

༄༅། །སྤྱིན་ཆེན་པོ།

The Great Cloud (2)

Mahāmegha

འཕགས་པ་སྤྲིན་ཆེན་པོ་ཐེག་པ་ཆེན་པོའི་མདོ་ལས་ཆར་དབབ་པ་རྣུང་གི་དགྲིལ་འཁོར་གྱི་ལེན་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་རྟུག་ཅུ་ཙ་
བཞི་པ་ཚོག་དང་བཅས་པ།

*'phags pa sprin chen po theg pa chen po'i mdo las char dbab pa rlung gi dkyil 'khor gyi
le'u zhes bya ba drug cu rtsa bzhi pa cho ga dang bcas pa/*

From the Noble Mahāyāna Sūtra “The Great Cloud,” the Sixty-Fourth Chapter
“The Array of Winds That Send Down Rainfall” Together with Its Ritual
Manual [colophon title]

Āryamahāmegha



Toh 235
Degé Kangyur, vol. 64 (mdo sde, wa), folios 250.b–263.a

Translated by the Mahamegha Translation Team
under the patronage and supervision of 84000: Translating the Words of the Buddha

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SUMMARY

- s.1 This brief discourse is identified more precisely in its colophon as a supplementary chapter from *The Great Cloud* on “the array of winds that bring down rainfall.” It describes a visit from the Buddha Śākyamuni to the realm of the nāgas. The assembly of nāgas pays homage to the Buddha with a grand panoply of magically emanated offerings, and their king asks him to explain how the nāgas can eliminate their own suffering and aid sentient beings by causing timely rain to fall. The Buddha, in response, extols the benefits of loving-kindness and then teaches them a dhāraṇī that when accompanied by the recitation of a host of buddha names will dispel the nāgas’ suffering and cause crops to grow. At the nāga king’s request, the Buddha then teaches another long dhāraṇī that will cause rain to fall during times of drought. The discourse concludes with instructions for constructing an altar and holding a ritual rainmaking service.

ac.

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ac.1 This translation was produced by Joshua Capitanio for the Mahamegha translation team. It was further revised by the 84000 editorial team after comparing it with the available Sanskrit sources.

The translation was completed under the patronage and supervision of 84000: Translating the Words of the Buddha.

i.

INTRODUCTION

i.1

This text is a short dhāraṇī-sūtra that may be regarded as an addendum to the longer sūtra called *The Great Cloud* (Toh 232)¹ and seems to have been intended for ritual and recitation purposes. The longer discourse is a Mahāyāna scripture that emphasizes bodhisattva conduct and the teaching that the Buddha does not pass into parinirvāṇa. Among the many benefits listed for those who uphold *The Great Cloud*, timely rainfall is mentioned, and thus the sūtra came to be associated with rainmaking among Indian Buddhists. This short text, which circulated independently of the longer sūtra called *The Great Cloud*, is presented as the “sixty-fourth chapter” of that longer sūtra, which in all its extant versions contains only thirty-eight chapters.

i.2

The dhāraṇī-sūtra centers on an assembly of nāgas who receive a visit from the Buddha in their own palace. The assembled nāgas pay homage to the Buddha with a grand panoply of magically emanated offerings, and vow to support the Buddhist teachings. A visiting great nāga king asks him to explain how the nāgas can eliminate their own suffering and aid sentient beings by causing rain to fall and crops to grow. The Buddha, in response, extols the benefits of loving-kindness and then teaches them a dhāraṇī that when accompanied by the recitation of a host of buddha names will pacify the nāgas’ suffering and cause crops to grow. At the nāga king’s request, the Buddha then teaches another long dhāraṇī that will assist sentient beings by providing timely rain and in particular cause rain to fall during times of drought, thereby nourishing sentient beings. The Buddha then presents several dhāraṇīs and lists of buddha names that, when recited, should bring about their specified results. The text concludes with brief instructions for constructing an altar and holding a ritual to be performed when reciting these dhāraṇīs for the purpose of bringing rainfall.

i.3 The text appears to have circulated widely and enjoyed considerable popularity, as evidenced by the fact that it was translated into Chinese four different times between the sixth and eighth centuries. Two Tibetan translations of this text exist. Toh 234 is a shorter version entitled *The Essence of All Nāgas, The Great Cloud Chapter on the Array of Winds* (*Mahāmeghavāyumaṇḍalaparivartasarvanāgahr̥daya*). The slightly longer text translated here (Toh 235) is simply titled *The Great Cloud*, but in the colophon the title is similarly given as *The Sixty-Fourth Chapter of The Great Cloud "The Array of Winds That Send Down Rainfall" Together With its Ritual Manual*. This text is also included in the Tantra and Dhāraṇī sections of the Degé Kangyur, where it appears as Toh 657 and Toh 1063, respectively. The text is included in the Tibetan Kangyur collections of different periods and is also recorded in the Denkarma² catalog of Tibetan imperial translations (but not in the Phangthangma catalog). Thus, it appears likely that it was first translated from Sanskrit into Tibetan by the early ninth century, as the compilation of the Denkarma is usually dated to 812 CE. Five versions of this text are also found among the manuscripts recovered from the caves of Dunhuang.³ In addition to these Tibetan translations, a partial Sanskrit version is also extant.⁴

i.4 The English translation presented here was based primarily on the Tibetan Degé edition, in consultation with the Comparative Edition (*dpe bsdur ma*) and the Stok Palace manuscript edition. The Tibetan was compared with the available Sanskrit manuscripts, and cases where there was significant divergence or where the Sanskrit presented a clearer reading have been noted in the endnotes.

The Translation

The Noble Mahāyāna Sūtra

The Great Cloud

[F.250.b]

- 1.1 Homage to all buddhas and bodhisattvas.
- 1.2 Thus did I hear at one time. The Bhagavān was at the home of the nāga kings Nanda and Upananda, a lavish palace made of jewels and gems within a great multitude of clouds,⁵ together with a great assembly of bhikṣus, a great assembly of bodhisattvas, and a great host of nāga kings.
- 1.3 There were the nāga kings Nanda, Upananda, Sāgara, Anavatapta, Manasvin, Varuṇa, Takṣaka, Dhṛtarāṣṭra, Vāsuki, Mucilinda, Airāvaṇa, Pauṇḍra, Śrītejas, Śrībhadra, Vidyunmālin, Precious Jewel Crest,⁶ Cūḍāmaṇidhara, Avabhāsanaśikhin, and Indrāyudhaśikhara. There were also the nāga kings Indradhvaja, Indrayaṣṭi, Jambudhvaja, Svastika, Mahāmaṇḍalika, Mahābhujamaṅga, Jyotīrasa, Śaśitejas, Noble Intelligence,⁷ and Somadarśana, and there were the nāga kings Sudarśana, Supratiṣṭhita, Maṇikaṅṭha, Meghasambhava, Varṣadhāra, Prasphoṭaka, Visphoṭaka, Visphūrjita, Mahāphaṇaka, and Gambhīranirghoṣa. There were also the nāga kings Mahānirṇādanādin, Vinardita, Utpalaka, Mahāvikrama, [F.251.a] Iṣādhāra, Citrasena, and Mahāpāśa, the nāga king Elāpattra, All Illuminating,⁸ Kharakaṇa, Śaṅkha, Dardara, the nāga king Upadardara, Kṣemaṅkara,⁹ Bhujamaṅgama, Mahābhujamaṅgama, Mahābala,¹⁰ Soarer,¹¹ Apalāla, Lambura, Kṛmiśa, and Kṛṣṇa. There were also the nāga kings Indrasena, Naḍa, Upanaḍa, Kambudhāra, Dramiḍa, Sundara, Elephant's Trunk,¹² Tikṣṇaka, Piṅgala, Vidyujjvāla, Mahāvīdyujjvāla, Baladeva, and Kambala.¹³ There were also the nāga kings Bharukaccha, Amṛta, Tīrthaka, Vaiḍūryaprabha, Suvarṇakeśa,¹⁴ Kanakaprabha, Śaśiketuprabha, Sūryaprabha, Udayana, and Gaveśīrṣa.¹⁵ There were also the nāga kings Śvetaka, Kālaka, Yama, Śrāmaṇa, Toad,¹⁶ Saṃhatana,¹⁷ Nimindhara, Dharaṇiṃdhara, Sahasraśīrṣa, and Maṇicūḍa. There were also the nāga kings Amoghadarśana, Balāhaka, Suṣeṇa, Gopāla, Naradatta, Vinīta, Jarāyana, Kumbhīra, Kumbhīramukha, and Viṣaṃdhara. There were also the nāga kings Āśīviṣa, Padmaka, Lāṅgula, Pralamba, Bhīṣaṇa, Sutejas, Pañcaśīrṣa, Ballira, and Victorious Chariot.¹⁸ There were also the nāga kings

