak,” as the mind flows out toward the sensory objects.

g.266 demon

gdon

གདོན།

graha

g.267 dependent origination

rten cing 'brel par 'byung ba

རྟེན་ཅིང་འབྲེལ་པར་འབྱུང་བ།

pratītyasamutpāda

The teaching that everything arises in dependence on something else, which is also applied to the entire process of life and death. This became standardized into twelve sequences of dependent origination, beginning with ignorance, followed by formation, and concluding in death. In the Pali suttas, this was more often taught as a greater number of successive sequences, commencing with ignorance and formation being simultaneous and codependent, like two sticks leaning against each other.

g.268 desire realm

*'dod pa'i kham*s

འདོད་པའི་ཁམས།

kāmadhātu

One of the three realms of saṃsāra, characterized by a prevalence of desire.

g.269 destructible aggregation

'jig tshogs

འཇིག་ཚོགས།

satkāya

The Tibetan is literally “the destructible aggregation,” and the Sanskrit is “the existing body.” It implies the view that identifies the existence of a self in relation to the skandhas. The term is also translated here as “destructible accumulation.”

g.270 deva

lha

ལྷ།

deva

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

In the most general sense the devas—the term is cognate with the English *divine*—are a class of celestial beings who frequently appear in Buddhist texts, often at the head of the assemblies of nonhuman beings who attend and celebrate the teachings of the Buddha Śākyamuni and other buddhas and bodhisattvas. In Buddhist cosmology the devas occupy the highest of the five or six “destinies” (*gati*) of saṃsāra among which beings take rebirth. The devas reside in the *devalokas*, “heavens” that traditionally number between twenty-six and twenty-eight and are divided between the desire realm (*kāmadhātu*), form realm (*rūpadhātu*), and formless realm (*ārūpyadhātu*). A being attains rebirth among the devas either through meritorious deeds (in the desire realm) or the attainment of subtle meditative states (in the form and formless realms). While rebirth among the devas is considered favorable, it is ultimately a transitory state from which beings will fall when the conditions that lead to rebirth there are exhausted. Thus, rebirth in the god realms is regarded as a diversion from the spiritual path.

g.271 Devadatta

lha sbyin

ལྷ་སྤྱིན།

devadatta

A cousin of the Buddha Śākyamuni who broke with him and established his own community. He is portrayed as engendering evil schemes against the Buddha and even succeeding in wounding him. He is usually identified with wicked beings in accounts of previous lifetimes.

g.272 Devamakuṭa

lha yi cod pan

ལྷ་ཡི་ཙོད་པན།

devamakuṭa

A buddha in the distant past.

g.273 Devamukuṭa

lha'i cod pan

ལྷ་འི་ཙོད་པན།

devamukuṭa

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.274 Devaprabha

lha'i 'od

ལྷ་འོ་དཀྱིལ་

devaprabha

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.275 Devaśrī

lha'i dpal

ལྷ་འོ་དཔལ་

devaśrī

“Divine Splendor.” The name of a past kalpa. BHS: *Devaśiri*.

g.276 Devaśrī

lha'i dpal

ལྷ་འོ་དཔལ་

devaśrī

A bhikṣu who was a pupil of Śāriputra.

g.277 Devaśrīgarbha

lha yi dpal gyi mchog · lha yi snying po'i dpal

ལྷ་ཡི་དཔལ་གྱི་མཚོག་ · ལྷ་ཡི་སྙིང་པོའི་དཔལ་

devaśrīgarbha

The names of two buddhas in the distant past. One may have been Devaśrīvara, where the last part of the compound was translated into *mchog*.

BHS: *Devaśirigarbha*.

g.278 Devaśuddha

dag pa'i lha

དག་པའི་ལྷ་

devaśuddha

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.279 Devendra

lha'i dbang po

ལྷ་འོ་དབང་པོ་

devendra

Another name for Śakra, or Indra, literally “Lord of Devas.”

g.280 Devendracūḍa

lha dbang gtsug phud

ལྷ་དབང་གཙུག་ཕུད།

devendracūḍa

A buddha in the distant past in chapter 36, and another buddha in the distant past in chapter 41.

g.281 Devendragarbha

lha dbang snying po

ལྷ་དབང་སྙིང་པོ།

devendragarbha

A buddha in the distant past.

g.282 Devendrarāja

lha'i dbang po'i rgyal po

ལྷའི་དབང་པོའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

devendrarāja

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.283 devī

lha'i bu mo

ལྷའི་བུ་མོ།

devakanyā

Literally “daughter of a deva.” A female deva.

g.284 Dhanapati

nor gyi bdag po

ནོར་གྱི་བདག་པོ།

dhanapati

A king in another world in the distant past.

g.285 Dhanyākara

skyid pa'i 'byung gnas

སྐྱིད་པའི་འབྱུང་གནས།

dhanyākara

In this ninth-century Tibetan translation, Dhanyākara is translated as “Source of Happiness.” More common is the translation *'bras spung*, meaning “Rice Heap.” The famous Gelugpa monastery Drepung takes its name from

this city, which was the capital of the kingdom of the Satavahana dynasty that ruled South India from the first to third century CE. Known primarily as Dhānyakaṭaka, the present remains are in the village of Dharaṇikoṭa, a few miles from the site of the great Amarāvātī stupa, in Andhra Pradesh on the southeastern coast of India. Before 1953 this was in the state of Madras.

g.286 dharaṇa

srang

སར།

dharaṇa

Though its precise units varied, one dharaṇa was generally equivalent to ten palas or forty karṣa, and roughly equivalent to 350 grams, or near to a pound. The Tibetan translates both *pala* and *dharaṇa* as *srang* in this sūtra. *Pala* is said to be *srang* in the *Mahāvvyutpatti*, but that dictionary has no equivalent for *dharaṇa*.

g.287 dhāraṇī

gzungs

གཟུངས།

dhāraṇī

Sentences or phrases that were said to hold the essence of a teaching or meaning. According to context, the term can also mean an exceptional power of mental retention. Also used as a healing spell. This term is also rendered in this translation as “retention.”

g.288 Dhāraṇīgarbha

sa'i snying po

སའི་སྙིང་པོ།

dhāraṇīgarbha

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.289 Dharaṇīnirghoṣasvara

sa'i dbyangs kyi sgra

སའི་དབྱངས་ཀྱི་སྒྲ།

dharaṇīnirghoṣasvara

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.290 Dharaṇīnirnādaghoṣa

sa sgra'i dbyangs

ས་སྒྲའི་དབྱངས།

dharaṇīnirnādaghoṣa

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.291 Dharaṇīśrīparvatatejas

sa'i dpal ri bo'i gzi brjid

སའི་དཔལ་རི་བོའི་གཟི་བརྗིད།

dharaṇīśrīparvatatejas

A buddha in the distant past.

g.292 Dharaṇitejas

gzungs kyi 'od

གཟུངས་ཀྱི་འོད།

dharaṇitejas

A buddha in the distant past.

g.293 Dharaṇitejaśrī

sa yi gzi brjid dpal

ས་ཡི་གཟི་བརྗིད་དཔལ།

dharaṇitejaśrī

The fifty-fifth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS verse: *Dharaṇitejaśīrī*.

g.294 Dharma

chos

ཆོས།

dharma

A village in South India.

g.295 Dharma body

chos kyi sku · chos kyi lus

ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྐུ། · ཆོས་ཀྱི་ལུས།

dharmakāya · dharmasārīra

Distinct from the *rūpakāya* or “form body” of a buddha. In origin it was a term for the presence of the Dharma, which would continue after the Buddha’s passing. It also came to refer to someone who was an embodiment of the Dharma, and also the eternal, imperceptible realization of a buddha, and

therefore became synonymous with the true nature. In the context of the teaching of the three *kāyas* of a buddha, only the term *dharmakāya* (*chos kyi sku*), rather than *dharmāśarīra*, (*chos kyi lus*) was used.

g.296 Dharmabalaprabha

chos stobs 'od

ཆོས་སྟོབས་འོད།

dharmabalaprabha

A buddha in the distant past.

g.297 Dharmabalaśrīkūṭa

chos kyi stobs kyi dpal brtsegs pa

ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྟོབས་ཀྱི་དཔལ་བརྟེན་པ།

dharmabalaśrīkūṭa

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.298 Dharmabalaśūladhvaja

chos kyi stobs kyi dpa' ba'i rgyal mtshan

ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྟོབས་ཀྱི་དཔའ་བའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

dharmabalaśūladhvaja

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.299 dharmabhāṇaka

chos smra ba

ཆོས་སྒྲ་བ།

dharmabhāṇaka

Speaker or reciter of scriptures. In early Buddhism a section of the saṅgha would consist of *bhāṇakas*, who, particularly before the teachings were written down and were only transmitted orally, were a key factor in the preservation of the teachings. Various groups of dharmabhāṇakas specialized in memorizing and reciting a certain set of sūtras or vinaya.

g.300 Dharmabhāskaraśrīmegha

chos kyi nyi ma dpal gyi sprin

ཆོས་ཀྱི་ཉིམ་དཔལ་གྱི་སྒྲིན།

dharmabhāskaraśrīmegha

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.301 Dharmacakracandrodgataśrī

chos kyi 'khor lo zla bas 'phags pa'i dpal

ཆོས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ་རྒྱ་བས་འཕགས་པའི་དཔལ།

dharmacakracandrodgataśrī

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.302 Dharmacakrajvalanatejas

chos kyi 'khor lo rab tu 'bar ba'i gzi brjid rgyal po

ཆོས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ་རབ་དུ་འབར་བའི་གཟི་བརྟིད་རྒྱལ་པོ།

dharmacakrajvalanatejas

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.303 Dharmacakranirghoṣagaganameghapradīparāja

chos kyi 'khor lo'i sgra nam mkha'i sprin gyi sgron ma rgyal po

ཆོས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོའི་སྒྲ་ནམ་མཁའི་སྤྲིན་གྱི་སྤྲོན་མ་རྒྱལ་པོ།

dharmacakranirghoṣagaganameghapradīparāja

A buddha in the distant past. In verse he is called Saddharmaghoṣāmbara-dīparāja.

g.304 Dharmacakranirmāṇaprabhā

chos kyi 'khor los sprul pa'i 'od

ཆོས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོས་སྤྲུལ་པའི་འོད།

dharmacakranirmāṇaprabhā

A bhikṣuṇī in another world in the distant past. A previous life of the night goddess Sarvanagararakṣāsambhavatejaḥśrī.

g.305 Dharmacakranirmāṇasamantapratibhāsanirghoṣa

chos kyi 'khor lo sprul pa kun tu snang ba'i dbyangs

ཆོས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ་སྤྲུལ་པ་ཀུན་དུ་སྔར་བའི་དབྱངས།

dharmacakranirmāṇasamantapratibhāsanirghoṣa

A buddha in the distant past.

g.306 Dharmacakraprabhanirghoṣa

chos kyi 'khor lo'i 'od kyi dbyangs

ཆོས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོའི་འོད་ཀྱི་དབྱངས།

dharmacakraprabhanirghoṣa

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

- g.307 Dharmacakraprabhanirghoṣarāja
chos kyi 'khor lo'i 'od rab tu bsgrags pa'i rgyal po
 ཚེས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ་འི་འོད་རབ་ཏུ་བསྐྱགས་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།
dharmacakraprabhanirghoṣarāja
 A buddha in the distant past.
- g.308 Dharmacandraprabhurāja
'od rgyal chos kyi zla
 འོད་རྒྱལ་ཚེས་ཀྱི་སྤྱ།
dharmacandraprabhurāja
 A buddha in the distant past.
- g.309 Dharmacandrasamantajñānāvabhāsarāja
chos kyi 'khor lo'i ye shes kun tu snang ba'i rgyal po
 ཚེས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ་འི་ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀུན་ཏུ་སྤྲང་བའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།
dharmacandrasamantajñānāvabhāsarāja
 A buddha in a southwestern realm.
- g.310 Dharmadhanaśikharābhaskandha
chos kyi dbyig ri bo snang ba'i phung po
 ཚེས་ཀྱི་དབྱིག་རི་བོ་སྤྲང་བའི་ཕུང་པོ།
dharmadhanaśikharābhaskandha
 One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.
- g.311 Dharmadhara
chos 'dzin
 ཚེས་འཛིན།
dharmadhara
 The ninety-first buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.
- g.312 Dharmadhātudiksamavasaraṇagarbha
chos kyi phyogs su yang dag par gzhol ba'i snying po
 ཚེས་ཀྱི་ཕྱོགས་སུ་ཡང་དག་པར་གཞོལ་བའི་སྤྱིང་པོ།
dharmadhātudiksamavasaraṇagarbha
 A kūṭagāra that miraculously appears in a lotus, within which is the Buddha's mother.

- g.313 Dharmadhātugaganapratibhāsamegha
chos kyi dbyings nam mkha'i gzugs brnyan gyi sprin
 ཚོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས་ནམ་མཁའི་གཟུགས་བརྟན་གྱི་སྤྲིན།
dharmadhātugaganapratibhāsamegha
 An ocean of world realms in the eastern direction.
- g.314 Dharmadhātugaganapūrṇaratnaśikharaśrīpradīpa
chos kyi dbyings nam mkha' mdzod spus yongs su rgyas pa'i rtse mo dpal gyi sgron ma
 ཚོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས་ནམ་མཁའ་མཛོད་སྤུས་ཡོངས་སུ་རྒྱས་པའི་ཕྱེ་མོ་དཔལ་གྱི་སྤྲོན་མ།
dharmadhātugaganapūrṇaratnaśikharaśrīpradīpa
 A buddha in the distant past.
- g.315 Dharmadhātugaganaśrīvairocana
chos kyi dbyings nam mkha'i dpal rnam par snang ba
 ཚོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས་ནམ་མཁའི་དཔལ་རྣམ་པར་སྤང་བ།
dharmadhātugaganaśrīvairocana
 A buddha in a northern buddha realm.
- g.316 Dharmadhātujñānapradīpa
chos kyi dbyings kyi ye shes sgron ma
 ཚོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས་ཀྱི་ཡེ་ཤེས་སྤྲོན་མ།
dharmadhātujñānapradīpa
 A buddha in a western realm.
- g.317 Dharmadhātukusuma
chos dbyings me tog
 ཚོས་དབྱིངས་མེ་ཏོག
dharmadhātukusuma
 The twentieth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.
- g.318 Dharmadhātunagarābhajñānapradīparāja
chos kyi dbyings kyi grong khyer ye shes kyi 'od kyis rab tu snang ba'i rgyal po
 ཚོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས་ཀྱི་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་འོད་གྱིས་རབ་ཏུ་སྒྲུང་བའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།
dharmadhātunagarābhajñānapradīparāja
 The last of a series of countless buddhas in a past kalpa. The form of his name in prose. In verse he is called Dharmameghanagarābhapradīparāja.

g.319 Dharmadhātunayajñānagati

chos dbyings tshul gyi ye shes stabs

ཆོས་དབྱིངས་ཚུལ་གྱི་ཡེ་ཤེས་སྟབས།

dharmadhātunayajñānagati

The eighty-ninth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.320 Dharmadhātunayāvabhāsabuddhi

chos kyi dbyings su snang ba'i blo

ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས་སུ་སྒྲུང་བའི་སྒྲོ།

dharmadhātunayāvabhāsabuddhi

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.321 Dharmadhātupadma

chos dbyings pad+mo

ཆོས་དབྱིངས་པདྨ།

dharmadhātupadma

The thirtieth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS verse: *Dharmadhātu-padumo*.

g.322 Dharmadhātuprabhavasasarvaratnamaṇisākhāpralamba

chos kyi dbyings las byung ba'i rin po che thams cad kyi yal ga dang lhun du ldan pa

ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས་ལས་བྱུང་བའི་རིན་པོ་ཆེ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་ཡལ་ག་དང་ལྷན་དུ་ལྡན་པ།

dharmadhātuprabhavasasarvaratnamaṇisākhāpralamba

A bodhi tree in the distant past, the name of which means “Having Trunk and Branches of All Jewels That Appear in the Realm of Phenomena.”

g.323 Dharmadhātupraṇidhisunirmitacandrarāja

chos kyi dbyings su smon lam rab tu 'phrul ba'i zla ba'i rgyal po

ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས་སུ་སྟོན་ལས་རབ་རུ་འཕུལ་བའི་རྒྱ་བའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

dharmadhātupraṇidhisunirmitacandrarāja

A bodhisattva from a northeastern realm. Also known as Dharmadhātu-sunirmitapraṇidhicandra.

g.324 Dharmadhātupraṇidhitalanirbheda

chos kyi dbyings kyi smon lam gyi gzhi rab tu rtogs pa

ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས་ཀྱི་སྟོན་ལས་ཀྱི་གཞི་རབ་རུ་རྟོགས་པ།

dharmadhātupraṇidhitalanirbheda · dharmadhātutalabhedajñānābhijñārāja

A bodhisattva from a realm in the downward direction.

g.325 Dharmadhātupratibhāsa

chos nyid gzugs brnyan

ཆོས་ཉིད་གཟུགས་བརྟན།

dharmadhātupratibhāsa

A buddha in the distant past.

g.326 Dharmadhātupratibhāsamañimukuṭa

chos kyi dbyings snang ba'i blo gros cod pan

ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས་སྤང་བའི་སྒོ་གྲོས་ཙེད་པན།

dharmadhātupratibhāsamañimukuṭa

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.327 Dharmadhātupratibhāsaśri

chos kyi dbyings ni gzugs brnyan dpal

ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས་ནི་གཟུགས་བརྟན་དཔལ།

dharmadhātupratibhāsaśri

The sixty-third buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS verse: *Dharmadhātupratibhāsaśiri*.

g.328 Dharmadhātusiṃhaprabha

chos kyi dbyings kyi seng ge'i 'od

ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས་ཀྱི་སེང་གེ་འོད།

dharmadhātusiṃhaprabha

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.329 Dharmadhātusunirmitapraṇidhicandra

chos kyi dbyings su shin tu 'phrul ba'i smon lam zla ba

ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས་སུ་ཤིན་ཏུ་འཕྱལ་བའི་སྒྲོན་ལམ་རྒྱ་བ།

dharmadhātusunirmitapraṇidhicandra

A bodhisattva from a northeastern realm. Also known as Dharmadhātupraṇidhisunirmitacandrarāja.

g.330 Dharmadhātusvaraghoṣa

chos dbyings gsung dbyangs

ཚས་དབྱིངས་གསུང་དབྱངས།

dharmadhātusvaraghoṣa

A buddha in the distant past.

g.331 Dharmadhātusvaraketu

chos dbyings dbyangs kyi dpal

ཚས་དབྱིངས་དབྱངས་ཀྱི་དཔལ།

dharmadhātusvaraketu

A buddha in the distant past.

g.332 Dharmadhātuvidyotitaraśmi

'od zer chos kyi dbyings su snang ba

འོད་ཟེར་ཚས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས་སུ་སྒྲོང་བ།

dharmadhātuvidyotitaraśmi

A buddha in a realm in the downward direction.

g.333 Dharmadhātuviṣayamaticandra

chos kyi dbyings kyi yul gyi blo gros zla ba

ཚས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས་ཀྱི་ཡུལ་གྱི་བློ་གྲོས་རྩ་བ།

dharmadhātuviṣayamaticandra

A buddha in the distant past.

g.334 Dharmadhātvarcivairocanasaṃbhavamati

chos kyi dbyings 'od 'phro zhing rnam par snang bar byung ba'i blo gros

ཚས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས་འོད་འཕྲོ་ཞིང་རྣམ་པར་སྒྲོང་བར་བྱུང་བའི་བློ་གྲོས།

dharmadhātvarcivairocanasaṃbhavamati

A bodhisattva in a realm in the downward direction.

g.335 Dharmadhvaja

chos kyi rgyal mtshan

ཚས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

dharmadhvaja

The name of four different buddhas in the distant past. They are mentioned, separately, at [36.93](#), [36.119](#), [37.135](#), and [43.302](#).

g.336 Dharmādityajñānamaṇḍalapradīpa

chos kyi nyi ma'i dkyil 'khor ye shes kyi sgron ma

ཆོས་ཀྱི་ཉི་མའི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་སྒྲོན་མ།

dharmādityajñānamaṇḍalapradīpa

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.337 Dharmadrumaparvatatejas

chos kyi sdong po ri bo gzi brjid

ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྒྲོང་པོ་རི་བོ་གཟི་བརྟེན།

dharmadrumaparvatatejas

A buddha in a world in the eastern direction in a past kalpa.

g.338 Dharmagaganābhyudgataśrīrāja

chos kyi nam mkha' la dpal shin tu 'phags pa'i rgyal po

ཆོས་ཀྱི་ནམ་མཁའ་ལ་དཔལ་ཤིན་ཏུ་འཕགས་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

dharmagaganābhyudgataśrīrāja

A buddha in the distant past.

g.339 Dharmagaganakāntasimḥaprabha

chos kyi nam mkha' la seng ge'i 'od shin tu mdzes pa

ཆོས་ཀྱི་ནམ་མཁའ་ལ་སང་གེའི་འོད་ཤིན་ཏུ་མཛེས་པ།

dharmagaganakāntasimḥaprabha

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.340 Dharmajālavibuddhaśrīcandra

chos kyi dra ba rnam par sangs rgyas pa'i dpal gyi zla ba

ཆོས་ཀྱི་དྭ་བ་རྣམ་པར་སངས་རྒྱས་པའི་དཔལ་གྱི་རྩྭ་བ།

dharmajālavibuddhaśrīcandra

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.341 Dharmajñānasambhavasamantapratibhāsagarbha

chos kyi ye shes yang dag par 'byung

ཆོས་ཀྱི་ཡེ་ཤེས་ཡང་དག་པར་འབྱུང་།

dharmajñānasambhavasamantapratibhāsagarbha

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.342 Dharmajvalanārciḥsāgaraghoṣa

chos 'bar ba'i 'od 'phro rgya mtsho'i dbyangs

ཆོས་འབར་བའི་འོད་འཕྲོ་རྒྱ་མཚོའི་དབྱངས།

dharmajvalanārciḥsāgaraghoṣa

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.343 Dharmaketu

chos kyi dpal

ཚས་ཀྱི་དཔལ།

dharmaketu

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.344 Dharmakusumaketudhvajamegha

chos kyi me tog dpal gyi rgyal mtshan gyi sprin

ཚས་ཀྱི་མེ་ཏོག་དཔལ་གྱི་རྒྱལ་མཚན་གྱི་སྤྲིན།

dharmakusumaketudhvajamegha

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.345 Dharmamaṇḍalapaṭalamegha

chos kyi dkyil 'khor na bun sprin

ཚས་ཀྱི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་ན་བུན་སྤྲིན།

dharmamaṇḍalapaṭalamegha

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.346 Dharmamaṇḍalaprabhāsa

chos kyi dkyil 'khor snang ba

ཚས་ཀྱི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་སྤང་བ།

dharmamaṇḍalaprabhāsa

A buddha in the distant past.

g.347 Dharmamaṇḍalaśrīśikharābhaprabha

chos kyi dkyil 'khor dpal gyi ri bo snang ba'i 'od

ཚས་ཀྱི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་དཔལ་གྱི་རི་བོ་སྤང་བའི་འོད།

dharmamaṇḍalaśrīśikharābhaprabha

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.348 Dharmamaṇḍalāvabhāsaprabhacūḍa

chos kyi dkyil 'khor gyi 'od rab tu snang ba

ཚས་ཀྱི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་གྱི་འོད་རབ་ཏུ་སྤང་བ།

dharmamaṇḍalāvabhāsaprabhacūḍa

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa. See [n.1539](#).

g.349 Dharmamaṇḍalavibuddhaśrīcandra

chos kyi dkyil 'khor rnam par sangs rgyas pa'i dpal gyi zla ba

ཆོས་ཀྱི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་རྣམ་པར་སངས་རྒྱས་པའི་དཔལ་གྱི་རྩེ་བ།

dharmamaṇḍalavibuddhaśrīcandra

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.350 Dharmamati

chos dpal blo

ཆོས་དཔལ་བློ།

dharmamati

The eighty-fifth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. The syllable *dpal* appears to actually belong to the previous name in the list of buddhas, Smṛti-keturājaśrī.

g.351 Dharmamaticandrā

chos kyi blo gros zla ba

ཆོས་ཀྱི་བློ་གྲོས་རྩེ་བ།

dharmamaticandrā

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.352 Dharmameghadhvajapradīpa

chos kyi sprin gyi rgyal mtshan sgron ma

ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྤྲིན་གྱི་རྒྱལ་མཚན་སྤྲོན་མ།

dharmameghadhvajapradīpa

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.353 Dharmameghanagarābhapradīparāja

chos sprin grong khyer 'od snang rgyal po

ཆོས་སྤྲིན་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་འོད་སྤང་རྒྱལ་པོ།

dharmameghanagarābhapradīparāja

The last in a series of countless buddhas in a past kalpa. The form of his name in verse. In prose he is called Dharmadhātunagarābhajñānapradīparāja.

g.354 Dharmameghanirghoṣarāja

chos kyi sprin sgra'i rgyal po

ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྤྱིན་སྤྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

dharmameghanirghoṣarāja

A buddha in a past world in the eastern direction.

g.355 Dharmameghavighuṣṭakīrtirāja

chos kyi sprin snyan pa rnam par grags pa

ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྤྱིན་སྤྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ་རྒྱལ་པོ་ལ།

dharmameghavighuṣṭakīrtirāja

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.356 Dharmameghodgataprabhā

chos kyi sprin shin tu sdug pa'i 'od

ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྤྱིན་ཤིན་ཏུ་སྤྱི་པའི་འོད།

dharmameghodgataprabhā

The bodhimaṇḍa of the Buddha Sūryagātrapravara in another world in the distant past, as given in the prose passages, where it is also called Dharmodgataprabhāsa. In verse it is called Sudharmameghaprabhā.

g.357 Dharmanagaraprabhaśrī

chos kyi grong khyer rab tu snang ba'i dpal

ཆོས་ཀྱི་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་རབ་ཏུ་སྤྱི་པའི་དཔལ།

dharmanagaraprabhaśrī

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.358 Dharmanārāyaṇaketu

chos mthu bo che'i dpal

ཆོས་མཐུ་བོ་ཆེའི་དཔལ།

dharmanārāyaṇaketu

A buddha in the distant past.

g.359 Dharmanayagambhīraśrīcandra

chos kyi tshul zab mo dpal gyi zla ba

ཆོས་ཀྱི་ཚུལ་བཟོ་དཔལ་གྱི་སྤྱི་བ།

dharmanayagambhīraśrīcandra

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.360 Dharmapadmaphullagātra

sku chos kyi pad+mo'i me tog shin tu rgyas pa

སྐྱུ་ཚས་ཀྱི་སྒྲོ་མེ་རྟོག་ཤིན་ཏུ་རྒྱས་པ།

dharmapadmaphullagātra

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.361 Dharmapadmapraphullitaśrīmegha

chos kyi pad+mo rab tu rgyas pa'i dpal gyi sprin

ཚས་ཀྱི་སྒྲོ་རབ་ཏུ་རྒྱས་པའི་དཔལ་གྱི་སྒྲིན།

dharmapadmapraphullitaśrīmegha

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.362 Dharmapadmaśrīkuśalā

chos kyi pad mo dpal gyi dkyil 'khor

ཚས་ཀྱི་པད་མོ་དཔལ་གྱི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར།

dharmapadmaśrīkuśalā

A body goddess.

g.363 Dharmapadmavairocanavibuddhaketu

chos kyi pad+mo rnam par snang bas rnam par sangs rgyas pa'i dpal

ཚས་ཀྱི་སྒྲོ་རྣམ་པར་སྒྲུང་བས་རྣམ་པར་སངས་རྒྱས་པའི་དཔལ།

dharmapadmavairocanavibuddhaketu

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.364 Dharmaprabha (the bodhisattva)

chos kyi 'od

ཚས་ཀྱི་འོད།

dharmaprabha

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.365 Dharmaprabha (the buddha)

chos kyi 'od

ཚས་ཀྱི་འོད།

dharmaprabha

The name of the thirty-third buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.366 Dharmapradīpameghaśrī

pad ma'i sgron ma sprin gyi dpal

པད་མའི་སྤྱོད་མ་སྤྱོད་གྱི་དཔལ།

dharmapradīpameghaśrī

A realm in the distant past. BHS: *Dharmapradīpameghaśiri*.

g.367 Dharmapradīpaśrī

chos kyi sgron ma

ཆོས་གྱི་སྤྱོད་མ།

dharmapradīpaśrī

A buddha in the distant past. BHS verse: *Dharmapradīpaśiri*.

g.368 Dharmapradīpavikramajñānasimha

chos kyi sgron ma ye shes kyi rnam par gnon pa

ཆོས་གྱི་སྤྱོད་མ་ཡེ་ཤེས་གྱི་རྣམ་པར་གཞོན་པ།

dharmapradīpavikramajñānasimha

A buddha in a world in the eastern direction in the past.

g.369 Dharmarājabhavanapratibhāsa

chos kyi rgyal po'i pho brang rab tu snang ba

ཆོས་གྱི་རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཕོ་བྲང་རབ་རུ་སྤང་བ།

dharmarājabhavanapratibhāsa

A bodhimaṇḍa in another world in the distant past.

g.370 Dharmaratnakusumaśrīmegha

chos rin po che'i me tog dpal gyi sprin

ཆོས་རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་མེ་ཏོག་དཔལ་གྱི་སྤྱོད།

dharmaratnakusumaśrīmegha

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.371 Dharmārciḥparvataketurāja

chos kyi 'od 'phro ri bo dpal gyi rgyal po

ཆོས་གྱི་འོད་འཕྲོ་རི་བོ་དཔལ་གྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

dharmārciḥparvataketurāja

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.372 Dharmārcimeghanagara

chos 'od sprin gyi grong khyer dpal

ཆོས་འོད་སྤྱོད་གྱི་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་དཔལ།

dharmārcimeghanagara

A world realm in the distant past in the form given in verse. In prose it is called Dharmārcinagarameghā.

g.373 Dharmārcimeruśikharābha

chos 'od ri bo spo mthon

ཆོས་འདྲི་བོ་སྤྱོ་མཐོན།

dharmārcimeruśikharābha

A buddha in the distant past.

g.374 Dharmārcinagarameghā

chos kyi 'od 'phro ba'i grong khyer dpal gyi sprin

ཆོས་ཀྱི་འདྲེ་འཕྲོ་བའི་གྲོང་ཁྱེད་དཔལ་གྱི་སྤྱིན།

dharmārcinagarameghā

A world realm in the distant past. In verse it is called Dharmārcimeghanagara.

g.375 Dharmārciparvataśrī

chos kyi 'od 'phro ri bo dpal

ཆོས་ཀྱི་འདྲེ་འཕྲོ་རི་བོ་དཔལ།

dharmārciparvataśrī

The seventeenth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS verse: *Dharmārciparvataśrī*.

g.376 Dharmārciṣmattejorāja

chos kyi 'od 'phro ba dang ldan pa'i rgyal po

ཆོས་ཀྱི་འདྲེ་འཕྲོ་བ་དང་ལྷན་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

dharmārciṣmattejorāja

A bodhisattva in a southeastern realm.

g.377 Dharmasāgaranigarjitaghoṣa

chos rgya mtsho'i 'brug sgra sgrog pa'i dbyangs

ཆོས་རྒྱ་མཚོའི་འབྲུག་སྒྲ་སྒྲོག་པའི་དབྱངས།

dharmasāgaranigarjitaghoṣa

A buddha in the distant past.

g.378 Dharmasāgaranirdeśaghoṣa

chos rgya mtsho shin tu bstan pa'i dbyangs

ཆོས་གྱི་མཚོ་ཤིན་ཏུ་བསྐྱེད་པའི་དབྱངས།

dharmasāgaranirdeśaghoṣa

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.379 Dharmasāgaranirghoṣamati

chos kyi rgya mtsho dbyangs kyi blo gros

ཆོས་ཀྱི་གྱི་མཚོ་དབྱངས་ཀྱི་སྒྲོ་བློས།

dharmasāgaranirghoṣamati

The fifty-seventh buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.380 Dharmasāgaranirnādanirghoṣa

chos rgya mtsho'i nga ro rab tu sgrog pa'i 'od

ཆོས་གྱི་མཚོ་འི་ངོ་རོ་རབ་ཏུ་སྒྲོག་པའི་འོད།

dharmasāgaranirnādanirghoṣa

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.381 Dharmasāgarapadma

chos rgya mtsho'i pad mo

ཆོས་གྱི་མཚོ་འི་པད་མོ།

dharmasāgarapadma

A buddha in the distant past.

g.382 Dharmasamudra

chos kyi rgya mtsho

ཆོས་ཀྱི་གྱི་མཚོ།

dharmasamudra

A buddha in the distant past.

g.383 Dharmasamudragarbha

chos rgya mtsho'i snying po

ཆོས་གྱི་མཚོ་འི་སྙིང་པོ།

dharmasamudragarbha

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.384 Dharmasamudragarjana

chos rab rgya mtsho sgrog pa

ཆོས་རབ་ཀྱི་མཚོ་སྒྲོག་པ།

dharmasamudragarjana

A buddha in the distant past.

g.385 Dharmasamudramatijñānaśri

chos kyi rgya mtsho blo gros ye shes dpal

ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྒྱ་མཚོ་སྒྲོ་བློ་ཡེ་ཤེས་དཔལ།

dharmasamudramatijñānaśri

The ninetieth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS verse: *Dharma-samudramatijñānaśiri*.

g.386 Dharmasamudraprabhagarjitarāja

chos kyi rgya mtsho 'od dbyangs rgyal po

ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྒྱ་མཚོ་འོད་དབྱངས་རྒྱལ་པོ།

dharmasamudraprabhagarjitarāja

The first of countless buddhas in a past kalpa. The form of his name as given in verse. In prose he is called Sarvadharmasāgaranirghoṣaprabharāja.

g.387 Dharmasamudrasaṃbhavaruta

chos kyi rgya mtsho yongs byung sgra dbyangs

ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཡོངས་བྱུང་སྒྲ་དབྱངས།

dharmasamudrasaṃbhavaruta

A buddha in the distant past.

g.388 Dharmasamudravegaśrīrāja

chos kyi rgya mtsho shugs drag dpal gyi rgyal

ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཤུགས་རྒྱ་དཔལ་གྱི་རྒྱལ།

dharmasamudravegaśrīrāja

A buddha in the distant past.

g.389 Dharmaśikharadhvajamegha

chos kyi ri bo rgyal mtshan sprin

ཆོས་ཀྱི་རི་བོ་རྒྱལ་མཚན་སྒྲིན།

dharmaśikharadhvajamegha

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.390 Dharmaśrī

chos kyi dpal

ཚཱ་ཀྱི་དཔལ།

dharmasrī

A bodhisattva present with the Buddha at Śrāvastī, and also the name of a buddha in the distant past. BHS verse: *Dharmaśiri*.

g.391 Dharmasūryameghapradīpa

chos kyi nyi ma'i sprin rab tu snang ba

ཚཱ་ཀྱི་ཉིམ་འི་སྒྲིན་རབ་ཏུ་སྒྲུང་བ།

dharmasūryameghapradīpa

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.392 Dharmasūryatejas

chos kyi nyi ma'i gzi brjid

ཚཱ་ཀྱི་ཉིམ་འི་གཟི་བརྟེན།

dharmasūryatejas

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.393 Dharmāvabhāsasvara

chos snang ba'i sgra

ཚཱ་སྒྲུང་བའི་སྒྲ།

dharmāvabhāsasvara

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.394 Dharmavikurvitavegadhvaśrī

chos rnam par 'phrul pa'i shugs kyi rgyal mtshan dpal

ཚཱ་རྣམ་པར་འཕྱུལ་པའི་ཤུགས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་མཚན་དཔལ།

dharmavikurvitavegadhvaśrī

A buddha in a world in the eastern direction in the past.

g.395 Dharmavimānanirghoṣarāja

chos kyi gzhal med khang gi dbyangs kyi rgyal po

ཚཱ་ཀྱི་གཞལ་མེད་ཁང་གི་དབྱངས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

dharmavimānanirghoṣarāja

A buddha in the distant past.

g.396 Dharmendrarāja

chos kyi dbang po'i rgyal po · chos dbang rgyal po

ཚས་ཀྱི་དབང་པོའི་རྒྱལ་པོ། . ཚས་དབང་རྒྱལ་པོ།

dharmendrarāja

A bodhisattva present with the Buddha at Śrāvastī (translated as *chos kyi dbang po'i rgyal po*), and also the name of two buddhas in the distant past (translated as *chos dbang rgyal po*).

g.397 Dharmeśvara

chos dbang

ཚས་དབང་།

dharmeśvara

The hundred-and-first buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.398 Dharmeśvararāja

chos kyi dbang phyug

ཚས་ཀྱི་དབང་ཕུག་

dharmeśvararāja

A king in the distant past.

g.399 Dharmodgata

chos kyis 'phags pa . *chos 'phags*

ཚས་ཀྱིས་འཕགས་པ། . ཚས་འཕགས།

dharmodgata

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī. Also the seventy-sixth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.400 Dharmodgatakīrti

chos kyis 'phags pa

ཚས་ཀྱིས་འཕགས་པ།

dharmodgatakīrti

A buddha in the distant past.

g.401 Dharmodgatanabheśvara

chos kyis 'phags pa'i nam mkha'i dbang phyug

ཚས་ཀྱིས་འཕགས་པའི་ནམ་མཁའི་དབང་ཕུག་

dharmodgatanabheśvara

A buddha in the distant past.

g.402 Dharmodgataprabhāsa

chos kyis 'phags pa'i 'od

ཆོས་ཀྱིས་འཕགས་པའི་འོད།

dharmodgataprabhāsa

The bodhimaṇḍa of the Buddha Sūryagātrapravara in another world in the distant past, as given in the prose passages, where it is also called Dharmameghodgataprabhā. In verse it is called Sudharmameghaprabhā.

g.403 Dharmolkājvalanaśrīcandra

chos kyi sgron ma rab tu 'bar ba'i dpal gyi zla ba

ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྒྲོན་མ་རབ་རུ་འབར་བའི་དཔལ་གྱི་རྒྱ་བ།

dharmolkājvalanaśrīcandra

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.404 Dharmolkāratnavitānaghoṣa

chos kyi sgron ma rin chen bla re'i dbyangs

ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྒྲོན་མ་རིན་ཆེན་བླ་ལའི་དབྱངས།

dharmolkāratnavitānaghoṣa

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.405 dhātu (eighteen)

kham

ཁམས།

dhātu

The six sensory objects, six sensory faculties, and six consciousnesses.

g.406 Dhṛtamatitejas

mos pa'i blo gros mnga' ba'i gzi brjid

མོས་པའི་བློ་གྲོས་མངའ་བའི་གཟི་བརྟེན།

dhṛtamatitejas

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.407 Dhṛtarāṣṭra

gnas srung po

གནས་སྤྱང་པོ།

dhṛtarāṣṭra

One of the Four Mahārājas, he is the guardian deity for the east and lord of the gandharvas. Also the name of the king of the geese that was a previous life of the Buddha as described in the Jātakas. In other sūtras, more commonly translated as *yul 'khor srung*.

g.408 Dhūtarajas

rdul rnam par bstsal ba

རུལ་རྣམ་པར་བསྐྱལ་བ།

dhūtarajas

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.409 Dhvajāgravatī

rgyal mtshan gyi dam pa dang ldan pa

རྒྱལ་མཚན་གྱི་དམ་པ་དང་ལྷན་པ།

dhvajāgravatī

A royal city in the distant past.

g.410 dhyāna

bsam gtan

བསམ་གཏན།

dhyāna

Generally, one of the synonyms for meditation referring to a state of mental stability. The specific four dhyānas are four successively subtler states of meditation that are said to lead to rebirth into the corresponding four levels of the form realm, which are composed of seventeen paradises.

g.411 diamond

rdo rje

རྡོ་རྗེ།

vajra

See “vajra.”

g.412 Digvairocanamukūṭa

phyogs rnam par snang ba'i cod pan

ཕྱོགས་རྣམ་པར་སྒྲུང་བའི་ཙོད་པན།

digvairocanamukūṭa

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

- g.413 **Dīpaṅkara**
mar me mdzad
 མར་མེ་མཛད།
dīpaṅkara
 The previous buddha who gave Śākyamuni the prophecy of his buddhahood.
- g.414 **Dīpaśrī**
mar me'i dpal
 མར་མེ་འི་དཔལ།
dīpaśrī
 One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.
- g.415 **Diśabhedajñānaprabhaketumati**
tha dad phyogs mkhyen ye shes blo gros
 ཐ་དད་ཕྱོགས་མཁྱེན་ཡེ་ཤེས་བློ་གྲོས།
diśabhedajñānaprabhaketumati
 The sixty-fifth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.
- g.416 **Diśadeśāmukhajaga**
phyogs yul 'gro ba mngon sum
 ཕྱོགས་ཡུལ་འགོ་བ་མངོན་སུམ།
diśadeśāmukhajaga
 The hundred-and-seventh buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.
- g.417 **Diśasaṃbhava**
phyogs su yongs byung
 ཕྱོགས་སུ་ཡོངས་བྱུང་།
diśasaṃbhava
 The thirteenth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.
- g.418 **discernment**
so so yang dag par rig pa
 སོ་སོ་ཡང་དག་པར་རིག་པ།
pratisaṃvida
 When given as an enumeration, this refers to the four: the discernments of meaning, phenomena, definitions, and eloquence.

g.419 doors to liberation

rnam par thar pa · rnam par thar pa'i mgo

རྣམ་པར་ཐར་པ། · རྣམ་པར་ཐར་པའི་མགོ།

vimokṣa · vimokṣamukha

There are three doors to liberation: emptiness, the absence of characteristics, and the absence of aspiration.

g.420 Draviḍa

dra byi la

དྭཱི་ལ།

dramiḍa

Draviḍa was the name for the region in the south of India where the Dravidian languages were spoken, including Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, and Tamil. The Dravidians were the indigenous population of India before the arrival of people who spoke Indo-European languages, specifically early forms of Sanskrit.

g.421 Dṛḍhamatī

brtan pa'i blo gros

བརྟན་པའི་བློ་གྲོས།

dṛḍhamatī

An eminent daughter in Dhanyākara.

g.422 Dṛḍhaprabha

'od brtan pa

འོད་བརྟན་པ།

dṛḍhaprabha

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.423 Druma

sdong po

སྟོང་པོ།

druma

One of the four kings of the kinnaras. Translated in other sūtras as *ljon pa* and *shing rlon*.

g.424 Drumameruśrī

sdong po ri bo'i dpal

སྤོང་པོ་རི་བོ་འི་དཔལ།

drumameruśrī

A royal capital in another world in the distant past.

g.425 Drumaparvata

shing gi ri bo

ཤིང་གི་རི་བོ།

drumaparvata

The fiftieth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.426 Drumaparvatatejas

shing gi ri bo gzi brjid

ཤིང་གི་རི་བོ་གཟི་བརྗིད།

drumaparvatatejas

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.427 Drumarāja

shing rgyal · shing gi rgyal po

ཤིང་རྒྱལ། · ཤིང་གི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

drumarāja

In chapter 36 the name of a buddha in the distant past (*shing rgyal*). In chapter 44 the name of one of the future buddhas in this kalpa (*shing gi rgyal po*).

g.428 Drumāvātī

sdong po ldan pa

སྤོང་པོ་ལྷན་པ།

drumāvātī

A royal capital in another world in the distant past.

g.429 Durga

bgrod dka' ba

བགྲོད་དཀའ་བ།

durga

A land in the south of India.