Uttaraka, Dīrghapuccha, Sphāraśīrṣa, Bimbika, Vitara,¹⁹ and Aśvaka, the nāga kings Triśīrṣa, Nāgasena, Mahātejas, and Naladatta, and the nāga kings Bhīmaka, Dīptaprabha, Saptaśīrṣa, Bṛhaddruma, Priyadarśana, Mahāpracaṇḍa, Vimalatejas, Sunetra, Mahāghora, and Arciḥskandha. There were also the nāga kings Fierce,²⁰ [F.251.b] Ugrakrodha, Ratnāmbuda, Mahāmeghāmbuda, Indraprabha, Pādapa, Meghacandra, Sāgaramegha, Mahāgandhakusuma, and Kumudākara. There were also the nāga kings Ratnanetra, Mahāketudhvaja, Mahāmeghagarbha, Himavat, Śrīgarbha, Meghaśaktika, Rajaniṃdhara, Ambuda, and Great Water-Giver²¹ and the nāga kings Vaiśvānaratejas, Megheśvararāja, Vigatakrodha, Earth Vase,²² Nāgaśūra, Jalaṃdhara, Meghacchatra, Aṅgiramukha, Tejasvin, and Meghasphuṭita.²³ There were also the nāga kings Anantakrama, Suṣeṇa, Mahāsarīra, Vṛkodara, Śāntin, Vīra, Kākanāda,²⁴ Uddhura, Viṣogra, and Sughoṣa. There were also the nāga kings Amṛtasāra, Mahāpravarṣaka, Completely Quaking²⁵ Saṃghaṭṭaśabda, Dundubhisvara, Amṛtadhāra, Nandika, Garjasphoṭaka, Śūrasena, Nārāyaṇa, and Vaḍabāmukha, and there was the nāga king Deceiver.²⁶

1.4 Those and other great nāga kings,²⁷ altogether eighty-four septillions nāgas, gathered, sat down, and stayed there together. At this point, all those nāga kings, together with their retinues, arose from their seats, draped their robes over one shoulder, knelt with their right knees on the ground, joined their palms, and saluted the Bhagavān. Showing great respect and honor to the teacher, they made offerings to the Bhagavān of various, supremely beautiful flowers, incense, perfumes, garlands, ointments, powders, clothes, parasols, victory banners, banners, silk tassels,²⁸ music,²⁹ cymbals,³⁰ small cymbals, songs, jeweled flowers, jeweled tassels,³¹ pearl necklaces, nāga flowers, and supremely beautiful pearl-adorned nets. [F.252.a] They then³² circumambulated the Bhagavān and stood to one side.

1.5 Having stood to one side, they made a vow together: “With oceans of bodies as numerous as all the atomic particles in all the oceans of world-systems, we make offerings³³ to all oceans of buddhas and bodhisattvas with their retinues. Within each and every atomic particle of earth, water, fire, and wind and all the atomic particles of apparent forms within all the infinite oceans of world-systems lie oceans of clouds of bodies that are beyond countless, unfathomable, inconceivable, unparalleled, immeasurable, inexpressible, and more numerous than all numerable oceans. Upon each and every one of these bodies are emanated immeasurable, countless oceans of clouds of hands, from which are emanated oceans of clouds of all manner of offerings, distinct and radiating continuously in all directions. With these, we will make offerings to all buddhas and bodhisattvas.”

1.6 Thinking thus, they continued: “We will fill the sky with unfathomable, countless, inconceivable, immeasurable, incalculable, inexpressible, distinct emanations of bodies engaging in the perfect conduct of Samantabhadra, with oceans of clouds of bodhisattva bodies, and likewise with a multitude of oceans of clouds of all manner of jewels, densely arrayed rays of light, and bodies of all suns and moons, together with oceans of clouds of jeweled garlands and flowers; oceans of clouds of great mansions made from the essence of all brilliant jewels; oceans of clouds of storehouses of all manner of powders and trees; oceans of clouds of incenses, perfumes, [F.252.b] and all manner of apparent forms; oceans of clouds of the sounds of instruments resounding with all manner of music; and oceans of clouds of all manner of trees used for incense. We will fill the sky with these emanations, with oceans of cloud of all manner of offerings that are unfathomable, countless, inconceivable, immeasurable, incalculable, inexpressible, and distinct. Having done all this, we will proceed to pay homage to all the oceans of buddhas and bodhisattvas. We will exalt them, honor them, and make offerings to them.

1.7 “We will fill the sky with emanations of oceans of clouds of kings of jewels within which all the arrayed realms of existence are illuminated. Having done so, we will pay homage to all the oceans of buddhas and bodhisattvas. We will exalt them, honor them, and make offerings to them.

1.8 “We will fill the sky with emanations of oceans of clouds of arrayed kings of jewels that shower down a rain of all-illuminating gemstones; oceans of clouds of kings of jewels blazing with the light of all gemstones, resounding with the melodic sounds of the attainment of buddhahood; oceans of clouds of kings of jewels filling everywhere with the universal resounding of the melodies of all the Dharma teachings of the buddhas; oceans of clouds of emanated buddha bodies illuminated by jeweled light radiating from all directions; oceans of clouds of kings of jewels that display the appearance of all the arrays of distinct retinues; oceans of clouds of kings of jewels whose brilliant lamp-like rays of light enter into all buddha realms; oceans of clouds of kings of jewels that display the appearances of all the immeasurable palaces of the tathāgatas in all the inconceivable buddhafiels; and oceans of clouds of kings of jewels that illuminate the display of the bodies of the buddhas of the three times within the atomic particles of all variety of gemstones. With these, we will pay homage to all the oceans of buddhas and bodhisattvas. [F.253.a] We will exalt them, honor them, and make offerings to them.

1.9 “We will fill the sky with emanations of oceans of clouds of distinct multistoried palaces of sundry jewels, incense, and flowers; oceans of clouds of multistoried palaces completely adorned with kings of jewels of an infinite

variety of colors; oceans of clouds of multistoried palaces with jeweled lamps and radiant incense; oceans of clouds of multistoried palaces thoroughly bedecked with all manner of pearls; oceans of clouds of the anthers of all manner of flowers; and oceans of clouds of multistoried palaces beautifully adorned with infinite jewel garlands. We will then fill the sky with emanations of oceans of clouds of multistoried palaces that completely contain an adornment of all essences whose brilliance illuminates the ten directions; oceans of clouds of multistoried palaces that appear completely ornamented everywhere with adornments of fine particles of all manner of jewels; oceans of clouds of multistoried palaces overflowing with adornments of all manner of decorations; and oceans of clouds of multistoried palaces with flowered arches at each doorway hung with lattices of bells. With these, we will pay homage to all the oceans of buddhas and bodhisattvas. We will exalt them, honor them, and make offerings to them.

1.10 “We will fill the sky with emanations of oceans of clouds of lion thrones containing necklaces of gold and various jewels and jeweled chokers; oceans of clouds of lion thrones containing various brilliant flowers; oceans of clouds of lion thrones containing various lotus flowers with the blue³⁴ color of the indranīla jewel and the golden hue of the Jambu River; oceans of clouds of lion thrones containing precious jeweled lotus lamps; oceans of clouds of lion thrones containing brilliantly bejeweled lotus victory banners; oceans of clouds of lion thrones containing various lotus flowers adorned with jewels; [F.253.b] oceans of clouds of lion thrones containing lotus flowers decorated with indranīla jewels and blazing with golden light; oceans of clouds of lion thrones containing lotus flowers endowed with inexhaustibly brilliant blazing light; oceans of clouds of lion thrones containing lotus flowers that produce all manner of blazing jewels; oceans of clouds of lion thrones containing lotus flowers that produce all manner of supremely sublime blazing jewels; and distinct oceans of clouds of lion thrones containing lotus flowers endowed with the light rays of the sound of the Buddha’s speech. With these, we will pay homage to all the oceans of buddhas and bodhisattvas. We will exalt them, honor them, and make offerings to them.

1.11 “We will fill the sky with emanations of oceans of clouds of trees festooned with all manner of gemstones; oceans of clouds of incense trees wreathed all over with leaves that emanate clouds of joined palms; oceans of clouds of trees that appear as an infinite array of all forms of trees; oceans of clouds of trees draped with clouds of all manner of flowers; oceans of clouds of trees endowed with infinite troves that produce all manner of adornments; oceans of clouds of trees completely illuminated by multitudes of all radiant

jewels; oceans of clouds of trees that manifest busts of bodhisattva bodies made from all manner of sandalwood powders; oceans of clouds of trees endowed with the brilliant solar light of the storehouse of all manner of precious clothing of the infinite tree spirits adorning all seats of awakening with inconceivable brilliant light; and oceans of clouds of trees emitting pleasing tones that resound with all manner of melodies.