- g.430 Duryodhanavīryavegarāja
brtson 'grus kyi shugs thub par dka' ba'i rgyal po
 བཙོན་འགྲུས་ཀྱི་ཤུགས་སྐྱབ་པར་དཀའ་བའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།
duryodhanavīryavegarāja
 A bodhisattva from a southern realm.
- g.431 Dvārasvaraprabhūtakōśa
chos kyi sgo'i dbyangs mang po'i mdzod
 ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྒོའི་དབྱངས་མང་པོའི་མཛོད།
dvārasvaraprabhūtakōśa
 One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.
- g.432 Dvāravatī
sgo dang ldan pa
 སྒོ་དང་ལྡན་པ།
dvāravatī
 A city in South India.
- g.433 eight unfavorable existences
mi khom pa brgyad
 མི་ཁོམ་པ་བརྒྱད།
aṣṭākṣaṇa
 Being reborn in hell, as a preta, as an animal, or as a long-lived deity (of the formless realms); or being a human in a time without a Buddha's teaching, in a land without the teaching, with a defective mind, or without faith.
- g.434 eightfold path
'phags pa'i lam gyi yan lag brgyad
 འཕགས་པའི་ལམ་གྱི་ཡན་ལག་བརྒྱད།
āryāṣṭāṅgamārga
 The Buddhist path as presented in the Śrāvakayāna: right view, right intention, right speech, right conduct, right livelihood, right effort, right recollection, and right samādhi.
- g.435 Ekārtthadarśin
don gcig tu ston pa
 དོན་གཅིག་ཏུ་སྟོན་པ།

ekārthadarśin

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.436 Ekottara

gcig tu 'phags pa

གཅིག་ཏུ་འཕགས་པ།

ekottara

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.437 fathom

'dom

འདོམ།

vyāma

The span between the tips of two arms extended to either side.

g.438 features (of a great being)

dpe byad bzang po

དཔེ་བྱད་བཟང་པོ།

anuvyañjana

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

The eighty secondary physical characteristics of a buddha and of other great beings (*mahāpuruṣa*), which include such details as the redness of the fingernails and the blackness of the hair. They are considered “minor” in terms of being secondary to the thirty-two major marks or signs of a great being.

g.439 female blackbuck

e ne ya

ཨ་ནེ་ཡ།

aiṇeya

Antilope cervicapra, also known as the Indian antelope. The male is called *eṇa* and the female *eṇī*. *Aiṇeya* therefore means “an attribute of the female black antelope.”

g.440 fig flower

u dum bA ra

ུ་དུམ་བླ་ར།

udumbara

The mythological flower of the fig tree said to appear on rare occasions, such as the birth of a buddha. The actual fig tree flower is contained within the fruit. The flower also came to be portrayed as a kind of lotus.

g.441 first-week embryo

mar mer

མར་མེར།

kalala

The *Gaṇḍavyūha* uses the same terminology as the Jain text *Tandulaveyāliya* and differs from other sūtras. In the *Nandagarbhāvakraṇṭinirdeśasūtra*, *kalala* is translated as *mer mer po*. In other texts the first stage is translated as *nur nur po*.

g.442 five degenerations

rnyog pa lnga

རྟོག་པ་ལྔ།

pañcakaṣaya

Degeneration of lifespan, views, [increase of] kleśas, beings, and era. The more common translation of *pañcakaṣaya* (as in the *Mahāvīryūtpatti*) is *snyigs ma lnga*.

g.443 five precepts

bslab pa'i gnas lnga

བསྐྱབ་པའི་གནས་ལྔ།

pañcaśikṣāpada

Five vows taken by upāsakas and upāsikās: to not kill, steal, commit sexual misconduct, lie, or take intoxicants.

g.444 form body

gzugs kyi sku

གཟུགས་ཀྱི་སྐུ།

rūpakāya

The form or physical body of a buddha, as opposed to the Dharma body or *dharmakāya*. In Buddhist philosophy, the form body was eventually divided into two kinds: the *nirmāṇakāya* (“emanation body”), which is a physical body, and the *saṃbhogkāya* (“enjoyment body”), which is an immaterial body seen only by enlightened beings.

g.445 form realm

gzugs la spyod pa · gzugs kyi kham

གཟུགས་ལ་སྟོན་པ། · གཟུགས་ཀྱི་ཁམས།

rūpāvacara

Eighteen paradises that comprise the realm of form, into which beings are reborn through the power of meditation. It is higher than the realm of desire, where beings are reborn through karma.

g.446 formless realm

gzugs med pa'i kham

གཟུགས་མེད་པའི་ཁམས།

ārūpyadhātu

One of the three realms of saṃsāra, where beings have only subtle mental form.

g.447 fourth-week embryo

'khregs

འཁྲེགས།

ghana

The *Gaṇḍavyūha* uses the same terminology as the Jain text *Tandulaveyāliya* and differs from other sūtras. In the *Nandagarbhāvakraṇṭinirdeśasūtra*, *ghana* is translated as *mkhrad 'gyur*. Elsewhere it is *gor gor*.

g.448 Gaganabuddhi

nam mkha'i blo

ནམ་མཁའི་བློ།

gaganabuddhi

A bodhisattva present with the Buddha at Śrāvastī, and also the name of a buddha in the distant past.

g.449 Gaganacitta

nam mkha'i thugs

ནམ་མཁའི་སྤྱུགས།

gaganacitta

A buddha in the distant past.

g.450 Gaganagarbha

nam mkha'i snying po

ནམ་མཁའི་སྤྱིང་པོ།

gaganagarbha

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.451 Gaganaghōṣa

nam mkha'i dbyangs

ནམ་མཁའི་དབྱངས།

gaganaghōṣa

The eighth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past, and also the name of the sixty-second buddha in another kalpa. The Tibetan has *dbyings* in error for *dbyangs* for the sixty-second buddha.

g.452 Gaganakāntarāja

nam mkha' mdzes pa'i rgyal po

ནམ་མཁའ་མཛེས་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

gaganakāntarāja

A buddha in the distant past.

g.453 Gaganālaya

nam mkha'i gzhi

ནམ་མཁའི་གཞི།

gaganālaya

The eleventh buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.454 Gaganameghaśrī

nam mkha'i sprin gyi dpal

ནམ་མཁའི་སྤྱོན་གྱི་དཔལ།

gaganameghaśrī

The forty-third buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS verse: *Gaganameghaśirī*.

g.455 Gagananetra

nam mkha'i myig

ནམ་མཁའི་མྱིག།

gagananetra

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.456 Gagananirghoṣasvara
nam mkha'i dbyangs kyi sgra
ནམ་མཁའི་དབྱངས་ཀྱི་སྒྲ།
gagananirghoṣasvara
A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.457 Gaganapradīpa
nam mkha'i sgron ma
ནམ་མཁའི་སྒྲོན་མ།
gaganapradīpa
The sixty-sixth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.458 Gaganaprajña
nam mkha'i shes rab po
ནམ་མཁའི་ཤེས་རབ་པོ།
gaganaprajña
A buddha in the distant past.

g.459 Gaganaśrī
nam mkha'i dpal
ནམ་མཁའི་དཔལ།
gaganaśrī
A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.460 Gambhīradharmaguṇarājaśrī
zab chos 'od kyi rgyal po dpal
ཟབ་ཆོས་འོད་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ་དཔལ།
gambhīradharmaguṇarājaśrī
The fifty-sixth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS verse: *Gambhīra-*
dharmaguṇarājaśrī.

g.461 Gambhīradharmaśrīsamudraprabha
chos zab mo'i dpal rgya mtshos yang dag par 'byung ba'i 'od
ཆོས་ཟབ་མོའི་དཔལ་རྒྱ་མཚོས་ཡང་དག་པར་འབྱུང་བའི་འོད།
gambhīradharmaśrīsamudraprabha
A buddha in the distant past.

g.462 Gambhīreśvara

dbyangs zab mo

དབྱངས་ཟབ་མོ།

gambhīreśvara

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.463 Gandhadhvajā

spos kyi rgyal mtshan

སྤོས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

gandhadhvajā

A royal city in the distant past.

g.464 Gandhālaṃkāraruciraśubhagarbhā

spos kyi rgyan yid du 'ong ba'i dge ba'i snying po

སྤོས་ཀྱི་རྒྱན་ཡིད་དུ་འོང་བའི་དགེ་བའི་སྤྱིང་པོ།

gandhālaṃkāraruciraśubhagarbhā

A world realm in the northwest.

g.465 Gandhamādana

spos kyi ngad ldang ba

སྤོས་ཀྱི་ངད་ལྗང་བ།

gandhamādana

A legendary mountain north of the Himalayas, with Lake Anavatapta, the source of the world's great rivers, at its base. It is said to be south of Mount Kailash, though both have been identified with Mount Tise in western Tibet. In other sūtras translated as *spos ngad can*, *spos ngad ldang*, and *spos nad ldan*.

g.466 Gandhameghavyūhadhvajā

spos kyi sprin gyis brgyan pa'i rgyal mtshan

སྤོས་ཀྱི་སྤྲིན་གྱིས་བརྒྱན་པའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

gandhameghavyūhadhvajā

A buddha realm in the southeastern direction.

g.467 Gandhāṅkuraprabhamegha

spos kyi myu gu'i rtse mo las 'od kyi sprin 'byung ba

སྤོས་ཀྱི་མྱུ་གུའི་རྩེ་མོ་ལས་འོད་ཀྱི་སྤྲིན་འབྱུང་བ།

gandhāṅkuraprabhamegha

A park in another world in the distant past.

g.468 Gandhaprabha

spos kyi 'od

སྤྱི་ལྷན་ལོ་དུ།

gandhaprabha

The thirty-sixth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.469 Gandhapradīpa

spos kyi mar me

སྤྱི་ལྷན་མར་མེ།

gandhapradīpa

A buddha in a southeastern buddha realm.

g.470 Gandhapradīpameghaśrī

spos sgron sprin gyi dpal

སྤྱི་སྤྱོད་སྤྱི་ལྷན་གྱི་དཔལ།

gandhapradīpameghaśrī

A buddha realm in the distant past. BHS verse: *Gandhapradīpameghaśiri*.

g.471 Gandhārciḥprabhāsvarā

spos kyi 'od zer rab tu snang ba

སྤྱི་ལྷན་ལོ་དུ་ཟེར་རབ་དུ་སྒྲུང་བ།

gandhārciḥprabhāsvarā

A southeastern buddha realm.

g.472 Gandhārcimeghaśrīrāja

spos 'od 'phro ba'i sprin phun sum tshogs pa'i rgyal po

སྤྱི་ལོ་དུ་འཕྲོ་བའི་སྤྱི་ཕུན་སུམ་ཚོགས་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

gandhārcimeghaśrīrāja

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.473 Gandhārciravabhāsarāja

spos kyi 'od 'phro ba rab tu snang ba'i rgyal po

སྤྱི་ལྷན་ལོ་དུ་འཕྲོ་བ་རབ་དུ་སྒྲུང་བའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

gandhārciravabhāsarāja

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.474 gandharva

dri za

དྲི་ཟ།

gandharva

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

A class of generally benevolent nonhuman beings who inhabit the skies, sometimes said to inhabit fantastic cities in the clouds, and more specifically to dwell on the eastern slopes of Mount Meru, where they are ruled by the Great King Dhṛtarāṣṭra. They are most renowned as celestial musicians who serve the gods. In the Abhidharma, the term is also used to refer to the mental body assumed by sentient beings during the intermediate state between death and rebirth. Gandharvas are said to live on fragrances (*gandha*) in the desire realm, hence the Tibetan translation *dri za*, meaning “scent eater.”

g.475 Gandharvakāyaprabharāja

dri za lus 'od rgyal po

དྲི་ཟ་ལུས་འོད་རྒྱལ་པོ།

gandharvakāyaprabharāja

The thirty-eighth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.476 Gandharvarāja

dri za'i rgyal

དྲི་ཟའི་རྒྱལ།

gandharvarāja

A buddha in the distant past.

g.477 Gandhavatī

spos dri yod pa

སྤོས་དྲི་ཡོད་པ།

gandhavatī

Realm of the Buddha Ratnābha.

g.478 Gaṇendrarāja

tshogs kyi dbang po'i rgyal po

ཚོགས་ཀྱི་དབང་པོའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

gaṇendrarāja

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.479 Ganges

gang gA

གང་གླ།

gaṅgā

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

The Gaṅgā, or Ganges in English, is considered to be the most sacred river of India, particularly within the Hindu tradition. It starts in the Himalayas, flows through the northern plains of India, bathing the holy city of Vārāṇasī, and meets the sea at the Bay of Bengal, in Bangladesh. In the sūtras, however, this river is mostly mentioned not for its sacredness but for its abundant sands—noticeable still today on its many sandy banks and at its delta—which serve as a common metaphor for infinitely large numbers.

According to Buddhist cosmology, as explained in the *Abhidharmakośa*, it is one of the four rivers that flow from Lake Anavatapta and cross the southern continent of Jambudvīpa—the known human world or more specifically the Indian subcontinent.

g.480 gardenia

par shi ka

པར་ཤི་ཀ།

vārṣika

Gardenia gummiifera. A white fragrant flower that blooms in the rainy season. In other texts transliterated as *bar sha ka* or *par sha ka*.

g.481 Garjitadharmasāgaranirghoṣa

rgya mtsho chos kyi sprin sgra sgrogs pa'i dbyangs

རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྤྱོད་སྤྱོད་གས་པའི་དབྱངས།

garjitadharmasāgaranirghoṣa

A buddha in the distant past.

g.482 garuḍa

nam mkha' lding

ནམ་མཁའ་ལྷིང་།

garuḍa

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

In Indian mythology, the garuḍa is an eagle-like bird that is regarded as the king of all birds, normally depicted with a sharp, owl-like beak, often holding a snake, and with large and powerful wings. They are traditionally enemies of the nāgas. In the Vedas, they are said to have brought nectar from the heavens to earth. *Garuḍa* can also be used as a proper name for a king of such creatures.

g.483 Gaticandranetranayana

'gro ba'i zla ba spyan tshul

འགོ་བའི་བླ་བ་སྤྱན་ཚུལ།

gaticandranetranayana

The thirty-fifth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.484 Gatipravara

'gro ba'i mchog

འགོ་བའི་མཆོག་

gatipravara

The name of a kalpa in the distant past.

g.485 Ghoṣaśrī

dbyangs kyi dpal

དབྱངས་ཀྱི་དཔལ།

ghoṣaśrī

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.486 Gopā

go pa

གོ་པ།

gopā

A wife of Śākyamuni and the kalyāṇamitra of chapter 43.

g.487 Gopālaka

sa skyong

ས་སྤོང་།

gopālaka

A merchant in Maitreya's birthplace.

g.488 great kalpa

bskal pa chen po · bskal pa che ba

བསྐྱལ་པ་ཆེན་པོ། · བསྐྱལ་པ་ཆེ་བ།

mahākalpa

The name of a certain kind of kalpa. The number of years in this kalpa differs in the various sūtras that give it a number, although it is said to equal four asaṃkhyeya (“incalculable”) kalpas.

g.489 **Guṇacakraṇvālaśrimegha**

yon tan khor yug dpal gyi sprin

ཡོན་ཏན་ཁོར་ཡུག་དཔལ་གྱི་སྒྲིན།

guṇacakraṇvālaśrimegha

The ninety-third buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS verse: *Guṇacakraṇvālaśrimegha*.

g.490 **Guṇacakraṇvālaśrirāja**

yon tan 'khor yug dpal gyi rgyal

ཡོན་ཏན་འཁོར་ཡུག་དཔལ་གྱི་རྒྱལ།

guṇacakraṇvālaśrirāja

The forty-eighth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS verse: *Guṇacakraṇvālaśrirāja*.

g.491 **Guṇacandra**

yon tan zla ba

ཡོན་ཏན་རྩ་བ།

guṇacandra

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.492 **Guṇaghoṣa**

yon tan sprin

ཡོན་ཏན་སྒྲིན།

guṇaghoṣa

A buddha in the distant past.

g.493 **Guṇakeśarīśvara**

yon tan seng ge'i dbang po

ཡོན་ཏན་སེང་གེ་འི་དབང་པོ།

guṇakeśarīśvara

The fourth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.494 **Guṇakusumaśrīsāgara**

yon tan me tog dpal gyi rgyal mtshan

ཡོན་ཏན་མེ་ཏོག་དཔལ་གྱི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

guṇakusumaśrīsāgara

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.495 **Guṇamaṇḍala**

yon tan 'khor

ཡོན་ཏན་འཁོར།

guṇamaṇḍala

A buddha in the distant past.

g.496 **Guṇapadmaśrīgarbha**

yon tan pad+mo dpal gyi snying po

ཡོན་ཏན་པདྨ་དཔལ་གྱི་སྙིང་པོ།

guṇapadmaśrīgarbha

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.497 **Guṇaparvatatejas**

yon tan ri bo'i gzi brjid

ཡོན་ཏན་རི་བོའི་གཟི་བརྟེན།

guṇaparvatatejas

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.498 **Guṇaprabhāvodgata**

yon tan gyi tshogs kyis 'phags pa

ཡོན་ཏན་གྱི་ཚོགས་གྱིས་འཕགས་པ།

guṇaprabhāvodgata

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.499 **Guṇapradīpa**

yon tan sgron ma

ཡོན་ཏན་སྒྲོན་མ།

guṇapradīpa

A buddha in the distant past.

g.500 Guṇarāja

yon tan bdag

ཡོན་ཏན་བདག

guṇarāja

A buddha in the distant past.

g.501 Guṇaraśmidhvaja

yon tan 'od gzer rgyal mtshan

ཡོན་ཏན་འོད་གཟེར་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

guṇaraśmidhvaja

A buddha in the distant past.

g.502 Guṇasāgaraśrīpradīpa

yon tan rgya mtsho dpal gyi sgron

ཡོན་ཏན་གྱི་མཚོ་དཔལ་གྱི་སྒྲོན།

guṇasāgaraśrīpradīpa

A buddha in the distant past. BHS verse: *Guṇasāgarahḥ Giripradīpo*. See [n.1418](#)

g.503 Guṇasaṃcaya

yon tan bstags pa

ཡོན་ཏན་བསྐྱུགས་པ།

guṇasaṃcaya

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.504 Guṇasamudra

yon tan rgya mtsho

ཡོན་ཏན་གྱི་མཚོ།

guṇasamudra

A buddha in the distant past.

g.505 Guṇasamudraśrī

yon tan rgya mtsho dpal

ཡོན་ཏན་གྱི་མཚོ་དཔལ།

guṇasamudraśrī

The thirty-second buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS verse: *Guṇa-samudraśirī*.

- g.506 *Guṇasamudrāvabhāsaṃaṇḍalaśrī*
yon tan rgya mtsho snang ba'i dkyil 'khor gyi dpal
 ཡོན་ཏན་གྱི་མཚོ་སྤང་བའི་དགྱིལ་འཁོར་གྱི་དཔལ།
guṇasamudrāvabhāsaṃaṇḍalaśrī
 A buddha in the distant past.
- g.507 *Guṇasumeru*
yon tan ri
 ཡོན་ཏན་རི།
guṇasumeru
 A buddha in the distant past.
- g.508 *Guṇasumeruprabhatejas*
 —
 —
guṇasumeruprabhatejas
 A buddha in a world in the eastern direction in the past. See [n.1513](#).
- g.509 *Guṇasumeruśrī*
yon tan ri rab dpal
 ཡོན་ཏན་རི་རབ་དཔལ།
guṇasumeruśrī
 The eighth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS verse: *Guṇasumeruśrī*.
- g.510 *Guṇatejas*
yon tan gzi brjid
 ཡོན་ཏན་གཟི་བརྗིད།
guṇatejas
 One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.
- g.511 *Guṇaviśuddhigarbha*
yon tan rnam dag snying po
 ཡོན་ཏན་རྣམ་དག་སྙིང་པོ།
guṇaviśuddhigarbha
 A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.
- g.512 *Gying-ju*

gying ju

གྱིང་ཅུ།

—

Unidentified.

g.513 Harisumeruśrī

seng ge ri rab dpal

སེང་གེ་རི་རབ་དཔལ།

harisumeruśrī

The eighty-third buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS verse:

Harisumeruśrī.

g.514 head merchant

tshong dpon

ཚོང་དཔོན།

śreṣṭhin

g.515 heshang

hwa shang

ཉལ་ཤང་།

upādhyāya

From the Chinese 和上 (*heshang*) derived from the Sanskrit *upādhyāya*, a senior, learned monk.

g.516 Hetupadma

rgyu pad+mo

རྒྱ་པོ་མ།

hetupadma

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.517 higher cognition

mngon par shes pa

མངོན་པར་ཤེས་པ།

abhijñā

The higher cognitions are usually listed as five or six. In this sūtra they are listed as five and ten. The five are clairvoyance, clairsaudience, knowledge of the minds of others, remembrance of past lives, and the ability to perform

miracles.

g.518 Himalaya

kha ba can

ཁ་བ་ཅན།

himālaya

g.519 Hrīśrīmañjariprabhāvā

ngo tsha shes pa'i dpal gyi dog pa'i 'od

ངོ་ཚ་ཤེས་པའི་དཔལ་གྱི་དོག་པའི་འོད།

hrīśrīmañjariprabhāvā

A body goddess.

g.520 Illuminating Light of the Realm of the Dharma

chos kyi dbyings rab tu snang ba'i 'od

ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས་རབ་དུ་སྒྲུང་བའི་འོད།

dharmadhātupratibhāsaprabha

An assembly hall of the bodhisattvas.

g.521 immeasurables

tshad med pa

ཚད་མེད་པ།

aparamāṇa

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

The four meditations on love (*maitrī*), compassion (*karuṇā*), joy (*muditā*), and equanimity (*upekṣā*), as well as the states of mind and qualities of being that result from their cultivation. They are also called the four abodes of Brahmā (*caturbrahmavihāra*).

In the *Abhidharmakośa*, Vasubandhu explains that they are called *apramāṇa*—meaning “infinite” or “limitless”—because they take limitless sentient beings as their object, and they generate limitless merit and results. Love is described as the wish that beings be happy, and it acts as an antidote to malice (*vyāpāda*). Compassion is described as the wish for beings to be free of suffering, and acts as an antidote to harmfulness (*vihiṃsā*). Joy refers to rejoicing in the happiness beings already have, and it acts as an antidote to dislike or aversion (*arati*) toward others’ success. Equanimity is considering all beings impartially, without distinctions, and it is the antidote to attachment to both pleasure and malice (*kāmarāgavyāpāda*).

g.522 Indra

dbang po

དབང་པོ།

indra

The deity, also called Mahendra (“Lord of the Devas”), who dwells on the summit of Mount Sumeru and wields the thunderbolt. He is also known as Śakra (Tib. *brgya byin*, “Hundred Offerings”). Śakra is an abbreviation of *śata-kratu* (“one who has performed a hundred sacrifices”). The highest Vedic sacrifice was the horse-sacrifice ritual, and there is a tradition that Indra became the lord of the gods through performing them.

g.523 Indramati

dbang po'i blo gros

དབང་པོའི་བློ་གྲོས།

indramati

A bhikṣu who was a pupil of Śāriputra.

g.524 Indraśrī

dbang po'i dpal

དབང་པོའི་དཔལ།

indraśrī

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.525 Indriyeśvara

dbang po'i dbang phyug

དབང་པོའི་དབང་ཕྱུག།

indriyeśvara

A young boy, the kalyāṇamitra of chapter 15.

g.526 intermediate kalpa

bskal pa bar ma

བསྐྱལ་པ་བར་མ།

antarakalpa

This kalpa is one cycle of the increase and decrease of the lifespan of beings. It is also called a “small kalpa.” It consists of four ages, or *yugas*.

g.527 Īśāṇa

yongs su tshol ba

ཡངས་སུ་ཚོལ་བ།

īṣāṇa

A land in the south of India.

g.528 Īśvara

—

—

īśvara

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa. See n.1898.

g.529 Īśvaradeva

dbang phyug lha

དབང་ཕུག་ལྷ།

īśvaradeva

The names of two of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.530 Īśvaraguṇāparājitadhvaja

dbang phyug gi yon tan gzhan gyis mi thub pa'i rgyal mtshan

དབང་ཕུག་གི་ཡོན་ཏན་གཞན་གྱིས་མི་སྦྱང་བའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

īśvaraguṇāparājitadhvaja

A buddha in the distant past. His name as given in prose. In verse he is called Īśvarājitaguṇadhvaja.

g.531 Īśvarājitaguṇadhvaja

phyug yon tan mi thub rgyal mtshan

ཕུག་ཡོན་ཏན་མི་སྦྱང་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

īśvarājitaguṇadhvaja

A buddha in the distant past. His name as given in verse. In the prose he is called Īśvaraguṇāparājitadhvaja.

g.532 Jagadindrarāja

'gro ba'i dbang po'i rgyal po

འགྲོ་བའི་དབང་པོའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

jagadindrarāja

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.533 Jagamantrasāgara

'gro skad rgya mtsho

འགོ་སྐད་རྒྱ་མཚོ།

jagamanttrasāgara

The hundred-and-third buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.534 Jaganmitra

'gro ba'i bshes gnyen

འགོ་བའི་བཤེས་གཉེན།

jaganmitra

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.535 Jain

zhags pa 'thub pa

ཞགས་པ་འཐུབ་པ།

nirgrantha · pāṣaṇḍa

A religious tradition derived from Śākyamuni's elder contemporary Mahāvīra.

g.536 Jambu River

'dzam bu'i chu klung

འཛམ་བུའི་ཆུ་ཁྲུང་།

jambunadī

Legendary river carrying the golden fruit fallen from the legendary *jambu* (“rose apple”) tree. This term is used as an adjective for the gold found in rivers. When used as an adjective, the Sanskrit is *jāmbūnada*.

g.537 Jambu River

'dzam bu chu klung

འཛམ་བུ་ཆུ་ཁྲུང་།

jambūnada

Legendary river carrying the remains of the golden fruit of a legendary *jambu* (rose apple) tree.

g.538 Jambudhvaja

'dzam bu rgyal mtshan

འཛམ་བུ་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

jambudhvaja

An alternative name for Jambudvīpa (“Rose-Apple Continent”), which means “Rose-Apple Banner.”

g.539 Jambudvīpa

'dzam bu gling

འཛམ་བུ་གླིང་།

jambudvīpa

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

The name of the southern continent in Buddhist cosmology, which can signify either the known human world, or more specifically the Indian subcontinent, literally “the *jambu* island/continent.” Jambu is the name used for a range of plum-like fruits from trees belonging to the genus *Syzygium*, particularly *Syzygium jambos* and *Syzygium cumini*, and it has commonly been rendered “rose apple,” although “black plum” may be a less misleading term. Among various explanations given for the continent being so named, one (in the *Abhidharmakośa*) is that a jambu tree grows in its northern mountains beside Lake Anavatapta, mythically considered the source of the four great rivers of India, and that the continent is therefore named from the tree or the fruit. Jambudvīpa has the Vajrāsana at its center and is the only continent upon which buddhas attain awakening.

g.540 jambul tree

'dzam bu'i shing

འཛམ་བུ་འི་ཤིང་།

jambāvṛkṣa

Syzygium cumini. At present mainly called the jambul tree, it is the Indian version among the various species of rose apple trees.

g.541 Jāmbūnadaprabhāsavatī

'dzam bu chu klung gi mdog dang ldan pa

འཛམ་བུ་ཚུ་ཁྱུང་གི་མདོག་དང་ལྷན་པ།

jāmbūnadaprabhāsavatī

An eastern buddha realm.

g.542 Jāmbūnadatajorāja

'dzam bu chu klung gi gzi brjid rgyal po

འཛམ་བུ་ཚུ་ཁྱུང་གི་གཟི་བརྗིད་རྒྱལ་པོ།

jāmbūnadatajorāja

A buddha in the distant past.

g.543 jasmine

su ma na

ལུ་མ་ན།

sumana

Jasminum sambac.

g.544 Jayamaṅgama

rgyal bar gyur pa

རྒྱལ་བར་གྱུར་པ།

jayamaṅgama

The name of a kalpa in the distant past.

g.545 Jayaprabha

rgyal ba'i 'od

རྒྱལ་བའི་འོད།

jayaprabha

Presumably a member of the royal dynasty in Kaliṅgavana. He is said to have donated the parkland that Bhikṣuṇī Siṃhavijrmbhitā dwells in. Also the name of a king in another world realm in the distant past.

g.546 Jayoṣmāyatana

rgyal ba'i drod kyi skye mched

རྒྱལ་བའི་རྩོད་གྱི་སྐྱེ་མཆེད།

jayoṣmāyatana

A brahmin, the kalyāṇamitra of chapter 12.

g.547 Jayottama

rgyal ba dam pa

རྒྱལ་བ་དམ་པ།

jayottama

A head merchant who is the kalyāṇamitra of chapter 26.

g.548 Jeta

dze ta

ཇེ་ཏ།

jeta

A short form of Jetavana, a park in Śrāvastī, the capital of Kosala, which had been owned by Prince Jeta. Anāthapiṇḍada bought it from him at a high price in order to offer it to the Buddha as a place to house the monks during the monsoon period, thus creating the first Buddhist monastery. See also “Jetavana, Anāthapiṇḍada’s Park.”

g.549 Jetadhvaḥja

dze ta’i rgyal mtshan

རྫོག་ཏེ་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

jetadhvaḥja

An alternative name for Jetavana Park in Śrāvastī, the capital of Kosala, which had been owned by Prince Jeta. Anāthapiṇḍada bought it from him at a high price in order to offer it to the Buddha as a place to house the monks during the monsoon period, thus creating the first Buddhist monastery. See also “Jetavana, Anāthapiṇḍada’s Park.”

g.550 Jetavana, Anāthapiṇḍada’s Park

dze ta’i tshal skyabs myed pa la zas sbyin gyi kun dga’ ra ba

རྫོག་ཏེ་ཚལ་སྐྱབས་ཐུད་པ་ལ་ཟས་སྤྱོད་གྱི་ཀུན་དགའ་ར་བ།

jetavanam anāthapiṇḍadasyārāmaḥ ^{AO}

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

One of the first Buddhist monasteries, located in a park outside Śrāvastī, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Kośala in northern India. This park was originally owned by Prince Jeta, hence the name Jetavana, meaning Jeta’s grove. The wealthy merchant Anāthapiṇḍada, wishing to offer it to the Buddha, sought to buy it from him, but the prince, not wishing to sell, said he would only do so if Anāthapiṇḍada covered the entire property with gold coins. Anāthapiṇḍada agreed, and managed to cover all of the park except the entrance, hence the name Anāthapiṇḍadasyārāmaḥ, meaning Anāthapiṇḍada’s park. The place is usually referred to in the sūtras as “Jetavana, Anāthapiṇḍada’s park,” and according to the *Samghabhedavastu* the Buddha used Prince Jeta’s name in first place because that was Prince Jeta’s own unspoken wish while Anāthapiṇḍada was offering the park. Inspired by the occasion and the Buddha’s use of his name, Prince Jeta then offered the rest of the property and had an entrance gate built. The Buddha specifically instructed those who recite the sūtras to use Prince Jeta’s name in first place to commemorate the mutual effort of both benefactors.