1.12 “We will fill the sky with emanations of^{f35} oceans of clouds of lion thrones containing infinite jewel-colored lotus flowers; [F.254.a] oceans of clouds of lion thrones containing the brilliant, multifaceted kings of jewels; oceans of clouds of lion thrones containing adornments of all manner of ornamentation; oceans of clouds of lion thrones containing garlands of lamps that radiate the brilliant light of various jewels; oceans of clouds of lion thrones containing the source of a universally resounding rainfall of jewels; oceans of clouds of lion thrones containing precious garlands of all manner of incense, flowers, and lotus flowers; oceans of clouds of lion thrones containing the kings of jewels that completely manifest the adornments of the seats of all buddhas; oceans of clouds of lion thrones containing clouds of jewels and completely adorned with railed arches draped with garlands of all manner of adornments; oceans of clouds of lion thrones containing trees with precious jeweled branches and stores of incense powders; and oceans of clouds of lion thrones containing adornments of nets festooned with various incenses and jeweled bells as bright as the sun. With these, we will pay homage to all the oceans of buddhas and bodhisattvas. We will exalt them, honor them, and make offerings to them.

1.13 “We will fill the sky with emanations of oceans of clouds of immeasurable palaces formed from all manner of wish-fulfilling kings of jewels; oceans of clouds of canopies adorned with all manner of flowers with indranīla anthers; oceans of clouds of canopies with all manner of incenses and gemstones; oceans of clouds of canopies formed like lamps radiating jewel light; oceans of clouds of canopies of kings of jewels resounding with melodies appearing from the Buddha’s magical display; oceans of clouds of canopies that display the appearance of being completely adorned with bejeweled cloth; oceans of clouds of canopies of precious jewels that shine with a blazing flood of flowers; [F.254.b] oceans of clouds of canopies of nets of sundry bells that fill everywhere with their sounds; oceans of clouds of canopies of nets of lotus flowers having the essence of gemstones, resplendent with the brightness of infinite variegated blazing lotus flowers; oceans of clouds of canopies of victory banners that shine with the brilliant light rays of golden anthers; and oceans of clouds of canopies bedecked with

an inconceivable amount of brilliant, radiant adornments. With these, we will pay homage to all the vast oceans of buddhas and bodhisattvas. We will exalt them, honor them, and make offerings to them.

1.14 “We will fill the sky with emanations of oceans of parasols with all manner of various precious jewels; oceans of clouds of parasols of flowers adorned with the ten precious jewels, which radiate brilliant light; oceans of clouds of parasols containing stores of pearls in an infinite variety of colors; oceans of clouds of parasols of the kings of jewels that resound with the teachings on compassion of all the buddhas and bodhisattvas; oceans of clouds of parasols with radiant garlands of various jewels; oceans of clouds of parasols hung with nets of bells completely decorated with brilliant jewel dust; oceans of clouds of parasols adorned with tree branches made from all manner of gemstones; oceans of clouds of parasols with the radiant kings of jewels that shine profusely like the sun and with all manner of incenses and perfumes; oceans of clouds of parasols imbued with stores of sandalwood powder spreading everywhere; and oceans of clouds of parasols imbued with all manner of adornments, filling everywhere and illuminating the vast, great domain of the buddhas. With these, we will pay homage to all the oceans of buddhas and bodhisattvas. We will exalt them, honor them, and make offerings to them.

1.15 “We will fill the sky with oceans of clouds of multitudes of the splendor of all jewels; distinct oceans of clouds of multitudes of the light of the forms of all radiant jewels; [F.255.a] oceans of clouds of multitudes of the light that illuminates clouds of flowers; oceans of clouds of light rays of all jewels endowed with multitudes of light emanated by the Buddha; oceans of clouds of multitudes of light that pervades all buddhafiels with light; oceans of clouds of multitudes of the light of jeweled branches that resound in the buddha realms in all directions; oceans of clouds of multitudes of the light of the light rays of beryl, precious substances, and all the kings of precious jewels; oceans of clouds of multitudes of light that, in a single instant of thought, fully display the infinite forms of sentient beings; oceans of clouds of multitudes of light endowed with pleasing emitted sounds arisen from the aspirations of all the buddhas; and oceans of clouds of multitudes of the light of the kings of jewels that possess the melodies that tame sentient beings in all assemblies—with these, we will pay homage to all the oceans of buddhas and bodhisattvas. We will exalt them, honor them, and make offerings to them.

1.16 “We will fill the sky with emanations of oceans of clouds of the light rays of stores of all gemstones; oceans of clouds of light rays of the forms, voices, scents, tastes, and sensations of all the buddhas; oceans of clouds of the radiant light of all precious jewels; oceans of clouds of light rays that fill

everywhere with the sounds of the Dharma of all the buddhas; oceans of clouds of light rays that illuminate the entire array of buddhafiels; oceans of clouds of the light rays of all multistoried palaces of flowers; oceans of clouds of the light rays of the particles of all jewels; oceans of clouds of light rays possessing the roar of the entire succession of buddhas arising within a single eon, which brings sentient beings to maturation; [F.255.b] displays of inexhaustible jewels; oceans of clouds of light rays of the anthers of all flowers; and distinct oceans of clouds of light rays emitted from the array of all thrones. With these we will pay homage to all the oceans of buddhas and bodhisattvas. We will exalt them, honor them, and make offerings to them.

1.17 “We will fill the sky with emanations of distinct oceans of clouds of the infinitely colored radiant light of precious jewels; oceans of clouds of the radiant light of all-illuminating kings of jewels; oceans of clouds of radiant light that illuminates the great, vast array of all buddhafiels; oceans of clouds of the radiant light of all manner of incenses; oceans of clouds of the radiant light of all manner of adornments; oceans of clouds of the radiant light of the emanations of all buddhas; oceans of clouds of the radiant light of the anthers of trees of various jewels; and oceans of clouds of the radiant light of all manner of clothes. With these we will pay homage to all the vast oceans of buddhas and bodhisattvas. We will exalt them, honor them, and make offerings to them.

1.18 “We will fill the sky with emanations of inconceivable oceans of clouds of the adornments of all manner of various incenses and flowers; oceans of clouds of lotus nets of all manner of radiant jewels; oceans of clouds of stores of pearls endowed with the colors of all manner of jewels; oceans of clouds of powders made from all manner of jewels, incenses, and sandalwoods; oceans of clouds of parasols with all manner of jewels; oceans of clouds possessing pleasing kings of jewels and beautifying melodies; oceans of clouds of garlands with hosts of gemstones possessing the brilliance of the sun; oceans of clouds of infinite stores of jewels; and oceans of clouds of distinct bodies that are perfect in every way. [F.256.a] With these, we will pay homage to all the vast oceans of buddhas and bodhisattvas. We will exalt them, honor them, and make offerings to them.”

1.19 With such words, they made this aspiration. At this point, all the nāga kings circumambulated the Bhagavān three times and prostrated, touching his feet. With the Bhagavān’s permission, they each took their seats.

1.20 At that time, possessing the strength of irreversible aspiration, the great lord of the nāgas in the trichilocosm called Anantaparikarasāgarameghavyūhatejomaṇḍalachartākārarāja came to this Jambudvīpa continent in order to listen to the Dharma and make offerings, pay homage, and venerate the Tathāgata. Then, the nāga lord³⁶ Anantaparikarasāgarameghavyūhatejo-

maṇḍalachartākārarāja arose from his seat, draped his robe over one shoulder, touched his right knee to the ground with joined palms, and addressed the Bhagavān, asking, “If the Bhagavān might find time to grant an explanation in response to my inquiry, I would ask a question of the bhagavān, tathāgata, arhat, complete and perfect Buddha.”

1.21 The Bhagavān replied to Anantaparikarasāgarameghavyūhatejomaṇḍalachartākārarāja, “Nāga lord, ask whatever you wish, and I will give you an explanation that will delight your mind.”

1.22 The nāga lord³⁷ Anantaparikarasāgarameghavyūhatejomaṇḍalachartākārāja asked the Bhagavān, “Bhagavān, how can all the suffering specific to nāgas be eliminated? [F.256.b] How can they become happy and joyful? How can abundant rains be sent here to the continent of Jambudvīpa, time after time?³⁸ How can all manner of grasses, trees, medicinal herbs, and forests to come to arise? How can all grains come to grow? How can all beings to come grow? How can all people here in the continent of Jambudvīpa attain happiness?”

1.23 The Bhagavān replied to the nāga lord³⁹ Anantaparikarasāgarameghavyūhatejomaṇḍalachartākārarāja, “Nāga lord, excellent. It is excellent that you have thought to ask this question of the Tathāgata, in order to benefit all sentient beings and establish them in happiness. Nāga lord, I will explain this to you—listen well and bear my words in mind. Nāga lord, if you possess this unique Dharma teaching, all the suffering specific to nāgas of all the nāgas will be eliminated, and they will become joyful. What is that unique Dharma teaching? It is loving-kindness. Nāga lord, gods and humans who abide in that loving-kindness will not be harmed by fire. They will not be harmed by weapons. They will not be swept away by water. They will not be harmed by poison. They will not be overcome by enemy troops. They will sleep happily and wake happily. They will always be protected by their own merit and become brilliant with the splendor of great merit. They will be unconquerable by the world with its gods. They will become beautiful and pleasing to behold. They will be unobstructed on all paths. They will cut off all suffering and become utterly joyful. Having gained all manner of happiness and realized the most unexcelled Dharma among humans, they will take birth in the Brahmā world after their body passes away.