Anāthapiṇḍada built residences for the monks, to house them during the monsoon season, thus creating the first Buddhist monastery. It was one of the Buddha's main residences, where he spent around nineteen rainy season retreats, and it was therefore the setting for many of the Buddha's discourses and events. According to the travel accounts of Chinese monks, it was still in use as a Buddhist monastery in the early fifth century CE, but by the sixth century it had been reduced to ruins.

g.551 **jina**
rgyal ba

ཁྱེལ་བ།

jina

An epithet for a buddha meaning “victorious one.”

g.552 **Jinamitra**
dzi na mi tra

རྩོལ་མི་ཏྲ།

jinamitra

Jinamitra was invited to Tibet during the reign of King Trisong Detsen (*khri srong lde btsan*, r. 742–98 CE) and was involved with the translation of nearly two hundred texts, continuing into the reign of King Ralpachen (*ral pa can*, r. 815–38 CE). He was one of the small group of paṇḍitas responsible for the *Mahāvīyūtpatti* Sanskrit–Tibetan dictionary.

g.553 **jinaputra**
rgyal ba'i sras · rgyal ba'i sras po

ཁྱེལ་བའི་སྲས། · ཁྱེལ་བའི་སྲས་པོ།

jinaputra

An epithet for a bodhisattva meaning “child of the jinas.”

g.554 **Jñānabalaparvatatejas**
ye shes kyi stobs kyi ri bo'i gzi brjid

ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་སྟོབས་ཀྱི་རི་བོའི་གཟི་བརྟན།

jñānabalaparvatatejas

A buddha in a world in the eastern direction in the past.

g.555 **Jñānabhāskaratejas**
ye shes nyi ma'i gzi brjid

ཡེ་ཤེས་ཉི་མའི་གཟི་བརྒྱུད།

jñānabhāskaratejas

A buddha in the distant past.

g.556 Jñānabuddhi

ye shes ri bo'i blo

ཡེ་ཤེས་རི་བོའི་བློ།

jñānabuddhi

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.557 Jñānākaracūḍa

ye shes 'byung gnas gtsug phud

ཡེ་ཤེས་འབྱུང་གནས་གཙུག་ཕུད།

jñānākaracūḍa

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.558 Jñānaketu (the bodhisattva)

ye shes dpal

ཡེ་ཤེས་དཔལ།

jñānaketu

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.559 Jñānaketu (the buddha)

ye shes dpal

ཡེ་ཤེས་དཔལ།

jñānaketu

The name of a buddha in the distant past.

g.560 Jñānamaṇḍalaprabhāsa

ye shes dkyil 'khor snang ba

ཡེ་ཤེས་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་སྒྲུང་བ།

jñānamaṇḍalaprabhāsa

A buddha in the distant past.

g.561 Jñānamati

ye shes blo · ye shes blo gros

ཡེ་ཤེས་བློ། · ཡེ་ཤེས་བློ་གྲོས།

jñānamati

A buddha in the distant past in chapter 36 (translated *ye shes blo*), and the twenty-second buddha in a kalpa in the distant past in chapter 37 (translated *ye shes blo gros*).

g.562 Jñānaparvatadharmadhātudikpratapanatejorāja

ye shes ri bo'i 'od chos kyi dbyings su snang ba'i gzi brjid rgyal po

ཡེ་ཤེས་རི་བོ་འོ་འདྲོ་ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས་སུ་སྒྲུང་བའི་གཟི་བརྟེན་རྒྱལ་པོ།

jñānaparvatadharmadhātudikpratapanatejorāja

A buddha in the distant past.

g.563 Jñānaraśmijvalanacūḍa

'od zer 'bar ba'i gtsug phud

འོ་དེ་ཟེར་འབར་བའི་གཙུག་ཕུད།

jñānaraśmijvalanacūḍa

A buddha in the distant past.

g.564 Jñānaraśmimēghaprabha

ye shes 'od gzer gyi sprin gyi 'od

ཡེ་ཤེས་འོ་དག་ཟེར་གྱི་སྤྲིན་གྱི་འོ་ད།

jñānaraśmimēghaprabha

A buddha in the distant past.

g.565 Jñānārcijvalitaśarīra

ye shes 'od 'phro 'bar ba'i sku

ཡེ་ཤེས་འོ་ད་འཕྲོ་འབར་བའི་སྐུ།

jñānārcijvalitaśarīra

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.566 Jñānārcisāgaraśrī

ye shes 'od 'phro rgya mtsho dpal

ཡེ་ཤེས་འོ་ད་འཕྲོ་རྒྱ་མཚོ་དཔལ།

jñānārcisāgaraśrī

The hundredth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS in verse: Jñānārci-sāgaraśiri.

g.567 Jñānārciśrīsāgara

ye shes 'od 'phro ba dpal gyi rgyal mtshan

ཡེ་ཤེས་འདྲ་འཕྲོ་བ་དཔལ་གྱི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

jñānārciśrīśāgara

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.568 Jñānārcitejaśrī

ye shes 'od 'phro gzi brjid dpal

ཡེ་ཤེས་འདྲ་འཕྲོ་གཟི་བརྗིད་དཔལ།

jñānārcitejaśrī

A buddha in the distant past. BHS verse: *Jñānārcitejaśiri*.

g.569 Jñānasambhārodgata

ye shes rgya mtshos 'phags pa

ཡེ་ཤེས་རྒྱ་མཚོས་འཕགས་པ།

jñānasambhārodgata

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.570 Jñānaśikharārcimegha

ye shes spo'i 'od 'phro sprin

ཡེ་ཤེས་སྤོ་འི་འདྲ་འཕྲོ་སྤྲིན།

jñānaśikharārcimegha

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.571 Jñānasimhaketudhvajarāja

ye shes seng ge'i dpal gyi rgyal mtshan rgyal po

ཡེ་ཤེས་སང་གེ་འི་དཔལ་གྱི་རྒྱལ་མཚན་རྒྱལ་པོ།

jñānasimhaketudhvajarāja

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.572 Jñānaśrī (the bodhisattva)

ye shes kyi dpal

ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་དཔལ།

jñānaśrī

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.573 Jñānaśrī (the buddha)

ye shes dpal

ཡེ་ཤེས་དཔལ།

jñānaśrī

The name of the twenty-sixth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS
verse: *Jñānaśrī*.

g.574 Jñānaśrīpuṇyaprabhā

ye shes phun sum tshogs pa'i bsod nams 'od

ཡེ་ཤེས་ཕུན་སུམ་ཚྏགས་པའི་བསོད་ནམས་འོད།

jñānaśrīpuṇyaprabhā

A night goddess in a world in the eastern direction in a past kalpa. A
previous life of the night goddess Praśantarutasāgaravatī.

g.575 Jñānasūryatejas

ye shes nyi ma'i gzi brjid

ཡེ་ཤེས་ཉིམ་འི་གཟི་བརྗིད།

jñānasūryatejas

A bodhisattva in the distant past.

g.576 Jñānāvabhāsatejas

ye shes snang ba'i gzi brjid

ཡེ་ཤེས་སྒྲང་བའི་གཟི་བརྗིད།

jñānāvabhāsatejas

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.577 Jñānavairocana

ye shes rnam par snang ba

ཡེ་ཤེས་རྣམ་པར་སྒྲང་བ།

jñānavairocana

A śrāvaka in the distant past.

g.578 Jñānavajratejas

ye shes rdo rje'i gzi brjid

ཡེ་ཤེས་རྡོ་རྗེའི་གཟི་བརྗིད།

jñānavajratejas

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.579 Jñānodgata

ye shes kyis 'phags pa

ཡེ་ཤེས་གྲིས་འཕགས་པ།

jñānodgata

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.580 Jñānolkāvabhāsarāja

ye shes skar mda' snang ba'i rgyal po

ཡེ་ཤེས་སྐར་མདའ་སྒྲུང་བའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

jñānolkāvabhāsarāja

A buddha in a world in the eastern direction in the past.

g.581 Jñānottarajñānin

shes pa dam pa'i ye shes

ཤེས་པ་དམ་པའི་ཡེ་ཤེས།

jñānottarajñānin

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.582 Jvalanārciḥparvataśrīvyūha

me'i 'od 'phro ri'i dpal gyi rnam par brgyan pa

མེ་འོད་འཕྲོ་རིའི་དཔལ་གྱི་རྣམ་པར་བརྒྱན་པ།

jvalanārciḥparvataśrīvyūha

A buddha in the distant past.

g.583 Jvalanaśrīśa

me yi dpal

མེ་ཡི་དཔལ།

jvalanaśrīśa

A buddha in the distant past.

g.584 Jvalitatejas

gzi brjid 'bar ba

གཟི་བརྗེད་འབར་བ།

jvalitatejas

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.585 Jyotidhvaja

snang ba'i rgyal mtshan

སྒྲུང་བའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

jyotidhvaja

A buddha in the distant past.

g.586 Jyotiḥprabha

skar 'od

སྐར་འོད།

jyotiḥprabha

Refers to the king Jyotiṣprabha in verse.

g.587 Jyotirarcinayanā

snang ba 'od 'phro mig

སྒྲུང་བ་འོད་འཕྲོ་མིག།

jyotirarcinayanā

Refers to night goddess Pramuditanayanajagadvirocanā.

g.588 Jyotirdhvaja

skar ma' i rgyal mtshan

སྐར་མའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

jyotirdhvaja

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.589 Jyotiṣprabha (the bodhisattva)

skar ma' i 'od

སྐར་མའི་འོད།

jyotiṣprabha

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.590 Jyotiṣprabha (the king)

skar ma' i 'od

སྐར་མའི་འོད།

jyotiṣprabha

A king in another world in the distant past. A past life of King Śuddhodana.

Also called Jyotiḥprabha in verse.

g.591 kākorda

byad stems

བྱད་སྟེ་མས།

kākhorda

A generally malevolent class of nonhuman being.

g.592 Kalingavana

ka ling ga'i nags tshal

ཀ་ལིང་གའི་ནགས་ཚལ།

kalingavana

A town in South India.

g.593 kalpa

bskal pa

བསྐལ་པ།

kalpa

The Indian concept of a period of millions of years, sometimes equivalent to the time when a world appears, exists, and disappears. There are also the intermediate kalpas during the existence of a world, the longest of which is called *asamkhyeya*, (literally “incalculable,” even though the number of its years is calculated).

g.594 kalyāṇamitra

dge ba'i bshes gnyen

དགེ་བའི་བཤེས་གཉེན།

kalyāṇamitra

The Sanskrit can mean “good friend” or “beneficial friend.” The Tibetan can mean “virtuous friend” or “friend of virtue.” A title for a teacher of the spiritual path.

g.595 Kanakajālākāyavibhūṣita

gser gyi dra bas sku rnam par brgyan pa

གསེར་གྱི་དྭ་བས་སྐུ་རྣམ་པར་བརྒྱན་པ།

kanakajālākāyavibhūṣita

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.596 Kanakamaṇiparvataghoṣa

gser rin po che'i ri'i dbyangs

གསེར་རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་རིའི་དབྱངས།

kanakamaṇiparvataghoṣa

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.597 Kanakamaṇiparvatatejobhadra

gser rin po che'i ri bo gzi brjid bzang po

གསེར་རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་རི་བོ་གཟི་བརྒྱུད་བཟང་པོ།

kanakamaṇiparvatatejobhadra

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.598 Kanakameghapradīpadhvajā

gser gyi sprin sgron ma'i rgyal mtshan

གསེར་གྱི་སྤྲིན་སྟོན་མའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

kanakameghapradīpadhvajā

A buddha realm in the east.

g.599 Kanakamuni

gser thub

གསེར་ཐུབ།

kanakamuni

The second buddha in our Bhadra kalpa.

g.600 Kanakavatī

gser yod pa

གསེར་ཡོད་པ།

kanakavatī

The realm of the Buddha Śantābha.

g.601 Kanakavimalaprabhā

gser ltar dri ma med pa'i 'od

གསེར་ལྷ་ར་དྲི་མ་མེད་པའི་འོད།

kanakavimalaprabhā

A world realm in the eastern direction. Also called Kanakavimalaprabhā-vyūha.

g.602 Kanakavimalaprabhāvyūha

gser ltar dri ma med pa'i 'od kyi rgyan

གསེར་ལྷ་ར་དྲི་མ་མེད་པའི་འོད་གྱི་རྒྱན།

kanakavimalaprabhāvyūha

A world realm in the eastern direction. Also called Kanakavimalaprabhā.

g.603 Kāñcanaparvata

gser gyi ri bo

གསེར་གྱི་རི་བོ།

kāñcanaparvata

A buddha in the distant past.

g.604 Kapilavastu

ser skya'i gnas

ཨ་མྱེ་མཆོད་གནས།

kapilavastu

The Buddha's hometown. Also translated elsewhere as *ser skya'i grong*.

g.605 Kapphiṇa

—

—

kapphiṇa

A principal teacher of the monastic saṅgha during the Buddha's lifetime.

Described as pale skinned and with a prominent nose. See [n.117](#).

g.606 karṣa

zho

ཞོ།

karṣa

An ancient Indian weight that is the equivalent of about nine grams or around one third of an ounce.

g.607 Karuṇatejas

thugs rje'i 'od

ཐུགས་རྒྱལ་འོད།

karuṇatejas

A buddha in the distant past.

g.608 Kāruṇika

thugs rje che mnga'

ཐུགས་རྒྱལ་ཆེ་མངའ།

kāruṇika

The eighteenth (nineteenth in the Sanskrit) buddha in a kalpa in the distant past

g.609 Kāṣāyadhvajā

ngur smrig gi rgyal mtshan

རུར་སྒྲིག་གི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

kāṣāyadhvajā

A buddha realm in the north.

g.610 Kāśyapa

bsod skyabs

བསོད་སྐྱབས།

kāśyapa

The third buddha in the present Bhadra kalpa who preceded Śākyamuni. Also called Mahākāśyapa. The common translation, including in the *Mahāvvyutpatti*, is 'od srung.

g.611 kaṭapūtana

lus srul po

ལུས་སྐྱུལ་པོ།

kaṭapūtana

A class of malevolent nonhuman beings who are often identified as the source of illness.

g.612 Kātyāyana

ka tya'i bu

ཀ་ཏྲའི་བུ།

kātyāyana

One of the ten principal pupils of the Buddha. He was foremost in explaining the Dharma.

g.613 Keśaranandin

ze ba dga' ba

ཟེ་བ་དགའ་བ།

keśaranandin

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.614 Ketu

dpal

དཔལ།

ketu

In chapter 10 the name of a buddha in the past. In chapter 44 the name of one of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.615 Ketuprabhā

dpal gyi 'od

དཔལ་གྱི་འོད།

ketuprabhā

An upāsikā in Dhanyākara.

g.616 Ketuśrī

dpal gyi dpal

དཔལ་གྱི་དཔལ།

ketuśrī

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.617 Kevalaka

dag pa

དག་པ།

kevalaka

A region in Magadha.

g.618 King Senalek

sad na legs

སད་ན་ལེགས།

—

Also commonly known by the names Senalek Jingyön (*sad na legs mjing yon*) and Mutik Tenpo (*mu tig bstan po*), he was a Tibetan king who reigned ca 800/804–15. He was the youngest son of King Trisong Detsen (*khri strong lde btsan*, r. 742–98).

g.619 kinnara

mi'am ci

མི་འམ་ཅི།

kinnara · kiṃnara

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

A class of nonhuman beings that resemble humans to the degree that their very name—which means “is that human?”—suggests some confusion as to their divine status. Kinnaras are mythological beings found in both Buddhist and Brahmanical literature, where they are portrayed as creatures half human, half animal. They are often depicted as highly skilled celestial musicians.

g.620 kleśa

nyon mongs

ཉན་མོངས།

kleśa

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

The essentially pure nature of mind is obscured and afflicted by various psychological defilements, which destroy the mind’s peace and composure and lead to unwholesome deeds of body, speech, and mind, acting as causes for continued existence in saṃsāra. Included among them are the primary afflictions of desire (*rāga*), anger (*dveṣa*), and ignorance (*avidyā*). It is said that there are eighty-four thousand of these negative mental qualities, for which the eighty-four thousand categories of the Buddha’s teachings serve as the antidote.

Kleśa is also commonly translated as “negative emotions,” “disturbing emotions,” and so on. The Pāli *kilesa*, Middle Indic *kileśa*, and Buddhist Hybrid Sanskrit *kleśa* all primarily mean “stain” or “defilement.” The translation “affliction” is a secondary development that derives from the more general (non-Buddhist) classical understanding of *√kliś* (“to harm,” “to afflict”). Both meanings are noted by Buddhist commentators.

g.621 Krakucchanda

log par dad sel

ལོག་པར་དད་སེལ།

krakucchanda

The first of the buddhas in this kalpa, with Śākyamuni as the fourth. Also listed as the fourth of the seven buddhas, with Śākyamuni as the seventh. The Tibetan translation in this sūtra and in others, such as the *Kāraṇḍavyūha Sūtra* (*The Basket’s Display*, Toh 116), means “elimination of incorrect faith.” This version is also found in the *Mahāvvyutpatti*, whereas the later standard

Tibetan translation is *'khor ba 'jig* (“destruction of saṃsāra”). *Krakucchanda* is a Sanskritization of the Middle-Indic name Kakusaṃdha. *Kaku* may mean “summit,” and *saṃdha* is “inner meaning” or “hidden meaning.”

g.622 Kṣāntimaṇḍalapradīpa

bzod 'khor sgron ma

བཟོད་འཁོར་སྒྲོན་མ།

kṣāntimaṇḍalapradīpa

A buddha in the distant past.

g.623 Kṣāntipradīpaśrī

bzod pa'i sgron ma dpal

བཟོད་པའི་སྒྲོན་མ་དཔལ།

kṣāntipradīpaśrī

The ninety-fourth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS in verse: *Kṣānti-pradīpaśrī*.

g.624 kṣatriya

rgyal rigs

རྒྱལ་རིགས།

kṣatriya

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

The ruling caste in the traditional four-caste hierarchy of India, associated with warriors, the aristocracy, and kings.

g.625 Kṣemaṃkara

bde ba mdzad pa

བདེ་བ་མཛད་པ།

kṣemaṃkara

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.626 Kṣemāvātī

bde ba yod pa

བདེ་བ་ཡོད་པ།

kṣemāvātī

A four-continent world in the distant past.

g.627 kumbhāṇḍa

grul bum

གུལ་བུམ།

kumbhāṇḍa

Dwarf spirits said to have either large stomachs or huge pot-sized testicles.

g.628 Kundaśrī

me tog kun da'i dpal

མེ་ཏོག་ཀུན་དཔེ་དཔལ།

kundaśrī

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.629 Kusuma

me tog

མེ་ཏོག་

kusuma

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.630 Kusumadhvaja

me tog rgyal mtshan

མེ་ཏོག་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

kusumadhvaja

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.631 Kusumagarbha

me tog mchog

མེ་ཏོག་མཚོག་

kusumagarbha

A buddha in the distant past.

g.632 Kusumaketu

me tog dpal

མེ་ཏོག་དཔལ།

kusumaketu

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.633 kusumakośa

me tog gi mdzod

མེ་ཏོག་གི་མཛོད།

kusumakośa

A magical tree, the name of which means “treasure of flowers.”

g.634 Kusumarāśi

me tog brtsegs

མེ་ཏོག་བརྟེན་ས།

kusumarāśi

A buddha in the distant past.

g.635 Kusumārcisāgarapradīpa

me tog 'od 'phro rgya mtsho sgron

མེ་ཏོག་འོད་འཕྲོ་རྒྱ་མཚོ་སྤྱོད།

kusumārcisāgarapradīpa

A buddha in the distant past.

g.636 Kusumaśrī

me tog dpal

མེ་ཏོག་དཔལ།

kusumaśrī

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.637 Kusumatalagarbhavyūhālaṃkāra

gzhi me tog gi snying po'i rgyan gyis brgyan pa

གཞི་མེ་ཏོག་གི་སྤྱིང་པོའི་རྒྱན་གྱིས་བརྒྱན་པ།

kusumatalagarbhavyūhālaṃkāra

An ocean of universes that includes our Sahā universe of a thousand million worlds and the even greater assembly of universes called Prabhāsa-vairocana. It has elsewhere been interpreted to be an alternative name for the Sahā universe.

g.638 Kusumottarajñānin

me tog dam pa'i ye shes

མེ་ཏོག་དམ་པའི་ཡེ་ཤེས།

kusumottarajñānin

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.639 kūtāgāra

pho brang brtsegs pa · khang pa brtsegs pa

ཕོ་བྲང་བརྟེན་པ། . ཁང་པ་བརྟེན་པ།

kūtāgāra

Distinctive Indian assembly hall or temple with one ground-floor room and a high ornamental roof, sometimes a barrel shape with apses but more usually a tapering roof, tower, or spire, it contains at least one additional upper room within the structure. *Kūtāgāra* literally means “upper chamber” and is short for *kūtāgāraśala*, “hall with an upper chamber or chambers.” The Mahābodhi temple in Bodhgaya is an example of a kūtāgāra.

g.640 Kūtāgāra

khang pa brtsegs pa

ཁང་པ་བརྟེན་པ།

kūtāgāra

A seaside town in South India.

g.641 Kuṭi

khang khyim can

ཁང་ཁྱིམ་ཅན།

kuṭi

The hamlet from which Maitreya comes.

g.642 Lakṣaṇabhūṣitagātra

sku mtshan gyis rnam par brgyan pa

སྐུ་མཚན་གྱིས་རྣམ་པར་བརྟན་པ།

lakṣaṇabhūṣitagātra

A buddha in the distant past.

g.643 Lakṣaṇameru

mtshan gyi

མཚན་གྱི།

lakṣaṇameru

A buddha in the distant past. See [n.1413](#).

g.644 Lakṣaṇaparvatavairocana

mtshan gyi ri bo rnam par snang ba

མཚན་གྱི་རིའི་རྣམ་པར་སྣང་བ།

lakṣaṇaparvatavairocana

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.645 Lakṣaṇarucirasupūṣpitāṅga

mtshan yid du 'ong ba'i me tog gi yan lag shin tu rgyas pa

མཚན་ཡིད་དུ་འོང་བའི་མེ་ཏོག་གི་ཡན་ལག་ཤིན་ཏུ་རྒྱས་པ།

lakṣaṇarucirasupūṣpitāṅga

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.646 Lakṣaṇaśrīparvata

mtshan gyi dpal ri bo

མཚན་གྱི་དཔལ་རི་བོ།

lakṣaṇaśrīparvata

A buddha in the distant past.

g.647 Lakṣaṇasumeru

mtshan nyid ri rab

མཚན་ཉིད་རི་རབ།

lakṣaṇasumeru

A buddha in the distant past.

g.648 Lakṣaṇasūryacakrasamantaprabha

mtshan gyi nyi ma'i 'khor lo kun tu snang ba

མཚན་གྱི་ཉིམ་འི་འཁོར་ལོ་ཀླན་ཏུ་སྣང་བ།

lakṣaṇasūryacakrasamantaprabha

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.649 Lakṣaṇavibhūṣitadhvajacandra

mtshan gyi rnam par brgyan pa'i rgyal mtshan zla ba

མཚན་གྱི་རྣམ་པར་བརྒྱན་པའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན་རྩེ་བ།

lakṣaṇavibhūṣitadhvajacandra

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.650 Laṅka

lang ka

ལང་ཀ།

laṅka

The island presently called Sri Lanka, it was known as Ceylon while it was a British colony.

g.651 level

sa

ས།

bhūmi

See “bhūmi.”

g.652 liberations

rnam par thar ba

རྣམ་པར་ཐར་བ།

vimokṣa

This can include any method for liberation. There are numerous liberations described in this sūtra, each kalyāṇamitra having a specific liberation.

g.653 limbs of enlightenment

byang chub kyi yan lag

བྱང་ཆུབ་ཀྱི་ཡན་ལག

bodhyaṅga

The seven limbs of enlightenment are mindfulness, analysis of phenomena, diligence, joy, tranquility, and samādhi. Also translated here as “aspects of enlightenment.”

g.654 Lokāyata

’jig rten rgyang phen

འཇིག་རྟེན་རྒྱང་ཕྱེན།

lokāyata

Also called the Cārvāka school, it was an ancient Indian school with a materialistic viewpoint accepting only the evidence of the senses and rejecting the existence of a creator deity or other lifetimes. Their teachings now survive only in quotations by opponents.

g.655 Lokendraghoṣa

’jig rten dbang po’i dbyangs

འཇིག་རྟེན་དབང་པོའི་དབྱངས།

lokendraghoṣa

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.656 Lokendrakāyapratibhāsaprabha

'jig rten dbang po'i lus ni snang ba'i 'od

འཇིག་རྟེན་དབང་པོའི་ལུས་ནི་སྤང་བའི་འོད།

lokendrakāyapratibhāsaprabha

The fifty-second buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.657 Lokendrapravaraprabhaghoṣa

'jig rten gyi dbang po dam pa'i 'od kyi dbyangs

འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་དབང་པོ་དམ་པའི་འོད་གྱི་དབྱངས།

lokendrapravaraprabhaghoṣa

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.658 Lokendratejaśrībhadrā

'jig rten dbang po 'od bzang dpal

འཇིག་རྟེན་དབང་པོ་འོད་བཟང་དཔལ།

lokendratejaśrībhadrā

A buddha in the distant past. BHS verse: *Lokendratejaśiribhadrā*.

g.659 lotus

pad mo · pad+mo · pad ma · pad+ma

པད་མོ། · པདྨོ། · པད་མ། · པདྨ།

nalinī · padma

See “red lotus.”

g.660 Lumbinī

lum bi ni

ལུས་བི་ནི།

lumbinī

The place where the Buddha Śākyamuni was born.

g.661 madder

leb rgan

ལེབ་རག།

māñjiṣṭha

A distinctive shade of red now known as “rose madder,” common in ancient India and derived from the root of the madder plant (*Rubia manjista*/*Rubia tinctorum*). According to the *Mahāvīyutpatti*, the Tibetan should be *btsod*.

g.662 Magadha

ma ga dha

མ་ག་ནྱ།

magadha

The ancient kingdom in what is now southern Bihar, within which the Buddha attained enlightenment. During most of the life of the Buddha it was ruled by King Bimbisāra. During the Buddha’s later years it began to expand greatly under the reign of King Ajātaśatru, and in the third century, during the reign of Aśoka, it became an empire that controlled most of India.

g.663 magnolia

tsam pa ka

ཙམ་པ་ཀ།

campaka

Magnolia campaca.

g.664 Mahābalavegasthāma

shugs drag stobs chen

ཤུགས་རྒྱ་སྟོབས་ཆེན།

mahābalavegasthāma

Lord of the garuḍas. Also called Mahāvegadhārin.

g.665 Mahābrahmā

tshangs pa chen po

ཆངས་པ་ཆེན་པོ།

mahābrahmā

The principal deity in the Brahmā paradises. Also called Brahmā.

g.666 Mahābrahma

tshangs chen

ཆངས་ཆེན།

mahābrahma

The highest of the three paradises that correspond to the first dhyāna in the form realm.

g.667 Mahādeva

lha chen po

ལྷ་ཆེན་པོ།

mahādeva

An epithet of Śiva.

g.668 Mahākaruṇameghadhvaja

thugs rje chen po'i sprin gyi rgyal mtshan

ཐུགས་རྗེ་ཆེན་པོའི་སྤྲིན་གྱི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

mahākaruṇameghadhvaja

A buddha in the distant past.

g.669 Mahākaruṇameghaśrī

snying rje chen po'i sprin gyi dpal

སྤྲིན་རྗེ་ཆེན་པོའི་སྤྲིན་གྱི་དཔལ།

mahākaruṇameghaśrī

The seventieth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS in verse: *Mahākaruṇameghaśirī*.

g.670 Mahākaruṇānayameghanigarjitaghōṣa

snying rje chen po'i tshul gyi sprin rab tu sgrog pa'i dbyangs

སྤྲིན་རྗེ་ཆེན་པོའི་ཚུལ་གྱི་སྤྲིན་རབ་ཏུ་སྒྲོག་པའི་དབྱངས།

mahākaruṇānayameghanigarjitaghōṣa

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.671 Mahākaruṇāsimha

thugs rje chen po'i seng ge

ཐུགས་རྗེ་ཆེན་པོའི་སེང་གེ།

mahākaruṇāsimha

The third of five hundred buddhas in a future kalpa.

g.672 Mahākāruṇika

thugs rje chen po mnga' ba

ཐུགས་རྗེ་ཆེན་པོ་མངའ་བ།

mahākāruṇika

The first of five hundred buddhas in a future kalpa.

g.673 Mahākāśyapa

'od srungs chen po

འོད་སྤྱངས་ཆེན་པོ།

mahākāśyapa

One of the Buddha's principal pupils, he became the Buddha's successor on his passing. Also the preceding Buddha, the third in this kalpa, with Śākyamuni as the fourth. He is also called Kāśyapa. Elsewhere often spelled *'od srung chen po*.

g.674 Mahāmaitryudgata

byams pa chen pos 'phags pa

བྱམས་པ་ཆེན་པོས་འཕགས་པ།

mahāmaitryudgata

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.675 Mahāmati (the king)

blo gros chen po

བློ་གྲོས་ཆེན་པོ།

mahāmati

A king in the distant past.

g.676 Mahāmati (the upāsaka)

blo gros chen po

བློ་གྲོས་ཆེན་པོ།

mahāmati

An upāsaka in Dhanyākara.

g.677 Mahāprabha

'od chen po

འོད་ཆེན་པོ།

mahāprabha

"Great Light." A kalpa in the distant past.

g.678 Mahāprabha

rgya chen po'i 'od · 'od chen po

རྒྱ་ཆེན་པོའི་འོད་ . འོད་ཆེན་པོ།

mahāprabha

The name of one of the bodhisattvas in the Buddha Śākyamuni's presence in Śrāvastī in chapter 1 (where it is translated as *rgya chen po'i 'od*), and the name of the king, one of Sudhana's kalyāṇamitras, in chapter 22 (where it is translated as *'od chen po*).

g.679 Mahāprabhasa

'od chen po

འོད་ཆེན་པོ།

mahāprabhasa

A city in South India.

g.680 Mahāprajña

shes rab chen po

ཤེས་རབ་ཆེན་པོ།

mahāprajña

An upāsaka in Dhanyākara.

g.681 Mahāprajñā

shes rab chen mo

ཤེས་རབ་ཆེན་མོ།

mahāprajñā

An upāsikā in Dhanyākara.

g.682 Mahāpraṇidhivēgaśrī

smon lam chen po shugs kyi dpal

སྟོན་ལམ་ཆེན་པོ་བྱགས་ཀྱི་དཔལ།

mahāpraṇidhivēgaśrī

The ninety-eighth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS in verse: *Mahā-praṇidhivēgaśrī*.

g.683 mahārāja

rgyal po chen po

རྒྱལ་པོ་ཆེན་པོ།

mahārāja

Literally means “great king.” In addition to referring to human kings, this is also the epithet for the four deities on the base of Mount Meru, each one the guardian of his direction: Vaiśravaṇa in the north, Dhṛtarāṣṭra in the east, Virūpākṣa in the west, and Virūḍhaka in the south.

- g.684 Mahāsambhava
'byung ba chen po
 འབྲུང་བ་ཆེན་པོ།
mahāsambhava
 A town in the south of India.
- g.685 Mahāsanārcis
'od 'phro chen pos bzhugs pa
 འོད་འཕྲོ་ཆེན་པོས་བཞུགས་པ།
mahāsanārcis
 One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.
- g.686 Mahāsudata
legs par byin pa chen po
 ལེགས་པར་བྱིན་པ་ཆེན་པོ།
mahāsudata
 A bhikṣu who was a pupil of Śāriputra.
- g.687 Mahātejahparākrama
gzi brjid chen po'i mthu
 གཟི་བརྗིད་ཆེན་པོའི་མཐུ།
mahātejahparākrama
 A cakravartin king in the distant past.
- g.688 Mahātejas
blo gros chen po'i gzi brjid
 ལྷོ་གྲོས་ཆེན་པོའི་གཟི་བརྗིད།
mahātejas
 A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.
- g.689 Mahāvatsa
bu chen po
 བུ་ཆེན་པོ།
mahāvatsa
 A bhikṣu who was a pupil of Śāriputra.
- g.690 Mahāvegadhārin

shugs chen po 'dzin pa

ཤུགས་ཆེན་པོ་འཛིན་པ།

mahāvegadhārin

A garuḍa lord. Also called Mahābalavegasthāma.

g.691 Mahāvyūha

rgyan chen po

རྒྱན་ཆེན་པོ།

mahāvyūha

A great park in South India.

g.692 Mahāyaśas

grags pa chen po

གྲགས་པ་ཆེན་པོ།

mahāyaśas

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.693 Mahendradeva

dbang phyug lha

དབང་ཕྱུག་ལྷ།

mahendradeva

The name of a future buddha in this kalpa.

g.694 Maheśvara

dbang phyug chen po

དབང་ཕྱུག་ཆེན་པོ།

maheśvara

A name for Śiva. In chapter 44 it is the name of one of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.695 Maholkādhārin

sgron ma chen po 'dzin pa

སྒྲོན་མ་ཆེན་པོ་འཛིན་པ།

maholkādhārin

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.696 mahoraga

lto 'phye chen po

ལྷོ་འཕྱེ་ཆེན་པོ།

mahoraga

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

Literally “great serpents,” mahoragas are supernatural beings depicted as large, subterranean beings with human torsos and heads and the lower bodies of serpents. Their movements are said to cause earthquakes, and they make up a class of subterranean geomantic spirits whose movement through the seasons and months of the year is deemed significant for construction projects.

g.697 Maitraśrī

byams pa'i dpal

བྱམས་པའི་དཔལ།

maitraśrī

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.698 Maitrayaṇī

byams ma

བྱམས་མ།

maitrayaṇī

A princess, the kalyāṇamitra of chapter 13.

g.699 Maitreya

byams pa

བྱམས་པ།

maitreya

The bodhisattva who became Śākyamuni's regent and is prophesied to be the next buddha, the fifth buddha in the Bhadra kalpa. In early Buddhism he appears as the human disciple sent to pay his respects by his teacher; the Buddha gives him the gift of a robe and prophesies that he will be the next buddha, while his companion Ajita will be the next cakravartin. As a bodhisattva he has both these names.

g.700 makara

chu srin

ཚུ་སྲིན།

makara

A fabled sea monster, the front part of which is a mammal. It is said to be the largest animal in the world, with the strongest bite. Its head is said to be a combination of the features of an elephant, a crocodile, and a boar. The name is also applied to the dugong, the crocodile (in particular the Mugger crocodile, whose name is even derived from *makara*), and the dolphin, particularly the Ganges dolphin, because the Ganges goddess is said to ride on a makara.

g.701 Māladas

phreng ba stobs

ཐེང་བ་སྟོབས།

mālādāh

The name of the people in the land where Maitreya was born. The sūtra states that it is in the south of India.

g.702 Malaya

ma la ya

མ་ལ་ཡ།

malaya

The range of mountains in West India, also called the Western ghats, known for its sandalwood forests.

g.703 Manasya

yid du 'ong ba

ཡིད་དུ་འོང་བ།

manasya

Nāga king.

g.704 Maṇicakravicitrapratimaṇḍitavyūhā

rin chen 'khor lo sna tshogs kyis klubs shing brgyan pa

རིན་ཆེན་འཁོར་ལ་སྐྱ་ཚོགས་ཀྱིས་སྒྲུབས་ཤིང་བརྒྱན་པ།

maṇicakravicitrapratimaṇḍitavyūhā

A world realm in the distant past. Also the name of a world realm in the distant future in which five hundred buddhas will appear.

g.705 Maṇidhvajavyūharāja

rin po che rgyal mtshan rgyan gyis mdzes pa

རིན་པོ་ཆེ་རྒྱལ་མཚན་རྒྱན་གྱིས་མཛེས་པ།

maṇidhvajavyūharāja

A park in another world realm in the distant past.

g.706 Maṇigarbha

rin chen gtso

འཇིག་ཆེན་གཙོ།

maṇigarbha

A buddha in the distant past.

g.707 Maṇigarbharājaśritejavatin

rin chen snying po rgyal dpal gzi brjid ldan

འཇིག་ཆེན་སྟིང་པོ་རྒྱལ་དཔལ་གཟི་བརྟེན་ལྷན།

maṇigarbharājaśritejavatin

The thirty-ninth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.708 Maṇikanakaparvataśikharavairocana

gser rin po che'i ri spo rnam par snang ba

གསེར་འཇིག་པོ་ཆེའི་རི་སྤོ་རྣམ་པར་སྟང་བ།

maṇikanakaparvataśikharavairocana

A vast array of many masses of world realms in the distant past.

g.709 Maṇiketu

rin po che'i dpal

འཇིག་པོ་ཆེའི་དཔལ།

maṇiketu

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.710 Maṇiprabhasukhābha

rin chen mdog bde

འཇིག་ཆེན་མདོག་བདེ།

maṇiprabhasukhābha

A universe of world realms in the distant past.

g.711 Maṇirāja

rin chen rgyal po

འཇིག་ཆེན་རྒྱལ་པོ།

maṇirāja

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.712 Maṇiśikharatejas

rin po che rtse mo'i gzi brjid

རིན་པོ་ཆེ་རྩེ་མོ་ལྷ་གཟི་བརྒྱུད།

maṇiśikharatejas

A city in another world in the distant past.

g.713 Maṇisumeru

rin chen ri bo

རིན་ཆེན་རི་བོ།

maṇisumeru

A buddha in the distant past.

g.714 Maṇisumeruśrī

rin chen ri rab dpal

རིན་ཆེན་རི་རབ་དཔལ།

maṇisumeruśrī

The thirty-seventh buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS verse:

Maṇisumeruśrī.

g.715 Maṇisumerūvirocanadhvajapradīpā

rin po che'i ri rab rnam par snang ba'i rgyal mtshan mar mye

རིན་པོ་ཆེ་འི་རི་རབ་རྣམ་པར་སྒྲུང་བའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན་མར་མྱེ།

maṇisumerūvirocanadhvajapradīpā

A buddha realm in the western direction.

g.716 Maṇisūryacandravidyotitaprabhā

rin chen nyi ma'i 'khor lo rnam par snang ba'i 'od

རིན་ཆེན་ཉི་མའི་འཁོར་ལོ་རྣམ་པར་སྒྲུང་བའི་འོད།

maṇisūryacandravidyotitaprabhā

A world realm in the distant past.

g.717 Maṇisūryapratibhāsagarbhā

rin po che nyi ma rab tu snang ba'i snying po

རིན་པོ་ཆེ་ཉི་མ་རབ་ཏུ་སྒྲུང་བའི་སྤྱིང་པོ།

maṇisūryapratibhāsagarbhā

A buddha realm in the southwestern direction.

g.718 Mañjuśrī

'jam dpal

འཇམ་དཔལ།

mañjuśrī

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

Mañjuśrī is one of the “eight close sons of the Buddha” and a bodhisattva who embodies wisdom. He is a major figure in the Mahāyāna sūtras, appearing often as an interlocutor of the Buddha. In his most well-known iconographic form, he is portrayed bearing the sword of wisdom in his right hand and a volume of the *Prajñāpāramitāsūtra* in his left. To his name, Mañjuśrī, meaning “Gentle and Glorious One,” is often added the epithet Kumārabhūta, “having a youthful form.” He is also called Mañjughoṣa, Mañjusvara, and Pañcaśikha.

g.719 Mañjuśrī Kumārabhūta

'jam dpal gzhon nur gyur pa

འཇམ་དཔལ་གཞོན་ནུར་གྱུར་པ།

mañjuśrī kumārabhūta

See “Mañjuśrī.”

g.720 Mañjuśrīkīrti

'jam dpal grags pa

འཇམ་དཔལ་གྲགས་པ།

mañjuśrīkīrti

A disciple of Āryadeva.

g.721 mantra

sngags

སྒྲགས།

mantra

Literally “an instrument of thought,” it is usually a brief verbal formula used with multiple repetitions, usually beginning with *om* and in essence a salutation to a particular deity. It can also be used as a healing spell, which is the meaning here.

g.722 māra

bdud

མ་རྩུ།

māra

The deities ruled over by Māra, who attempted to prevent the Buddha's enlightenment; they do not wish any being to escape from saṃsāra. Also, they are symbolic of the defects within a person that prevents enlightenment. These four personifications are *devaputra māra* (*lha'i bu'i bdud*) the "divine māra," which is the distraction of pleasures; *mṛtyumāra* (*'chi bdag gi bdud*) the "māra of death"; *skandhamāra* (*phung po'i bdud*) the "māra of the aggregates," which is the body; and *kleśamāra* (*nyon mongs pa'i bdud*) the "māra of the kleśas."

g.723 Māra

bdud

མ་རྩུ།

māra

The deity that attempted to prevent the Buddha's enlightenment, also one of the names of Kāma, the god of desire, in the Vedic tradition. Sometimes portrayed as the lord of the highest paradise in the desire realm, and the devas he rules are therefore all called "māras"; he does not wish any being to escape from that realm. He is also symbolic of the defects within a person that prevent enlightenment.

g.724 Māramaṇḍalanirghoṣasvara

bdud kyi dkyil 'khor bcom zhing myed par byed pa'i sgra

བདུད་ཀྱི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་བཅོམ་ཞིང་བྱེད་པར་བྱེད་པའི་སྒྲ།

māramaṇḍalanirghoṣasvara

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.725 Mativajra

blo gros rdo rje

བློ་གྲོས་རྡོ་རྗེ།

mativajra

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa. See [n.1903](#).

g.726 Maudgalyāyana

mo'u dgal gyi bu

མོ་འུ་དགལ་གྱི་བུ།

maudgalyāyana

One of the two principal pupils of the Buddha, renowned for miraculous powers; he was assassinated during the Buddha's lifetime.

g.727 Māyādevī

lha mo sgyu ma

ལྷ་མོ་སྐུ་མ།

māyādevī

The queen who was the mother of Śākyamuni Buddha.

g.728 meditation walkway

'chag pa · 'chag pa'i gnas · 'chag sa

འཆག་པ། · འཆག་པའི་གནས། · འཆག་ས།

caṃkrama

This is a straight walkway used for walking meditation, usually around forty feet long and often raised above the level of the ground. Monks walk up and down the length of it.

g.729 meditative state of totality

rgyas pa'i skye mched

རྒྱས་པའི་སྐྱེ་མཆེད།

kṛtsnāyatana

There are ten of these meditative states in the Śrāvakayāna: through meditating individually on the four elements of earth, water, fire, and air, on the four colors blue, yellow, red, and white, on space, and on consciousness, one meditates that everything that exists becomes that element, or that color, or space, or consciousness. Elsewhere, including the *Mahāvvyutpatti*, this is translated as *zad par gyi skye mched*. The Sanskrit *kṛtsna* means “totality,” while *rgyas pa* means “spread,” or “pervade,” and *zad par* means cessation, in that everything ceases within that element, color, etc.

g.730 Megha

sprin

སྒྲིན།

megha

A Dravidian, the kalyāṇamitra of chapter 7.

g.731 Meghanirghoṣasvara

sprin gyi dbyangs kyi sgra

མྱེན་གྱི་དབྱངས་གྱི་སྒྲ།

meghanirghoṣasvara

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.732 Megharutaghoṣa

sprin sgra dbyangs

མྱེན་སྒྲ་དབྱངས།

megharutaghoṣa

A buddha in the distant past.

g.733 Meghaśrī

sprin gyi dpal

མྱེན་གྱི་དཔལ།

meghaśrī

In chapter 4, the kalyāṇamitra bhikṣu in South India. In chapter 36, the name of a buddha in the distant past. In chapter 44, this is the name of a future buddha in this kalpa. BHS verse: *Meghaśiri*.

g.734 Meghavilambita

rnam par sprin mched

རྣམ་པར་མྱེན་མཆེད།

meghavilambita

A buddha in the distant past.

g.735 mercury

dngul chu

དངུལ་ཚུ།

rasa · rasajāta

The silvery liquid metal.

g.736 Meru

ri rab

རི་རབ།

meru

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

According to ancient Buddhist cosmology, this is the great mountain forming the axis of the universe. At its summit is Sudarśana, home of Śakra and his thirty-two gods, and on its flanks live the asuras. The mount has four sides facing the cardinal directions, each of which is made of a different precious stone. Surrounding it are several mountain ranges and the great ocean where the four principal island continents lie: in the south, Jambudvīpa (our world); in the west, Godānīya; in the north, Uttarakuru; and in the east, Pūrvavideha. Above it are the abodes of the desire realm gods. It is variously referred to as Meru, Mount Meru, Sumeru, and Mount Sumeru.

g.737 Merūdḡataśrī

ri bo shin tu mtho ba'i dpal

རི་བོ་ཤིན་ཏུ་མཐོ་བའི་དཔལ།

merūdḡataśrī

A world realm of ten thousand million worlds in the distant past.

g.738 Merudhvaja

ri rab rgyal mtshan

རི་རབ་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

merudhvaja

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.739 Merudhvajaśrī

ri rab rgyal mtshan dpal

རི་རབ་རྒྱལ་མཚན་དཔལ།

merudhvajaśrī

The fifty-eighth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS verse:

Merudhvajaśrī.

g.740 Meruprabhā

ri bo'i 'od

རི་བོ་འོད།

meruprabhā

A world realm in the distant past.

g.741 Merupradīparāja

ri rab mar me'i rgyal po

རི་རབ་མར་མེ་འི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

merupradīparāja

A buddha in a western realm.

g.742 Meruśrī

ri rab dpal

རི་རབ་དཔལ།

meruśrī

A buddha in the past.

g.743 Meruviśuddhavyūhadhvajā

ri rab rnam par dag pa'i rgyan gyi rgyal mtshan

རི་རབ་རྣམ་པར་དག་པའི་རྒྱན་གྱི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

meruviśuddhavyūhadhvajā

A royal city in the distant past.

g.744 Mervarciśrī

dpal gyi ri 'od 'phro'i dpal

དཔལ་གྱི་རི་འོད་འཕྲེའི་དཔལ།

mervarciśrī

A buddha in the distant past. BHS verse: *Meruarciśiri*.

g.745 methods of gathering pupils

bsdu ba'i dngos po · yongs su bsdu ba'i tshul

བསྐྱ་བའི་དངོས་པོ། . ཡོངས་སུ་བསྐྱ་བའི་རྒྱུ།

saṃgrahavastu

The four methods of attracting pupils are generosity, pleasant speech, beneficial conduct, and conduct that accords with the wishes of pupils.

g.746 Milaspharaṇa

rgyas par 'gengs pa

རྒྱལ་པར་འགོངས་པ།

milaspharaṇa

A place at the southernmost tip of India.

g.747 Miśrakavana

dres pa'i nags tshal

དྲེས་པའི་ནགས་ཚལ།

miśrakavana

Indra's pleasure grove on the summit of Sumeru.

g.748 Mohadharmeśvara

don yod pa'i chos la mnga' ba

དོན་ཡོད་པའི་ཆོས་ལ་མངའ་བ།

mohadharmeśvara

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.749 Mukta

btang brjod

བཏང་བརྟེན།

muktaka

A merchant, the kalyāṇamitra of chapter 8.

g.750 Muktāsāra

gces pa gtong ba

གཅེས་པ་གཏོང་བ།

muktāsāra

A goldsmith, the kalyāṇamitra of chapter 49.

g.751 Nābhigarbha

gtsug gi snying po

གཙུག་གི་སྙིང་པོ།

nābhigarbha

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.752 nāga

klu

ལྷ།

nāga

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

A class of nonhuman beings who live in subterranean aquatic environments, where they guard wealth and sometimes also teachings. Nāgas are associated with serpents and have a snakelike appearance. In Buddhist art and in written accounts, they are regularly portrayed as half human and half snake, and they are also said to have the ability to change into human form.

Some nāgas are Dharma protectors, but they can also bring retribution if they are disturbed. They may likewise fight one another, wage war, and destroy the lands of others by causing lightning, hail, and flooding.

g.753 Nāgārjuna

klu sgrub

ལྷ་སྒུབ།

nāgārjuna

The second- or third-century master whose teaching forms the basis of the Madhyamaka tradition.

g.754 Nāgendracūḍa

klu'i dbang po'i gtsug phud

ལྷ་འི་དབང་པོའི་གཙུག་ཕུད།

nāgendracūḍa

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.755 Nāgeśvararāja

klu dbang gi rgyal po

ལྷ་དབང་གི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

nāgeśvararāja

A buddha in a southeastern realm.

g.756 Nālayu

chu ba gtsang ma

ཆུ་བ་གཙང་མ།

nālayu

A place in the south of India.

g.757 Nānāraśmiśrīmerugarbha

'od gzer dpal gyi ri bo'i snying po

འོད་གཟེར་དཔལ་གྱི་རི་བོའི་སྙིང་པོ།

nānāraśmiśrīmerugarbha

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.758 Nanda

dga' bo

དགའ་བོ།

nanda

The nāga king usually associated with Upananda.

g.759 Nandīdhvaja

dga' ba'i rgyal mtshan

དགའ་བའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

nandīdhvaja

A town in another world in the distant past.

g.760 Nandihāra

dga' ba'i phreng ba

དགའ་བའི་ཕྱེང་བ།

nandihāra

A town in South India.

g.761 Nandika

mos pa

མོས་པ།

nandika

One of the great śrāvakas present in Śrāvastī. Also called Vasunandi. In other sūtras translated as *dga' byed*.

g.762 Nārāyaṇa

mthu bo che

མཐུ་བོ་ཆེ།

nārāyaṇa

An alternate name for Viṣṇu (*khyab 'jug*), which is also used for Brahmā and for Kṛṣṇa. The Sanskrit is variously interpreted as “the path of human beings” and “the son of man.” In Buddhist texts it is used for powerful beings such as Śakra. The usual Tibetan translation is *sred med kyi bu*, meaning “the son of Nāra,” with *Nāra* translated as “one without craving.” However, here it appears to be translated as *mthu bo che* (“great power”).

g.763 Nārāyaṇavajravīrya

rdo rje mthu bo che'i brtson 'grus

རྡོ་རྗེ་མཐུ་བོ་ཆེའི་བརྩོན་འགྲུས།

nārāyaṇavajravīrya

A buddha in the distant past.

g.764 Nārāyaṇavratasumeruśrī

mthu chen brtul zhugs ri rab dpal mnga' ba

མཐུ་ཆེན་བརྟུལ་ཀླགས་རི་རབ་དཔལ་མངའ་བ།

nārāyaṇavratasumeruśrī

The forty-seventh buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS in verse:

Nārāyaṇavratasumeruśrī.

g.765 Netraśrī

mig gi dpal

མིག་གི་དཔལ།

netraśrī

A bodhimaṇḍa goddess in another world in the distant past.

g.766 Ngorchon Könchok Lhundrup

ngor chen dkon mchog lhun grub

ངོར་ཆེན་དཀོན་མཆོག་ལྷུན་གྲུབ།

—

(1497–1557). The tenth abbot of Ngor Monastery and a prominent master of the Sakya tradition who wrote a history of Buddhism.

g.767 night lotus

ku mu ta

ཀུ་མུ་ཏ།

kumuda

Nymphaea pubescens. This night-blossoming water lily, which can be red, pink, or white, is not actually a lotus. It does not have the lotus's distinctive pericarp. Nevertheless, it is commonly called the "night lotus." It is also known as "hairy water lily," because of the hairs on the stem and the underside of the leaves.

g.768 Nihatadhīra

brtson 'grus ma nyams pa

བརྟམས་ཀྲུས་མ་ཉམས་པ།

nihatadhīra

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.769 Nihatarāgarajas

'dod chags rdul bcom pa

འདོད་ཆགས་རྩལ་བཅོམ་པ།

nihatarāgarajas

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.770 Nihatatejas

gzi brjid mnyam pa

གཟི་བརྗིད་མཉམ་པ།

nihatatejas

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.771 Nihitagunodita

ma nyams pa'i yon tan 'byung ba

མ་ཉམས་པའི་ཡོན་ཏན་འབྱུང་བ།

nihitagunodita

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.772 Nīlagiryanilavega

ri sngo rlung gi shugs

རི་སྒོ་རླུང་གི་ཤུགས།

nīlagiryanilavega

“The Power of a Blue Mountain of Wind,” the name of a precious horse of a cakravartin in the distant past.

g.773 Nirghautālaya

gzhi shin tu sbyangs pa

གཟི་ཤིན་ཏུ་སྒྱུང་པ།

nirghautālaya

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.774 Nirghoṣamati

dbyangs kyi blo gros

དབྱངས་ཀྱི་བློ་གྲོས།

nirghoṣamati

The hundred-and-fourth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.775 Nirmāṇarati

'phrul dga'

འཕྲུལ་དགའ།

nirmāṇarati

“Delighting in Emanations.” The second highest paradise in the desire realm, so named because the devas there delight in emanations.

g.776 Nirmita

sprul pa bzang po

སྤྱུལ་པ་བཟང་པོ།

nirmita

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.777 Nirmitameghasusvaraśrī

sprul pa'i sprin sgra snyan pa'i dpal mnga'

སྤྱུལ་པའི་སྤྲིན་སྒྲ་སྟན་པའི་དཔལ་མངའ།

nirmitameghasusvaraśrī

A buddha in the distant past. BHS in verse: *Nirmitameghasusvaraśiri*.

g.778 Nirodhanimna

'gog par gzhol ba

འགོག་པར་གཞོལ་བ།

nirodhanimna

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.779 nirvāṇa

mya ngan las 'das pa

མྱ་ངན་ལས་འདས་པ།

nirvāṇa

The Sanskrit means “extinguishment,” for the causes for saṃsāra are “extinguished.” The Tibetan means “the transcendence of suffering.”

g.780 Nityaujoharadrumarāja

rtag tu mdangs 'phrog pa sdong po'i rgyal po

རྟག་ཏུ་མདངས་འཕྲོག་པ་སྟོང་པོའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

nityaujoharadrumarāja

A rākṣasa lord.

g.781 orchid tree

kun nas 'du ba

ཀུན་ནས་འདུ་བ།

kovidāra

Bauhinia variegata, *Phaneria variegata*. In other sūtras *kovidāra* is translated as *sa brtol*.

g.782 Padmabhadhrābhirāmanetraśrī

pad+mo bzang mo mig yid du 'ong ba'i dpal gyi zla ba

པདྨ་བཟང་མོ་མིག་ཡིད་དུ་འོང་བའི་དཔལ་གྱི་རྒྱ་བ།

padmabhadhrābhirāmanetraśrī

Refers to Padmabhadhrābhirāmanetraśrīcandrā, a cakravartin's princess in the distant past. Also called Samantajñānārcipadmabhadhrābhirāmanetraśrīcandrā.

g.783 Padmabhadhrābhirāmanetraśrīcandrā

pad+mo bzang mo mig yid du 'ong ba'i dpal gyi zla ba

པདྨ་བཟང་མོ་མིག་ཡིད་དུ་འོང་བའི་དཔལ་གྱི་རྒྱ་བ།

padmabhadhrābhirāmanetraśrīcandrā

A cakravartin's princess in the distant past. Also called Samantajñānārcipadmabhadhrābhirāmanetraśrīcandrā and Padmabhadhrābhirāmanetraśrī.

g.784 Padmagarbha (the bodhisattva)

pad+ma'i snying po

པདྨ་འཁྱིལ་པོ།

padmagarbha

A bodhisattva in the presence of Śākyamuni at Śrāvastī.

g.785 Padmagarbha (the buddha)

pad mo'i snying po

པད་མོའི་སྙིང་པོ།

padmagarbha

A buddha in the past.

g.786 Padmagarbhaśrī

pad+mo snying po dpal

པདྨ་སྒྲིང་པོ་དཔལ།

padmagarbhaśrī

The name of the thirty-fourth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS verse: *Padumagarbhaśirī*.

g.787 Padmaprabhā

pad+mo'i 'od

པདྨ་འི་འོད།

padmaprabhā

A queen in another world in the distant past. In the Tibetan verse it is shortened to *pad+mo*.

g.788 Padmaprabhā

pad mo'i 'od

པད་མོ་འི་འོད།

padmaprabhā

A capital city in the distant past.

g.789 Padmaśrī

pad mo'i dpal

པད་མོ་འི་དཔལ།

padmaśrī

A world realm in the eastern direction.

g.790 Padmaśrīgarbha

pad+mo dpal gyi snying po

པདྨ་དཔལ་གྱི་སྒྲིང་པོ།

padmaśrīgarbha

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.791 Padmaśrīgarbhasaṃbhavā

pad mo dpal gyi snying po 'byung ba · pad+mo'i dpal dam pa 'byung ba

པད་མོ་དཔལ་གྱི་སྒྲིང་པོ་འབྱུང་བ། · པདྨ་འི་དཔལ་དམ་པ་འབྱུང་བ།

padmaśrīgarbhasaṃbhavā

A queen in another world in the distant past.

g.792 Padmavatī

pad mo yod pa

པདོམ་ཡོད་པ།

padmavatī

Realm of the Buddha Ratnapadmābha.

g.793 Padmodgata

pad+mos 'phags

པདོམ་འཕགས།

padmodgata

The nineteenth (eighteenth in the Sanskrit) buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.794 Padmottara

pad mo'i bla · pad mo dam pa

པདོམ་འི་བླ། · པདོམ་དམ་པ།

padmottara

In chapter 29 it is the name of the ninth buddha in a list that begins with Kanakamuni (*pad mo'i bla*). In chapter 44 it is the name of a future buddha in this kalpa (*pad mo dam pa*).

g.795 pala

srang

སྒང།

pala

A specific Indian weight equal to four karṣa, and equivalent to around thirty-five grams or an ounce.

g.796 Paragaṇamathana

pha rol gyi tshogs 'joms pa

ཕ་རོལ་གྱི་ཚོགས་འཛམས་པ།

paragaṇamathana

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.797 Parākramavikrama

mthus rnam par gnon pa

མཐུས་རྣམ་པར་གཏོན་པ།

parākramavikrama

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.798 Paramārvthavikrāmin

don dam pa rnam par gnon pa

དོན་དམ་པ་རྣམ་པར་གཞོན་པ།

paramārvthavikrāmin

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.799 Pāraṃgata

pha rol tu phyin pa

ཕ་རོལ་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པ།

pāraṃgata

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.800 Paranirmitavaśavartin

gzhan 'phrul dbang byed

གཞན་འཕྲུལ་དབང་བྱེད།

paranirmitavaśavartin

“Ruling Others’ Emanations.” The highest paradise in the desire realm, so named because the inhabitants have power over the emanations of others. Also called Vaśavartin.

g.801 Parārvthasavihāraśrī

gnas dang bcas pa'i dpal

གནས་དང་བཅས་པའི་དཔལ།

parārvthasavihāraśrī

The hundred-and-ninth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS in verse:

Parārvthasavihāraśrī.

g.802 parinirvāṇa

yongs su mya ngan las 'das pa

ཡོངས་སུ་སྤྱད་ན་ལས་འདས་པ།

parinirvāṇa

The passing away of a buddha as the cessation of rebirth.

g.803 Paripūrṇamanoratha

dgongs pa yongs su rdzogs pa

དཔོན་པ་ཡོངས་སུ་རྫོགས་པ།

paripūrṇāmanoratha

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.804 Paripūrṇaśubha

dge ba yongs su rdzogs pa

དཔོན་པ་ཡོངས་སུ་རྫོགས་པ།

paripūrṇaśubha

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.805 Pariśuddha

yongs su dag pa

ཡོངས་སུ་དག་པ།

parīśuddha

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.806 Parīttābha

snang ba chung ngu

སྒྲོ་བ་རྩེ་དེ།

parīttābha

The lowest of the three paradises that correspond to the second dhyāna in the form realm. The lowest of the paradises that are never destroyed at the end of the kalpa but continue through all kalpas.

g.807 Parīttaśubha

dge ba chung ba

དཔོན་པ་རྩེ་བ།

parīttaśubha

The lowest of the three paradises that correspond to the third dhyāna in the form realm.

g.808 parivrājaka

kun tu rgyu

ཀུན་ཏུ་རྒྱ།

parivrājaka

A general term for homeless religious mendicants who literally “roam around”; in Buddhist usage the term refers to non-Buddhist peripatetic ascetics, including Jains and others.

g.809 Pātāla

sa'i 'og

སའི་འོག

pātāla

The underworlds, of which there are said to be seven, include the realms of the daityas and yakṣas. The lowest is the realm of the nāgas. They are said to be pleasant and free from distress and even more beautiful than the higher realms.

g.810 path of the ten bad actions

mi dge ba bcu'i las kyi lam · mi dge ba'i las kyi lam bcu · mi dge ba bcu'i lam

མི་དགེ་བ་བརྒྱའི་ལས་ཀྱི་ལམ། · མི་དགེ་བའི་ལས་ཀྱི་ལས་བརྒྱ། · མི་དགེ་བ་བརྒྱའི་ལས།

—

Killing, taking what is not given, sexual misconduct, lying, uttering divisive talk, speaking harsh words, gossiping, covetousness, ill will, and wrong views.

g.811 perfections

pha rol tu phyin pa

ཕ་རོལ་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པ།

pāramitā

The six perfections of generosity, conduct, patience, diligence, dhyāna, and wisdom.

g.812 pippala tree

blag sha

བླག་ཤ།

plakṣa

A general name for the *Ficus religiosa* under which the buddha attained enlightenment and is therefore also called the Bodhi tree and Bo tree. Variations of the name include *pipal*, *pippal*, *peepul*, and *ashwata*.

g.813 piśāca

sha za

ཤ་ཟ།

piśāca

A class of semidivine beings traditionally associated with the wild, remote places of the earth. They are considered particularly violent and known to devour flesh.

g.814 poṣadha

gso sbyin

གསེསྟེན།

poṣadha

The eight vows kept by laypeople on the four sacred days of the month: full, new, and half-moon days. Alternate form is *upoṣadha* (*gso sbyong*).

g.815 Potalaka

gru 'dzin

གྲུ་འཛིན།

potalaka

A mountain in South India, presently known as Potikai, that was of great importance to both Tamil Buddhists and Śaivists (who saw it as the residence of Śiva, known as Lokeśvara). This is the first mention in a sūtra that has identified Avalokiteśvara with this mountain as his residence rather than the pure realm of Sukhāvatī. However, in this sūtra the verse appears to locate it in the ocean, while the prose appears to describe it on land. In Tibet and China, Potalaka was believed to be an island. In Tibet it is usually referred to by the shortened form Potala.

g.816 power over necessities

yo byad la dbang ba

ཡོ་བྱལ་ལ་དབང་བ།

pariṣkāraśītā

Missing from the Tibetan translation. Appears in the list of ten powers of bodhisattvas that prevent ten calamities that beings are susceptible to. This refers to being able to supply beings with what they need. The *tshig mdzod chen mo* (Chinese–Tibetan dictionary) even defines it in accordance with this passage.

g.817 Prabhaketu

'od kyi dpal

འདྲེན་གྱི་དཔལ།

prabhaketu

A buddha in the distant past.

g.818 Prabhāketu

'od kyi dpal

འདྲེན་གྱི་དཔལ།

prabhāketu

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.819 Prabhaketurājamati

'od dpal rgyal po

འདྲ་དཔལ་རྒྱལ་པོ།

prabhaketurājamati

The twenty-first buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.820 Prabhaketuśrī

'od kyi rgyal mtshan dpal

འདྲེན་གྱི་རྒྱལ་མཚན་དཔལ།

prabhaketuśrī

The twenty-eighth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past, and also the eighty-seventh in the same kalpa. BHS in verse: *Prabhaketuśirī*.

g.821 Prabhāsamati

blo gros snang

བློ་གྲོས་སྙང་།

prabhāsamati

The fifty-ninth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.822 Prabhāsavairocana

'od rnam par snang ba

འདྲ་རྣམ་པར་སྙང་བ།

prabhāsavairocana

A vast family of world realms that contains our Sahā universe of a thousand million worlds.

g.823 Prabhāśrī

'od kyi dpal

འོད་ཀྱི་དཔལ།

prabhāśrī

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.824 Prabhūtā

phul du byung ba

ཕུལ་དུ་བྱུང་བ།

prabhūtā

An upāsikā, the kalyāṇamitra of chapter 16.

g.825 Prabhūtaghanaskandha

nor kyi phung po mang po

ནོར་ཀྱི་ཕུང་པོ་མང་པོ།

prabhūtaghanaskandha

“Great mass of wealth.” A precious householder of a cakravartin in the distant past.

g.826 Prabhūtaraśmi

'od zer mang po

འོད་ཟེར་མང་པོ།

prabhūtaraśmi

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.827 Pradyota

rab tu snang ba

རབ་དུ་སྟོང་བ།

pradyota

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.828 Praharṣitatejas

bzhad pa'i gzi brjid

བཞད་པའི་གཟི་བརྗིད།

praharṣitatejas

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.829 Prahasitanetra

rab tu bzhad pa'i spyan

རབ་བྱ་བཞད་པའི་སྤྱན།

prahasitanetra

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.830 Prajñā

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prajñā

Prajñā (般若, 734–?) was a translator from Jibin (罽賓), an ancient kingdom in present-day Kashmir. He translated the fourth Chinese version of the *Gaṇḍavyūha*, which he completed in 798 based on a longer Sanskrit version of the text sent to the Chinese Emperor by the king of Orissa.

g.831 Prajñāpradīpa

shes rab sgron ma

ཤེས་རབ་སྒྲོན་མ།

prajñāpradīpa

The eighty-sixth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.832 Prajñāvabhāsaśrī

shes rab snang ba'i dpal

ཤེས་རབ་སྒྲུང་བའི་དཔལ།

prajñāvabhāsaśrī

A head merchant's daughter in the distant past.

g.833 Prakṛtīśarīraśrībhadra

rang bzhin lus dpal bzang po

རང་བཞིན་ལུས་དཔལ་བཟང་པོ།

prakṛtīśarīraśrībhadra

The hundred-and-tenth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS in verse:

Prakṛtīśarīraśrībhadra.

g.834 Pralambabāhu

phyag rab tu brkyang pa

ཕྱག་རབ་བྱ་བརྟུང་པ།

pralambabāhu

A buddha in the distant past in both chapter 22 and chapter 43.

g.835 pramodana

dga' ba skyed pa

དགའ་བ་སྐྱེད་པ།

pramodana

A magical tree. The name means “bringing joy.”

g.836 Pramuditānayanajagadvirocanā

rab tu dga' ba'i mig 'gro bar rnam par snang ba

རབ་བྱ་དགའ་བའི་མིག་འགྲོ་བར་རྣམ་པར་སྐྱང་བ།

pramuditānayanajagadvirocanā

A night goddess. Also called Jyotirarcinayanā.

g.837 Praṇidhānasāgaraprabhāsaśrī

smon lam rgya mtsho rab tu snang dpal

སྐྱོན་ལམ་རྒྱ་མཚོ་རབ་བྱ་སྐྱང་དཔལ།

praṇidhānasāgaraprabhāsaśrī

The name of the eighty-first buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS verse:

Praṇidhānasāgaraprabhāsaśrī.

g.838 prasādana

dga' ba byed pa

དགའ་བ་བྱེད་པ།

prasādana

A magical tree. The name means “bestowing delight.”

g.839 Praśamagandhasunābha

rab tu zhi ba'i spos kyi gtsug bzang po

རབ་བྱ་ཞི་བའི་སྤོས་ཀྱི་གཙུག་བཟང་པོ།

praśamagandhasunābha

A buddha in the distant past.

g.840 Praśamarūpagati

zhi ba'i gzugs kyi stabs

ཞི་བའི་གཟུགས་ཀྱི་སྟབས།

praśamarūpagati

The fortieth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.841 Prasannagātra

sku shin tu dang ba

སྐུ་ཤིན་ཏུ་དང་བ།

prasannagātra

A buddha in the distant past.

g.842 Praśantaghoṣa

zhi ba'i dbyangs

ཞི་བའི་དབྱངས།

praśantaghoṣa

“Sound of Peace.” The name of a kalpa in the distant past.

g.843 Praśāntamati

zhi ba'i blo gros

ཞི་བའི་བློ་གྲོས།

praśāntamati

A bhikṣu who was a pupil of Śāriputra.

g.844 Praśāntamatitejas

rab zhi blo gros 'od

རབ་ཞི་བློ་གྲོས་འོད།

praśāntamatitejas

“The Brilliance of Peaceful Realization.” The name of a kalpa in the distant past.

g.845 Praśantaprabha

zhi ba'i 'od

ཞི་བའི་འོད།

praśantaprabha

“Peaceful Light.” The name of a kalpa in the distant past.

g.846 Praśāntaprabharāja

zhi ba'i rgyal po

ཞི་བའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

praśāntaprabharāja

A buddha in the distant past.

g.847 Praśantarutasāgaravatī

sgra rgya mtsho rab tu zhi ba dang ldan pa

སྒྲ་རྒྱ་མཚོ་རབ་དུ་ཞི་བ་དང་ལྷན་པ།

praśantarutasāgaravatī

A night goddess.

g.848 Praśāntasvara

rab tu zhi ba'i sgra

རབ་དུ་ཞི་བའི་སྒྲ།

praśāntasvara

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.849 Pratihatavega

shugs la thogs pa med pa

ཤུགས་ལ་ཐོགས་པ་མེད་པ།

pratihatavega

“Unimpeded Power.” The name of a cakravartin’s precious wheel.

g.850 pratyekabuddha

rang sangs rgyas

རང་སངས་རྒྱས།

pratyekabuddha · pratyekajina · pratyekasambuddha

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

Literally, “buddha for oneself” or “solitary realizer.” Someone who, in his or her last life, attains awakening entirely through their own contemplation, without relying on a teacher. Unlike the awakening of a fully realized buddha (*samyaksambuddha*), the accomplishment of a pratyekabuddha is not regarded as final or ultimate. They attain realization of the nature of dependent origination, the selflessness of the person, and a partial realization of the selflessness of phenomena, by observing the suchness of all that arises through interdependence. This is the result of progress in previous lives but, unlike a buddha, they do not have the necessary merit, compassion or motivation to teach others. They are named as “rhinoceros-like” (*khadḡgaviṣāṇakalpa*) for their preference for staying in solitude or as “congregators” (*vargacārin*) when their preference is to stay among peers.

g.851 Pratyekabuddhayāna

rang sangs rgyas kyi theg pa

རང་སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ཐེག་པ།

pratyekabuddhayāna

The yāna of the pratyekabuddhas.

g.852 Pravaraśrī

mchog gi dpal

མཚོག་གི་དཔལ།

pravaraśrī

In chapter 1 the name of a bodhisattva in the presence of Śākyamuni at Śrāvastī. In chapter 44 the name of one of the future buddhas in this kalpa.

g.853 Pravarendrarāja

mchog gi dbang po'i rgyal po

མཚོག་གི་དབང་པོའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

pravarendrarāja

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.854 Pravṛddhakāyārāja

sku mchog tu 'khrungs pa

སྐུ་མཚོག་ཏུ་འཁྱུངས་པ།

pravṛddhakāyārāja

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.855 predisposition

bag chags

བག་ཆགས།

vāsana

A tendency toward certain actions and thoughts as the result of a lasting impression on one's being from previous lives.

g.856 preta

yi dwags

ཡི་དྲགས།

preta

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

One of the five or six classes of sentient beings, into which beings are born as the karmic fruition of past miserliness. As the term in Sanskrit means “the departed,” they are analogous to the ancestral spirits of Vedic tradition, the *pitṛs*, who starve without the offerings of descendants. It is also commonly translated as “hungry ghost” or “starving spirit,” as in the Chinese 餓鬼 *e gui*.

They are sometimes said to reside in the realm of Yama, but are also frequently described as roaming charnel grounds and other inhospitable or frightening places along with *piśācas* and other such beings. They are particularly known to suffer from great hunger and thirst and the inability to acquire sustenance.

g.857 **propensity**

bag la nyal ba

བག་ལ་ཉལ་བ།

anuśaya

The BHS *anuśaya* differs from its meaning in Sanskrit but is the same as the Pali *anusaya*. It can also mean “tendency” and “disposition,” and the meaning can be positive as well as negative.

g.858 **Pr̥thurāṣṭra**

khamṣ chen po

ཁམས་ཆེན་པོ།

pr̥thurāṣṭra

A region in South India.

g.859 **Puṇyaketu**

bsod nams dpal

བསོད་ནམས་དཔལ།

puṇyaketu

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.860 **Puṇyameghacūḍa**

bsod nams sna tshogs kyi sprin

བསོད་ནམས་སྒྲ་ཚོགས་ཀྱི་སྒྲིན།

puṇyameghacūḍa

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.861 Puṇyaparvatatejas

bsod nams ri bo'i gzi brjid

བསོད་ནམས་རི་བོའི་གཟི་བརྟིད།

pun̄yaparvatatejas

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.862 Puṇyaprabha

bsod nams kyi 'od

བསོད་ནམས་ཀྱི་འོད།

pun̄yaprabha

A bhikṣu who was a pupil of Śāriputra.

g.863 Puṇyaprabha

bsod nams 'od

བསོད་ནམས་འོད།

pun̄yaprabha

An upāsaka in Dhanyākara.

g.864 Puṇyaprabhāsaśrīśāntaśrī

bsod nams rab tu snang dpal zhi ba'i dpal

བསོད་ནམས་རབ་ཏུ་སྟང་དཔལ་ཞི་བའི་དཔལ།

pun̄yaprabhāsaśrīśāntaśrī

The sixty-ninth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS in verse: *Puṇya-prabhāsaśrīśāntaśrī*.

g.865 Puṇyapradīpadhvaja

bsod nams sgron ma'i rgyal mtshan

བསོད་ནམས་སྟོན་མའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

pun̄yapradīpadhvaja

A buddha in the distant past.

g.866 Puṇyapradīpasam̐patketuprabhā

bsod nams sgron ma phun sum tshogs pa kun nas dpal gyi 'od

བསོད་ནམས་སྟོན་མ་ཕུན་སུམ་ཚོགས་པ་ཀུན་ནས་དཔལ་གྱི་འོད།

pun̄yapradīpasam̐patketuprabhā

A bodhimaṇḍa goddess in a world in the eastern direction in a past kalpa, a previous life of the night goddess Praśantarutasāgaravatī.

- g.867 **Puṇyapradīpasamṇatsamantaketuprabhā**
bsod nams sgron ma phun sum tshogs pa kun nas dpal gyi 'od
 བསོད་ནམས་སྒྲོན་མ་ཕུན་སུམ་ཚྩགས་པ་ཀུན་ནས་དཔལ་གྱི་འོད།
punṇyapradīpasamṇatsamantaketuprabhā
 A bodhi-tree goddess, a past life of Praśantarutasāgaravatī.
- g.868 **Puṇyaprasava**
bsod nams 'phel ba
 བསོད་ནམས་འཕེལ་བ།
punṇyaprasava
 In the Sarvāstivāda tradition, the second highest of the three paradises that correspond to the fourth dhyāna in the form realm.
- g.869 **Puṇyasumeru**
bsod nams ri rab
 བསོད་ནམས་རི་རབ།
punṇyasumeru
 A buddha in the distant past.
- g.870 **Puṇyasumerūdḡata**
bsod nams ri bos 'phags pa
 བསོད་ནམས་རི་བོས་འཕགས་པ།
punṇyasumerūdḡata
 A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.
- g.871 **Pūrṇa Maitrāyaṇīputra**
byams gang gi bu
 བྱམས་གང་གི་བུ།
pūrṇa maitrāyaṇīputra
 One of the ten principal students of the Buddha, he was the greatest in his ability to teach the Dharma. The name has not been translated correctly in this instance; in the translations of other sūtras it is *byams ma'i bu gang po*.
- g.872 **Pūrvapraṇidhānasamcodanasvara**
sngon gyi smon lam yongs su bskul ba'i sgra
 སྒོན་གྱི་སྒྲོན་ལས་ཡོངས་སུ་བསྐྱལ་བའི་སྒྲ།

pūrvapraṇidhānaṣaṃcodanasvara

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.873 Pūrvapraṇidhinirmāṇacandra

sngon gyi smon lam gyi 'phrul pa'i zla ba

ཕུན་གྱི་སྤྲོན་ལམ་གྱི་འཕུལ་པའི་རྒྱ་བ།

pūrvapraṇidhinirmāṇacandra

A buddha in the distant past.

g.874 Puṣya

rdzogs mdzad

རྫོགས་མཛད།

puṣya

In chapter 29 it is the name of the sixth buddha in a list that begins with Kanakamuni. In chapter 44 it is the name of a future buddha in this kalpa. *Mahāvīryutpatti* and other sūtras translate *puṣya* as *rgyal*.

g.875 pūtana

srul po

སྤུལ་པོ།

pūtana

Ugly and foul-smelling spirits, they can be good or cause harm to humans and animals.

g.876 quintillion

bye ba khrag khrig brgya stong phrag

བྱེ་བ་ཁག་ཁྱིག་བརྒྱ་སྟོང་ཕྱག་

koṭinayutaśatasahasra

Quintillion (a million million million) is here derived from the classical meaning of *ayuta* as a million. The Tibetan gives *ayuta* a value of a hundred thousand million, so that the entire number would mean a hundred thousand quintillion.

g.877 Racanārciparvatapradīpa

rin chen 'od 'phro ri sgron

རིན་ཆེན་འོད་འཕྲོ་རི་སྒྲོན།

racanārciparvatapradīpa

A buddha in the distant past.

g.878 Rāhu

sgra gcan

རྣ་གཅན།

rāhu

A powerful asura said to cause eclipses.

g.879 Rāhulabhadra

sgra gcan bzang po

རྣ་གཅན་བཟང་པོ།

rāhulabhadra

An upāsaka in Dhanyākara.

g.880 Rajovimalatejahśrī

gzi brjid rdul gyi dri ma myed pa

གཟི་བརྗིད་རུལ་གྱི་དྲི་མ་མེད་པ།

rajovimalatejahśrī

A world realm in the distant past.

g.881 rākṣasa

srin po

སྲིན་པོ།

rākṣasa

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

A class of nonhuman beings that are often, but certainly not always, considered demonic in the Buddhist tradition. They are often depicted as flesh-eating monsters who haunt frightening places and are ugly and evil-natured with a yearning for human flesh, and who additionally have miraculous powers, such as being able to change their appearance.

g.882 rākṣasī

srin mo

སྲིན་མོ།

rākṣasī

The female members of a class of nonhuman beings who are often, but not always, considered demonic in the Buddhist tradition.

g.883 Ralpachen

ral pa can

རལ་པ་ཅན།

—

A king of Tibet, born circa 806, who reigned from 815 to 838. His formal name was Tritsuk Detsen (*khri gtsug lde btsan*).

g.884 Rāmāvarānta

mi mo gya nom mchog

མི་མོ་གྲོ་མ་མཚོག

rāmāvarānta

A land in South India.

g.885 Raśmicandrorṇamegha

'od gzer zla ba mdzod spu'i sprin

འོད་གཟེར་རྒྱ་བ་མཛོད་སྤུའི་སྤྲིན།

raśmicandrorṇamegha

A buddha in the distant past.

g.886 Raśmiguṇamakutañānaprajñāprabha

'od gzer yon tan gyi cod pan ye shes dang shes rab kyi 'od

འོད་གཟེར་ཡོན་ཏན་གྱི་ཙོད་པན་ཡེ་ཤེས་དང་ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་འོད།

raśmiguṇamakutañānaprajñāprabha

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.887 Raśmimaṇḍalaśikhararāja

'od gzer gyi dkyil 'khor spo'i rgyal po

འོད་གཟེར་གྱི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་སྤོའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

raśmimaṇḍalaśikhararāja

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.888 Raśmimukha

'od zer gyi zhal

འོད་ཟེར་གྱི་ཞལ།

raśmimukha

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.889 Raśminetrapatibhāsaprabhacandra

'od gzer gyi tshul rab tu snang ba'i 'od kyi zla ba

འོད་གཟེར་གྱི་རྩུལ་རབ་དུ་སྒྲུང་བའི་འོད་གྱི་རྩེ་བ།

raśminetrapatibhāsaprabhacandra

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.890 Raśmiparvatavidyotitamegha

'od gzer gyi ri bo rnam par snang ba'i sprin

འོད་གཟེར་གྱི་རི་བོ་རྣམ་པར་སྒྲུང་བའི་སྤྲིན།

raśmiparvatavidyotitamegha

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.891 Raśmisaṃkusumitapradīpa

'od gzer gyi me tog kun tu rgyas pa'i sgron ma

འོད་གཟེར་གྱི་མེ་ཏོག་ཀུན་དུ་རྒྱས་པའི་སྒྲོན་མ།

raśmisaṃkusumitapradīpa

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.892 Ratiprabhā

dga' ba'i 'od

དགའ་བའི་འོད།

ratiprabhā

A goddess in another world in the distant past who informs a courtesan's daughter of the presence of a buddha.

g.893 Rativyūhā

dga' bas brgyan pa

དགའ་བས་བརྒྱན་པ།

rativyūhā

A royal capital in another world realm in the distant past.

g.894 Ratnābha

'od snang rin chen

འོད་སྒྲུང་རིན་ཆེན།

ratnābha

A buddha.

- g.895 Ratnabuddhi
rin po che'i blo
 རིན་པོ་ཆེ་འོ་བློ།
ratnabuddhi
 A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.
- g.896 Ratnacandrādhvaja
rin chen zla ba'i rgyal mtshan
 རིན་ཆེན་རྒྱ་བའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།
ratnacandrādhvaja
 A buddha in the distant past.
- g.897 Ratnacandrapradīpaprabhā
rin chen zla ba sgron ma'i 'od
 རིན་ཆེན་རྒྱ་བ་སྒྲོན་མའི་འོད།
ratnacandrapradīpaprabhā
 A four-continent world in the distant past.
- g.898 Ratnacūḍa
rin chen gtsug phud
 རིན་ཆེན་གཙུག་ཕུད།
ratnacūḍa
 A wealthy merchant and Dharma patron, the kalyāṇamitra of chapter 18.
- g.899 Ratnadānaśri
rin chen sbyin
 རིན་ཆེན་སྤྱིན།
ratnadānaśri
 The ninety-second buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS verse:
Ratanadānaśiri.
- g.900 Ratnādhvaja
rin chen rgyal mtshan
 རིན་ཆེན་རྒྱལ་མཚན།
ratnādhvaja
 A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.901 Ratnadhvajāgramati

rin chen rgyal mtshan blo gros mchog

རིན་ཆེན་རྒྱལ་མཚན་བློ་བྲོས་མཆོག་

ratnadhvajāgramati

A realm in the distant past. BHS verse: *Ratanadhvajāgramati*.

g.902 Ratnagarbha

rin po che'i snying po

རིན་པོ་ཆེ་འཇིག་རློང་པོ།

ratnagarbha

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.903 Ratnagātraśrī

rin chen lus kyi dpal

རིན་ཆེན་ལུས་ཀྱི་དཔལ།

ratnagātraśrī

The seventy-ninth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS verse: *Ratana-gātraśrī*.

g.904 Ratnāgraprabhatejas

rin chen mchog gi 'od kyi gzi brjid

རིན་ཆེན་མཆོག་གི་འོད་ཀྱི་གཟི་བརྟིན།

ratnāgraprabhatejas

A buddha in the distant past.

g.905 Ratnaketu

rin chen dpal

རིན་ཆེན་དཔལ།

ratnaketu

A buddha in the distant past.

g.906 Ratnakusumamegha

rin po che'i me tog gi sprin

རིན་པོ་ཆེ་མེ་ཏོག་གི་སྒྲིན།

ratnakusumamegha

A bodhimaṇḍa in another world in the distant past.

g.907 Ratnakusumaprabha

rin po che'i me tog gi 'od

རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་མེ་ཏོག་གི་འོད།

ratnakusumaprabha

A buddha of the present time in a world realm in the eastern directions, who had been King Dhanapati in the distant past.

g.908 Ratnakusumapradīpā

rin chen me tog sgron ma

རིན་ཆེན་མེ་ཏོག་སྒྲོན་མ།

ratnakusumapradīpā

A capital city in the distant past.

g.909 Ratnakusumapradīpadhvajā

rin chen me tog sgron ma'i rgyal mtshan

རིན་ཆེན་མེ་ཏོག་སྒྲོན་མའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

ratnakusumapradīpadhvajā

A four-continent world in the distant past.

g.910 Ratnakusumavidyuddharmanigarjitameghaghoṣa

rin po che'i me tog dang glog dang chos kyi 'brug sgra'i sprin gyi dbyangs

རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་མེ་ཏོག་དང་གློག་དང་ཆོས་ཀྱི་འབྲུག་སྒྲའི་སྒྲིན་གྱི་དབྱངས།

ratnakusumavidyuddharmanigarjitameghaghoṣa

“The Voice of Clouds of Precious Flowers, Lightning, and Dharma Thunder.”