1.24 “Nāga lord, these are the benefits for gods and humans who abide in loving-kindness. Therefore, Nāga lord, you should abide with your body, speech, and mind engaged in actions of loving-kindness. [F.257.a] Nāga lord, moreover, you should proclaim the dhāraṇī known as *bestowing all happiness*. This dhāraṇī will eliminate all the suffering specific to nāgas of all the nāgas, bestow all happiness, send abundant rains again and again here to the

continent of Jambudvīpa, and cause all grasses, trees, medicinal herbs, forests, and crops to grow. Nāga lord, how does the dhāraṇī called *bestowing all happiness* go?

1.25 *tadyathā || dhāraṇī dhāraṇī uddhāraṇī sampratiṣṭhite vijaya varna satyapratijñāsaradā jñānavati utpadani vināmani abhiśecani abhivṛyāhāra śubhavati jīmatu ehi kumabālan vaha hara kleśāna dhuna pāvama śodhaya mārgan nirāhikadharmātā śuddhāloka vitimirarājasa dukkha śamana sarva buddha avalokana adhiṣṭhite prajñā jñānabhe svāhā ||*⁴⁰

1.26 “Nāga lord, the words of this dhāraṇī can accomplish all purposes. They involve the Dharma body. They are blessed by all the buddhas. They bestow all manner of happiness. You should uphold and proclaim them.⁴¹ Nāga lord, furthermore, you should uphold and bear in mind the names of the tathāgatas who manifest emanations with the brilliant essence of all the blessings arisen from the family of clouds, who possess a glorious multitude of water-holding clouds of banners of gnosis,⁴² and whose lineage and family arise from a single portion of the tip of a hair of golden Vairocana. These names will eliminate all the suffering of the nāgas and fulfill all the provisions of happiness for all nāgas, all nāga families, all nāga lineages, all nāga paternal lines,⁴³ all nāga origins, all nāga birthplaces, all nāga kings, all nāga daughters, and all nāga servants. What are these names? They are as follows:

1.27 “Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Vairocanagarbhamahāmegha. [F.257.b] Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Nāgakulodbhavameghavirājita. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Water-Holding Cloud. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Splendor of Glorious Clouds. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Great Cloud Arising. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Cloud That Vanquishes All Arrays of Wind. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Unfathomable Space. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Great Cloud’s Host of Blazing Lightning. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Powerful Great Cloud Hero. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Beautiful Cloud. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Great Thick Cloud. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Great Multitude of Clouds. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Cloud Light.

1.28 “Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Great Cloud Lion. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Great Cloud Parasol. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Pleasant Appearance Great Cloud. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Filled with Great Clouds. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Resounding of the Drum Tones Pervading All Ten Directions of the Brilliant Maṇḍala Arisen from Clouds. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Great Cooling Cloud’s Deep Roar That Vanquishes Unhappiness. Homage to the

bhagavān tathāgata Expansive Great Cloud. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Ganges Water Cloud. [F.258.a] Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Powerful Cloud-Like Hero. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Dragon's Roar Resounding. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Display of All Clouds. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Great Cloud Expanse.

1.29 "Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Dripping Cloud. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Cloud-Like Resounding. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Cloud-Like Exaltation. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Wearing Cloud-Like Garments. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Cloud-Born Harvest. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Abiding in the Cloud Abode. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Rain Cloud. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Cloud Gatherer. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Abundant Clouds. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Great Cloud Utpala. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Great Cloud Incense Body. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Great Cloud Exaltation. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Great Cloud Lord. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Great Cloud Illuminator. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Great Cloud Bestowal. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Like a Cloud of Great Precious Jewels. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Cloud-Like Victory.

1.30 "Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Cloud River. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Collected Clouds. [F.258.b] Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Vanquishing Untimely Clouds and Lightning. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Great Cloud-Like Vision Appearing and Resounding in Space. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Great Cloud Emitting Sound. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Great Cloud Producing Rainfall. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Cloud Fulfilling Equanimity's Splendor. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Cloud's Great Water Endowed with Six Flavors. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Great Cloud Spray. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Great Clouds Filling the Ocean. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Complete Cloud Coverage in Times of Drought. Homage to the bhagavān tathāgata Infinite Cloud Forms. Homage to all the bhagavān, tathāgata, foe-destroyer, complete and perfect buddhas of the great cloud, who possess the brilliance of the cloud that illuminates all the clouds in the continent of Jambudvīpa with glorious, splendid radiance.

1.31 "Nāga lord, by proclaiming the names of these tathāgatas, you can eliminate all the suffering specific to nāgas of all the nāgas, bestow happiness, send abundant rains again and again here to continent of Jambudvīpa, and cause all grasses, trees, medicinal herbs, forests, and crops to grow."

1.32 Then Anantaparikarasāgarameghavyūhatejomaṇḍalachartākārarāja, lord of the all the nāgas in the trichiliocosm, addressed the Bhagavān, asking, “Bhagavān, in future times and future seasons when rain is not falling here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, what words can be spoken so that a great rain can be made to fall? I beg you to pronounce the words of such a secret-mantra dhāraṇī⁴⁴ that can utterly pacify all plague, hostility, and harm when one is terrified, [F.259.a] when harm arises, when one is drawn into conflict with lawless people, when plague and harm arise, when one is sick or dying, and when the constellations are in inauspicious abodes. I beg you to bless us with the blessings of the Buddha.

1.33 “I beg the Bhagavān, with your supreme compassion and concern for the welfare of all sentient beings, to pronounce the words of such a secret-mantra dhāraṇī⁴⁵ that can exhort all the nāgas, bring joy to all the gods, vanquish all māras,⁴⁶ destroy all sentient beings’ fears, turn back all harm,⁴⁷ produce peace and auspiciousness, pacify the effects of all inauspicious constellations, clear away all five obstacles to rainfall spoken by the Bhagavān, and cause excellent rain to fall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa. Bhagavān, this I beg of you.”

1.34 The Bhagavān replied to Anantaparikarasāgarameghavyūhatejomaṇḍalachartākārarāja, “Nāga lord, it is excellent, excellent, that you have asked this question of the Tathāgata for the sake of all sentient beings’ welfare, benefit, and happiness. Nāga lord, in that case, you should listen well and bear my words in mind. There is a dhāraṇī called *the crest of heroic majesty endowed with the great roar of thunder that arises from great compassion*. For the sake of all sentient beings’ welfare, benefit, and happiness, all the buddhas spoke this dhāraṇī, blessed it, [F.259.b] rejoiced in it, and explained it. When there is no rain, it can cause a great rainfall. When there is great rain, it can cause it to stop. It can completely pacify all fatal harm, exhort all the nāgas, please all the gods, vanquish all māras, and bring all manner of happiness to all sentient beings:

1.35 *tadyathā || mahājñāna avabhāsāni śrītejolakṣmi vṛṣṭīvikrama vajra simhatane paramavirāja nirmalaguṇa ketusūryaprabhe vimalāṅgayaṣṭi bhara bhara sambhara sambhara dudumbu hana hana mahāprabhe vibhūta mahā maho andhakāre prajñāgrāsuddhe paripūrṇamaitri maitri viraṇaskandha maitrāmabuddhare jala jala jala jala jalam buddhare bodhyaṅgakusume daśabale caturveśvaradhe aṣṭādaśa apanigabuddhadharme śubhamadi puṇyarāśi śukladharmasamanvoite gambhāre virajase vimale viśiṣapṛāpte nirāsrāpadharme sarvalokajyaiṣṭha jeṣṭhāparapṛavare anuttare asaṅge dhara dhara dhiri dhiri dhuru dhura śāntamahe śāntavege cara cara cara cara ciri ciri curu curu paramabuddhānumate mahāprajñāpāramite svāhā ||*⁴⁸

Homage to the tathāgata Vairocana, endowed with oceans of gnosis. Homage to all buddhas and bodhisattvas. To make a great rain fall here on the continent of Jambudvīpa, I will proclaim the essential mantra of all the nāgas. By the verity of all the buddhas and bodhisattvas, all five obstacles to rainfall will be cleared away.⁴⁹

1.36 *syād yathedam | | sara sara⁵⁰ siri siri suru suru nāgā nāgā java java⁵¹ jivi jivi juvu juvu | |*

Great nāgas, come quickly! By the verity of the Buddha, send down a great rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa!

1.37 *cara cara⁵² ciri ciri curu curu*

Great nāgas, come quickly! By the verity of the Buddha, send down a great rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa!

1.38 *vara vara⁵³ [F.260.a] viri viri vuru vuru*

By the verity of the Buddha, all nāgas are summoned. With minds of loving-kindness, compassion, sympathetic joy, and equanimity, through the great blessings, verity, and kindness of all the buddhas and bodhisattvas, great nāgas, come quickly! Remember the Buddha's Dharma and the qualities of the bodhisattvas!

1.39 *bhara bhara⁵⁴ bhiri bhiri bhuru bhuru*

With minds of loving-kindness, all you great wriggling attendants who hold the water of the great rivers and clouds, come quickly! Remember the teacher's sublime teachings!