A lake in the distant past.

g.911 Ratnalakṣaṇavibhūṣitamēru

mtshan rin po ches rnam par brgyan pa'i ri bo

མཚན་རིན་པོ་ཆེས་རྣམ་པར་བརྟན་པའི་རི་བོ།

ratnalakṣaṇavibhūṣitamēru

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.912 Ratnamēru

rin chen ri

རིན་ཆེན་རི།

ratnamēru

A buddha in the distant past. BHS: *Ratanameru*.

- g.913 Ratnanetrā
rin chen mig
 རིན་ཆེན་མིག
ratnanetrā
 The goddess of Kapilavastu.
- g.914 Ratnanetra (the bodhisattva)
rin po che'i myig
 རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་མྱིག
ratnanetra
 A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.
- g.915 Ratnanetra (the buddha)
rin chen spyan
 རིན་ཆེན་སྤྱན།
ratnanetra
 The name of a buddha in the distant past. BHS in verse: *Ratananetra*.
- g.916 Ratnapadmābha
'od snang rin chen pad mo
 འོད་སྣང་རིན་ཆེན་པད་མོ།
ratnapadmābha
 A buddha.
- g.917 Ratnapadmapraphullitagātra
sku rin po che'i pad mo shin tu rgyas pa
 སྐུ་རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་པད་མོ་ཤིན་ཏུ་རྒྱས་པ།
ratnapadmapraphullitagātra
 A buddha in the distant past.
- g.918 Ratnapadmāvabhāsagarbha
rin chen pad+mo snang ba'i snying po
 རིན་ཆེན་པད་མོ་སྣང་བའི་སྤྱིང་པོ།
ratnapadmāvabhāsagarbha
 One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.919 Ratnaprabha

rin po che'i 'od · rin chen 'od

རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་འོད། . རིན་ཆེན་འོད།

ratnaprabha

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī (translated as *rin po che'i 'od*), and also the name of the forty-second buddha in a kalpa in the distant past (translated as *rin chen 'od*).

g.920 Ratnaprabhā

rin chen 'od

རིན་ཆེན་འོད།

ratnaprabhā

A head merchant's daughter in another world in the distant past.

g.921 Ratnaprabhā

rin po che'i 'od · rin chen 'od

རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་འོད། . རིན་ཆེན་འོད།

ratnaprabhā

A world realm in the distant past. Also the name of a world realm in the distant future in which five hundred buddhas will appear.

g.922 Ratnarājaśrī

rin chen rgyal po dpal

རིན་ཆེན་རྒྱལ་པོ་དཔལ།

ratnarājaśrī

The sixtieth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS verse: *Ratanarājaśrī*.

g.923 Ratnaraśī

rin chen brtsegs pa

རིན་ཆེན་བརྟེན་པ།

ratnaraśī

A buddha in the distant past. BHS verse: *Ratanaraśī*.

g.924 Ratnaraśmipradīpadhvajarāja

rin po che'i 'od gzer sgron ma'i rgyal mtshan rgyal po

རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་འོད་གཟེར་སྒྲོན་མའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན་རྒྱལ་པོ།

ratnaraśmipradīpadhvajarāja

A buddha in a world in the eastern direction in the past.

g.925 Ratnārciḥparvata

rin po che 'od 'phro ba'i ri bo

རིན་པོ་ཆེ་འོད་འཕྲོ་བའི་རི་བོ།

ratnārciḥparvata

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.926 Ratnārciḥparvataśrītejorāja

rin chen 'od 'phro ba'i ri bo dpal gyi gzi brjid rgyal po

རིན་ཆེན་འོད་འཕྲོ་བའི་རི་བོ་དཔལ་གྱི་གཟི་བརྗིད་རྒྱལ་པོ།

ratnārciḥparvataśrītejorāja

A buddha in the distant past.

g.927 Ratnārcinetraprabha

rin po che 'od 'phro ba'i mig gi 'od

རིན་པོ་ཆེ་འོད་འཕྲོ་བའི་མིག་གི་འོད།

ratnārcinetraprabha

A king in the distant past.

g.928 Ratnārciparvataśrī

rin chen 'od 'phro ri dpal

རིན་ཆེན་འོད་འཕྲོ་རི་དཔལ།

ratnārciparvataśrī

The thirty-first buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS verse: *Ratnārci-parvataśrī*.

g.929 Ratnaruciraśrīrāja

rin po che yid du 'ong ba'i dpal gyi rgyal po

རིན་པོ་ཆེ་ཡིད་དུ་འོང་བའི་དཔལ་གྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

ratnaruciraśrīrāja

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.930 Ratnasālavyūhameghapradīpā

rin po che'i sa las rnam par brgyan pa sprin gyi sgron ma

རིན་པོ་ཆེ་འི་ས་ལས་རྣམ་པར་བརྒྱན་པ་སྤྲིན་གྱི་སྒྲོན་མ།

ratnasālavyūhameghapradīpā

A royal capital in another world realm in the distant past. Its short form in verse is Sālavyūhamegha.

g.931 Ratnaśikharārciḥparvatapradīpa

rin chen ri bo'i spo'i 'od zer sgron ma

རིན་ཆེན་རི་བོའི་སྤོའི་འོད་ཟེར་སྒྲོན་མ།

ratnaśikharārciḥparvatapradīpa

A buddha in the distant past.

g.932 Ratnasimhāvabhāsajvalanā

rin po che'i seng ge snang zhing 'bar ba

རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་སང་གེ་སྒྲུང་ཞིང་འབར་བ།

ratnasimhāvabhāsajvalanā

A buddha realm in the downward direction.

g.933 Ratnaśrī

rin po che'i dpal

རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་དཔལ།

ratnaśrī

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.934 Ratnaśrīhaṃsacitrā

rin chen dpal gyi dad pas brgyan pa

རིན་ཆེན་དཔལ་གྱི་དད་པས་བརྒྱན་པ།

ratnaśrīhaṃsacitrā

The realm of a buddha named Vairocana. See [n.445](#).

g.935 Ratnaśrīpradīpaguṇaketu

rin chen dpal sgron yon tan dpal

རིན་ཆེན་དཔལ་སྒྲོན་ཡོན་ཏན་དཔལ།

ratnaśrīpradīpaguṇaketu

A buddha in the distant past. BHS verse: *Ratanaśīrīpradīpaguṇaketu*.

g.936 Ratnaśrīsambhava

rin chen dpal 'byung

རིན་ཆེན་དཔལ་འབྱུང་།

ratnaśrīsambhava

“The Source of Glorious Jewels.” The name of a world realm in the distant past.

g.937 Ratnaśrīśikhrameghapradīpa
rin chen dpal gyi rtse mo'i sprin rab tu snang ba
རིན་ཆེན་དཔལ་གྱི་ཕྱེ་མོའི་སྤྲིན་རབ་ཏུ་སྣང་བ།
ratnaśrīśikhrameghapradīpa
One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.938 Ratnatejas
rin chen gzi brjid
རིན་ཆེན་གཟི་བརྟེན།
ratnatejas
A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.939 Ratnavara
rin chen mchog
རིན་ཆེན་མཆོག་
ratnavara
One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.940 Ratnavastrāvabhāsadhvajā
rin po che'i gos yongs su snang ba
རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་གོས་ཡོངས་སུ་སྣང་བ།
ratnavastrāvabhāsadhvajā
A buddha realm in the northern direction.

g.941 Ratnavyūha
rin po che'i rgyan
རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་རྒྱན།
ratnavyūha
A city in South India.

g.942 realm of desire
'dod pa'i kham
འདོད་པའི་ཁམས།
kāmadhātu

The worlds where beings are reborn through their karma, from the hells up to the Paranirmitavaśavartin paradise.

g.943 red lotus

pad mo · pad+mo · pad ma · pad+ma

པདྨོ་མེད་པདྨ་མེད་

nalinī · padma

Nelumbo nucifera. The true lotus that has a central pericarp, while the “night lotus” and the “blue lotus” are actually lilies. *Padma* or *nalinī* refers to the red variety of the lotus, while the white lotus is called *puṇḍarīka*.

g.944 retention

gzungs

གཟུངས།

dhāraṇī

According to context this term can also mean sentences or phrases for recitation that are said to hold the essence of a teaching or meaning. This term is also rendered in this translation as “dhāraṇī.”

g.945 Revata

nam 'gru

ནམ་འབྲུ།

revata

A śrāvaka, the youngest brother of Śāriputra. Also known as Khadiravanīya. Elsewhere translated as *nam gru*.

g.946 Roca

snang ba

སྒང་བ།

roca

The last buddha of the Bhadra kalpa, which according to *The White Lotus of Compassion Sūtra* (Toh 111, *Mahākaruṇāpuṇḍarīkasūtra*, where it was translated as *gsal mdzad*) is the thousand-and-fifth buddha. The Buddha Ratnagarbha prophesied that the youngest of the thousand Vedapāṭhaka pupils of Brahmin Samudrarenu would be the Buddha Roca. In present times it is most commonly translated as *mos pa*.

g.947 Roruka

ri dags gnas

རི་དགས་གནས།

roruka

A town in South India.

g.948 royal jasmine

dza ti

ཇ་ཏི།

jāti

Jasminum grandiflorum. Also known as Spanish or Catalanian jasmine, even though it originates in South India. Particularly used as offerings in both Buddhist and Hindu temples. In other sūtras, *jāti* is translated as *sna ma*.

g.949 Ṛṣabhendrarāja

khyu mchog gi dbang po'i rgyal po

ཁྱུ་མཆོག་གི་དབང་པོ་འི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

ṛṣabhendrarāja

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.950 ṛṣi

drang srong

རྩ་སྟོང་།

ṛṣi

“Sage.” An ancient Indian spiritual title, especially for divinely inspired individuals credited with creating the foundations for all Indian culture.

g.951 Rucirabhadrayaśas

grags pa yid du 'ong bas bzang ba

གྲགས་པ་ཡིད་དུ་འོང་བས་བཟང་བ།

rucirabhadrayaśas

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.952 Rucirabrahmā

tshangs pa yid du 'ong ba

ཚངས་པ་ཡིད་དུ་འོང་བ།

rucirabrahmā

Literally “Attractive Brahmā,” an epithet for Brahmā, one of the epithets that in the non-Buddhist tradition designated him as the primordial creator.

g.953 Ruciradhvaja

mdzes pa'i rgyal mtshan

མཛེས་པའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

ruciradhvaja

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.954 Saddharmaghoṣāmbaradīparāja

dam chos dbyangs mchog sgron ma'i rgyal po

དམ་ཆོས་དབྱངས་མཚན་གློན་མའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

saddharmaghoṣāmbaradīparāja

A buddha in the distant past, as rendered in verse. In prose he is called Dharmacakranirghoṣagaganapradīparāja.

g.955 Sāgara

gang chen mtsho

གང་ཆེན་མཚོ།

sāgara

One of the eight principal nāga kings. More commonly translated in other sūtras as *rgya mtsho*.

g.956 Sāgarabuddhi

rgya mtsho'i blo

རྒྱ་མཚོའི་བློ།

sāgarabuddhi

A bhikṣu who was a pupil of Śāriputra.

g.957 Sāgaradhvaja

rgya mtsho'i rgyal mtshan

རྒྱ་མཚོའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

sāgaradhvaja

A bhikṣu, the kalyāṇamitra of chapter 9.

g.958 Sāgaragarbha

rgya mtsho'i snying po

ཀྱུ་མཚོ་འཁྱིལ་པོ།

sāgaragarbha

A buddha in the distant past.

g.959 Sāgaraghoṣa

rgya mtsho'i dbyangs

ཀྱུ་མཚོ་འདྲུངས།

sāgaraghoṣa

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.960 Sāgaramati

blo gros rgya mtsho

སློ་བྲོས་ཀྱུ་མཚོ།

sāgaramati

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.961 Sāgaramegha

rgya mtsho'i sprin

ཀྱུ་མཚོ་འཁྱེན།

sāgaramegha

A bhikṣu, the kalyāṇamitra of chapter 5.

g.962 Sāgaramukha

rgya mtsho'i sgo

ཀྱུ་མཚོ་འཁྱོ།

sāgaramukha

An area in the south of India.

g.963 Sāgaranigarjitasvara

rgya mtsho'i 'brug gi sgra

ཀྱུ་མཚོ་འཁྱུག་གི་སྒྲ།

sāgaranigarjitasvara

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.964 Sāgaraśrī

rgya mtsho phun sum tshogs

ཀྱུ་མཚོ་ཕུན་སུམ་ཚོགས།

sāgaraśrī

A buddha in the distant past. BHS verse: *Sāgaraśiri*.

g.965 Sāgaratīra

rgya mtsho'i ngogs

རྒྱ་མཚོ་འོ་གསལ།

sāgaratīra

An area in the Laṅka region of South India.

g.966 sage

thub pa

ཐུབ་པ།

muni

A title that, like *buddha*, is given to those who have attained realization through their own contemplation and not by divine revelation.

g.967 Sahā

mi mjed

མི་མཛེད།

sahā

Indian Buddhist name for either the four-continent world in which the Buddha Śākyamuni appeared, or a universe of a thousand million such worlds. *The White Lotus of Compassion Sūtra* (Toh 111, *Mahākaruṇāpūṇḍarīka-sūtra*) describes it as a world of ordinary beings in which the kleśas and so on are “powerful” (Sanskrit *sahas*), hence the name. The Tibetan translation *mi mjed* (literally “no suffering”) is usually defined as meaning “endurance,” because beings there are able to endure suffering.

g.968 Sahasraśrī

stong gi dpal

སྟོང་གི་དཔལ།

sahasraśrī

“Thousand Splendors.” The name of a kalpa in the distant past. BHS verse: *Sahasraśiri*.

g.969 Śailaśikharābhyudgatatejas

ri'i rtse mo mngon par 'phags pa'i gzi brjid

རི་འི་རྩེ་མོ་མངོན་པར་འཕགས་པའི་གཟི་བརྒྱུད།

śailaśikharābhyudgatatejas

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.970 Śailendrarāja

ri'i dbang po'i rgyal po

རི་འི་དབང་པོའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

śailendrarāja

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.971 Śailendrarājasamghaṭṭanaghoṣa

ri dbang rgyal po 'thab pa'i dbyangs

རི་དབང་རྒྱལ་པོ་འཐབ་པའི་དབྱངས།

śailendrarājasamghaṭṭanaghoṣa

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.972 Śailendraśrīgarbharāja

ri'i dbang po dpal gyi snying po'i rgyal po

རི་འི་དབང་པོ་དཔལ་གྱི་སྙིང་པོའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

śailendraśrīgarbharāja

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.973 Śakra

brgya byin

བརྒྱ་པུ་མེད།

śakra

Also commonly known as Indra, he is the deity, called “lord of the devas,” who dwells on the summit of Mount Sumeru and wields the thunderbolt.

The Tibetan translation is based on an etymology that *śakra* is an abbreviation of *śata-kratu*: one who has performed a hundred sacrifices. The highest Vedic sacrifice was the horse sacrifice, and there is a tradition that he became the lord of the gods through performing them.

g.974 Śākya

shAkya

ཤ་ཨ་ཀྱ།

śākya

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

Name of the ancient tribe in which the Buddha was born as a prince; their kingdom was based to the east of Kośala, in the foothills near the present-day border of India and Nepal, with Kapilavastu as its capital.

g.975 sal

sA la

སྒྲ་ལ།

śāla

Shorea robusta. The dominant tree in the forests where it occurs.

g.976 Sālavyūhamegha

sa las rnam brgyan sprin

ས་ལས་རྣམ་བརྒྱན་སྒྲིན།

sālavyūhamegha

A royal capital in another world realm in the distant past. In prose, its long form is Ratnasālavyūhameghapradīpā.

g.977 Sālendrarājaśrigarbha

sA la'i rgyal po dpal gyi mchog

སྒྲ་ལའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་དཔལ་གྱི་མཆོག་

sālendrarājaśrigarbha

The fifty-first buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS verse: *Sālendrarājaśirigarbha*.

g.978 Śāendraskandha

sA la'i dbang po'i lhun

སྒྲ་ལའི་དབང་པོའི་ལྷན།

śāendraskandha

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.979 samādhi

ting nge 'dzin

ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན།

samādhi

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

In a general sense, *samādhi* can describe a number of different meditative states. In the Mahāyāna literature, in particular in the Prajñāpāramitā sūtras, we find extensive lists of different samādhis, numbering over one hundred.

In a more restricted sense, and when understood as a mental state, *samādhi* is defined as the one-pointedness of the mind (*cittaikāgratā*), the ability to remain on the same object over long periods of time. The *Draḥor Bamponyipa* (*sgra sbyor bam po gnyis pa*) commentary on the *Mahāvīyūtpatti* explains the term *samādhi* as referring to the instrument through which mind and mental states “get collected,” i.e., it is by the force of *samādhi* that the continuum of mind and mental states becomes collected on a single point of reference without getting distracted.

g.980 Samādhimervabhyudgatajñāna

ting nge 'dzin gyi ri rab mngon par 'phags pa'i ye shes

ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་གྱི་རི་རབ་མངོན་པར་འཕགས་པའི་ཡེ་ཤེས།

samādhimervabhyudgatajñāna

A buddha in the distant past.

g.981 Samādhimudrāvīpulamakuṭaprajñāprabha

ting nge 'dzin gyi phyag rgya shin tu yangs pa'i cod pan shes rab kyi 'od

ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་གྱི་ཕྱག་རྒྱ་ཤིན་ཏུ་ཡངས་པའི་ཙོད་པན་ཤེས་རབ་གྱི་འོད།

samādhimudrāvīpulamakuṭaprajñāprabha

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.982 Samantabhadra

kun tu bzang po

ཀུན་ཏུ་བཟང་པོ།

samantabhadra

Presently classed as one of the eight principal bodhisattvas, he is distinct from the primordial buddha with the same name in the Tibetan Nyingma tradition. He is prominent in the *Gaṇḍavyūha*, and also in *The White Lotus of the Good Dharma* (Toh 113, *Saddharmapuṇḍarīka*) and *The White Lotus of Compassion Sūtra* (Toh 111, *Mahākaruṇāpuṇḍarīkasūtra*).

g.983 Samantābhaśrī

kun tu snang ba'i dpal

ཀུན་ཏུ་སྤྲོད་བའི་དཔལ།

samantābhaśrī

A buddha in the distant past. BHS verse: *Samantābhaśiri*.

g.984 Samantacakṣu

kun tu gzigs

ཀུན་དུ་གཟིགས།

samantacakṣu

A buddha in the past.

g.985 Samantadarśananetra

kun nas lta ba'i myig

ཀུན་ནས་ལྟ་བའི་མྱིག་

samantadarśananetra

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.986 Samantadharmadhātugaganapratibhāsamukuṭa

chos kyī dbyings nam mkha' kun nas snang ba'i cod pan

ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས་ནས་མཁའ་ཀུན་ནས་སྒྲུང་བའི་ཙོད་པན།

samantadharmadhātugaganapratibhāsamukuṭa

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.987 Samantadharmadvāravahanaśikharābha

sgo kun nas chos ston pa'i ri bo'i 'od

སྟོ་ཀུན་ནས་ཆོས་སྟོན་པའི་རི་བོའི་འོད།

samantadharmadvāravahanaśikharābha

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.988 Samantadigabhimukhadvāradhvajavyūha

phyogs kun tu sgo mngon par bltas pa rgyal mtshan gyis rnam par brgyan pa

ཕྱོགས་ཀུན་དུ་སྟོ་མཛོན་པར་བལྟས་པ་རྒྱལ་མཚན་གྱིས་རྣམ་པར་བརྒྱན་པ།

samantadigabhimukhadvāradhvajavyūha

A group of world realms in the distant past.

g.989 Samantadīśatejas

phyogs kun gzi brjid

ཕྱོགས་ཀུན་གཟི་བརྟེན།

samantadīśatejas

A buddha in the distant past.

g.990 Samantagambhīraśrīvimalaprabhā

kun tu zab pa'i dpal dri ma med pa'i 'od

ཀུན་རྟུ་ཟབ་པའི་དཔལ་འི་མ་མེད་པའི་འོད།

samantagambhīraśrīvimalaprabhā

A night goddess at the bodhimaṇḍa, the kalyāṇamitra of chapter 35.

g.991 Samantagandhavitāna

spos kun tu rnam par yangs pa

སྤྱོད་ཀུན་རྟུ་རྣམ་པར་ཡངས་པ།

samantagandhavitāna

A buddha in a southern realm.

g.992 Samantaguṇamegha

yon tan kun tu sprin

ཡོན་ཏན་ཀུན་རྟུ་སྤྲིན།

samantaguṇamegha

A buddha in the distant past.

g.993 Samantajñānabhadramanḍala

ye shes kun tu bzang po'i dkyil 'khor

ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀུན་རྟུ་བཟང་པོའི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར།

samantajñānabhadramanḍala

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.994 Samantajñānābhapravara

ye shes kun tu snang ba'i dam pa

ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀུན་རྟུ་སྤྲོང་བའི་དམ་པ།

samantajñānābhapravara

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.995 Samantajñānacaryāvilamba

ye shes kyi spyod pa kun tu thogs pa med pa

ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་སྤྱོད་པ་ཀུན་རྟུ་ཐོགས་པ་མེད་པ།

samantajñānacaryāvilamba

A buddha in the distant past.

g.996 Samantajñānadhvaśūra

ye shes rgyal mtshan kun tu dpal

ཡེ་ཤེས་རྒྱལ་མཚན་ཀུན་རྟུ་དཔལ།

samantajñānadhvaśūra

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.997 Samantajñānālokavikramasiṃha

ye shes snang bas rnam par gnon pa'i seng ge

ཡེ་ཤེས་སྣང་བས་རྣམ་པར་གནོན་པའི་སང་གེ

samantajñānālokavikramasiṃha

A buddha in the distant past.

g.998 Samantajñānamaṇḍalapratibhāsanirghoṣa

ye shes kyi dkyil 'khor kun tu snang ba'i dbyangs

ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་ཀུན་ཏུ་སྣང་བའི་དབྱངས།

samantajñānamaṇḍalapratibhāsanirghoṣa

A buddha in a realm in the upward direction.

g.999 Samantajñānaprabhāmeru

ye shes kun tu snang ba'i ri bo

ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀུན་ཏུ་སྣང་བའི་རི་བོ།

samantajñānaprabhāmeru

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.1000 Samantajñānaprabharāja

ye shes kun snang rgyal po

ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀུན་སྣང་རྒྱལ་པོ།

samantajñānaprabharāja

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1001 Samantajñānaprabhāsa

ye shes kyi 'od kun tu snang ba

ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་འོད་ཀུན་ཏུ་སྣང་བ།

samantajñānaprabhāsa

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.1002 Samantajñānaratnārciśrīguṇaketurāja

ye shes rin po che'i 'od kun tu 'phro ba'i dpal yon tan dpal gyi rgyal po

ཡེ་ཤེས་རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་འོད་ཀུན་ཏུ་འཕྲོ་བའི་དཔལ་ཡོན་ཏན་དཔལ་གྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

samantajñānaratnārciśrīguṇaketurāja

A buddha in the distant past. See [n.1465](#).

g.1003 Samantajñānārcipadmabhadrābhirāmanetraśrīcandrā

ye shes kyi 'od kun tu 'phro ba pad+mo bzang mo mig yid du 'ong ba'i dpal gyi zla ba

ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་འོད་ཀྱན་དུ་འཕྲོ་བ་པོ་བློ་བཟང་མོ་མིག་ཡིད་དུ་འོང་བའི་དཔལ་གྱི་རྩེ་བ།

samantajñānārcipadmabhadrābhirāmanetraśrīcandrā

A cakravartin's princess in the distant past. Also called Padma-bhadrābhirāmanetraśrīcandrā and Padmabhadrābhirāmanetraśrī.

g.1004 Samantakusumārciḥpralambacūḍa

me tog gi 'od kun nas 'phro ba gtsug phud rab tu 'phyang ba

མེ་ཏོག་གི་འོད་ཀྱན་ནས་འཕྲོ་བ་གཙུག་ཕུད་རབ་དུ་འཕྱང་བ།

samantakusumārciḥpralambacūḍa

A bodhisattva in a southwestern realm.

g.1005 Samantamukha

kun nas sgo

ཀུན་ནས་སྒོ།

samantamukha

A town in the south of India.

g.1006 Samantamukhajñānabhadrameru

sgo kun nas mkhyen pa'i ri bzang po

སྒོ་ཀུན་ནས་མཁྱེན་པའི་རི་བཟང་པོ།

samantamukhajñānabhadrameru

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.1007 Samantamukhajñānavirocanaghoṣa

sgo kun nas ye shes rnam par snang ba'i dbyangs

སྒོ་ཀུན་ནས་ཡེ་ཤེས་རྣམ་པར་སྐྱང་བའི་དབྱངས།

samantamukhajñānavirocanaghoṣa

A buddha in a southwestern realm.

g.1008 Samantanetra

kun tu lta ba

ཀུན་དུ་ལྟ་བ།

samantanetra

A perfume seller, the kalyāṇamitra of chapter 19.

g.1009 Samantānuravitaśāntanirghoṣa

zhi ba'i dbyangs kun tu bsgrags pa

ཞི་བའི་དབྱངས་ཀྱན་ཏུ་བསྐྱགས་པ།

samantānuravitaśāntanirghoṣa

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1010 Samantaprabhaśrītejas

kun nas 'od dpal gzi brjid

ཀུན་ནས་འོད་དཔལ་གཟི་བརླིང།

samantaprabhaśrītejas

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1011 Samantaprajñābhadharmanagarapradīpa

shes rab kyi 'od kun tu gsal ba chos kyi grong khyer rab tu snang ba

ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་འོད་ཀྱན་ཏུ་གསལ་བ་ཚོས་ཀྱི་གྲོང་ཁྱེད་རབ་ཏུ་སྤང་བ།

samantaprajñābhadharmanagarapradīpa

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.1012 Samantaprajñaptinirghoṣamegha

shes rab kyi sgra kun tu 'byung ba'i sprin

ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་སྒྲ་ཀྱན་ཏུ་འབྱུང་བའི་སྤྲིན།

samantaprajñaptinirghoṣamegha

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.1013 Samantapratibhāsacūḍa

gzugs brnyan kun tu snang ba'i gtsug phud

གཟུགས་བརྟན་ཀྱན་ཏུ་སྤང་བའི་གཙུག་ཕུད།

samantapratibhāsacūḍa

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.1014 Samantaratnā

kun nas rin po che

ཀུན་ནས་རིན་པོ་ཆེ།

samantaratnā

A world realm in the distant past.

g.1015 Samantaratnakusumaprabhā

rin chen me tog kun tu snang ba

རིན་ཆེན་མེ་ཏོག་ཀུན་ཏུ་སྣང་བ།

samantaratnakusumaprabhā

A royal city in the distant past.

g.1016 Samantasambhavapradīpa

kun tu 'byung ba'i sgron ma

ཀུན་ཏུ་འབྱུང་བའི་སྒྲོན་མ།

samantasambhavapradīpa

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1017 Samantasampūrṇaśrīgarbhā

kun nas yongs su rgyas pa'i dpal gyi snying po

ཀུན་ནས་ཡོངས་སུ་རྒྱས་པའི་དཔལ་གྱི་སྙིང་པོ།

samantasampūrṇaśrīgarbhā

A royal capital in a world in the eastern direction in a past kalpa.

g.1018 Samantasattvatrāṇojaḥśrī

sems can kun tu skyong ba'i gzi brjid dpal

སེམས་ཅན་ཀུན་ཏུ་སྐྱོད་བའི་གཟི་བརྗིད་དཔལ།

samantasattvatrāṇojaḥśrī

A night goddess.

g.1019 Samantaśrīkusumatejābha

dpal gyi me tog kun nas rgyas pa'i gzi brjid snang ba

དཔལ་གྱི་མེ་ཏོག་ཀུན་ནས་རྒྱས་པའི་གཟི་བརྗིད་སྣང་བ།

samantaśrīkusumatejābha

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.1020 Samantaśrīsambhava

dpal kun nas yang dag par 'byung ba

དཔལ་ཀུན་ནས་ཡང་དག་པར་འབྱུང་བ།

samantaśrīsambhava

A buddha in the eastern direction.

g.1021 Samantaśrīsamudgatatejorāja

dpal kun nas 'phags pa'i gzi brjid rgyal po · dpal kun nas 'phags pa'i gzi brjid
དཔལ་ཀུན་ནས་འཕགས་པའི་གཟི་བརྗིད་རྒྱལ་པོ། · དཔལ་ཀུན་ནས་འཕགས་པའི་གཟི་བརྗིད།
samantaśrīsamudgatatejorāja · samantaśrīsamudgatarāja
A bodhisattva from a western realm.

g.1022 Samantaśrītejas

kun nas dpal gyi gzi brjid
ཀུན་ནས་དཔལ་གྱི་གཟི་བརྗིད།
samantaśrītejas
A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1023 Samantaśrīvairocānaketu

dpal kun tu rnam par snang ba'i dpal
དཔལ་ཀུན་ཏུ་རྣམ་པར་སྐྱང་བའི་དཔལ།
samantaśrīvairocānaketu
One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.1024 samantaśubhavyūha

kun tu zhim pas brgyan pa
ཀུན་ཏུ་ཞིམ་པས་བརྒྱན་པ།
samantaśubhavyūha
A magical tree, the name of which means “completely pleasant array.”

g.1025 Samantasūcisuvīśuddhajñānakusuma

ye shes kyi me tog kun nas rnam par dag pa
ཡེ་ཤེས་གྱི་མེ་ཏོག་ཀུན་ནས་རྣམ་པར་དག་པ།
samantasūcisuvīśuddhajñānakusuma
One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.1026 Samantasūryāvabhāsaprabharāja

'od nyi ma kun tu snang ba'i rgyal po
འོད་ཉིམ་ཀུན་ཏུ་སྐྱང་བའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།
samantasūryāvabhāsaprabharāja
One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.1027 Samantāvabhāsadharmasrīghoṣa

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samantāvabhāsadharmasrīghoṣa

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa. Missing in Tibetan.

g.1028 Samantāvabhāsadhvaja

kun tu snang ba'i rgyal mtshan

ཀུན་ཏུ་སྒྲུང་བའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

samantāvabhāsadhvaja

“Shining Banner.” The name of a past kalpa.

g.1029 Samantāvabhāsaketu

kun nas snang ba'i dpal

ཀུན་ནས་སྒྲུང་བའི་དཔལ།

samantāvabhāsaketu

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1030 Samantāvabhāsanadharnameghanirghoṣadhvaja

kun tu grags pa'i chos kyi sprin sgra'i rgyal mtshan

· *kun tu snang ba'i chos kyi sprin gyi sgra dbyangs rgyal mtshan*

ཀུན་ཏུ་བྲགས་པའི་ཚས་ཀྱི་སྒྲིན་སྒྲིའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན། · ཀུན་ཏུ་སྒྲུང་བའི་ཚས་ཀྱི་སྒྲིན་གྱི་སྒྲ་དབྱངས་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

samantāvabhāsanadharnameghanirghoṣadhvaja

· *samantadharnameghanirghoṣadhvaja*

“The Victory Banner That Resounds Everywhere with the Sound of the Clouds of the Dharma.” A Bodhi tree in the distant past.

g.1031 Samantāvabhāsaśrīgarbharāja

dpal gyi snying po kun nas snang ba'i rgyal po

དཔལ་གྱི་སྙིང་པོ་ཀུན་ནས་སྒྲུང་བའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

samantāvabhāsaśrīgarbharāja

A buddha in a southern realm.

g.1032 Samantāvabhāsodgata

kun tu snang bas 'phags pa

ཀུན་ཏུ་སྒྲུང་བས་འཕགས་པ།

samantāvabhāsodgata

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1033 Samantavairocanacandra

kun tu rnam par snang ba'i zla ba

ཀུན་རྟུ་རྒྱུ་པར་སྒྲུང་བའི་ཆེ་བ།

samantavairocanacandra

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1034 Samantavairocanamukūṭa

kun nas rnam par snang ba'i cod pan

ཀུན་ནས་རྒྱུ་པར་སྒྲུང་བའི་ཅོད་པན།

samantavairocanamukūṭa

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1035 Samantavairocanaśrīmerurāja

dpal gyi ri bo kun nas rnam par snang ba'i rgyal po

དཔལ་གྱི་རི་བོ་ཀུན་ནས་རྒྱུ་པར་སྒྲུང་བའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

samantavairocanaśrīmerurāja

A buddha in a northwestern realm.

g.1036 Samantāvalokabuddhi

kun tu snang ba'i blo

ཀུན་རྟུ་སྒྲུང་བའི་བློ།

samantāvalokabuddhi

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1037 Samantavighuṣṭakīrtidhvaja

snyan pa kun tu rnam par grags pa'i rgyal mtshan

སྒྲུབ་པ་ཀུན་རྟུ་རྒྱུ་པར་གྲགས་པའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

samantavighuṣṭakīrtidhvaja

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.1038 Samantavilokitajñāna

kun tu rnam par gzigs pa'i ye shes

ཀུན་རྟུ་རྒྱུ་པར་གཟིགས་པའི་ཡེ་ཤེས།

samantavilokitajñāna

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1039 Samantavīryolkāvabhāsamegha

brtson 'grus kyi sgron ma kun tu snang ba'i sprin

བཙོན་འགྲུས་ཀྱི་སྒྲོན་མ་ཀུན་ཏུ་སྣང་བའི་སྤྱིན།

samantavīryolkāvabhāsamegha

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.1040 Samantavyūha

kun nas rnam par brgyan pa

ཀུན་ནས་རྣམ་པར་བརྒྱན་པ།

samantavyūha

A park in South India.

g.1041 Samāpadyata

mnyam par gzhaḡ pa

མཉམ་པར་གཞག་པ།

samāpadyata

A kalpa in the distant past.

g.1042 samāpatti

snyoms par 'jug pa

སྟོམས་པར་འཇུག་པ།

samāpatti

One of the synonyms for the meditative state. The Tibetan translation interpreted it as *sama-āpatti*, which brings in the idea of “equal,” or “level,” whereas it may be intended as *sam-āpatti*, with a meaning similar to “samādhi” or “concentration,” but also to “completion.”

g.1043 Samaśarīra

zhi ba'i sku yi 'od

ཞི་བའི་སྐུ་ཡི་འོད།

samaśarīra

The seventy-fifth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. The equivalent of *'od* (“light”) is not in the Sanskrit.

g.1044 Samataprabha

kun nas 'od

ཀུན་ནས་འོད།

samataprabha

The twelfth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.1045 Samatārthasambhavā
mnyam pa nyid kyi don 'byung ba
མཉམ་པ་ཉིད་ཀྱི་དོན་འབྱུང་བ།
samatārthasambhavā
An earth goddess in the distant past.

g.1046 śamatha
zhi gnas
ཞི་གནས།
śamatha
Meditation of peaceful stability.

g.1047 Śamathaketu
zhi ba'i dpal
ཞི་བའི་དཔལ།
śamathaketu
A buddha in the distant past.

g.1048 Śamathaśrīsambhava
zhi ba'i dpal 'byung
ཞི་བའི་དཔལ་འབྱུང་།
śamathaśrīsambhava
A forest in the distant past.

g.1049 Sambhavagiri
yang dag 'byung ba'i mchog
ཡང་དག་འབྱུང་བའི་མཚོག།
sambhavagiri
A buddha in the distant past.

g.1050 Saṃcālītā
shin tu sbyangs
ཤིན་ཏུ་སྤངས།
saṃcālītā
The daughter of a courtesan in another world in the distant past. A previous life of Gopā. The name as given in verse. In prose she is called Sucalitarati-prabhāsaśrī.

g.1051 Saṃghāta

ris gzhom pa

རིས་གཞོམ་པ།

saṃghāta

The third of the “hot hells.” Here, beings are perpetually crushed between rocks the size of mountains.

g.1052 Samitāyus

skye bcil ba

སྐྱེ་བཅེལ་བ།

samitāyus

The sixth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.1053 saṃpracchada

yongs su 'gengs

ཡོངས་སུ་འགོངས།

saṃpracchada

A magical tree, the name of which means “completely covering.”

g.1054 Saṃpūrṇaśrīvākrā

dpal gyi bzhin yongs su rgyas pa

དཔལ་གྱི་བཞིན་ཡོངས་སུ་རྒྱས་པ།

saṃpūrṇaśrīvākrā

A cakravartin’s precious queen in the distant past.

g.1055 Saṃtuṣita

rab dga' ldan

རབ་དག་འཕྲན།

saṃtuṣita

The principal deity in the paradise of Tuṣita. Also translated as *yongs su dga' ldan*.

g.1056 Samudgataśrī

kun tu 'phags pa'i dpal

ཀུན་རྩེ་འཕགས་པའི་དཔལ།

samudgataśrī

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1057 Samudrakaccha

rgya mtsho'i 'gram

ཀླུ་མཚོ་འགྲམ།

samudrakaccha

A province in South India.

g.1058 Samudrapraṭiṣṭhāna

rgya mtsho brten pa

ཀླུ་མཚོ་བརྟེན་པ།

samudrapraṭiṣṭhāna

A town in South India.

g.1059 Samudravetāḍī

rgya mtsho rnam par rlob pa

ཀླུ་མཚོ་རྣམ་པར་རློབ་པ།

samudravetāḍī

An area in the south of India.

g.1060 Saṃvṛtaskandha

phung po yongs su grub pa

ཕུང་པོ་ཡོངས་སུ་གྲུབ་པ།

saṃvṛtaskandha

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1061 samyaksambuddha

yang dag par rdzogs pa'i sangs rgyas

ཡང་དག་པར་རྫོགས་པའི་སངས་རྒྱལ།

samyaksambuddha

“A perfect buddha.” A buddha who teaches the Dharma, as opposed to a pratyekabuddha, who does not teach.

g.1062 saṅgha

dge 'dun

དགེ་འདུན།

saṅgha

The community of followers of the Buddha's teachings, often referring to the monastic community and sometimes to the community of realized bodhisattvas that are not visible to ordinary beings.

g.1063 Śantābha

'od snang zhi ba

འོད་སྒྲང་ཞི་བ།

śantābha

A buddha.

g.1064 Śāntadhvaḥja

zhi ba'i rgyal mtshan

ཞི་བའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

śāntadhvaḥja

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1065 Śāntanirghoṣa

zhi ba'i dbyangs

ཞི་བའི་དབྱངས།

śāntanirghoṣa

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1066 Śāntanirghoṣahāramati

zhing dbyangs phreng ba'i blo gros can

ཞིང་དབྱངས་ཕྱེང་བའི་བློ་གྲོས་ཅན།

śāntanirghoṣahāramati

A realm in the distant past. See [n.1416](#).