1.40 *ghaḍa ghaḍa⁵⁵ ghiḍi ghiḍi ghuḍu ghuḍu*

With minds of loving-kindness, all you fierce, wrathful, powerful poison-tongued ones, come quickly! By the verity of all the tathāgatas, send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā!*

1.41 *taṭa taṭa⁵⁶ tiṭi tiṭi tuṭu tuṭu*

All you with your emanated poisonous bodies bearing great jeweled crowns, remember the blessings of the Three Jewels! By the verity of Vajrapāṇi, send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā!*

1.42 *kala kala⁵⁷ kili kili kulu kulu*

All you who dwell in the great waters and ride mounted on chariots of stacked clouds, come quickly! With minds of loving-kindness, send down a flow of rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa! You are commanded by Vajrapāṇi, by the verity and blessings of the Tathāgata!

1.43 *rāla rāla⁵⁸ rili rili rulu rulu*

All you slitherers, abandon your sleep, and through the power of the tathāgatas of the three times:

1.44 *ghama ghama⁵⁹ ghimi ghimi ghumu ghumu svāhā*

All nāgas, you are summoned! With minds of loving-kindness, generating the preliminary mind of awakening:

1.45 *nara nara⁶⁰ niri niri nuru nuru svāhā* [F.260.b]

All you great powerful mahoragas with a thousand different crooked heads, red heads, and red eyes, you are summoned! Hey, hey, you great slitherers, remember the tathāgatas, who possess supreme compassion, blaze with the splendor of all merit, and are free from the afflictions!

1.46 *gaṭa gaṭa⁶¹ giṭi giṭi guṭu guṭu svāhā*

All you powerful vanquishers, endowed with unobstructed brilliance, send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa!

1.47 *śara śara⁶² śiri śiri śuru śuru svāhā*

- 1.48 Hey, hey, great nāgas, remember your own families and your paternal lineages, and without delay, through the blessings of the verity of all gods, send down flowing rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā*.
- Through the blessings of the verity of Brahmā, send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā*.
- By the verity of Indra, send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā*.
- By the verity of the Four Great Kings, send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā*.
- 1.49 Great nāgas, by the verity of the eight ones, send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā*.
- Great nāgas, by the verity of the stream enterers, send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā*.
- Great nāgas, by the verity of the once-returners, send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā*.
- Great nāgas, by the verity of the non-returners, send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā*.
- Great nāgas, by the verity of the worthy ones, send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā*.
- Great nāgas, by the verity of the pratyekabuddhas, send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā*.
- Great nāgas, by the verity of all the buddhas and bodhisattvas, send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā*.
- Great nāgas, by the verity and blessings of all the tathāgatas, send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā*.
- 1.50 By the verity of all gods, pacify all harm, *svāhā*. [F.261.a]
- By the verity of all nāgas, send rainfall down here to the great earth, *svāhā*.
- By the verity of all yakṣas, protect all sentient beings, *svāhā*.
- By the verity of all gandharvas, remove all conflict and harm among people, *svāhā*.
- By the verity of all asuras, turn back all malignant constellations, *svāhā*.
- By the verity of all garuḍas, make all the nāgas act with loving-kindness and send down a great flow of rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā*.
- By the verity of all kinnaras, pacify all evil and satisfy all sentient beings, *svāhā*.
- By the verity of all mahoragas, send down a broad and vast flow of rainfall and seize the five hindrances to rainfall, *svāhā*.
- By the verity of all humans, completely protect all people, *svāhā*.

- 1.51 *kara kara kiri kiri kuru kuru dara dara diri diri duru duru naṭa naṭa niṭi niṭi nuṭu nuṭu*
- 1.52 Lady Swift Departure, Lady Bearer of Great Clouds' Water, Lady Possessed of Clouds, Lady Possessed of Great Clouds, Lady Great Cloud Water Bearer, Lady Bright Cloud, Lady Cloud Born, Lady Seasonal Cloud, Lady Cloud Source, Lady Cloud Roar, Lady Cloud Dweller, Lady with a Cloud Crown, Lady Cloud Garland Wearer, Lady Adorned by Clouds, Lady Cloud Mount, Lady Cloud Home, Cloud Essence, Cloud Locks, Cloud Light, Having a Retinue of Clouds, Lady Who Abides in Vast Clouds, Lady Holding Clouds as Offerings, Lady Bringing Harvest, Lady Mountain Dweller, Nāga Mother Bhagavatī, Great Cloud with the Glorious Color of Stars, Lady Cool, Lady Whose Domain Is a Great Storm, Lady Who Manifests the Great Nāgas, Bhagavatī, Lady Who Holds the Six Extracted Essences—by the verity of the Buddha, please send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā*.
- 1.53 *ghara ghara⁶³ ghiri ghiri ghuru ghuru ghirīṇi ghirīṇi ghuma ghuma [F.261.b] ghuma ghuma ghuma ghuma ghuma ghuma ghumari*
- 1.54 Lady Endowed with Nine Heads, Lady Endowed with a Great Cloud Garland, Lady with a Garland of Lightning, Lady Who Holds All Slitherers, Lady Wearing Cloud-Like Raiment, Lady with the Domain of All Strong Poisons, Lady Mounted on Arrayed Clouds, Lady Dragon's Roar, Lady Roar, Lady Who Incites Nāgas, Goddess Possessing a Garland of Great Clouds—exhort all the nāgas, saying, 'Without delay, through the blessings of the Tathāgata, send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa,' *svāhā*.⁶⁴
- 1.55 *yara yara yiri yiri yuru yuru jara jara jiri jiri juru juru jhara jhara gutu gutu gugutu gaṭa gaṭa giṭi giṭi hara hara hili hili mulu mulu tala tala tili tili tulu tulu hana hana daha daha paca paca gṛhṇa gṛhṇa marda marda pramarda pravārṣa vīgnan maitreya ājñāpayati svāhā⁶⁵*
- 1.56 *buddhe buddhe bubuddhe subuddhe hara pāpana sarva satvānān adhiṣṭhayapuṇyama sarva buddhanān dharini dhare śubhamate guṇāgraprāpane mahājñānolake śukladharme sadyapratijñā mahāyānādhyuṣite lokajyeṣṭhabhagavati buddhamaitreyayuvuraya sarva kṣetrāni śukleśvetvama paradāre panaṭaravasini dhudhure dhudhuru śama śama śāntamānase*

May you completely clear away all hindrances to rainfall, *svāhā*.⁶⁶

By the verity of all the tathāgatas of the three times, who engage in perfect conduct with minds of loving-kindness and possess flawless minds of austerity, we exhort all the great nāgas.

Great nāga king Anantaparikarasāgarameghavyūhatejomaṇḍalachartākārārāja, we exhort you—send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā*.

Great nāga kings Nanda and Upananda, we exhort you—send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā*.

Great nāga king Sāgara, we exhort you— [F.262.a] send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā*.

Great nāga king Anavatapta, we exhort you—send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā*.

Great nāga king Manasvin, we exhort you—send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā*.

Great nāga king Varuṇa, we exhort you—send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā*.

Great nāga king Takṣaka, we exhort you—send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā*.

Great nāga king Dhṛtarāṣṭra, we exhort you—send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā*.

Great nāga king Vāsuki, we exhort you—send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā*.

Great nāga king Mucilinda, we exhort you—send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā*.

Great nāga king Airāvaṇa, we exhort you—send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā*.

Great nāga king Nuta, we exhort you—send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā*.

Great nāga king Śrītejas, we exhort you—send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā*.

Great nāga king Śrībhadra, we exhort you—send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā*.

Great nāga king Vidyunmālin, we exhort you—send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā*.

Great nāga king Mahāmaṇicūḍa, we exhort you—send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā*.

Great nāga king Cūḍāmaṇidhara, we exhort you—send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā*.

Great nāga king Avabhāsanaśikhin, we exhort you—send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā*.

These and all other nāga kings, we exhort you—send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā*.

1.58 *nāge nāge mahānāge ghoramānase nāgahr̥daya [F.262.b] dhuma kule ugraroṣe
pracandatejo viṣogre āśāvīse atighore kṛṣṇaṇiṅgale canacale lolajihve mahāphanakare
kālapāse raudravāsani tuṭumāve ghaṇa ghaṇa śikhini kaṇa kaṇa gaṇa gaṇa mahā-
gaṇagane para para piri piri puru puru visphurjane bhuru bhuru mahābhoge maṇi-
dhari phiri phiri phuru phuru phara phara varṣa varṣa jalāmbudhare śambu śambu
vataḍutampe dhud dhud dhud dhumve meghaprabhe meghavātine ḍhaka ḍhaka
ḍhaka ḍhu ḍhumve ghaṇā ghaṇā śikini kana kana gaṇa gaṇa mahānāgagane
nirātranya vajra dakāri mahānāgādhivataye ghuma ghuma ghuma payāstika
jāṅgāriḡhujamśame pikatasāṅkate ghoravisphurjani vijṛmabhante*

1.59 All nāgas, you are summoned. Through the blessings of all buddhas and the word and minds of loving-kindness of all the tathāgatas of the three times, send down rainfall here in the continent of Jambudvīpa, *svāhā*.⁶⁷

1.60 *namaḥ sarvabuddhebhyaḥ sidhyantu mantrapadāni svāhā*⁶⁸

1.61 *From the hundred thousand lines⁶⁹ of the noble Mahāyāna sūtra “The Great Cloud,” this is the sixty-fourth chapter, entitled “The Array of Winds That Send Down Rainfall.”*

2.