g.1067 Śāntaprabharāja

zhi ba'i 'od kyi rgyal

ཞི་བའི་འོད་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ།

śāntaprabharāja

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1068 Śāntapradīpameghaśrīrāja

zhi ba'i sgron ma sprin gyi rgyal po'i dpal

ཞི་བའི་སྒྲོན་མ་སྤྲིན་གྱི་རྒྱལ་པོའི་དཔལ།

śāntapradīpameghaśrīrāja

A buddha in the distant past. BHS in verse: *Śāntapradīpameghaśirirāja*.

g.1069 Śāntaraśmi

zhi ba'i 'od zer

ཞི་བའི་འོད་ཟེར།

śāntaraśmi

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1070 Śāntendrarāja

zhi ba'i dbang po'i rgyal po

ཞི་བའི་དབང་པོའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

śāntendrarāja

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1071 Śāntidhvajajagatpradīpaśrī

zhi ba'i rgyal mtshan 'gro ba'i sgron ma dpal

ཞི་བའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན་འགོ་བའི་སྒྲོན་མ་དཔལ།

śāntidhvajajagatpradīpaśrī

The ninety-seventh buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS verse: *Śāntidhvajajagatpradīpaśrī*.

g.1072 Śāntiprabha

zhi ba'i 'od

ཞི་བའི་འོད།

śāntiprabha

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1073 Śāntiprabhagambhīrakūṭa

'od zab mo zhi ba brtsegs pa

འོད་ཟབ་མོ་ཞི་བ་བརྟེན་པ།

śāntiprabhagambhīrakūṭa

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.1074 Śāntirāja

zhi ba'i rgyal po

ཞི་བའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

śāntirāja

The fifth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.1075 Sarasvatī

dbyangs dang ldan pa

དབྱངས་དང་ལྷན་པ།

sarasvatī

The Indian goddess of eloquence and music. Also translated elsewhere as *dbyangs can*.

g.1076 Sarasvatisaṃgīti

glu snyan pa'i dbyangs

གླུ་སྟན་པའི་དབྱངས།

sarasvatisaṃgīti

A palace in another world in the distant past.

g.1077 Śārdūla

—

—

śārdūla

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa. See [n.1900](#).

g.1078 Śāriputra

shA ri'i bu

ཤཱ་རི་བུ།

śāriputra

“The son of Śāri,” the Buddha’s principal pupil, who passed away before the Buddha.

g.1079 Sārocaya

snying po'i tshogs

སྟིང་པོའི་ཚོགས།

sārocaya

“Accumulation of Essences.” The name of a kalpa in the distant past.

g.1080 Sarvabalavegavatī

stobs thams cad kyi shugs dang ldan pa

སྟོབས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་ཤུགས་དང་ལྷན་པ།

sarvabalavegavati

A southern realm.

g.1081 Sarvabuddhakṣetrapariśuddhinigarjitapratibhāsavijñāpanā

*sangs rgyas kyi zhing thams cad yongs su dag par sgra 'byin pa'i gzugs brnyan rnam
par dmigs pa*

སངས་རྒྱལ་གྱི་ཞིང་ཐམས་ཅད་ཡོངས་སུ་དག་པར་སྒྲ་འབྱིན་པའི་གཟུགས་བརྟན་རྣམ་པར་དམིགས་པ།

sarvabuddhakṣetrapariśuddhinigarjitapratibhāsavijñāpanā

“The Perception of the Speech Emitted by All the Pure Buddha Realms.” The name of a ray of light.

g.1082 Sarvabuddhanirmāṇapratibhāsacūḍa

sangs rgyas thams cad kyi sprul pa snang ba'i gtsug phud

སངས་རྒྱལ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་སྒྲུལ་པ་སྒྲུང་བའི་གཙུག་ཕུད།

sarvabuddhanirmāṇapratibhāsacūḍa

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1083 Sarvabuddhasaṃbhūtagarbhamāṇimukūṭa

sangs rgyas thams cad yang dag par 'byung ba'i snying po

སངས་རྒྱལ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཡང་དག་པར་འབྱུང་བའི་སྙིང་པོ།

sarvabuddhasaṃbhūtagarbhamāṇimukūṭa

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1084 Sarvadharmabhāvanārambhasaṃbhavatejas

chos thams cad kyi gnas bsgrub pa yongs su 'grub pa'i gzi brjid

ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་གནས་བསྐྱབ་པ་ཡོངས་སུ་འབྱུང་བའི་གཟི་བརྟི།

sarvadharmabhāvanārambhasaṃbhavatejas

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.1085 Sarvadharmadhātusāgaranigarjitaghoṣa

chos rgya mtsho thams cad rab tu sgrog pa'i dbyangs

ཆོས་རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཐམས་ཅད་རབ་ཏུ་སྒྲོག་པའི་དབྱངས།

sarvadharmadhātusāgaranigarjitaghoṣa

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1086 Sarvadharmadhātuspharaṇaghoṣa

chos kyi dbyings kun tu rgyas pa'i dbyangs

ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས་ཀྱན་ཏུ་རྒྱས་པའི་དབྱངས།

sarvadharmadhātuspharaṇaghoṣa

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1087 Sarvadharmadhātutalabhedaketurāja

chos kyi dbyings kyi gzhi tha dad pa'i dpal gyi rgyal po

ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས་ཀྱི་གཞི་ཐ་དད་པའི་དཔལ་གྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

sarvadharmadhātutalabhedaketurāja

A bodhisattva in a southeastern realm.

g.1088 Sarvadharmanigarjitarāja

chos thams cad rab tu sgrog pa'i rgyal po

· *chos thams cad kyi 'brug sgra bsgrags pa'i rgyal po*

ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་རབ་ཏུ་སྒྲོག་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོ། · ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་འབྲུག་སྒྲ་བསྒྲགས་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

sarvadharmanigarjitarāja

This is a buddha in the distant past in chapter 34, where the name is translated as *chos thams cad rab tu sgrog pa'i rgyal po*, and a buddha in the distant past in chapter 41, where the name is translated as *chos thams cad kyi 'brug sgra bsgrags pa'i rgyal po*.

g.1089 Sarvadharmanirnādacchatramaṇḍalanirghoṣa

chos thams cad kyi nga ro'i gdugs kyi dkyil 'khor rab tu sgrog pa

ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་ང་རོའི་གདུགས་ཀྱི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་རབ་ཏུ་སྒྲོག་པ།

sarvadharmanirnādacchatramaṇḍalanirghoṣa

A cakravartin king in another world realm in the distant past.

g.1090 Sarvadharmaprabharāja

chos 'od rgyal po

ཆོས་འོད་རྒྱལ་པོ།

sarvadharmaprabharāja

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1091 Sarvadharmasāgaranirghoṣaprabharāja

chos rgya mtsho thams cad kyi dbyangs 'od kyi rgyal po

ཆོས་རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་དབྱངས་འོད་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

sarvadharmasāgaranirghoṣaprabharāja

A buddha in another world in the distant past, the first of countless buddhas in that kalpa. In verse he is called Dharmasamudraprabhagarjitarāja.

g.1092 Sarvadharmasāgaranirghoṣarāja

chos rgya mtsho thams cad kyi gsung gi rgyal po

ཆོས་རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་གསུང་གི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

sarvadharmasāgaranirghoṣarāja

A buddha in a world in the eastern direction in the past.

g.1093 Sarvadharmasamādhiprabhaghoṣa

chos thams cad ting nge 'dzin gyi 'od kyi dbyangs

ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་གྱི་འོད་ཀྱི་དབྱངས།

sarvadharmasamādhiprabhaghoṣa

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.1094 Sarvadharmasamudrābhyudgatavegarāja

chos rgya mtsho thams cad kyis mngon par 'phags pa'i shugs kyi rgyal po

ཆོས་རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱིས་མངོན་པར་འཕགས་པའི་ཤུགས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

sarvadharmasamudrābhyudgatavegarāja

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1095 Sarvadharmavīryavegadhvaḥ

chos thams cad kyi brtson 'grus drag po'i rgyal mtshan

ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་བརྩོན་འགྲུས་རྒྱལ་པོའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

sarvadharmavīryavegadhvaḥ

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.1096 Sarvadiśapradīpaprabharāja

phyogs rnam kun tu sgron ma gsal ba'i bdag

ཕྱོགས་རྣམས་ཀྱན་དུ་སྒྲོན་མ་གསལ་བའི་བདག་

sarvadiśapradīpaprabharāja

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1097 Sarvagamin

thams cad du 'gro ba

ཐམས་ཅད་དུ་འགོ་བ།

sarvagamin

A parivrājaka who is the kalyāṇamitra of chapter 23.

g.1098 Sarvagandhaprabhāsavatī

spas thams cad kyi 'od dang ldan pa

སྤྱི་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་འོད་དང་ལྷན་པ།

sarvagandhaprabhāsavatī

A western buddha realm.

g.1099 Sarvagandhārcimukha

zhal nas spas thams cad 'od du 'phro ba

ཞལ་ནས་སྤྱི་ཐམས་ཅད་འོད་དུ་འཕྲོ་བ།

sarvagandhārcimukha

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1100 Sarvajagadabhimukhapradīpā

'gro ba thams cad la mngon du gyur pa'i sgron ma

འགྲོ་བ་ཐམས་ཅད་ལ་མངོན་དུ་གྱུར་པའི་སྒྲོན་མ།

sarvajagadabhimukhapradīpā

“The Lamp of the Manifestation of All Beings.” The name of a ray of light.

g.1101 Sarvajagadabhimukharūpa

'gro ba thams cad mngon gzugs

འགྲོ་བ་ཐམས་ཅད་མངོན་ག་རྒྱུགས།

sarvajagadabhimukharūpa

The seventy-third buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.1102 Sarvajagadbuddhadarśanavipākakuśalamūlasaṃbhavā

*'gro ba thams cad kyis sangs rgyas mthong ba rnam par smin pa'i dge ba'i rtsa ba las
byung ba*

འགྲོ་བ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱིས་སངས་རྒྱས་མཐོང་བ་རྣམ་པར་སྤྲིན་པའི་དགེ་བའི་རྩ་བ་ལས་བྱུང་བ།

sarvajagadbuddhadarśanavipākakuśalamūlasaṃbhavā

“The Vision of the Buddha by All Beings Arisen from Ripened Roots of
Virtue.” The name of a ray of light.

g.1103 Sarvajagaddhitapraṇidhānacandra

'gro ba thams cad la phan pa'i smon lam zla ba

འགྲོ་བ་ཐམས་ཅད་ལ་ཕན་པའི་སྒྲོན་ལམ་རྒྱ་བ།

sarvajagaddhitapraṇidhānacandra

The second of five hundred buddhas in a kalpa in the distant future.

g.1104 Sarvajagadduḥkhapraśāntyāśvāsanaghoṣa

'gro ba thams cad sdug bsngal rab tu zhi bar bya ba'i dbugs 'byin pa'i dbyangs

འགོ་བ་ཐམས་ཅད་སྡུག་བསྔལ་རབ་དྲུ་ནི་བར་བྱ་བའི་དབྱགས་འབྱིན་པའི་དབྱངས།

sarvajagadduḥkhapraśāntyāśvāsanaghoṣa

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1105 Sarvajagadrakṣāpraṇidhānavīryaprabhā

'gro ba thams cad bsrung ba'i smon lam la brtson pa'i 'od

འགོ་བ་ཐམས་ཅད་བསྐྱེད་བའི་སྣོན་ལམ་ལ་བརྩོན་པའི་འོད།

sarvajagadrakṣāpraṇidhānavīryaprabhā

A night goddess at the bodhimaṇḍa.

g.1106 Sarvajagadvaravyūhagarbha

'gro ba thams cad na rgyan gyi dam pa phul

འགོ་བ་ཐམས་ཅད་ན་རྒྱན་གྱི་དམ་པ་ཕུལ།

sarvajagadvaravyūhagarbha

The palace of Mahābrahmā. The name could be translated as “The Essence of the Array of All Worlds.” *Jagad* can also mean “beings” and therefore is regularly translated as *'gro ba* (“beings”) in this sūtra. Here *garbha*, usually meaning “essence,” is translated as *phul* (“perfection”).

g.1107 Sarvākāśatalāsambhedavijñaptimaṇiratnavibhūṣitacūḍa

*nam mkha'i dbyings thams cad tha myi dad par rnam par dmyigs pa'i rin chen rgyal
pos brgyan pa'i gtsug phud*

ནམ་མཁའི་དབྱིངས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཐ་སྲིད་པར་རྣམ་པར་དབྱིགས་པའི་རིན་ཆེན་རྒྱལ་པོས་བརྒྱན་པའི་གཙུག་ཕུད།

sarvākāśatalāsambhedavijñaptimaṇiratnavibhūṣitacūḍa

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1108 Sarvakuśalamūlasambhavanirghoṣā

dge ba'i rtsa ba thams cad yang dag par 'byung ba'i dbyangs

དགེ་བའི་རྩ་བ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཡང་དག་པར་འབྱུང་བའི་དབྱངས།

sarvakuśalamūlasambhavanirghoṣā

“The Voice That Causes the Emergence of All Roots of Merit.” The name of a ray of light.

g.1109 Sarvalokadhātūdgatamukūṭa

'jig rten thams cad las mngon par 'phags pa'i cod pan

འཇིག་རྟེན་ཐམས་ཅད་ལས་མཛོན་པར་འཕགས་པའི་ཅོད་པར།

sarvalokadhātūdgatamukūṭa

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1110 Sarvalokahitaiṣin

'jig rten thams cad la phan par mdzad pa

འཇིག་རྟེན་ཐམས་ཅད་ལ་ཕན་པར་མཛད་པ།

sarvalokahitaiṣin

The fourth of five hundred buddhas in a kalpa in the distant future.

g.1111 Sarvamahāprthivīrājamaṇiraśmijālapramuktā

sa chen po thams cad du mdzes pa'i rin po che 'od zer gyi dra ba rab tu 'gyed pa

ས་ཆེན་པོ་ཐམས་ཅད་དུ་མཛེས་པའི་རིན་པོ་ཆེ་འོད་ཟེར་གྱི་བླ་བ་རབ་རྟུ་འགྱེད་པ།

sarvamahāprthivīrājamaṇiraśmijālapramuktā

A buddha realm in the northeastern direction.

g.1112 Sarvamāramaṇḍalapramardaṇaghōṣa

bdud kyi dkyil 'khor thams cad rab tu 'dul ba'i dbyangs

བདུད་གྱི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་ཐམས་ཅད་རབ་རྟུ་འདུལ་བའི་དབྱངས།

sarvamāramaṇḍalapramardaṇaghōṣa

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1113 Sarvamāramaṇḍalavikiraṇajñānadhvaja

bdud kyi dkyil 'khor thams cad rnam par 'thor ba'i ye shes rgyal mtshan

བདུད་གྱི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་ཐམས་ཅད་རྣམ་པར་འཕྲོར་བའི་ཡེ་ཤེས་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

sarvamāramaṇḍalavikiraṇajñānadhvaja

A bodhisattva from a southwestern realm. Also known as Sarvamāramaṇḍalavikiraṇajñānadhvajarāja.

g.1114 Sarvamāramaṇḍalavikiraṇajñānadhvajarāja

bdud kyi dkyil 'khor thams cad rnam par 'thor ba'i ye shes rgyal mtshan gyi rgyal po

བདུད་གྱི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་ཐམས་ཅད་རྣམ་པར་འཕྲོར་བའི་ཡེ་ཤེས་རྒྱལ་མཚན་གྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

sarvamāramaṇḍalavikiraṇajñānadhvajarāja

A bodhisattva from a southwestern realm. Also known as Sarvamāramaṇḍalavikiraṇajñānadhvaja.

- g.1115 Sarvanagararakṣāsambhavatejaḥśrī
grong khyer thams cad bsrung ba 'byung ba'i gzi brjid dpal
 གྲོང་ཁྱེར་ཐམས་ཅད་བསྐྱེད་བའི་གཟི་བརྟེན་དཔལ།
sarvanagararakṣāsambhavatejaḥśrī
 A night goddess in Bodhgaya.
- g.1116 Sarvaprāṇidhānasāgaranirghoṣamaṇirājacūḍa
smon lam rgya mtsho thams cad rab tu sgrog pa'i rin chen rgyal po'i gtsug phud
 སྐྱེན་ལམ་རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཐམས་ཅད་རབ་དུ་སྒྲོག་པའི་རིན་ཆེན་རྒྱལ་པོའི་གཙུག་ཕུད།
sarvaprāṇidhānasāgaranirghoṣamaṇirājacūḍa
 A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.
- g.1117 Sarvaratnābha
rin chen thams cad 'od
 རིན་ཆེན་ཐམས་ཅད་འོད།
sarvaratnābha
 A realm in the distant past. BHS: *Sarvaratanābha*.
- g.1118 Sarvaratnagarbhavicitrābha
rin po che thams cad kyi snying po 'od sna tshogs can
 རིན་པོ་ཆེ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་སྙིང་པོ་འོད་སྣ་ཚོགས་ཅན།
sarvaratnagarbhavicitrābha
 A bodhimaṇḍa in a world realm in the eastern direction.
- g.1119 Sarvaratnarucirā
rin po che thams cad rab tu 'bar ba
 རིན་པོ་ཆེ་ཐམས་ཅད་རབ་དུ་འབར་བ།
sarvaratnarucirā
 A northeastern buddha realm.
- g.1120 Sarvaratnaśikharadhvaja
rin po che sna tshogs kyi rtse mo'i rgyal mtshan
 རིན་པོ་ཆེ་སྣ་ཚོགས་ཀྱི་རྩེ་མོའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།
sarvaratnaśikharadhvaja
 A four-continent world in the distant past.
- g.1121 Sarvaratnavarṇasamantaprabhāsaśrī

rin po che thams cad kyi mdog kun tu snang ba'i dpal

རིན་པོ་ཆེ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་མདོག་ཀུན་ཏུ་སྟངས་བའི་དཔལ།

sarvaratnavarṇasamantaprabhāsaśrī

A world realm in the distant past.

g.1122 Sarvaratnavicitravarṇamaṇikuṇḍala

rin po che'i dkyil 'khor rin po che thams cad kyis rnam par brgyan pa'i kha dog

རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་རིན་པོ་ཆེ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱིས་རྣམ་པར་བརྒྱན་པའི་ཁ་དོག།

sarvaratnavicitravarṇamaṇikuṇḍala

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1123 Sarvaratnavimalaprabhāvyūha

rin po che thams cad kyi dri ma med pa'i 'od rnam par brgyan pa

རིན་པོ་ཆེ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་དྷི་མ་མེད་པའི་འོད་རྣམ་པར་བརྒྱན་པ།

sarvaratnavimalaprabhāvyūha

A universe of world realms far to the east.

g.1124 Sarvārthasiddha

don thams cad grub pa

དོན་ཐམས་ཅད་གྲུབ་པ།

sarvārthasiddha

The personal name of Śākyamuni, which also has the shorter form Siddhārtha.

g.1125 Sarvasamādhisāgarāvabhāsaśiṃha

ting nge 'dzin rgya mtsho thams cad snang bar mdzad pa'i seng ge

ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཐམས་ཅད་སྟངས་བར་མཛད་པའི་སེང་གེ།

sarvasamādhisāgarāvabhāsaśiṃha

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.1126 Sarvasattvakarmavipākanirghoṣa

sems can thams cad kyi las rnam par smin pa'i dbyangs

སེམས་ཅན་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་ལས་རྣམ་པར་སྤྲིན་པའི་དབྱངས།

sarvasattvakarmavipākanirghoṣa

“The Voice That Ripens the Karma of All Beings.” The name of a ray of light.

g.1127 Sarvasattvaśālamūlanigarjitasvara

sems can kun gyi dge ba'i rtsa ba rab tu sgrog pa'i sgra

སེམས་ཅན་ཀུན་གྱི་དགེ་བའི་རྩ་བ་རབ་དུ་སྒྲོག་པའི་སྒྲ།

sarvasattvakuśalamūlanigarjitasvara

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1128 Sarvasattvapraharṣaprītiprāmodyasamudayanirghoṣā

sems can thams cad rab tu dga' ba dang spro ba dang mos pa yongs su 'byung ba'i dbyangs

སེམས་ཅན་ཐམས་ཅད་རབ་དུ་དགའ་བ་དང་སྤྱོད་དང་མོས་པ་ཡོངས་སུ་འབྱུང་བའི་དབྱངས།

sarvasattvapraharṣaprītiprāmodyasamudayanirghoṣā

“The Voice That Gives Rise to Joy, Delight, and Aspiration in All Beings.”
The name of a ray of light.

g.1129 Sarvasattvāvabhāsatejas

sems can thams cad tu snang ba'i rgyal po

སེམས་ཅན་ཐམས་ཅད་དུ་སྒྲོང་བའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

sarvasattvāvabhāsatejas

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.1130 Sarvasattvavirajaḥpradīpa

sems can thams cad rdul dang 'byed pa'i sgron ma

སེམས་ཅན་ཐམས་ཅད་རྩལ་དང་འབྱེད་པའི་སྒྲོན་མ།

sarvasattvavirajaḥpradīpa

“The Lamp That Removes the Dust from All Beings.” The name of a ray of light.

g.1131 Sarvasvarāṅgarutaghoṣaśrī

thams cad dbyangs kyi yan lag sgra skad dpal

ཐམས་ཅད་དབྱངས་ཀྱི་ཡན་ལག་སྒྲ་སྐད་དཔལ།

sarvasvarāṅgarutaghoṣaśrī

The hundred-and-fifth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS verse:
Sarvasvarāṅgarutaghoṣaśrī.

g.1132 Sarvatathāgatadharmacakranirghoṣacūḍa

de bzhin gshegs pa thams cad kyi chos kyi 'khor lo sgrog pa'i gtsug phud

དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་ཆོས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ་སྒྲོག་པའི་གཙུག་ཕུད།

sarvatathāgatadharmacakranirghoṣacūḍa

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1133 Sarvatathāgataprabhāmaṇḍalapramuñcanamaṇiratnanigarjita-
cūḍa

*de bzhin gshegs pa thams cad kyi 'od kyi dkyil 'khor rab tu 'gyed pa'i nor bu rin chen
'brug sgra'i gtsug phud*

དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་འོད་ཀྱི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་རབ་ཏུ་འབྱེད་པའི་ནོར་བུ་རིན་ཆེན་འབྲུག་སྒྲའི་གཙུག་
ལུ་།

sarvatathāgataprabhāmaṇḍalapramuñcanamaṇiratnanigarjitacūḍa

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1134 Sarvatathāgataprabhāmaṇḍalavairocanā

de bzhin gshegs pa thams cad kyi 'od kyi dkyil 'khor rnam par snang ba

དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་འོད་ཀྱི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་རྣམ་པར་སྒྲུང་བ།

sarvatathāgataprabhāmaṇḍalavairocanā

A buddha realm in the downward direction.

g.1135 Sarvatathāgataprabhāpraṇidhīnirghoṣa

de bzhin gshegs pa thams cad kyi 'od dang smon lam gyi dbyangs

དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་འོད་དང་སྒྲོན་ལམ་གྱི་དབྱངས།

sarvatathāgataprabhāpraṇidhīnirghoṣa

A group of world realms in the eastern direction.

g.1136 Sarvatathāgatasimhāsanasaṃpratiṣṭhitamaṇimukūṭa

de bzhin gshegs pa thams cad kyi seng ge'i khri 'dzin pa'i cod pan

དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་སང་གའི་ཁྱི་འཛིན་པའི་ཙོད་པན།

sarvatathāgatasimhāsanasaṃpratiṣṭhitamaṇimukūṭa

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1137 Sarvatathāgatavikurvitapratibhāsadhvajamaṇirājajāla-
saṃchāditacūḍa

*de bzhin gshegs pa thams cad rnam par 'phrul pa snang ba'i rgyal mtshan dang rin po
che'i rgyal po'i dra bas kun nas yog pa'i gtsug phud*

དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་རྣམ་པར་འབྲུལ་པ་སྒྲུང་བའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན་དང་རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་རྒྱལ་པོའི་བྲ་བས་ཀྱན་
ནས་ཡོག་པའི་གཙུག་ལུ་།

sarvatathāgatavikurvitapratibhāsadhvajamaṇirājajālasaṃchāditacūḍa

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1138 Sarvatathāgataviṣayāsaṃbhedapradīpā

de bzhin gshegs pa thams cad kyi yul tha mi dad pa'i sgron ma

དེ་བཞིན་གསལ་གསལ་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་ཡུལ་ཐ་མི་དད་པའི་སྒྲོན་མ།

sarvatathāgataviṣayāsaṃbhedapradīpā

“The Lamp of the Different Ranges of All the Tathāgatas.” The name of a ray of light.

g.1139 Sarvatryadhvanāmacakranirghoṣacūḍa

dus gsum gyi mying thams cad rab tu sgrog pa'i gtsug phud

དུས་གསུམ་གྱི་མྱིང་ཐམས་ཅད་རབ་དུ་སྒྲོག་པའི་གཙུག་ཕུད།

sarvatryadhvanāmacakranirghoṣacūḍa

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1140 Sarvatryadhvatathāgataviṣayapatrasaṃdhividhyotitameghavyūha

lo ma'i mtshams nas dus gsum gyi de bzhin gshegs pa thams cad kyi yul rnam par ston pa'i 'od gzer gyi sprin gyi rgyan

ལོ་མའི་མཚམས་ནས་དུས་གསུམ་གྱི་དེ་བཞིན་གསལ་གསལ་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་ཡུལ་རྣམ་པར་སྒྲོན་པའི་འོད་གཟེར་གྱི་སྒྲིན་གྱི་རྒྱུན།

sarvatryadhvatathāgataviṣayapatrasaṃdhividhyotitameghavyūha

The name of a magical lotus in the distant past; the name means “An Array of the Clouds of the Light Rays from between the Petals That Reveal the Range of All the Tathāgatas of the Three Times.”

g.1141 Sarvāvaraṇavikiraṇajñānavikrāmin

bsgribs pa thams cad rnam par 'thor ba'i ye shes kyis rnam par non pa

བསྒྲིབས་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་རྣམ་པར་འཕྲོར་བའི་ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀྱིས་རྣམ་པར་འོན་པ།

sarvāvaraṇavikiraṇajñānavikrāmin

A bodhisattva from a buddha realm in the downward direction. Also called Sarvāvaraṇavikiraṇajñānavikrāntarāja.

g.1142 Sarvāvaraṇavikiraṇajñānavikrāntarāja

sgrib pa thams cad rnam par 'thor ba'i rgyal po

སྒྲིབ་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་རྣམ་པར་འཕྲོར་བའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

sarvāvaraṇavikiraṇajñānavikrāntarāja

A bodhisattva from a buddha realm in the downward direction. Also called Sarvāvaraṇavikiraṇajñānavikrāmin.

g.1143 Sarvavaśitakāyapratibhāsa

thams cad la dbang ba'i lus rab tu snang ba

ཐམས་ཅད་ལ་དབང་བའི་ལུས་རབ་རྟུ་སྒྲུང་བ།

**sarvavaśitakāyapratibhāsa*

A bodhimaṇḍa in a world realm in the eastern direction. The Sanskrit is a reconstruction from the Tibetan. The Chinese and Sanskrit each have a different version of the name. See [n.1827](#).

g.1144 Sarvavṛkṣpraphullanasukhasaṃvāsā

shing thams cad kyi me tog rgyas par bde bar gnas pa

ཤིང་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་མེ་ཏོག་རྒྱས་པར་བདེ་བར་གནས་པ།

sarvavṛkṣpraphullanasukhasaṃvāsā

A goddess of the night at the bodhimaṇḍa.

g.1145 Śaśimaṇḍala

zla ba'i dkyil 'khor

ཟླ་བའི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར།

śaśimaṇḍala

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1146 Śaśimukha

zla zhal

ཟླ་ཞལ།

śaśimukha

The tenth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.1147 Śaśivakra

zla bzhin

ཟླ་བཞིན།

śaśivakra

A night goddess in the distant past.

g.1148 Śataraśmin

'od brgya pa

འོད་བརྒྱ་པ།

śataraśmin

A nāga king. The name means “having a hundred rays” and may be an alternate name for the nāga king Vasuki, Takṣaka, or Utpalaka.

g.1149 Sattvagaganacittapratibhāsabimba

sems can nam mkha'i sems snang ba'i gzugs

སེམས་ཅན་ནས་མཁའི་སེམས་སྒྲུང་བའི་གཟུགས།

sattvagaganacittapratibhāsabimba

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1150 Sattvāśayasamaśarīrīśri

sems can bsam par mnyam pa sku yi dpal

སེམས་ཅན་བསམ་པར་མཉམ་པ་སྐྱེ་ཡི་དཔལ།

sattvāśayasamaśarīrīśri

The hundred-and-eighth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS verse:

sattvāśayaiḥ samaśarīrīśri.

g.1151 Sattvottarajñānin

brtan pa dam pa'i ye shes

བརྟན་པ་དམ་པའི་ཡེ་ཤེས།

sattvottarajñānin

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1152 Satyaka

bden pa can

བདེན་པ་ཅན།

satyaka

A Jain who features prominently in the sūtra *The Range of the Bodhisattva* (Toh 146, *Satyaka Sūtra*). The Buddha states that he is a bodhisattva who takes on various forms to aid beings. Also translated elsewhere as *bden pa po* and *bden par smra ba*. The latter term is reconstructed into Sanskrit as *Satyavādin* by Lozang Jampal in his translation of the *Satyaka Sūtra*.

g.1153 second-week embryo

sko

སྐོ།

arbuda

The *Gaṇḍavyūha* uses the same terminology as the Jain text *Tandulaveyāliya* and differs from other sūtras. In the *Nandagarbhāvākrantīnirdeśasūtra*, *arbuda* is translated as *mer mer po*.

g.1154 seven jewels

rin po che sna bdun

རིན་པོ་ཆེ་སྟུ་བདུན།

saptaratna

When associated with the seven heavenly bodies, and therefore the seven days of the week, they are ruby for the sun, moonstone or pearl for the moon, coral for Mars, emerald for Mercury, yellow sapphire for Jupiter, diamond for Venus, and blue sapphire for Saturn. There are variant lists not associated with the heavenly bodies but retaining the number seven, which include gold, silver, and so on. In association with a cakravartin the seven jewels can refer, according to the Abhidharma, to his magical wheel, elephant, horse, wish-fulfilling jewel, queen, minister, and leading householder. In the Tibetan maṇḍala offering practice, the householder is replaced by a general.

g.1155 seven precious materials

rin po che sna bdun

རིན་པོ་ཆེ་སྟུ་བདུན།

saptaratna

Listed in this sūtra as gold, silver, beryl, crystal, red pearls, emeralds, and white coral.

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

The set of seven precious materials or substances includes a range of precious metals and gems, but their exact list varies. The set often consists of gold, silver, beryl, crystal, red pearls, emeralds, and white coral, but may also contain lapis lazuli, ruby, sapphire, chrysoberyl, diamonds, etc. The term is frequently used in the sūtras to exemplify preciousness, wealth, and beauty, and can describe treasures, offering materials, or the features of architectural structures such as stūpas, palaces, thrones, etc. The set is also used to describe the beauty and prosperity of buddha realms and the realms of the gods.

In other contexts, the term *saptaratna* can also refer to the seven precious possessions of a cakravartin or to a set of seven precious moral qualities.

g.1156 seven prominences

bdun shin tu mtho ba

བདུན་ཞིག་ཏུ་མཐོ་བ།

saptotsada

One of the thirty-two signs of a great beings, this refers to the two feet, two hands, two shoulders, and the nape of the neck. See [43.75](#).

g.1157 Siddhārtha

don grub

དོན་གྲུབ།

siddhārtha

The Buddha Śākyamuni's personal name, which is also given in its longer form: Sarvārthasiddha.

g.1158 signs (of a great being)

mtshan

མཚན།

lakṣaṇa

The thirty-two primary physical characteristics of a “great being,” *mahāpuruṣa*, which every buddha and cakravartin possesses. See [43.66](#) for a complete list according to this sūtra.

g.1159 Śikhin

gtsug tor can

གཙུག་ཏོར་ཅན།

śikhin

In early Buddhism the second of seven buddhas, with Śākyamuni as the seventh. The first three buddhas—Vipaśyin, Śikhin, and Viśvabhuk—appeared in a kalpa earlier than our Bhadra kalpa, and therefore Śākyamuni is more commonly referred to as the fourth buddha. Also translated elsewhere as *gtsug ldan*; the *Mahāvvyutpatti* also translates as *gtsug tor can*.

g.1160 Śikṣānanda

dga' ba

དགའ་བ།

śikṣānanda

652–710 CE. He went from Khotan to China, where he translated the *Avataṃsaka Sūtra*. The Tibetan should be *bslab pa dga' ba* but translates only the *nanda* half of the name.

- g.1161 Śilpābhijña
bzo mngon par shes pa
 བཟོ་མཛོན་པར་ཤེས་པ།
śilpābhijña
 A head merchant's son.
- g.1162 Simha
seng ge
 སེང་གེ།
simha
 The sixth buddha in this kalpa, following Maitreya.
- g.1163 Simhadhvajāgratejas
seng ge rgyal mtshan dam pa'i gzi brjid
 སེང་གེ་རྒྱལ་མཚན་དམ་པའི་གཟི་བརྟེན།
simhadhvajāgratejas
 A four-continent world in the distant past.
- g.1164 Simhaketu
seng ge dpal
 སེང་གེ་དཔལ།
simhaketu
 A king in South India.
- g.1165 Simhapota
seng ge'i gzugs
 སེང་གེ་འི་གཟུགས།
simhapota
 A town in South India.
- g.1166 Simhavijrmbhitā
seng ge rnam par bsgyings pa
 སེང་གེ་རྣམ་པར་བསྐྱེད་ས་པ།
simhavijrmbhitā
 A bhikṣuṇī, the kalyāṇamitra of chapter 27.
- g.1167 Simhavijrmbhita

seng ge rnam par bsgyings pa

སང་གེ་རྣམ་པར་བསྐྱིདས་པ།

siṃhavijṛmbhita

A city in the south of India.

g.1168 *Siṃhavijṛmbhitaprabha*

seng ge rnam par bsgyings pa'i 'od

སང་གེ་རྣམ་པར་བསྐྱིདས་པའི་འོད།

siṃhavijṛmbhitaprabha

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1169 *Siṃhavikrāntagāmin*

seng ge rnam par gnon pas bzhud pa

སང་གེ་རྣམ་པར་གཞོན་པས་བཟུད་པ།

siṃhavikrāntagāmin

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1170 *Siṃhavinardita*

seng ge rnam par sgrog pa

སང་གེ་རྣམ་པར་སློག་པ།

siṃhavinardita

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1171 *Siṃhavinardita Vidupradīpa*

seng ge'i sgra sgrogs mkhas pa sgron ma

སང་གེའི་སྒྲ་སྒྲོགས་མཁས་པ་སྒྲོན་མ།

siṃhavinardita vidupradīpa

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1172 *Sitāṅga*

mi dkar yan lag

མི་དཀར་ཡན་ལག

sitāṅga

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1173 *Sitaśrī*

dkar po'i dpal

དཀར་པོའི་དཔལ།

sitaśrī

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1174 **Sitaviśālākṣa**

mi dkar rings po'i spyan

མི་དཀར་རིངས་པོའི་སྤྱན།

sitaviśālākṣa

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1175 **Śivarāgra**

zhi 'dzin mchog

ཞི་འཛིན་མཚོག།

śivarāgra

A brahmin, the kalyāṇamitra of chapter 52.

g.1176 **sixty-four skills**

sgyu rtsal drug cu rtsa bzhi

སྤྱུ་རྩ་ལ་དྲུག་རུཅ་བཞི།

catuḥṣaṣṭikalāvidhi

These include writing and mathematics, and also different sports, crafts, dancing, acting, and the playing of various instruments.

g.1177 **skandha**

phung po

ཕུང་པོ།

skandha

Literally “heaps” or “aggregates.” These are the five aggregates of forms, sensations, identifications, mental activities, and consciousnesses.

g.1178 **Smṛtiketurājaśri**

dran pa'i rgyal mtshan rgyal po

དྲན་པའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན་རྒྱལ་པོ།

smṛtiketurājaśri

The eighty-fourth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. In the Tibetan, *dpal* (*śri*) has been merged into the following name, Dharmamati. BHS verse:

Smṛtiketurājaśiri.

g.1179 Smṛtimat

dran pa dang ldan pa

སྐྱེ་པ་དང་ལྷན་པ།

smṛtimat

A deva in Trāyastriṃśa.

g.1180 Smṛtisamudramukha

dran pa rgya mtsho'i sgo

སྐྱེ་པ་རྒྱ་མཚའི་སྒོ།

smṛtisamudramukha

The fourteenth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.1181 snipe

ku na la

ཀུ་ན་ལ།

kuṇāla

Specifically, the greater painted snipe (*Rostrature benghalensis*).

g.1182 Śobhanasāgara

snying po bzang po

སྤྱིང་པོ་བཟང་པོ།

śobhanasāgara

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1183 Somanandi

zla ba dga' bo

ལྷ་བ་དགའ་བོ།

somanandi

An upāsaka in Dhanyākara.

g.1184 Somaśrī

zla ba'i dpal

ལྷ་བའི་དཔལ།

somaśrī

“Moon Glory.” The name of a past kalpa. BHS verse: *Somaśiri*.

g.1185 Somaśriti

zla ba'i dpal

ཐཱ་བའི་དཔལ།

somaśriti

An upāsaka in Dhanyākara.

g.1186 son of the buddhas

sangs rgyas sras po

སངས་རྒྱས་སྲས་པོ།

buddhaputra

A synonym for *bodhisattva*.

g.1187 śoṣa

skem pa

སྒྲེམ་པ།

śoṣa

A demon believed to be responsible for tuberculosis.

g.1188 soul

srog

སྒོ་ག།

prāṇa

g.1189 sour gruel

sran chen · sran chan

སྲན་ཆེན། · སྲན་ཆན།

kulmāṣa

Kulmāṣa is a soup or broth in which the rice or other grains have fermented.

The Tibetan *sran chen* just means “cooked pulses.”

g.1190 śramaṇa

dge sbyong

དགེ་སྦྱང་།

śramaṇa

A renunciate who lives his life as a mendicant. In Buddhist contexts the term usually refers to a Buddhist monk, although it can also designate a renunciant practitioner from other spiritual traditions. The epithet Great Śramaṇa is often applied the Buddha.

The common phrase “śramaṇas and brahmins” sometimes refers to Buddhist practitioners but can also mean any religious practitioners, the brahmins being the settled hereditary priestly caste following the ancient Vedic practices while the śramaṇas are the itinerant followers (often of kṣatriya caste) of the newer, non-Vedic spiritual trends.

g.1191 Śramaṇamaṇḍala

dge sbyong gi dkyil 'khor

དགེ་སྦྱང་གི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར།

śramaṇamaṇḍala

A land in South India.

g.1192 śrāvaka

nyan thos

ཉན་ཐོས།

śrāvaka

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

The Sanskrit term *śrāvaka*, and the Tibetan *nyan thos*, both derived from the verb “to hear,” are usually defined as “those who *hear* the teaching from the Buddha and *make it heard* to others.” Primarily this refers to those disciples of the Buddha who aspire to attain the state of an arhat seeking their own liberation and nirvāṇa. They are the practitioners of the first turning of the wheel of the Dharma on the four noble truths, who realize the suffering inherent in saṃsāra and focus on understanding that there is no independent self. By conquering afflicted mental states (*kleśa*), they liberate themselves, attaining first the stage of stream enterers at the path of seeing, followed by the stage of once-returners who will be reborn only one more time, and then the stage of non-returners who will no longer be reborn into the desire realm. The final goal is to become an arhat. These four stages are also known as the “four results of spiritual practice.”

g.1193 Śrāvakayāna

nyan thos kyi theg pa

ཉན་ཐོས་ཀྱི་ཐེག་པ།

śrāvakayāna

The way or vehicle of the śrāvaka.

g.1194 Śrāvastī

mnyan du yod pa

མཉམ་བུ་ཡོད་པ།

śrāvastī

Śrāvastī (Pali: *Sāvatthi*) was the capital of the kingdom of Kosala in the Ganges plains to the west of Magadha and was incorporated into Magadha in the fourth century BCE. The area is now the Awadh or Oudh region of Uttar Pradesh. The Buddha Śākyamuni spent twenty-four monsoon retreats there at Jetavana. Also translated as *mnyan yod*.

g.1195 Śreṣṭhamati

blo gros dam pa

སློ་བློས་དམ་པ།

śreṣṭhamati

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1196 Śrībhadrā

dpal bzang mo

དཔལ་བཟང་མོ།

śrībhadrā

An upāsikā in Dhanyākara; also an eminent daughter in Dhanyākara.

g.1197 Śrīdevamati

dpal gyi blo gros lha

དཔལ་གྱི་སློ་བློས་ལྷ།

śrīdevamati

The twenty-fourth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS verse:

Śridevamati.

g.1198 Śrīgarbha

dpal gyi snying po

དཔལ་གྱི་སྙིང་པོ།

śrīgarbha

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1199 Śrīgarbhavatī

dpal gyi snying po dang ldan pa

དཔལ་གྱི་སྙིང་པོ་དང་ལྷན་པ།

śrīgarbhavatī

A realm in the eastern direction.

g.1200 Śrīmati

dpal gyi blo gros ma

དཔལ་གྱི་བློ་གྲོས་མ།

śrīmati

A girl, one of the two kalyāṇamitras in Chapter 53.

g.1201 Śrīprabhā

dpal gyi 'od

དཔལ་གྱི་འོད།

śrīprabhā

An eminent daughter in Dhanyākara.

g.1202 Śrīrāja

dpal gyi bdag

དཔལ་གྱི་བདག

śrīrāja

A buddha in the distant past. See [n.1412](#).

g.1203 Śrīsaṃbhava

dpal 'byung

དཔལ་འབྱུང་།

śrīsaṃbhava

A boy, one of the two kalyāṇamitras in Chapter 53.

g.1204 Śrīsamudra

dpal gyi mtsho

དཔལ་གྱི་མཚོ།

śrīsamudra

A buddha in the distant past. BHS: *Śirisa Mudra*.

g.1205 Śrisamudra

dpal gyi rgya mtsho

དཔལ་གྱི་རྒྱ་མཚོ།

śrisamudra

A buddha in the distant past. BHS: *Śirisamudra*.

g.1206 Śrīsumeru

ri rab dpal

རི་རབ་དཔལ།

śrīsumeru

The third buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS: *Śirisumeru*.

g.1207 Śrītejas

dpal gyi gzi brjid

དཔལ་གྱི་གཟི་བརྟི།

śrītejas

A king in the distant past.

g.1208 śrīvatsa

dpal gyi be'u

དཔལ་གྱི་བེུ།

śrīvatsa

Literally “the favorite of the glorious one” or (as translated into Tibetan) “the calf of the glorious one.” This is an auspicious mark that in Indian Buddhism was said to be formed from a curl of hair on the breast and was depicted in a shape that resembles the fleur-de-lis. In Tibet it is usually represented as an eternal knot. It is also one of the principal attributes of Viṣṇu.

g.1209 Śroṇāparānta

shu ma phyi ma'i mtha'

ཤུ་མ་ཕྱི་མའི་མཐའ།

śroṇāparānta

A region in South India.

g.1210 Stainless Light

dri ma med pa'i 'od

དྲི་མ་མེད་པའི་འོད།

vimalaprabhā

The name of a past kalpa.

g.1211 star-banner jewel

skar ma'i rgyal mtshan

སྐར་མའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

jyotirdhvaja

See “cat’s eye.”

g.1212 Sthāvarā

brtan ma

བརྟན་མ།

sthāvarā

An earth goddess at the bodhimaṇḍa.

g.1213 sthavira

gnas brtan

གནས་བརྟན།

sthavira

Literally “one who is stable” and usually translated as “elder,” a senior teacher in the early Buddhist communities. It also became the name of the Buddhist tradition within which the Theravāda developed.

g.1214 Sthirā

brtan pa

བརྟན་པ།

sthirā

A capital city in South India.

g.1215 strengths

stobs

སྟོབས།

bala

See “ten strengths.”

g.1216 Subāhu

lag pa bzang po

ལག་པ་བཟང་པོ།

subāhu

A head merchant’s son in Dhanyākara.

g.1217 Subhadrā

dge ba yod pa · dge ba bzang mo

དགེ་བ་ཡོད་པ། . དགེ་བ་བཟང་མོ།

subhadrā

An upāsikā in Dhanyākara (translated as *dge ba yod pa*). Also a daughter in Dhanyākara (translated as *dge ba bzang mo*).

g.1218 Subhaga

grags pa bzang po

གྲགས་པ་བཟང་པོ།

subhaga

The name of a kalpa in the distant past.

g.1219 Śubhakṛtsna

dge rgyas

དགེ་རྒྱས།

śubhakṛtsna

The highest of the three paradises that correspond to the third dhyāna in the form realm.

g.1220 Śubhapāraṃgama

dge ba'i pha rol tu phyin pa

དགེ་བའི་ཕ་རོལ་ཏུ་བྱིན་པ།

śubhapāraṃgama

A town in South India.

g.1221 Śubhaprabha

dge ba'i 'od

དགེ་བའི་འོད།

śubhaprabha

A kalpa in the distant past. The name means “Good Light.”

g.1222 Śubharatna

rin po che bzang po

རིན་པོ་ཆེ་བཟང་པོ།

śubharatna

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1223 Subharatnavicitrakūṭa

rin po che sna tshogs bzang po las brtsegs pa

རིན་པོ་ཆེ་སྣ་ཚོགས་བཟང་པོ་ལས་བརྟེན་པ།

subharatnavicitrakūṭa

A kūṭāgāra in another world in the distant past.

g.1224 Subhūti

sa bzang po

ས་བཟང་པོ།

subhūti

The name of a kalpa in the distant past.

g.1225 Subhūti

rab 'byor

རབ་འབྱོར།

subhūti

A foremost pupil of the Buddha, known for his wisdom.

g.1226 Subuddhi

blo bzang po

བློ་བཟང་པོ།

subuddhi

A head merchant's son in Dhanyākara.

g.1227 Socalitaratiprabhāsaśrī

dga' ba'i 'od kyi dpal shin tu sbyangs pa

དགའ་བའི་འོད་གྱི་དཔལ་ཤིན་ཏུ་སྤྱངས་པ།

socalitaratiprabhāsaśrī

The daughter of a courtesan in another world in the distant past, a previous life of Gopā. In verse she is called Saṃcālītā.

g.1228 Sucandra

zla ba bzang po

ལྷ་བ་བཟང་པོ།

sucandra

The name of a kalpa in the distant past.

g.1229 Sucandra

zla ba bzang po

སྒྲ་བ་བཟང་པོ།

sucandra

A householder, the kalyāṇamitra in chapter 50.

g.1230 Sucinti

bsam pa bzang po

བསམ་པ་བཟང་པོ།

sucinti

A head merchant's son in Dhanyākara.

g.1231 Sudarśana

lta na sdug pa

ལྟ་ན་སྤྱག་པ།

sudarśana

A bhikṣu, the kalyāṇamitra of chapter 14.

g.1232 Sudarśanā

lta na mdzes pa

ལྟ་ན་མཛེས་པ།

sudarśanā

A courtesan in another world in the distant past.

g.1233 Sudarśana

shin tu mthong ba

ཤིན་ཏུ་མཐོང་བ།

sudarśana

The second highest of the Śuddhāvāsa paradises, the highest paradises in the form realm.

g.1234 Sudatta

bzang pos byin

བཟང་པོས་བྱིན།

sudatta

An upāsaka in Dhanyākara.

g.1235 Śuddhāvāsa

gtsang ma'i ris · gnas gtsang ma

གཙང་མའི་རིས། · གནས་གཙང་མ།

śuddhāvāsa

The five highest of the paradises that constitute the realm of form, which are above the paradises of the realm of desire in which our world is situated.

Also translated as *gtsang ris*.

g.1236 Śuddhodana

zas gtsang ma

ཟས་གཙང་མ།

śuddhodana

The king who was the father of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.1237 Sudhana

nor bzang · nor bzangs

ནོར་བཟང་། · ནོར་བཟངས།

sudhana

The son of a prominent upāsaka, he is the main protagonist of the *Gaṇḍavyūha Sūtra*.

g.1238 Sudharma

chos bzang

ཆོས་བཟང་།

sudharma

The assembly hall of the devas on the summit of Mount Sumeru.

g.1239 Sudharmameghaprabhā

chos bzang sprin 'od

ཆོས་བཟང་གླིན་འོད།

sudharmameghaprabhā

The bodhimaṇḍa of the Buddha Sūryagātrapravara in another world in the distant past, as given in verse. In prose it is called Dharmameghodgata-prabhā.

g.1240 Sudharmatīrtha

chos rab mu stegs

ཆོས་རབ་བུ་སྟེགས།

sudharmatīrtha

A king in the distant past.

g.1241 Sudṛḍhajñānaraśmijālabimbaskandha

ye shes rab tu brtan pa'i 'od gzer gyi dra ba'i gzugs kyi phung po

ཡེ་ཤེས་རབ་ཏུ་བརྟན་པའི་འོད་གཟེར་གྱི་རྩ་བའི་གཟུགས་གྱི་ཕུང་པོ།

sudṛḍhajñānaraśmijālabimbaskandha

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1242 Sudṛśa

gya nom snang ba

གྱུ་ཞེས་སྟངས་པ།

sudṛśa

The third highest of the five Śuddhāvāsa paradises, the highest paradises in the form realm.

g.1243 sugata

bde bar gshegs pa

བདེ་བར་གཤེགས་པ།

sugata

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

One of the standard epithets of the buddhas. A recurrent explanation offers three different meanings for *su-* that are meant to show the special qualities of “accomplishment of one’s own purpose” (*svārthasampad*) for a complete buddha. Thus, the Sugata is “well” gone, as in the expression *su-rūpa* (“having a good form”); he is gone “in a way that he shall not come back,” as in the expression *su-naṣṭa-jvara* (“a fever that has utterly gone”); and he has gone “without any remainder” as in the expression *su-pūrṇa-ghaṭa* (“a pot that is completely full”). According to Buddhaghosa, the term means that the way the Buddha went (Skt. *gata*) is good (Skt. *su*) and where he went (Skt. *gata*) is good (Skt. *su*).

g.1244 Sugātrā

lus bzang mo

ལུས་བཟང་མོ།

sugātrā

An upāsikā in Dhanyākara.

g.1245 Sugrīva

mgul legs pa

མགུལ་ལེགས་པ།

sugrīva

A mountain in South India.

g.1246 Suharṣitaprabheśvarā

rab tu dga' ba'i 'od la dbang ba

རབ་རྩ་དགའ་བའི་འོད་ལ་དབང་བ།

suharṣitaprabheśvarā

A queen in the distant past.

g.1247 Sukhābhirati

bde zhing mngon dga'

བདེཞིང་མཛོན་དགའ།

sukhābhirati

“Pleasure of Bliss.” The name of a kalpa in the distant past.

g.1248 Sukhāvatī

bde ba yod pa · bde ba can

བདེ་བ་ཡོད་པ། · བདེ་བ་ཅན།

sukhāvatī

The realm of the Buddha Amitābha, also known as Amitāyus, which was first described in the *Sukhāvatīvyūha Sūtra* (Toh 115, *The Display of the Pure Land of Sukhāvatī*).

g.1249 Sulabha

shin tu mod pa

ཤིན་ཏུ་མོད་པ།

sulabha

A hill in the town of Tosala in South India.

g.1250 Sulocanā

mig bzang mo

མིག་བཟང་མོ།

sulocanā

An upāsikā in Dhanyākara.

g.1251 Sumanāmukha

yid bzang po'i sgo · yid bde ba mngon du 'gyur ba

ཡིད་བཟང་པོའི་སྒོ། ་ ཡིད་བདེ་བ་མངོན་དུ་འགྱུར་བ།

sumanāmukha

A town and region in South India in chapters 53 and 55. In chapter 53 it is translated as *yid bzang po'i sgo*, and in chapter 55 as *yi bde ba mngon du 'gyur ba*.

g.1252 Sumanas

thugs bzang po

ཐུགས་བཟང་པོ།

sumanas

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1253 Sumati

blo gros bzang po

བློ་གྲོས་བཟང་པོ།

sumati

An upāsaka in Dhanyākara, also a son in Dhanyākara, also a previous life of the courtesan Vasumitrā, and also a king of the mahoragas.

g.1254 Sumeru

ri rab

རི་རབ།

sumeru

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

According to ancient Buddhist cosmology, this is the great mountain forming the axis of the universe. At its summit is Sudarśana, home of Śakra and his thirty-two gods, and on its flanks live the asuras. The mount has four sides facing the cardinal directions, each of which is made of a different precious stone. Surrounding it are several mountain ranges and the great ocean where the four principal island continents lie: in the south, Jambudvīpa (our world); in the west, Godānīya; in the north, Uttarakuru; and in the east, Pūrvavideha. Above it are the abodes of the desire realm gods. It is variously referred to as Meru, Mount Meru, Sumeru, and Mount Sumeru.

g.1255 Sumerudhvajāyatanaśāntanetraśrī

ri rab rgyal mtshan spyang yangs shing zhi ba'i dpal

རི་རབ་རྒྱལ་མཚན་སྤྱན་ཡངས་ཤིང་ཞི་བའི་དཔལ།

sumerudhvajāyatanaśāntanetraśrī

A buddha in the past.

g.1256 Sumeruśrī

ri rab dpal

རི་རབ་དཔལ།

sumeruśrī

The sixteenth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS verse: *Sumeruśrī*.

g.1257 Sumukha

sgo bzang po

སྒོ་བཟང་པོ།

sumukha

A city in South India.

g.1258 Sumukhā

sgo bzang po

སྒོ་བཟང་པོ།

sumukhā

A capital city in the distant past.

g.1259 Sunetrā

mig mdzes

མིག་མཛེས།

sunetrā

A mother-in-law of Śākyamuni, the mother of Gopā, one of Śākyamuni's wives.

g.1260 Sunetra (the bodhisattva)

bzang po'i myig · bzang po'i mig

བཟང་པོའི་མྱིག་ . བཟང་པོའི་མིག་

sunetra

A bodhisattva present with the Buddha at Śrāvastī in chapter 1.

g.1261 Sunetra (the buddha)

spyang bzang po

སྤྱལ་བཟང་པོ།

sunetra

A buddha in the distant past listed in chapter 33; also the name of a future buddha of this kalpa listed in chapter 44.

g.1262 Sunetra (the head merchant's son)

mig bzang po

མིག་བཟང་པོ།

sunetra

A head merchant's son in Dhanyākara mentioned in chapter 3.

g.1263 Sunetra (the rākṣasa)

myig bzang

མྱིག་བཟང་།

sunetra

A rākṣasa door guardian of the bodhisattva meeting hall in chapter 44.

g.1264 Sunirmita

rab 'phrul dga'

རབ་འཕྲུལ་དགའ།

sunirmita

The principal deity in the Nirmāṇarati paradise, the second highest paradise in the desire realm.

g.1265 Sunirmitadhvajapradīpa

sprul pa bzang po'i rgyal mtshan sgron ma

སྤྱུལ་པ་བཟང་པོའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན་སྒྲོན་མ།

sunirmitadhvajapradīpa

A realm in the distant past.

g.1266 sunstone

nyi ma'i snying po

ཉིམ་འི་སྤྱིང་པོ།

ādityagarbha

The name for this jewel, “essence of the sun” in both the Sanskrit and Tibetan, appears to be a synonym for *sūryakānta* (“sunstone”). In Tibetan, these orange gems are usually called *me shel* (“fire crystal”). They are

oligoclase feldspar, exhibiting aventurescence in that they are filled with speckles that appear to emit light.

g.1267 Suparipūrṇajñānamukhakra

ye shes kyi zhal shin tu rgyas pa

ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་ཞལ་ཤིན་ཏུ་རྒྱས་པ།

suparipūrṇajñānamukhakra

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1268 Suprabha

'od bzang po

འོད་བཟང་པོ།

suprabha

“Excellent Light.” In chapter 41 it is the name of a kalpa in the distant past. Also in chapter 41 it is the name of a future kalpa with five hundred buddhas. In chapter 45 it is the name of another kalpa in the distant past.

g.1269 Suprabha

'od bzang po

འོད་བཟང་པོ།

suprabha

One of the eminent sons from Dhanyākara who in chapter 3 came with Sudhana to see Mañjuśrī.

g.1270 Suprabhā

'od bzang mo

འོད་བཟང་མོ།

suprabhā

An upāsikā in Dhanyākara; also an eminent daughter in Dhanyākara.

g.1271 Suprabha

'od bzang po

འོད་བཟང་པོ།

suprabha

In chapter 21 it is the name of a city in the south of India. It is also the name of a forest in another world in the distant past during the kalpa of that name. The name means “excellent light.”

g.1272 Suprabhasa

'od bzangs

འོད་བཟངས།

suprabhasa

A ruler in South India.

g.1273 Supraṭiṣṭhā

shin tu brtan pa

ཤིན་ཏུ་བརྟན་པ།

supraṭiṣṭhā

The realm of the Buddha Siṃha.

g.1274 Supraṭiṣṭhita

shin tu brtan pa

ཤིན་ཏུ་བརྟན་པ།

supraṭiṣṭhita

A bhikṣu, the kalyāṇamitra of chapter 6.

g.1275 Suprayāṇa

legs par bzhud pa

ལེགས་པར་བཟུད་པ།

suprayāṇa

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1276 Śūradhvaja

dpa' ba'i rgyal mtshan

དཔའ་བའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

śūradhvaja

The seventy-eighth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.1277 Suraśmi

'od gzer bzang po

འོད་གཟེར་བཟང་པོ།

suraśmi

“Excellent Light Rays.” The name of a kalpa in the distant past.

g.1278 Suraśmi

'od gzer bzang po

འོད་གཟེར་བཟང་པོ།

suraśmi

A prince in another world in the distant past. Also known as Suraśmiketū.

g.1279 Suraśmiketū

'od gzer bzang dpal

འོད་གཟེར་བཟང་དཔལ།

suraśmiketū

A prince in another world in the distant past. Also known as Suraśmi.

g.1280 Surendrābhā

lha dbang 'od

ལྷ་དབང་འོད།

surendrābhā

The kalyāṇamitra of chapter 45, a goddess of the Trāyastriṃśa paradise.

g.1281 Surendrabodhi

su ren+t+ra bo d+hi · su ren+d+ra bo d+hi

སུ་རེན་བོ་ནི། · སུ་རེན་བོ་ནི།

surendrabodhi

Surendrabodhi came to Tibet during reign of King Ralpachen (*ral pa can*, r. 815–38 CE). He is listed as the translator of forty-three texts and was one of the small group of paṇḍitas responsible for the *Mahāvīryūtpatti* Sanskrit–Tibetan dictionary.

g.1282 Sūryadhvaja

nyi ma'i rgyal mtshan

ཉིམ་འི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

sūryadhvaja

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1283 Sūryagarbha

nyi ma'i snying po

ཉིམ་འི་སྙིང་པོ།

sūryagarbha

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1284 Sūryagātrapravara

sku nyi ma dam pa

སྐྱུ་ཉིམ་དམ་པ།

sūryagātrapravara

A buddha in another world in the distant past.

g.1285 Sūryakesaranirbhāsā

nyi ma'i 'od gzer ltar snang ba

ཉིམ་འོད་གཟེར་ལྟར་སྟངས་པ།

sūryakesaranirbhāsā

A southwestern buddha realm.

g.1286 Sūryaprabha

nyi ma'i 'od

ཉིམ་འོད།

sūryaprabha

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1287 Sūryaprabha

nyi ma'i mdog

ཉིམ་འོ་མ་དོག

sūryaprabha

A park in Kaliṅgavana. Also the name of a park in another world in the distant past.

g.1288 Sūryapradīpaketuśrī

nyi ma'i sgron ma dpal gyi dpal

ཉིམ་འོ་སྒྲོན་མ་དཔལ་གྱི་དཔལ།

sūryapradīpaketuśrī

A buddha in the distant past. BHS verse: *Sūryapradīpaketuśiri*.

g.1289 Suryatejas

nyi ma'i gzi brjid

ཉིམ་འོ་གཟི་བརྟི།

suryatejas

A buddha in the distant past. BHS verse: *Suriyatejā*.

g.1290 Sūryavikramasamantapratibhāsa

nyi ma'i rnam par gnon pas kun tu snang ba

ཉིམ་འི་རྣམ་པར་གཞོན་པས་ཀྱན་ཏུ་སྒྲུང་བ།

sūryavikramasamantapratibhāsa

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.1291 Sūryodaya

snying rje bzang po

སྒྱིང་རྗེ་བཟང་པོ།

sūryodaya

The name of a kalpa in the distant past.

g.1292 Sūryottarajñānin

nyi ma dam pa'i ye shes

ཉིམ་དམ་པའི་ཡེ་ཤེས།

sūryottarajñānin

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1293 Susaṃbhava

legs par byung

ལེགས་པར་བྱུང་།

susaṃbhava

“Well arisen.” The name of a kalpa in the distant past.

g.1294 Susaṃbhavavyūha

legs byung rnam brgyan

ལེགས་བྱུང་རྣམ་བརྒྱུན།

susaṃbhavavyūha

A buddha in the distant past. BHS verse: *Susaṃbhavavyūha*.

g.1295 Suśīla

tshul khrims bzang po

ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་བཟང་པོ།

suśīla

A head merchant's son in Dhanyākara.

g.1296 Sutejomaṇḍalaratiśrī

gzi brjid kyi dkyil 'khor bzang pos dga' ba'i dpal

གཟི་བཞིན་གྱི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་བཟང་པོས་དགའ་བའི་དཔལ།

sutejomaṇḍalaratiśrī

The forest goddess of Lumbinī and the kalyāṇamitra of chapter 42.

g.1297 Suvarṇaprabha

kha dog bzang po'i 'od

ཁ་དོག་བཟང་པོའི་འོད།

suvarṇaprabha

The name of a māra in another world in the distant past.

g.1298 Suvarṇapuṣpābhamāṇḍala

'od kyi dkyil 'khor gser gyi me tog

འོད་གྱི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་གསེར་གྱི་མེ་ཏོག

suvarṇapuṣpābhamāṇḍala

A park in another world in the distant past. The name as given in the prose.

In verse it is called Svārṇapuṣpaprabhava.

g.1299 Suvibhakta

shin tu rnam par phye ba

ཤིན་ཏུ་རྣམ་པར་ཕྱེ་བ།

suvibhakta

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1300 Suvighuṣṭakīrti

legs pa snyan grags

ལེགས་པ་སྟོན་བྲགས།

suvighuṣṭakīrti

A head merchant, the father of a previous life of Gopā.

g.1301 Suvikrāmin

rnam par gnon pa bzang po

རྣམ་པར་གཞོན་པ་བཟང་པོ།

suvikrāmin

A head merchant's son in Dhanyākara.

g.1302 Suvilokitajñānaketu

shin tu rnam par gzigs pa'i ye shes dpal

ཤིན་ཏུ་རྣམ་པར་གཟིགས་པའི་ཡེ་ཤེས་དཔལ།

suvilokitajñānaketu

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1303 Suvilokitanetra

shin tu rnam par lta ba'i myig

ཤིན་ཏུ་རྣམ་པར་ལྟ་བའི་མྱིག་

suvilokitanetra

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1304 Suviśākha

sa ga bzang po

ས་ག་བཟང་པོ།

suviśākha

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1305 Suviśālābha

'od shin tu yangs pa

འོད་ཤིན་ཏུ་ཡངས་པ།

suviśālābha

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1306 Suviśuddhacandrābhā

zla ba shin tu rnam par dag pa'i 'od

ཟླ་བ་ཤིན་ཏུ་རྣམ་པར་དག་པའི་འོད།

suviśuddhacandrābhā

A goddess of the night in the distant past.

g.1307 Suviśuddhajñānakusumāvabhāsa

ye shes shin tu rnam par dag pa'i me tog snang ba

ཡེ་ཤེས་ཤིན་ཏུ་རྣམ་པར་དག་པའི་མེ་རྟོག་སྤང་བ།

suviśuddhajñānakusumāvabhāsa

A buddha in the distant past

g.1308 Suvrata

brtul zhugs bzang po

བརྩལ་ཞུགས་བཟང་པོ།

suvrata

A head merchant's son in Dhanyākara.

g.1309 Suyāma

rab mtshe ma

རབ་མཚོ་མ།

suyāma

The principal deity in the Yāma paradise.

g.1310 Svācāra

ngang tshul bzang po

ངང་ཚུལ་བཟང་པོ།

svācāra

A head merchant's son in Dhanyākara.

g.1311 Svarāṅgaśūra

dbyangs kyi yan lag dpa' bo

དབྱངས་ཀྱི་ཡན་ལག་དཔའ་བོ།

svarāṅgaśūra

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1312 Svarṇapuṣpaprabhava

gser mdog me tog

གསེར་མདོག་མེ་ཏོག

svaṇṇapuṣpaprabhava

A park in another world in the distant past. The name as given in verse. In prose it is called Suvarṇapuṣpābhamaṇḍala.

g.1313 Svaśarīraprabha

rang gi lus kyi 'od

རང་གི་ལུས་ཀྱི་འོད།

svaśarīraprabha

The forty-sixth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.1314 Tai Situpa

ta'i si tu pa

ཏའི་སི་རྩ་པ།

—

A Chinese title, meaning “Great Preceptor.” It was conferred by the Chinese emperor in 1407 on Chökyi Gyaltsen (*chos kyi rgyal mtshan*), a prominent Karma Kagyü lama. Following his death there have been recognitions of continuous rebirths up to the present time.

g.1315 Tāladhvaja

ta la'i rgyal mtshan

ཏ་ལའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

tāladhvaja

A town in South India.

g.1316 Tāreśvararāja

skar ma'i dbang phyug rgyal po

སྐར་མའི་དབང་ཕྱུག་རྒྱལ་པོ།

tāreśvararāja

A buddha in an eastern realm.

g.1317 Tashi Wangchuk

bkra shis dbang phyug

བཀྲ་ཤིས་དབང་ཕྱུག

—

An editor of the Degé version of the *Gaṇḍavyūha*.

g.1318 tathāgata

de bzhin gshegs pa

དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པ།

tathāgata

A title of for a buddha. *Gata*, although literally meaning “gone,” is a past-passive participle used to describe a state or condition of existence. As buddhahood is indescribable it means “one who is thus.”

g.1319 Tathāgatakulagotrodgata

de bzhin gshegs pa'i rgyud kyi gdung gis 'phags pa

དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པའི་རྒྱུད་ཀྱི་གདུང་གིས་འཕགས་པ།

tathāgatakulagotrodgata

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1320 Tathatāprabha

de bzhin nyid 'od

དེ་བཞིན་ཉིད་འོད།

tathatāprabha

The seventy-first buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.1321 Tejaśrī

gzi brjid dpal

གཟི་བརྗིད་དཔལ།

tejaśrī

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1322 Tejodhipati

gzi brjid kyi dbang po

གཟི་བརྗིད་ཀྱི་དབང་པོ།

tejodhipati

A prince in another world in the distant past.

g.1323 Tejovat

gzi brjid ldan

གཟི་བརྗིད་ལྡན།

tejovat

The ninety-fifth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS verse: *Tejavati*.

g.1324 ten good actions

dge ba bcu'i las

དགེ་བ་བརྒྱའི་ལས།

daśakuśalakarma

Abstaining from killing, taking what is not given, sexual misconduct, lying, uttering divisive talk, speaking harsh words, gossiping, covetousness, ill will, and wrong views.

g.1325 ten strengths

stobs bcu

སྟོབས་བརྒྱ།

daśabala

The ten strengths of a tathāgata are (1) the knowledge of what is possible and not possible, (2) the knowledge of the ripening of karma, (3) the knowledge of the variety of aspirations, (4) the knowledge of the variety of natures, (5) the knowledge of the levels of capabilities, (6) the knowledge of the destinations of all paths, (7) the knowledge of dhyāna, liberation, samādhi, samāpatti, and so on, (8) the knowledge of remembering past lives, (9) the knowledge of deaths and rebirths, and (10) the knowledge of the cessation of defilements.

g.1326 Tenpa Tsering

bstan pa tshe ring

བསྟན་པ་ཚེ་རིང་།

—

(1678–1738). King of Degé.

g.1327 The Confession of the Three Heaps

phung po gsum pa'i bshags pa

ཕུང་པོ་གསུམ་པའི་བཤགས་པ།

triskandhadeśana

“The three heaps” are the three sections of a confession practice of which the best known liturgy, probably the one referred to in the present text, is found in the Mahāyāna sūtra *Determining the Vinaya: Upāli's Questions* (Toh 68, *Vinayaviniścayaopāliparipṛcchā*), 1.43–1.52.

g.1328 The Illumination of the Field of Causes

rgyu'i dkyil 'khor rab tu snang ba

རྒྱུའི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་རབ་ཏུ་སྒྲུང་བ།

hetumaṇḍalaprabhāsa

A sūtra taught in another world in the distant past.

g.1329 third-week embryo

rdol pa

རྩེལ་པ།

peśi

The *Gaṇḍavyūha* uses the same terminology as the Jain text *Tandulaveyāliya* and differs from other sūtras. Other texts have *nar nar*. In the *Nanda-garbhāvakraṇṭinirdeśasūtra* *peśi* is translated as *ltar ltar*.

g.1330 thoroughbred stallion

rta cang shes

རྩ་ཅང་ཤེས།

ājāneyāśva

The Sanskrit word *ājāneya* was primarily used for thoroughbred horses. The compound joins the term with *aśva* (“horse”). An etymology as “all-knowing” is the basis for the Tibetan translation. In other contexts it was also used as a term of respect, often paired with “great elephant” in a description of realized beings.

g.1331 three lower existences

ngan song gsum

ངན་སྒོང་གསུམ།

apāyatraya

The animal, preta, and hell realms.

g.1332 three realms

khamṣ gsum

ཁམས་གསུམ།

traiḍhātuka

The three realms that contain all the various kinds of existence in saṃsāra: the desire realm, the form realm, and the formless realm.

g.1333 thunderbolt

rdo rje

རྡོ་རྗེ།

vajra

The word *vajra* refers to the “thunderbolt,” the indestructible and irresistible weapon that first appears in Indian literature in the hand of the Vedic deity Indra. The word *vajra* is also used for “diamond.”

g.1334 tīrthika

mu stegs ldan pa · mu stegs · mu stegs can

མུ་སྟེགས་ལྷན་པ། · མུ་སྟེགས། · མུ་སྟེགས་ཅན།

tīrthya · tīrthika

A member of a religion, sect, or philosophical tradition that was a rival of or antagonistic to the Buddhist community in India. The term has its origins among the Jains.

g.1335 Tiṣya

rgyal

ཐིལ།

tiṣya

In chapter 29 the name of the sixth buddha in a list that begins with Kanakamuni. In chapter 44 it is the name of one of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1336 toraṇa

rta babs

རྟ་བབས།

toraṇa

A distinctive feature of ancient stūpa architecture, a famous example being those of the Sanchi Stūpa, it is a stone gateway in the surrounding railing or *vedika*, and usually positioned in the four directions. They evolved into the well-known freestanding *torii* of Japanese religious architecture.

g.1337 Tosala

dga' ba 'dzin pa

དག་བ་འཛིན་པ།

tosala

A town in South India.

g.1338 Trāyastriṃśa

sum cu rtsa gsum pa

སུམ་རུ་རྩ་གསུམ་པ།

trāyastriṃśa · tridaśaloka · tridaśa

The paradise of Śakra, also known as Indra, on the summit of Sumeru. The names means “Thirty-Three,” from the thirty-three principal deities that dwell there.

g.1339 Trinayana

myig gsum pa

མྱིག་གསུམ་པ།

trinayana

A land in the south of India.

g.1340 Trisong Detsen

khri srong lde btsan

ཐི་སྟོང་ལྷེ་བཙན།

—

King of Tibet who reigned circa 742/55–798/804 CE.

g.1341 truths of the āryas

'phags pa'i bden pa

འཕགས་པའི་བདེན་པ།

āryasatya

The four truths of āryas are the truths of suffering, the origin of suffering, the cessation of suffering, and the eightfold path to that cessation. They are called the truths of the āryas, as it is the āryas who have perceived them perfectly and without error.

g.1342 Tryadhvajñānavidyutpradīpā

dus gsum gyi ye shes kyi glog gi sgron ma

དུས་གསུམ་གྱི་ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་གློག་གི་སྒྲོན་མ།

tryadhvajñānavidyutpradīpā

“The Lamp of the Lightning of the Wisdom of the Three Times.” The name of a ray of light.

g.1343 Tryadhvalakṣaṇapratibhāsatejas

dus gsum gyi mtshan rab tu snang ba'i gzi brjid

དུས་གསུམ་གྱི་མཚན་རབ་དུ་སྒྲུང་བའི་གཟི་བརྗིད།

tryadhvalakṣaṇapratibhāsatejas

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.1344 Tryadhvaprabhaghoṣa

dus gsum 'od dbyangs

དུས་གསུམ་འོད་དབྱངས།

tryadhvaprabhaghoṣa

A buddha in the distant past. BHS: *Triyadhvaprabhaghoṣa*.

g.1345 Tryadhvapatibhāsamañirājasambhavā

dus gsum rab tu snang ba'i rin po che'i rgyal po yongs su 'byung ba'i dbyings

དུས་གསུམ་རབ་དུ་སྒྲུང་བའི་རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཡོངས་སུ་འབྱུང་བའི་དབྱིངས།

tryadhvapratiḥāsamanirājasambhavā

A group of world realms in the eastern direction.

g.1346 Tryadhvapratiḥāsaprabha

dus gsum snang ba'i 'od

དུས་གསུམ་སྒྲུང་བའི་འོད།

tryadhvapratiḥāsaprabha

The eightieth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS: *Triyadhvapratiḥāsaprabha*.

g.1347 Tryadhvāvabhāsabuddhi

dus gsum snang ba'i blo

དུས་གསུམ་སྒྲུང་བའི་བློ།

tryadhvāvabhāsabuddhi

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1348 Tushun

thu thu zhun

ཐུ་ཐུ་ཞུན།

—

Also written Dushun (557–640). The first patriarch of the Huayan School, which is based on the *Avataṃsaka Sūtra*.

g.1349 Tuṣita

dga' ldan

དགའ་ལྷན།

tuṣita

The fourth (counting from the lowest) of the six paradises in the desire realm. The paradise from which buddhas descend to be born in this world.

g.1350 Udāradeva

rlabs chen lha

རྒྱལ་པོ་ཆེན་ལྷ།

udāradeva

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1351 Udyataka

gnod pa dang bral ba

གནོད་པ་དང་བྲལ་བ།

udyataka

An ocean mentioned here as the source of coconuts.

g.1352 Ulkādhāriṇ

sgron ma 'dzin pa

སྒྲོན་མ་འཛིན་པ།

ulkādhāriṇ

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1353 Üpa Sangyé Bum

dbus pa sangs rgyas 'bum

དབུས་པ་སངས་རྒྱས་འབུམ།

—

Unidentified.

g.1354 Upacitaskandha

phung po bstags pa

ཕུང་པོ་བསྟགས་པ།

upacitaskandha

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1355 upādhyāya

mkhan po

མཁན་པོ།

upādhyāya

In India, a person's particular preceptor within the monastic tradition, guiding that person for the taking of full vows and the maintenance of conduct and practice. The Tibetan translation *mkhan po* has also come to mean "a learned scholar," the equivalent of a paṇḍita, but that is not the intended meaning in the sūtras.

g.1356 Upananda

bsnyen dga' bo

བསྟེན་དགའ་བོ།

upananda

One of the main nāga kings, usually associated with the nāga king Nanda.

g.1357 upāsaka

dge bsnyen

དགེ་བསྟེན།

upāsaka

A male who has taken the layperson's vows.

g.1358 Upaśamavat

nye bar zhi ba mnga' ba

ཉེབར་ཞི་བ་མངའ་བ།

upaśamavat

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1359 upāsikā

dge bsnyen ma

དགེ་བསྟེན་མ།

upāsikā

A female who has taken the layperson's vows.

g.1360 uragasāra

sbrul gyi snying po

སྤྱུལ་གྱི་སྟིང་པོ།

uragasāra

A variety of sandalwood. The name means “snake essence” because snakes were said to live in the forests of those trees because they were attracted to their scent.

g.1361 ūrṇā hair

mdzod spu

མཛོད་སྤྱུ།

ūrṇākośa

One of the thirty-two signs of a great being, it is a coiled white hair between the eyebrows. Literally, the Sanskrit *ūrṇā* means “wool hair,” and *kośa* means “treasure.”

g.1362 Ūrṇāsrīprabhāsamati

mdzod spu'i dpal gyi 'od kyi blo gros

མཛོད་སྤྱི་དཔལ་གྱི་འོད་གྱི་བློ་བོས།

ūrṇaśrīprabhāsamati

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1363 uṣṇīṣa

gtsug tor

གཙུག་རྟོར།

uṣṇīṣa

One of the thirty-two signs of a great being. In its simplest form it is a pointed shape to the head (like a turban). More elaborately it is a dome-shaped protuberance, or even an invisible protuberance of infinite height.

g.1364 Uṣṇīṣakośasarvadharmaprabhāmaṇḍalamegha

gtsug tor gyi mdzod chos thams cad kyi 'od kyi dkyil 'khor gyi sprin

གཙུག་རྟོར་གྱི་མཛོད་ཚོས་ཐམས་ཅད་གྱི་འོད་གྱི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་གྱི་སྒྲིམ།

uṣṇīṣakośasarvadharmaprabhāmaṇḍalamegha

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.1365 Uṣṇīṣaśrī

gtsug tor dpal

གཙུག་རྟོར་དཔལ།

uṣṇīṣaśrī

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1366 Utpala

ut pa la

ུཏྲ་པ་ལ།

utpala

The name of a kalpa in the distant past.

g.1367 Utpalabhūti

ut pa la

ུཏྲ་པ་ལ།

utpalabhūti

A perfume-seller head merchant and the kalyāṇamitra of chapter 24.

g.1368 Utpalanetra

ut+pa la'i myig

ཡུཔ་ལའི་མྱིག

utpalanetra

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1369 Uttāpanarājamati

sbyong ba'i rgyal po

སྟོང་བའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

uttāpanarājamati

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1370 Uttaptaśrī

dpal shin tu 'bar ba

དཔལ་ཤིན་ཏུ་འབར་བ།

uttaptaśrī

The name of a kalpa in the distant past.

g.1371 Uttaradatta

bla mas bon pa

བླ་མས་བོན་པ།

uttaradatta

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1372 Vacanaśrī

nor gyi dpal

ནོར་གྱི་དཔལ།

vacanaśrī

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1373 Vaidyarāja

sman pa'i rgyal po

སྐར་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

vaidyarāja

The last of five hundred buddhas in a kalpa in the distant future.

g.1374 Vaidyottama

sman pa'i dam pa

སྐྱུན་པའི་དམ་པ།

vaidyottama

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1375 Vaira

dpa' bo

དཔའ་བོ།

vaira

A mariner who is the kalyāṇamitra of chapter 25.