Ritual Procedure

2.1 One who desires to produce a great rainfall should first go to an open, clean area and erect a blue canopy, decorating it with blue pennants. The Dharma practitioner should bathe their body, abide by the eightfold precepts, and don clean blue garments. Having anointed themselves with pleasant-smelling incense, they should consume the three white foods and seat themselves upon a blue cushion, facing east. After supplicating all the tathāgatas, they should read aloud this chapter on the array of winds from *The Great Cloud*, day and night without interruption.

2.2 They should set out four vases filled with blue water, together with as much offering cakes, incense, and flowers as they can gather. The Dharma practitioner should then use liquified cow dung to draw figures in the four directions. [F.263.a] In the eastern direction they should use cow dung to draw a three-headed nāga king, three cubits tall, with a retinue of various nāga attendants. In the southern direction they should draw a five-headed nāga king, five cubits tall, with a retinue of various nāga attendants. In the western direction they should draw a seven-headed nāga king, seven cubits tall, with a retinue of various nāga attendants. In the northern direction they should draw a nine-headed nāga king, nine cubits tall, with a retinue of various nāga attendants. The Dharma practitioner should guard their own body, abiding in loving-kindness, and establish an attitude of compassion toward all sentient beings. Then, they should supplicate all the buddhas and bodhisattvas and share the virtuous roots with the nāgas. This is the ritual procedure.

2.3 If one reads aloud this chapter on the array of winds from *The Great Cloud* during a time of drought, then within one full day, two full days, or up to seven full days, it is certain that rain will fall. The ocean may recede with the tides, but this ritual for bringing rainfall, the speech of the Great Sage, will never change. That being the case, however, one must abide in discipline and virtuous qualities and abandon lax discipline, meat, fish, and the like.

One should consume rice gruel, curds, milk, rice with sugar, the three sweets, and so forth. In this fashion, the ritual will be successful. As this was spoken by the King of Sages, there should be no doubts about this.

2.4 *From the noble Mahāyāna sūtra “The Great Cloud,” this is the sixty-fourth chapter “The Array of Winds That Send Down Rainfall” together with its ritual manual.*

c.

Colophon

- c.1 Translated, revised, and finalized according to the new terminology by the Indian preceptors Jinamitra and Śilendrabodhi and the great editor-translator Bandé Yeshé Dé.

NOTES

n.

- n.1 Mahamegha Translation Group, trans., *The Great Cloud (1)* (<https://read.84000.co/translation/toh232.html>) (*Mahāmegha*), Toh 232 (84000: Translating the Words of the Buddha, 2022).
- n.2 *ldan dkar ma*, folio 299.a. See also Herrmann-Pfandt 2008, pp. 193–94.
- n.3 These are noted in Herrmann-Pfandt 2008, p. 193.
- n.4 Bendall 1880 and Moriguchi 1980. We have also consulted a parallel passage in the manuscript of the *Mahāpratyāṅgīrā Mahāvidyārājīnī dhāraṇī* (British Library, ref. EAP676/16/2 (<https://eap.bl.uk/archive-file/EAP676-16-2>)).
- n.5 Translated based on the Sanskrit *śrīmaṇiratnagarbhamahāmeghamaṇḍalakūṭāgāra*. The Tibetan could be rendered as “a palace made of a great multitude of śrīgarbha jewel clouds.”
- n.6 Here the Sanskrit gives the name Mahāmaṇicūḍa (“Great Jewel Crest”), which appears at this position in the list of nāgas at 1.57.
- n.7 Here the Sanskrit gives the name Śrīmat (“Fortunate” or “Eminent”), the Tibetan presumably reading *śrīmati*.
- n.8 Here the Sanskrit gives the name Ābhāsa (“Light”).
- n.9 Here the Sanskrit adds the name Mahākṣemaṅkara.
- n.10 Here the Tibetan gives the name Great Scent or Great Stain (*dri ma chen po*), presumably reading *mahābala* as *mahāmala*.
- n.11 The Sanskrit gives the name Phaluḍa, the meaning of which is not clear.
- n.12 Here the Sanskrit gives the name Hastikaṛṇa (“Elephant’s Ear”).

- n.13 Following the Sanskrit. The Tibetan gives the name *chu stobs* (“Water Power”), perhaps reading *udakambala*.
- n.14 The Tibetan gives the name *gser mdog sgra* (“Golden Voice”), presumably a corruption of *gser mdog skra* (“Golden Hair”), which would match the Sanskrit.
- n.15 Following the Sanskrit, which means “Cow’s Head.” The Tibet reads *bla glang mgo* (“Elephant Head”), presumably reading *gajaśīrṣa*.
- n.16 Here the Sanskrit gives the name Masaka (“Mosquito”).
- n.17 Following the Sanskrit. The Tibetan reads *ngang pa’i gzi brjid*, perhaps reading *haṃsa* (“duck” or “goose”) for *saṃha* (*saṃhata* meaning “solid” or “compact”).
- n.18 Here the Sanskrit gives the name Jaradratha, which should perhaps be emended to the more plausible Jayadratha, which accords with the Tibetan.
- n.19 Here the Sanskrit give the name Vidhura, which is equally plausible.
- n.20 Here the Sanskrit gives the name Mahācaṇḍa (“Very Fierce”).
- n.21 The Sanskrit repeats Mahāmeghāmbuda (“Great Water-Giving Cloud”) here.
- n.22 Here the Sanskrit gives the name Kakuba, which is puzzling. Kakubha means something like “Space Region” or “Sky Quarter” but could also suggest a nāga who lives in a kakubha tree.
- n.23 Here the Sanskrit has been emended from Meghasphūḍita.
- n.24 Following the Sanskrit (“Crow’s Cawing”). The meaning of the Tibetan *gser ngad can* is not clear.
- n.25 Here the Sanskrit gives the name Vidyunnada (“Sound of Lightning”).
- n.26 Here the Sanskrit gives the name Vikaṭa (“Monstrous,” implying an unusual or frightening appearance due to size or unusual body features).
- n.27 Here the Sanskrit reads, “Headed by these, the most prominent among all nāga kings” (*pramukhaiḥ sarvamaḥānāgarājapūrvamaṅgamaś*).
- n.28 The Sanskrit adds “garlands” (*dāma*).
- n.29 The Sanskrit adds “trumpets” (*tūrya*).

- n.30 The Sanskrit either omits this item (Tib. *sil snyan*) or combines it with the next (Skt. *tāḍāvācāra*).
- n.31 The Sanskrit has “jeweled tassels” (*ratnadāma*).
- n.32 The Sanskrit adds here “with murmuring and rumbling sounds, with gusts of wind, with loud sounds, making pleasing sounds of Dharma . . .” (*garjanto guḍugudāyamāna mahāvātāṃ pravāyanto mahānādaṃ nadanto ramaṇīyamś ca dharmanādaṃ nadantaḥ*).
- n.33 The phrase “we make offerings” is added for clarification.
- n.34 The word “blue” is added for clarification.
- n.35 “We will fill the sky with emanations of” has been added here and below.
- n.36 The Sanskrit repeats here “the great lord of the nāgas in the trichiliocosm” (*trisāhasramahāsāhasriko mahānāgādhipatiḥ*).
- n.37 The Sanskrit repeats here “the great lord nāgas in the trichiliocosm” (*trisāhasramahāsāhasriko mahānāgādhipatiḥ*).
- n.38 Here the Sanskrit reads “how can one eliminate all the sufferings specific to nāgas of all the nāgas and send, with joy and happiness, abundant rains to the continent of Jambudvīpa, time after time?” (*sarvanāgānāṃ sarvanāgaduhkāni pratiprasraṇbhīyeyuḥ praharṣitāḥ sukhasamanvitāśceha jambudvīpe kālānukālāṃ varṣadhāra utsrjeyuḥ*).
- n.39 The Sanskrit repeats here “the great lord nāgas in the trichiliocosm” (*trisāhasramahāsāhasriko mahānāgādhipatiḥ*).
- n.40 Based on the Tibetan transcript, on Bendall’s and Moriguchi’s editions of the Sanskrit text, and on the parallel passage in the manuscript of the *Mahāpratyāṅgīrā Mahāvīdyārājī*, this dhāraṇī could be conjecturally reconstructed as *dharaṇīdhāraṇi uttāraṇi sampratiṣṭhite vijayavarṇasatyapratijñāsahā jñānavati utpādani vināśani abhiśecani abhivyāhāra śubhāvati jīmūta ehi kavārāṇi vaha hara kleśān dhuna pāpaṃ śodhaya mārgān nirīhikadharmatā-śuddhāloka-vitimirarājasa-duḥkhaśamana-sarvabuddhāvalokana-adhiṣṭhite prajñājñānābhe svāhā*. This could be rendered into English as “O maintainer of the earth, O savior who stands firm. You appear [in the garb of] victory. With your courage, you are true to your promises. O possessor of gnosis! You are the creator and you are the destroyer. You who release showers, please make your [thunderous] sound. O beautiful cloud, please come, bring forth the lotuses, remove afflictive emotions, destroy what is

evil, and clear up the paths. You who are empowered by the gaze of all the buddhas—the gaze that removes suffering with its pure light of the effortless *dharmatā*, free from the darkness of passion—you who shine with the light of insight-gnosis, *svāhā!*”