g.1376 vairocana

rnam par snang ba

རྣམ་པར་སྐྱང་བ།

vairocana

Unidentified jewel; this term can mean “solar” and therefore could possibly refer to the sunstone.

g.1377 Vairocana

rnam par snang mdzad

རྣམ་པར་སྐྱང་མཛད།

vairocana

“The Illuminator.” Used in this sūtra as an epithet for the Buddha Śākyamuni, who appears in millions of places simultaneously, or, one could say, the buddha who emanates millions of buddhas including Śākyamuni. This is also the name for the principal buddha in the Caryā and Yoga tantras. In this sūtra it is also the name of a buddha that Muktaka sees in a distant realm, and also the name of a buddha in the distant past that Āśā was a student of in a previous life. In chapter 29 the layman Veṣṭhila refers to Vairocana as the principal example of present buddhas, presumably referring to Śākyamuni.

g.1378 Vairocanadhvaja

rnam par snang ba'i rgyal mtshan

རྣམ་པར་སྐྱང་བའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

vairocanadhvaja

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1379 Vairocanadhvajapradīpaśrī

rnam snang rgyal mtshan sgron ma'i dpal

ནམ་སྒྲུང་རྒྱལ་མཚན་སྒྲོན་མའི་དཔལ།

vairocanadhvajapradīpaśrī

A realm in the distant past. This is the name given in verse, while the prose has Vairocanatejaḥśrī. BHS has *Vairocanatejaḥśirī*.

g.1380 Vairocanagarbha

rnam par snang ba'i snying po

ནམ་པར་སྒྲུང་བའི་སྙིང་པོ།

vairocanagarbha

The name of a bodhisattva in the presence of the Buddha at Śrāvastī, and also the name of a bodhisattva seen by Muktaka in the buddha realm of the Buddha Tāreśvararāja in the east.

g.1381 Vairocanagarbha

rnam par snang ba'i snying po

ནམ་པར་སྒྲུང་བའི་སྙིང་པོ།

vairocanagarbha

A palace in South India.

g.1382 Vairocanaketu

rnam par snang mdzad dpal

ནམ་པར་སྒྲུང་མཛད་དཔལ།

vairocanaketu

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1383 vairocanakośa

rnam par snang ba'i mdzod

ནམ་པར་སྒྲུང་བའི་མཛོད།

vairocanakośa

A magical tree. The name means “radiant treasure.”

g.1384 Vairocanaprabhaśrī

rnam par snang mdzad 'od dpal

ནམ་པར་སྒྲུང་མཛད་འོད་དཔལ།

vairocanaprabhaśrī

The sixty-eighth buddha in the distant past. BHS verse: *Vairocanaprabhaśirī*.

g.1385 **Vairocanaprabhavyūha**

rnam par snang mdzad 'od kyi rgyan

ནམ་པར་སྒྲང་མཛད་འོད་གྱི་རྒྱན།

vairocanaprabhavyūha

A buddha in the distant past. BHS verse: *Vairocanaprabhaviyūha*.

g.1386 **Vairocanapraṇidhānaketudhvaja**

rnam par snang mdzad kyi smon lam dpal gyi rgyal mtshan

ནམ་པར་སྒྲང་མཛད་གྱི་སྒྲོན་ལམ་དཔལ་གྱི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

vairocanapraṇidhānaketudhvaja

A bodhisattva from a northwestern realm. Also known as Vairocanapraṇidhi-jñānaketu.

g.1387 **Vairocanapraṇidhānanābhiraśmiprabha**

rnam par snang ba'i smon lam gyi gtsug gi 'od zer snang ba

ནམ་པར་སྒྲང་བའི་སྒྲོན་ལམ་གྱི་གཙུག་གི་འོད་ཟེར་སྒྲང་བ།

vairocanapraṇidhānanābhiraśmiprabha

A bodhisattva from an eastern realm.

g.1388 **Vairocanapraṇidhijñānaketu**

rnam par snang ba'i smon lam ye shes dpal

ནམ་པར་སྒྲང་བའི་སྒྲོན་ལམ་ཡེ་ཤེས་དཔལ།

vairocanapraṇidhijñānaketu

A bodhisattva from a northwestern buddha realm. Also known as Vairocana-praṇidhānaketudhvaja.

g.1389 **Vairocanarakṣita**

bai ro tsa na rak+Shi ta

བེ་རོ་ཙ་ན་རྒྱུ་ཏ།

vairocanarakṣita

Eighth-century Tibetan master and translator, usually referred to simply as Vairocana or Bairotsana.

g.1390 **Vairocanaratnapadmagarbhaśrīcūḍa**

rnam par snang ba rin chen pad mo dpal gyi gtsug phud snying po

· *rnam par snang ba rin chen pad+mo dpal gyi gtsug phud snying po*

ནམ་པར་སྣང་བ་རིན་ཆེན་པད་མོ་དཔལ་གྱི་གཙུག་ཕུད་སྟིང་པོ།
· ནམ་པར་སྣང་བ་རིན་ཆེན་པད་མོ་དཔལ་གྱི་གཙུག་ཕུད་སྟིང་པོ།
vairocanaratnapadmagarbhaśrīcūḍa

A cakravartin king in the distant past.

g.1391 Vairocanaśrī

rnam par snang ba'i dpal

ནམ་པར་སྣང་བའི་དཔལ།
vairocanaśrī

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1392 Vairocanaśrīgarbha

rnam par snang mdzad dpal gyi snying po

ནམ་པར་སྣང་མཛད་དཔལ་གྱི་སྟིང་པོ།
vairocanaśrīgarbha

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1393 Vairocanaśrīgarbharāja

rnam par snang mdzad dpal gyi snying po'i rgyal po

ནམ་པར་སྣང་མཛད་དཔལ་གྱི་སྟིང་པོའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།
vairocanaśrīgarbharāja

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1394 Vairocanaśrīpraṇidhigarbhā

rnam par snang mdzad kyi snying po

ནམ་པར་སྣང་མཛད་ཀྱི་སྟིང་པོ།
vairocanaśrīpraṇidhigarbhā

A buddha realm in the northwestern direction. See [n.106](#).

g.1395 Vairocanaśrīsumeru

rnam par snang mdzad dpal gyi ri rab

ནམ་པར་སྣང་མཛད་དཔལ་གྱི་རི་རབ།
**vairocanaśrīsumeru*

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa. Not present in available Sanskrit editions.

g.1396 Vairocanaśrītejorāja

rnam par snang mdzad dpal gyi gzi brjid rgyal po

རྣམ་པར་སྒྲུང་མཛད་དཔལ་གྱི་གཟི་བརྗིད་རྒྱལ་པོ།

vairocanaśrītejorāja

A buddha in an eastern realm.

g.1397 Vairocanatejaḥśrī

rnam par snang mdzad gzi brjid dpal

རྣམ་པར་སྒྲུང་མཛད་གཟི་བརྗིད་དཔལ།

vairocanatejaḥśrī

A realm in the distant past. In verse it is called Vairocanadhvajapradīpaśrī.

Also called Vairocanaśrī in Sanskrit and *rnam par snang ba* (Vairocana) in Tibetan.

g.1398 Vairocanavyūhālaṃkāragarbha

rnam par snang mdzad kyi rgyan gyis brgyan pa'i snying po

རྣམ་པར་སྒྲུང་མཛད་གྱི་རྒྱན་གྱིས་བརྒྱན་པའི་སྤྱིང་པོ།

vairocanavyūhālaṃkāragarbha

A kūṭāgāra in South India in which Maitreya resides.

g.1399 Vairocanottarajñānin

rnam par snang ba dam pa'i ye shes

རྣམ་པར་སྒྲུང་བ་དམ་པའི་ཡེ་ཤེས།

vairocanottarajñānin

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1400 Vaiśāradyaavajranārāyaṇasiṃha

mi bsnyengs pa'i rdo rje seng ge mthu bo che

མི་བསྟེངས་པའི་རྡོ་རྗེ་སེང་གེ་མཐུ་བོ་ཆེ།

vaiśāradyaavajranārāyaṇasiṃha

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.1401 Vaiśravaṇa

ngal bso po

ངལ་བཤོ་པོ།

vaiśravaṇa

As one of the Four Mahārājas, he is the lord of the northern region of the world and the northern continent, though in early Buddhism he is the lord of the far north of India and beyond. He is also the lord of the yakṣas and a lord of wealth. Translated in other sūtras as *rnam thos kyi bu* and *mchog gi gzugs*.

g.1402 vajra

rdo rje

རྡོ་རྗེ།

vajra

The word *vajra* refers to the “thunderbolt,” the indestructible and irresistible weapon that first appears in Indian literature in the hand of the Vedic deity Indra. The word *vajra* is also used for “diamond.”

g.1403 Vajra

rdo rje

རྡོ་རྗེ།

vajra

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1404 Vajrābha

'od snang rdo rje

འོད་སྙང་རྡོ་རྗེ།

vajrābha

A buddha.

g.1405 Vajragiri

rdo rje ri bo

རྡོ་རྗེ་རི་བོ།

vajragiri

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1406 Vajrajñānaparvata

ye shes rdo rje'i ri bo

ཡེ་ཤེས་རྡོ་རྗེ་རི་བོ།

vajrajñānaparvata

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1407 Vajramaṇivicitra

rdo rje rin po ches rnam par brgyan pa

རྫོང་རྩེ་ལོ་ཆེས་རྣམ་པར་བརྒྱན་པ།

vajramañivicitra

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1408 Vajramāṇyabhedyadr̥dhatejas

rdo rje'i rang bzhin mi phyed gzi brjid brtan

རྫོང་རྩེ་རང་བཞིན་མི་ཕྱེད་གཟི་བརྟེན་བརྟན།

vajramāṇyabhedyadr̥dhatejas

A realm in the distant past.

g.1409 Vajramati

rdo rje blo gros

རྫོང་རྩེ་བློ་གྲོས།

vajramati

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1410 Vajranābhi

rdo rje'i gtsug · rdo rje'i gtsugs

རྫོང་རྩེ་གཙུག · རྫོང་རྩེ་གཙུག་ས།

vajranābhi

The names of two buddhas in the past: one not long before Dīpaṅkara and another in the far distant past. BHS verse: *Vajiranābhi*.

g.1411 Vajranārāyaṇaketu

rdo rje mthu bo che'i dpal

རྫོང་རྩེ་མཐུ་བོ་ཆེན་དཔལ།

vajranārāyaṇaketu

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1412 Vajranetra

rdo rje'i myig

རྫོང་རྩེ་མྱིག

vajranetra

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1413 Vajrapadavikrāmin

rdo rje'i gom pas rnam par gnon pa

རྡོ་རྗེ་གོམ་པས་རྒྱལ་པར་གློན་པ།

vajrapadavikrāmin

A bodhisattva in a northern realm.

g.1414 vajrapāṇi

lag na rdo rje

ལག་ན་རྡོ་རྗེ།

vajrapāṇi

These vajra wielders are like the Vajrapāṇi who was the yakṣa that acted as the Buddha's bodyguard. In the Mantrayāna there appeared the bodhisattva named Vajrapāṇi.

g.1415 Vajrapāṇi

lag na rdo rje

ལག་ན་རྡོ་རྗེ།

vajrapāṇi

In the sūtra tradition, Vajrapāṇi was a yakṣa who acted as the Buddha Śākyamuni's bodyguard. Also identified as being a manifestation of Śakra and could appear as a number of vajrapāṇis to guard the Buddha. With the advent of the Mantrayāna he is a bodhisattva. Also a euphemism for Indra or a group of vajra-wielding deities in Indra's realm.

g.1416 Vajraprabha

rdo rje'i 'od

རྡོ་རྗེ་འོད།

vajraprabha

The fifty-fourth buddha in the distant past. See [n.1495](#).

g.1417 Vajrapramardana

rdo rje rab tu 'dul ba

རྡོ་རྗེ་རབ་བྱུ་འདུལ་བ།

vajrapramardana

A buddha in a northern realm.

g.1418 Vajrapura

rdo rje'i grong khyer

རྫོ་རྩེ་གྲོང་ཁྱེད།

vajrapura

A town in the Draviḍa region in South India.

g.1419 Vajraratnagiritejas

rdo rje rin po che'i ri'i gzi brjid

རྫོ་རྩེ་རིན་པོ་ཆེ་འི་རི་གཟི་བརྟུན།

vajraratnagiritejas

“The Magnificence of a Mountain of Precious Diamonds.” The precious elephant of a cakravartin in the past.

g.1420 Vajrasāgaradhvajamegha

rdo rje ltar brtan pa'i rgyal mtshan rgya mtsho'i sprin

རྫོ་རྩེ་ལྷ་ར་བརྟན་པའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན་གྱི་མཚོ་འཁྲིག།

vajrasāgaradhvajamegha

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.1421 Vajrasāgaragarabhā

rdo rje rgyal mtshan gyi snying po

རྫོ་རྩེ་རྒྱལ་མཚན་གྱི་སྙིང་པོ།

vajrasāgaragarabhā

A buddha realm in the southern direction.

g.1422 Vajrāsana

rdo rje gdan pa

རྫོ་རྩེ་གདན་པ།

vajrāsana

This is Amoghavajra, Vajrāsana the younger (eleventh century), who was the successor of Vajrāsana the elder. They were both the abbots of the Vajrāsana Monastery in what is now Bodhgaya. His teachings are important in the Sakya tradition.

g.1423 Vajrāśayagiriśrī

dgongs pa rdo rje ri bo dpal

དགོངས་པ་རྫོ་རྩེ་རི་བོ་དཔལ།

vajrāśayagiriśrī

The eighty-second buddha in a kalpa in the distant past. BHS verse:
Vajrāśayagiriśirī.

g.1424 Vajraśuddha

rdo rje dag pa

རྡོ་རྗེ་དག་པ།

vajraśuddha

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1425 Vajrottarañānin

rdo rje dam pa'i ye shes

རྡོ་རྗེ་དམ་པའི་ཡེ་ཤེས།

vajrottarañānin

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1426 Vākyaccheda

tshig gcod pa

ཚིག་གཅོད་པ།

vākyaccheda

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1427 Vākyanuda

gsung sgrog pa

གསུང་སྒྲོག་པ།

vākyanuda

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1428 Vanavāsī

nags tshal na gnas pa

ནགས་ཚལ་ན་གནས་པ།

vanavāsī

A region in South India.

g.1429 Varalakṣaṇaśrī

dam pa'i mtshan gyi dpal gyur

དམ་པའི་མཚན་གྱི་དཔལ་གྱུར།

varalakṣaṇaśrī

The forty-fourth buddha in a realm in the distant past, also one of countless buddhas in another past kalpa. BHS verse: *Varalakṣaṇaśiri*.

g.1430 Vartanaka

'tsho ba

འཆོ་བ།

vartanaka

A town in Magadha.

g.1431 Varuṇa

chu'i lha · chu yi lha

ಕ್ರಿಸ್ತು . ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತು

varuṇa

The name of the deity of water, whose weapon is a noose. In the Vedas, Varuṇa is an important deity and in particular the deity of the sky, but in later Indian tradition he is the deity of the water and the underworld. The Tibetan does not attempt to translate his name but instead has “god of water.” The Sanskrit name has ancient pre-Sanskrit origins, and, as he was originally the god of the sky, is related to the root *vr̥*, meaning “enveloping” or “covering.” He has the same ancient origins as the ancient Greek sky deity Uranus and the Zoroastrian supreme deity Mazda.

g.1432 Varuṇadeva

chu bo'i lha

ཕྱེ་བོའི་ལྷ།

varunadeva

A buddha in the past.

g.1433 Varuṇākṣa

chu'i lha'i spyān

ཆུ་རི་ལྷ་རི་ལྷ།

varuṇākṣa

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1434 Varuṇaśrī

chu'i dpal

ཕྱི་ལོ་༡༩༥༧

varuṇaśrī

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1435 Vāsantī

dpyid dang ldan pa

དཔིད་དང་ལྡན་པ།

vāsantī

A night goddess.

g.1436 Vaśavartin

dbang bsgyur · dbang sgyur

དབང་བསྐྱུར། · དབང་སྐྱུར།

vaśavartin

The principal deity in the Paranirmitavaśavartin paradise. It is the highest paradise in the desire realm.

g.1437 Vaśavartin

dbang sgyur

དབང་སྐྱུར།

vaśavartin

“Mastery.” The highest paradise in the desire realm, so named because the inhabitants have power over the emanations of others. Also called Paranirmitavaśavartin.

g.1438 Vaśavartiyajñayaśayaṣṭimati

dbang sgyur mchod sbyin grags pa'i mchod sdong blo

དབང་སྐྱུར་མཚན་སྦྱིན་གྲགས་པའི་མཚན་སྡོང་བོ།

vaśavartiyajñayaśayaṣṭimati

The hundred-and-sixth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.1439 Vaśībhūta

dbang du gyur pa

དབང་དུ་གྱུར་པ།

vaśībhūta

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1440 Vasudatta

lhas byin

ལུས་བྱིན།

vasudatta

An upāsaka in Dhanyākara.

g.1441 Vāsudeva

lha'i dbyig

ལྷ་འི་དབྱིག

vāsudeva

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1442 Vasumitrā

lha'i bshes gnyen

ལྷ་འི་བཤེས་གཉིས།

vasumitrā

An courtesan in Ratnavyūha.

g.1443 Vegadhārin

shugs drag 'dzin pa

ཤུགས་རྒྱ་འཛིན་པ།

vegadhārin

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1444 Vegaprabhaśamathaghoṣa

shugs 'od zhi gnas dbyangs kyi rgyal

ཤུགས་འོད་ཟི་གནས་དབྱངས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ།

vegaprabhaśamathaghoṣa

The ninety-sixth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.1445 Vegarājamati

shugs kyi rgyal blo

ཤུགས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་བོ།

vegarājamati

The twenty-fifth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.1446 Veśadhārin

shugs mnga' ba

ཤུགས་མངའ་བ།

veśadhārin

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1447 Veṣṭhila

nan khugs

ནན་ཁུགས།

veṣṭhila

A householder, the kalyāṇamitra of chapter 29.

g.1448 vetāla

ro langs

རོ་ལངས།

vetāla

A spirit that in particular haunts charnel grounds and can be used in sorcery to harm others. It can also possess and animate a corpse at will (which will then cease to deteriorate).

g.1449 Vetramūlaka

sba'i rtsa ba

སྐའི་རུ་བ།

vetramūlaka

A land in the south of India.

g.1450 Vibhaktāṅga

yan lag rnam par phye ba

ཡན་ལག་རྣམ་པར་ཕྱེ་བ།

vibhaktāṅga

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1451 Vibhavagandha

dri zhim po'i longs spyod

དྷི་ཞིམ་པོའི་ལོངས་སྤྱོད།

vibhavagandha

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1452 Vibhāvanagandha

dri zhim po rnam par phye ba

འི་ནིམ་པོ་རྣམ་པར་བྱེ་བ།

vibhāvanagandha

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1453 Vibhāvitamati

blo gros rnam par bsgoms pa

སྒོ་གྲོམ་རྣམ་པར་བསྒྲོམས་པ།

vibhāvitamati

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1454 Vibhudatta

kun khyab sbyin

ཀུན་ཁྱེད་སྤྱིན།

vibhudatta

A bhikṣu who was a pupil of Śāriputra.

g.1455 Vibhūṣita

rnam par brgyan pa

རྣམ་པར་བརྒྱན་པ།

vibhūṣita

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1456 Vibhūṣitāṅga

yan lag rnam par brgyan pa

ཡན་ལག་རྣམ་པར་བརྒྱན་པ།

vibhūṣitāṅga

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1457 Vibhūtabhūta

longs spyod tshogs pa

ལོངས་སྤྱོད་ཚོགས་པ།

vibhūtabhūta

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1458 Vibhūtapati

longs spyod 'thun pa

ལོངས་སྤྱོད་འབྲུན་པ།

vibhūtapati

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1459 Vibhūti

phun sum sna tshogs

ཕུན་སུམ་སྣ་ཚླགས།

vibhūti

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1460 Vibuddhajñānabodhidhvajatejas

byang chub rnam par sangs rgyas pa'i ye shes gzi brjid

བྱང་ལྷུབ་རྣམ་པར་སངས་རྒྱས་པའི་ཡེ་ཤེས་གཟི་བརྟེན།

vibuddhajñānabodhidhvajatejas

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.1461 Vibuddhi

thugs rnam par sangs rgyas

ཐུགས་རྣམ་པར་སངས་རྒྱས།

vibuddhi

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1462 Vicitrabhūta

gtsug phud rnam par mdzes pa

གཏུག་ཕུད་རྣམ་པར་མཛེས་པ།

vicitrabhūta

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1463 Vicitradvaja

rgyal mtshan sna tshogs

རྒྱལ་མཚན་སྣ་ཚླགས།

vicitradvaja

An aerial palace in Samantavyūha Park, also a forest of ashoka trees on the eastern edge of the town of Nandihāra, also a capital city in the distant past, as well as a four-continent world in the distant past.

g.1464 Vicitrāgātra

sku rnam par mdzes pa

སྐྱུ་རྣམ་པར་མཛེས་པ།

vicitrāgātra

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1465 Vicitraraśmijvalanacandra

'od gzer sna tshogs 'bar ba'i zla ba

འདྲ་གཟེར་སྣ་ཚོགས་འབར་བའི་རྒྱ་བ།

vicitraraśmijvalanacandra

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1466 Vicitrāsāladhvajavyūha

sA la sna tshogs kyi rgyal mtshan gyi rgyan

སྣ་ལ་སྣ་ཚོགས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་མཚན་གྱི་རྒྱན།

vicitrāsāradhvajavyūha

A forest to the east of Dhanyākara. The Sanskrit *vicitrāsāra* means “various essences.” The Tibetan appears to preserve a version that read *vicitrāsāla*, which means “various sal trees.” See [n.287](#).

g.1467 Vicitravyūhaprabhā

rgyan sna tshogs kyi 'od

རྒྱན་སྣ་ཚོགས་ཀྱི་འོད།

vicitravyūhaprabhā

A four-continent world in the distant past.

g.1468 Vidvān

mkhas pa

མཁས་པ།

vidvān

A householder, the kalyāṇamitra of chapter 17.

g.1469 Vidyuddatta

glog gi byin pa

གློག་གི་བྱིན་པ།

vidyuddatta

A king in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.1470 Vighuṣṭakīrti

snyan pa rnam par grags pa

སྟན་པ་རྣམ་པར་གྲགས་པ།

vighuṣṭakīrti

A head merchant in the distant past.

g.1471 Vighuṣṭaśabda

sgra rnam par grags pa

སྟོན་པ་རྣམ་པར་གྲགས་པ།

vighuṣṭaśabda

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1472 vihāra

gtsug lag khang

གཏུག་ལག་ཁང་།

vihāra

Either a temple or monastery. In Buddhism it was originally a residence used during the monsoon for the otherwise wandering bhikṣus.

g.1473 Vijitāvin

rnam par rgyal ba

རྣམ་པར་རྒྱལ་བ།

vijitāvin

A prince in another world in the distant past.

g.1474 Vikrāntadevagati

rnam par gnon pa'i lha stabs

རྣམ་པར་གནོན་པའི་ལྷ་སྟབས།

vikrāntadevagati

The twenty-ninth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.1475 Vikurvitaprabha

rnam par 'phrul pa'i 'od

རྣམ་པར་འཕྲུལ་པའི་འོད།

vikurvitaprabha

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1476 Vimala

dri ma med pa

དྲི་མ་མེད་པ།

vimala

The past buddha the preceded Dīpaṅkara in our world.

g.1477 Vimalabāhu

dri ma myed pa

དྲི་མ་མྱེད་པ།

vimalabāhu

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1478 Vimalābha

mdog dri ma med pa'i 'od

མདོག་དྲི་མ་མེད་པའི་འོད།

vimalābha

“Stainless Light of Color.” The name of a kalpa in the past.

g.1479 Vimalabuddhi

dri ma myed pa'i blo

དྲི་མ་མྱེད་པའི་བློ།

vimalabuddhi

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1480 Vimaladharmaparvatajñānaśikharābha

chos dri ma med pa'i ri bo ye shes kyi rtse mo'i 'od

ཆོས་དྲི་མ་མེད་པའི་རི་བོ་ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་རྩེ་མོའི་འོད།

vimaladharmaparvatajñānaśikharābha

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1481 Vimaladhvaṣa

dri myed rgyal mtshan · rgyal mtshan dri ma med pa

དྲི་མྱེད་རྒྱལ་མཚན། · རྒྱལ་མཚན་དྲི་མ་མེད་པ།

vimaladhvaṣa

In chapter 1 it is the name of one of the bodhisattvas in the presence of the Buddha at Śrāvastī (translated as *dri myed rgyal mtshan*). In chapter 44 it is the name of a bodhisattva in another world in the distant past (translated as *rgyal mtshan dri ma med pa*).

g.1482 vimalagarbha

dri ma med pa'i snying po

དྲི་མ་མེད་པའི་སྙིང་པོ།

vimalagarbha

Unidentified jewel, literally “stainless essence.” Possibly moonstone.

g.1483 Vimalanetra

dri ma myed pa'i myig · mig dri ma med pa

དྲི་མ་མེད་པའི་མྱིག་ . མིག་དྲི་མ་མེད་པ།

vimalanetra

In chapter 1, *dri ma myed pa'i myig* is the name of a bodhisattva present with the Buddha Śākyamuni in Śrāvastī; in chapter 43, *mig dri ma med pa* is the name of the precious minister of a cakravartin.

g.1484 Vimalaprabha

dri ma myed pa'i 'od

དྲི་མ་མེད་པའི་འོད།

vimalaprabha

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1485 Vimalasaṃbhavaprabhā

dri ma med pa skyed pa'i 'od

དྲི་མ་མེད་པ་སྐྱེད་པའི་འོད།

vimalasaṃbhavaprabhā

A queen's nurse in another world in the distant past.

g.1486 Vimalaśrīmegha

ye shes dri ma med pa phun sum tshogs pa'i sprin

ཡེ་ཤེས་དྲི་མ་མེད་པ་ཕུན་སུམ་ཚྭགས་པའི་སྤྲིན།

vimalaśrīmegha

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1487 Vimalatejahprabha

gzi brjid dri ma myed pa'i 'od

གཟི་བརྗིད་དྲི་མ་མེད་པའི་འོད།

vimalatejahprabha

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1488 Vimalatejas

dri ma myed pa'i gzi brjid

དྲིམ་ཐྱེད་པའི་གཟི་བརྟེན།

vimalatejas

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1489 Vimalavakrabhānuprabha

nyi ma ltar bzhin mdog dri ma med pa

ཉིམ་ལྟར་བཞིན་མདོག་དྲིམ་མེད་པ།

vimalavakrabhānuprabha

A cakravartin king in another world in the distant past.

g.1490 Vimalavatsa

dri ma myed pa'i sras

དྲིམ་ཐྱེད་པའི་སྲས།

vimalavatsa

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1491 Vimalottarajñānin

dri myed dam pa'i ye shes

དྲིཐྱེད་དམ་པའི་ཡེ་ཤེས།

vimalottarajñānin

A bodhisattva.

g.1492 Vimativikirāṇa

yid gnyis rnam par sel ba

ཡིད་གཉིས་རྣམ་པར་སེལ་བ།

vimativikirāṇa

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1493 Vimokṣacandra

rnam par thar pa'i zla ba

རྣམ་པར་ཐར་པའི་བླ་བ།

vimokṣacandra

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1494 Vimuktighoṣa

rnam par grol ba'i dbyangs

རྣམ་པར་གྲོལ་བའི་དབྱངས།

vimuktighoṣa

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1495 Vinarditarāja

rnam par bsgrags pa'i rgyal po

རྣམ་པར་བསྐྱགས་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

vinarditarāja

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1496 vipaśyanā

lhag mthong

ལྷག་མཐོང་།

vipaśyanā

Insight meditation.

g.1497 Vipāśyin

rnam par gzigs

རྣམ་པར་གཟིགས།

vipāśyin

In early Buddhism the first of seven buddhas, with Śākyamuni as the seventh. The first three buddhas—Vipaśyin, Śikhin, and Viśvabhuk—appeared in a kalpa earlier than our Bhadra kalpa, and therefore Śākyamuni is more commonly referred to as the fourth buddha.

g.1498 Vipulabuddhi

rgya chen blo

རྒྱ་ཆེན་བློ།

vipulabuddhi

The forty-first buddha in a kalpa in the distant past, and also the eighty-eighth buddha in another kalpa in the distant past.

g.1499 Vipuladharmādhimuktisaṃbhavatejas

chos rgya chen po la mos pa yang dag par 'byung ba'i gzi brjid

ཆོས་རྒྱ་ཆེན་པོ་ལ་མོས་པ་ཡང་དག་པར་འབྱུང་བའི་གཟི་བརྟི།

vipuladharmādhimuktisaṃbhavatejas

A buddha in the distant past; the name as given in the prose passages. In verse he is called Adhimuktitejas.

g.1500 Vipulaguṇajyotiḥprabha

yon tan rgya chen po gzi brjid kyi 'od

ཡོན་ཏན་གྱི་ཆེན་པོ་གཟི་བརྗིད་ཀྱི་འོད།

vipulaguṇajyotiḥprabha

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1501 Vipulakīrti

grags yangs

གྲགས་ཡངས།

vipulakīrti

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1502 Vipulamahājñānaraśmirāja

ye shes chen po'i 'od gzer shin tu yangs pa'i rgyal po

ཡེ་ཤེས་ཆེན་པོའི་འོད་གཟེར་ཤིན་ཏུ་ཡངས་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

vipulamahājñānaraśmirāja

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1503 Viraja

rdul dang bral ba

རུལ་དང་བྲལ་བ།

viraja

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1504 Virajadhvaja

rdul myed rgyal mtshan

རུལ་མྱེད་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

virajadhvaja

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1505 Virajaprabha

rdul dang bral ba'i 'od

རུལ་དང་བྲལ་བའི་འོད།

virajaprabha

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1506 Virajomaṇḍala

rdul dang bral ba'i dkyil 'khor

རུལ་དང་བྲལ་བའི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར།

virajomaṇḍala

“Domain Free of Dust.” The name of a kalpa in the distant past.

g.1507 Virajottarajñānin

rdul myed dam pa'i ye shes

རུལ་མྱེད་དམ་པའི་ཡེ་ཤེས།

virajottarajñānin

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1508 Virajovatī

rdul dang bral ba

རུལ་དང་བྲལ་བ།

virajovatī

A four-continent world realm.

g.1509 Virajovatīśrīgarbhā

rdul dang bral ba'i dpal gyi snying po

རུལ་དང་བྲལ་བའི་དཔལ་གྱི་སྙིང་པོ།

virajovatīśrīgarbhā

“The Essence of the Splendor That Is Free of Dust.” The name of a ray of light.

g.1510 Virūḍhaka

'phags skyes po

འཕགས་སྐྱེས་པོ།

virūḍhaka

One of the Four Mahārājas, he is the guardian of the southern direction and the lord of the kumbhāṇḍas.

g.1511 Virūpākṣa

mig mi bzang

མིག་མི་བཟང་།

virūpākṣa

One of the Four Mahārājas, he is the guardian of the western direction and traditionally the lord of the nāgas.

g.1512 Viśākhadeva

sa ga'i lha

ས་གའི་ལྷ།

viśākhadeva

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1513 Viśālabuddhi

yangs pa'i blo

ཡངས་པའི་བློ།

viśālabuddhi

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1514 Viśeṣodgata

khyad par gyis 'phags pa

ཁྱད་པར་གྱིས་འཕགས་པ།

viśeṣodgata

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1515 Viśiṣṭa

rnam par grags pa

རྣམ་པར་གྲགས་པ།

viśiṣṭa

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1516 Viśiṣṭacandra

zla ba rnam par 'phags pa

བློ་བ་རྣམ་པར་འཕགས་པ།

viśiṣṭacandra

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1517 Viśuddhabuddhi

rnam par sangs rgyas pa'i blo

ནུམ་པར་སངས་རྒྱས་པའི་སྒོ།

viśuddhabuddhi

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1518 Viśuddhacārin

rnam dag spyod pa

ནུམ་དག་སྦྱོང་པ།

viśuddhacārin

A bhikṣu who was a pupil of Śāriputra.

g.1519 Viśuddhamatī

rnam dag blo gros

ནུམ་དག་སྒོ་གོས།

viśuddhamatī

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1520 Viśuddhanandin

rnam par dag pas dgyes pa

ནུམ་པར་དག་པས་དབྱེས་པ།

viśuddhanandin

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1521 Viśuddhanetra

rnam par dag pa'i myig

ནུམ་པར་དག་པའི་མྱིག།

viśuddhanetra

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1522 Viśuddhanetrābhā

mig rnam par dag pa

མིག་ནུམ་པར་དག་པ།

viśuddhanetrābhā

A night goddess in the distant past.

g.1523 Viśvabhuk

thams cad mnga' ba

ཐམས་ཅད་མངའ་བ།

viśvabhuk

In early Buddhism the third of seven buddhas, with Śākyamuni as the seventh. The first three buddhas—Vipaśyin, Śikhin, and Viśvabhuk—appeared in a kalpa earlier than our Bhadra kalpa, and therefore Śākyamuni is more commonly referred to as the fourth buddha.

g.1524 Viśvāmitra

kun gyi bshes gnyen

ཀུན་གྱི་བཤེས་གཉེན།

viśvāmitra

In chapter 44 it is the name of one of the future buddhas of this kalpa. It is also the name of the kalyāṇamitra in chapter 46, the teacher of children.

g.1525 Viśvavarṇa

thams cad kha dog

ཐམས་ཅད་ཁ་དོག

viśvavarṇa

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1526 Vitimirajñānatathāgatapradīpā

ye shes rab rib med pa de bzhin gshegs pa'i sgron ma

ཡེ་ཤེས་རབ་རིབ་མེད་པ་དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པའི་སྒྲོན་མ།

vitimirajñānatathāgatapradīpā

“The Tathāgata Lamp of Unclouded Wisdom.” The name of a ray of light.

g.1527 Vratamaṇḍala

brtul zhugs dkyil 'khor

བརྟུལ་ཞུགས་དྲིལ་འཁོར།

vratamaṇḍala

The forty-fifth buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.1528 Vratasamudra

brtul zhugs rgya mtsho

བརྟུལ་ཞུགས་རྒྱ་མཚོ།

vratasamudra

A buddha in the distant past.

g.1529 Vyūhasa

rnam brgyan

རྣམ་བརྒྱན།

vyūhasa

A kalpa in the distant past.

g.1530 water that has the eight qualities

chab bzang yan lag brgyad ldan · yan lag brgyad dang ldan pa'i chu

ཆབ་བཟང་ཡན་ལག་བརྒྱད་ལྡན། · ཡན་ལག་བརྒྱད་དང་ལྡན་པའི་ཆུ།

aṣṭāṅgopetavārīn

Water that has the eight qualities of being sweet, cool, pleasant, light, clear, pure, not harmful to the throat, and beneficial for the stomach.

g.1531 white coral

mu sa ra gal pa

མུ་ས་ར་གལ་པ།

musalagalva

In other translations, this is translated into Tibetan as *spug*. White coral is fossilized coral that has undergone transformation under millions of years of underwater pressure. The Tibetan tradition describes it being formed from ice over a long period of time. It appears in one version of the list of the seven precious materials. It can also refer to *tridacna* (*Tridacnidae*) shell, which is also presently called *musaragalva*. Attempts to identify *musalagalva* have included sapphire, cat's eye, red coral, conch, and amber.

g.1532 white lotus

pun da ri ka

ཕུན་དྲི་ཀ།

punḍarīka

Nelumbo nucifera. The white variant of the red lotus, which is otherwise the same species.

g.1533 world guardians

'jig rten gyi mgon po

འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་མགོན་པོ།

lokapāla

These are a set of deities, each guarding a certain direction. Most commonly these are Indra (Śakra) for the east, Agni for the southeast, Yama for the south, Sūrya or Nirṛti for the southwest, Varuṇa for the west, Vāyu (Pavana) for the northwest, Kubera for the north, and Soma (Candra) or Iśāni or Pṛthivī for the northeast.

g.1534 yakṣa

gnod sbyin

གནོད་སྦྱིན།

yakṣa

A class of supernatural beings, often represented as the attendants of the god of wealth, although the term is also applied to spirits. Although they are generally portrayed as benevolent, the Tibetan translation means “harm giver,” as they are also capable of causing harm.

g.1535 yama

gshin rje

གཤིན་རྗེ།

yama

Deities in the realm of Yama.

g.1536 Yama

gshin rje

གཤིན་རྗེ།

yama

The lord of death, who judges the dead and rules over the hells; the realm of Yama is synonymous with the world of the pretas.

g.1537 Yāma

mtshe ma

མཚེ་མ།

yāma

The third (counting from the lowest) of the six paradises in the desire realm. The usual translation is *'thab bral* from “Yāma.” Here, the Tibetan translation appears to be from Yama, the name for the lord of death.

g.1538 yāna

theg pa

ཐེག་པ།

yāna

A “way of going,” which primarily means a path or a way. It can also mean a conveyance or carriage; this definition is represented in commentarial literature by the Tibetan translation as “carrier,” and therefore it is also translated into English as “vehicle.”

g.1539 Yaśaḥparvata

grags pa'i ri bo

གྲགས་པའི་རི་བོ།

yaśaḥparvata

The seventh buddha in a kalpa in the distant past.

g.1540 Yaśaḥparvataśrīmegha

grags pa'i ri bo dpal gyi sprin

གྲགས་པའི་རི་བོ་དཔལ་གྱི་སྒྲིན།

yaśaḥparvataśrīmegha

One of countless buddhas in a past kalpa.

g.1541 Yaśaḥsuddhodita

grags pa dag pas byung ba

གྲགས་པ་དག་པས་བྱུང་བ།

yaśaḥsuddhodita

One of the future buddhas of this kalpa.

g.1542 Yaśas

grags pa

གྲགས་པ།

yaśas

The names of two future buddhas in this kalpa.

g.1543 Yaśodeva

grags pa'i lha

གྲགས་པའི་ལྷ།

yaśodeva

An upāsaka in Dhanyākara.

g.1544 Yaśodgata

grags pas 'phags pa

གྲགས་པས་འཕགས་པ།

yaśodgata

A bodhisattva present in Śrāvastī.

g.1545 Yaśottara

grags mchog

གྲགས་མཆོག

yaśottara

In chapter 29 the name of the eighth buddha in a list that begins with Kanakamuni. In the *Mahāvastu* there is a list of past buddhas in which Yaśottara appears between Tīṣya and Puṣya.

g.1546 yellow sandalwood

dus dang mthun pa'i tsan dan

དུས་དང་མཐུན་པའི་ཚན་དན།

kālānusāricandana

Sanskrit dictionaries also define the word as “gum benzoin” (not to be confused with the unrelated chemical, benzoin) and the Shisham or Indian Rosewood tree (*Dalbergia sissoo*). However, in this sūtra this is evidently referring to a kind of sandalwood (*Santalum album*). The name, which means “following time,” refers to the long-lasting scent of the wood. In other texts *kālānusāricandana* is translated as *dus kyi rjes su 'brang ba*.

g.1547 Yeshé Dé

ye shes sde

ཡེ་ཤེས་སྡེ།

—

Chief editor of the translation program based in Samyé Monastery from the late eighth to early ninth century in Tibet. He was from the Nanam (*sna nam*) clan, and so is often called Nanam Yeshé Dé.

g.1548 yojana

dpag tshad

དཔག་ཚད།

yojana

The longest unit of distance in classical India. The lack of a uniform standard for the smaller units means that there is no precise equivalent, especially as its theoretical length tended to increase over time. Therefore it can mean between four and ten miles.