- n.41 The beginning of this paragraph is omitted in the Sanskrit.
- n.42 In the Sanskrit this clause reads “. . . who are a multitude of clouds of shining banners of gnosis, who swiftly bring on prosperity . . .”
- n.43 “Nāga paternal lines” (*klu'i cho rigs*) is omitted in the Sanskrit.
- n.44 The Sanskrit simply has “dhāraṇī mantra.”
- n.45 The Sanskrit simply has “dhāraṇī mantra.”
- n.46 The Sanskrit adds here “stop all killing of all sentient beings” (*sarvasattvānaṃ sarvaghātanāḥ . . . nivāraya*).
- n.47 The Sanskrit add “prevent beings’ pain” (*satva . . . pīḍāḥ . . . nivāraya*).
- n.48 Based on the Tibetan transcript and Bendall’s partial edition (only the first couple of lines) of the Sanskrit text and on the parallel passage in the manuscript of the *Mahāpratyaṅgīrā Mahāvīdyārājī*, this dhāraṇī could be conjecturally reconstructed as *mahājñānāvabhāsani śrītejalakṣmi ḍṛḍhavikramavajrasaṃhatane paramavirājanirmalaguṇaketusūryaprabhe vimalāṅgayaṣṭi bhara bhara sambhara sambhara dudumbu hana hana mahāprabhe vibhūtamahāmaho ’ndhakāre prajñāgrāsuddhe paripūrṇamaitri maitriviraṇaskandhamaitrāmbudhare jala jala jala jala jalāmbudhare bodhyaṅgakusume daśabale caturvaiśāradye aṣṭādaśāveṇīkabuddhadharme śubhamati puṇyārāśi śukladharmasamanvite gambhīre virajase vimale viśeṣaprapṛpte nirāsravadharme sarvalokajyaiṣṭhājyeṣṭhaparapravare anuttare asaṅge dhara dhara dhiri dhiri dhuru dhuru sāntamate sāntavege cara cara cara cara ciri ciri curu curu paramabuddhānumate mahāprajñāpāramite svāhā. This dhāraṇī seems to be addressing a cloud filled with lightning, identified, because of its splendor, first with the goddess Lakṣmī and then with Prājñāpāramitā. It could be rendered into English as “O Lakṣmī of brilliant splendor, you shine with the light of great gnosis. Your thunderclaps steadily roll on. You are a supremely bright banner of qualities, as dazzling as the sun. Endowed with stainless wand-like limbs, maintain, maintain! Provide, provide! Make thundering sounds! Strike, strike! Intensely bright, you manifest your great power in the midst of darkness. Purified by your sharp insight, you are completely filled with love. O loving receptacle of water, you are the shoulder supporting the sounds of love. Water, water, water, water, O receptacle of water, you are the flower of the limbs of awakening. You are endowed with the ten powers, the*

four confidences, and the eighteen unique qualities of a buddha. With a sublime mind, you are a heap of merit, richly endowed with virtuous qualities. You are profound, stainless, and immaculate. You have attained excellence, and your dharmas are free from karmic inflows (*āsrava*). You are preeminent among those who are the most excellent among the excellent. You are the unsurpassed one free from attachment. Hold, hold! Be firm, be firm! Be unswerving, be unswerving! Your mind is peaceful and you quell agitation. Act, act! *Ciri ciri curu curu!* O great perfection of wisdom, beloved by the supreme Buddha, *svāhā!*"

n.49 This paragraph is omitted in Bendall's edition of the Sanskrit.

n.50 *Sara sara* means "move, move!" Here, and all the way up to and including the paragraph at 1.47, only the first pair of the Sanskrit words is translatable. The subsequent two pairs are added for alliterative effect. Thus, in the phrase *sara sara siri siri suru suru*, only *sara sara* has a meaning. *Siri siri* and *suru suru* are alliterative variations of *sara sara* with (presumably) the same meaning.

n.51 *Java java* means "Be quick, be quick!"

n.52 *Cara cara* means "Act, act!"

n.53 *Vara vara* means "Surround, surround!"

n.54 *Bhara bhara* means "Maintain, maintain!"

n.55 The meaning of *ghaḍa ghaḍa* could not be determined. It possibly means "Cover, cover!" or "Spread over, spread over!"

n.56 *Taṭa taṭa* means "Rumble, rumble!"

n.57 *Kala kala* means "Murmur, murmur!"

n.58 The meaning of *rāla rāla* could not be determined.

n.59 The meaning of *ghama ghama* could not be determined.

n.60 The meaning of *nara nara* could not be determined.

n.61 The meaning of *gaṭa gaṭa* could not be determined.

n.62 The meaning of *śara śara* could not be determined.

n.63 *Ghara ghara* means "Sprinkle, sprinkle!" whereas the remaining words, apart from *ghiriṇi ghiriṇi*, which means "O sprinkler, sprinkler!" are just alliterative variations of *ghara ghara*.

n.64 In the parallel passage of the *Mahāpratyāṅgīrā Mahāvidyārājī*, the preceding is not a list of independent names of goddesses, as it appear to be in the Tibetan, but all are epithets of one and the same deity, who is addressed in the vocative. The dhāraṇī would thus begin “O swift flowing one, the bearer of great clouds. . . .” Here we have followed the Tibetan, as it presents divergences in this and other ways from the Sanskrit passage.

n.65 After amending *pravārśa vighnan* to *pramarda vighnān*, the part *daha daha . . . svāhā* could be translated as “strike, strike, burn, burn, cook, cook, seize, seize, crush, crush, grind, grind the obstacle makers! So commands Maitreya, *svāhā!*”

n.66 In the Sanskrit text in the parallel passage in the manuscript of the *Mahāpratyāṅgīrā Mahāvidyārājī*, this line is an unbroken continuation of the same dhāraṇī that starts with *buddhe buddhe*. It reads in Sanskrit *sarvavarṣavighnaviṣkambhiye svāhā*, which phrase should be appended after *śāntamānase* at the end of the previous paragraph. However, since the this passage is translated in the Tibet text, we have accordingly translated it into English here. According to the Sanskrit, this dhāraṇī could be conjecturally reconstructed as *buddhe buddhe bubuddhe subuddhe hara pāpaṃ sarvasattvānām adhiṣṭha puṇyaṃ sarvabuddhānāṃ dhariṇidhare śubhamate guṇāgraprāpaṇe mahājñānolke śukladharme satyapratijñā mahāyānādhyuṣite lokajyeṣṭhabhagavati buddhamaitre āpūraya sarvakṣetrāṇi śukleśvetāmbāre pāṇḍaravāsini dhudhure dhudhuru sama śama śāntamānase sarvavarṣavighnaviṣkambhiye*. The dhāraṇī seems to be addressing a cloud that is bright with lightning and identified with the goddess Pāṇḍaravāsini, the consort of Amitābha. It could be translated as “O realized one, utterly and profoundly realized! Remove what is evil and bless (invest?) all beings with the merit of all the buddhas. O maintainer (sustainer?) of the earth with a pure mind, you have attained the very best of qualities. O firebrand (meteor?) of great gnosis, your dharmas are white. You are true to your promises. You are a receptacle for the Great Vehicle. You are the most exalted lady(?) (*bhagavatī*) in the world. O rumbling one, make your rumbling sounds! Pacify, pacify, O tranquil-minded one who clears away all hindrances to rainfall.”

n.67 In the parallel passage in the manuscript of the *Mahāpratyāṅgīrā Mahāvidyārājī*, this line is an unbroken continuation of the same dhāraṇī that starts with *nāge nāge*. Since this dhāraṇī is more corrupt than the previous ones, the reconstruction that follows is tentative. It is not completely clear whether the deity being addressed is female or male. Based on the Tibetan transcript and the parallel passage in the manuscript of the *Mahāpratyāṅgīrā Mahāvidyārājī*, this dhāraṇī could be conjecturally reconstructed as *nāge nāge*

mahānāge ghoramānase nāgaḥṛdayadhūmākule ugraroṣaṇe praçaṇḍatejoviṣāgre āśīviṣe atighore kṛṣṇapiṅgale cañcale lalajihve mahāphaṇakare kālapāṣe raudravāṣini ḍuḍumbe mahāghane ghanaśikhini kaṇa kaṇa gaṇa gaṇa mahāgaṇagaṇe para para piri piri puru puru viṣphūrjane bhuru bhuru mahābhoge maṇidhare phiri phiri phuru phuru phara phara varṣa varṣa jalāmbudhare śambhu śambhu varaṭutame dhuddhu dhuddhumbe meghaprabhe meghavāhine ḍhaka ḍhaka ḍhaka ḍhuḍhumbe ghanaghanaśikhini kana kana gaṇa gaṇa mahānāgagaṇe †nirātraṇyavajradakāri† mahānāgādhipatnīye ghuma ghuma ghuma pāyasike jāṅgāribhujaṅgame vikaṭasaṅkate ghoraviṣphūrjani vijṛmbhante āvāhayāmi sarvanāgagaṇān sarvabuddhādhiṣṭhāna-sarvatryadhvaga-tathāgatasatyena mahāmaitramatinā pravaraṣatha jambudvīpe svāhā. It could be translated, somewhat freely given the Sanskrit uncertainties, as “O nāga, nāga, great nāga with a vehement disposition! The essence of nāgas, surrounded by smoke and fiercely enraged! Your supreme venom has terrible potency. O supremely dreadful āśīviṣa snake, black and yellow, with a swaying [body], a quivering tongue, and a great hood! You [resemble] a black noose. You howl wildly and make thunderous sounds. O heavy cloud, with a streak of light amidst the dark, kaṇa kaṇa gaṇa gaṇa! You have many hosts of followers, para para piri piri puru puru! O thundering one, bhuru bhuru! You with the mighty coils and hood, adorned with a jewel, phiri phiri phuru phuru phara phara! Send rain, send rain, O receptacle of water! O kind one, kind one, the best †ṭutamā†! Make thunderous dhuddhu sounds, O thundering one! O cloud-colored bringer of clouds, ḍhaka ḍhaka ḍhaka! Make your thunderous ḍhuḍhu sounds. O heavy cloud, with a streak of light amidst the dark, kana kana gaṇa gaṇa! You with a great retinue of nāgas, †nirātraṇyavajradakāri†! O great lady-ruler of nāgas, ghuma ghuma ghuma. You are fond of milk, O slitherer in the jungle! With your huge form, you are pose a great danger. O terrible thunderer with a gaping mouth! I am summoning all the nāga hosts. By the blessing of all the buddhas, by the verity of all the tathāgatas of the three times, by their loving thoughts, do send rain in Jambudvīpa, svāhā!”

n.68 “Homage to all the buddhas! May the words of the mantra be effective!”

n.69 The Tibetan does not specify what is counted in this number, and although the intended meaning may possibly be chapters, we have taken it as referring to ślokas, “text units” consisting of thirty-two syllables, the same number found in *anuṣṭubh* verse, even though some parts of the sūtra are in prose—hence “lines” and not “verses” or “stanzas.” This is analogous to the numbers that identify the Perfection of Wisdom sūtras (also mostly in prose) according to their length.

b.

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GLOSSARY

g.

g.1 Abiding in the Cloud Abode

sprin gyi gnas la gnas pa

སྤྲིན་གྱི་གནས་ལ་གནས་པ།

—

A tathāgata.

g.2 Abundant Clouds

sprin rnam par rgyas

སྤྲིན་རྣམ་པར་རྒྱས།

—

A tathāgata.

g.3 Affliction

nyon mongs pa

ཉོན་མོངས་པ།

kleśa

Defiled mental or emotional states that disturb the mind. Said to number eighty-four thousand.

Links to further resources:

[58 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-7353.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-7353.html)

g.4 Airāvāṇa

sa srung gi bu

ས་སྤྲུང་གི་བུ།

Airāvāṇa

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

Links to further resources:

[1 related glossary entry \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-34857.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-34857.html)

g.5 All Illuminating

kun tu snang

ཀུན་ཏུ་སྣང་།

—

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.6 Ambuda

chu sbyin

ཚུ་སྤྱིན།

Ambuda

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.7 Amoghadarśana

don yod mthong

དོན་ཡོད་མཐོང་།

Amoghadarśana

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.8 Amṛta

bdud rtsi can

བདུད་རྩི་ཅན།

Amṛta

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.9 Amṛtadhāra

bdud rtsi rgyun

བདུད་རྩི་རྒྱུ།

Amṛtadhāra

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.10 Amṛtasāra

bdud rtsi'i snying po

བདུད་རྩི་འཇིགས་པོ།

Amṛtasāra

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.11 Anantakrama

gom stabs mtha' yas

གོམ་སྟབས་མཐའ་ཡས།

Anantakrama

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.12 Anantaparikarasāgarameghavyūhatejomaṇḍalachartākārārāja

rgya mtsho'i sprin bkod pa'i gzi brjid kyi dkyil 'khor gdugs lta bu'i rgyal po

རྒྱ་མཚོའི་སྤྲིན་བཀོད་པའི་གཟེ་བཟིང་གྱི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་གདུགས་ལྷ་བུའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

Anantaparikarasāgarameghavyūhatejomaṇḍalachartākārārāja

Lord of the nāgas in the trichiliocosm.

g.13 Anavatapta

ma dros pa

མ་དྲོས་པ།

Anavatapta

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

Links to further resources:

[20 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35563.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35563.html)

g.14 Aṅgiramukha

ing gi ra'i gdong

ཡིང་གི་རའི་གདོང་།

Aṅgiramukha

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.15 Apalāla

sog ma med

སོག་མ་མེད།

Apalāla

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

Links to further resources:

[4 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-3024.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-3024.html)

g.16 Arciḥskandha

'od 'phro phung po

འོད་འཕྲོ་ཕུང་པོ།

Arciḥskandha

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.17 Āśīviṣa

myur gdug

མུར་གདུག།

Āśviṣa

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.18 Asura

lha ma yin

ལྷ་མ་ཡིན།

asura

A class or powerful nonhuman beings, sometimes called demigods, who are often portrayed as the enemies of the devas. One of the six classes of beings.

Links to further resources:

[103 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35829.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35829.html)

g.19 Aśvaka

mgyogs 'gro

མགྲོགས་འགྲོ།

Aśvaka

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

Links to further resources:

[1 related glossary entry \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-36055.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-36055.html)

g.20 Avabhāsanaśikhin

snang ldan gtsug phud can

སྣང་ལྡན་གཙུག་ཕུད་ཅན།

Avabhāsanaśikhin

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.21 Baladeva

stobs lha

སྟོབས་ལྷ།

Baladeva

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

Links to further resources:

[1 related glossary entry \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-33891.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-33891.html).

g.22 Balāhaka

sprin chen

སྤྱིན་ཆེན།

Balāhaka

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.23 Ballira

bal li ra

བལ་ལི་ར།

Ballira

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.24 Beautiful Cloud

sprin mdzes

སྤྱིན་མངོས།

—

A tathāgata.

g.25 Bhagavān

bcom ldan 'das

བཅོམ་ལྷན་འདས་

bhagavat

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

In Buddhist literature, an epithet applied to buddhas, most often to Śākyamuni. The Sanskrit term generally means “possessing fortune,” but in specifically Buddhist contexts it implies that a buddha is in possession of six auspicious qualities (*bhaga*) associated with complete awakening. The Tibetan term—where *bcom* is said to refer to “subduing” the four māras, *ldan* to “possessing” the great qualities of buddhahood, and *'das* to “going beyond” saṃsāra and nirvāṇa—possibly reflects the commentarial tradition

where the Sanskrit *bhagavat* is interpreted, in addition, as “one who destroys the four māras.” This is achieved either by reading *bhagavat* as *bhagnavat* (“one who broke”), or by tracing the word *bhaga* to the root √*bhañj* (“to break”).

Links to further resources:

[112 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-23.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-23.html)

g.26 Bhagavatī

bcom ldan 'das ma

བཙེམ་ལྷན་འདས་མ།

—

A goddess.

g.27 Bharukaccha

dam pa 'gebs

དམ་པ་འགོབས།

Bharukaccha

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.28 Bhikṣu

dge slong

དགེ་སློང་།

bhikṣu

A male renunciant.

Links to further resources:

[40 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-9534.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-9534.html)

g.29 Bhīmaka

skrag byed

སྐྱལ་བྱེད།

Bhīmaka

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.30 Bhīṣaṇa

'jigs byed

འཇིགས་བྱེད།

Bhīṣaṇa

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.31 **Bhujāṅgama**

lag 'gro

ལག་འགྲོ།

Bhujāṅgama

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.32 **Bimbika**

bim pi ka

བིམ་བི་ཀ།

Bimbika

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.33 **Bodhisattva**

byang chub sems dpa'

བྱང་ལྷན་སེམས་དཔལ།

bodhisattva

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

A being who is dedicated to the cultivation and fulfilment of the altruistic intention to attain perfect buddhahood, traversing the five bodhisattva paths and ten bodhisattva levels. Bodhisattvas purposely opt to remain within cyclic existence in order to liberate all sentient beings, instead of simply seeking personal freedom from suffering. In terms of the view, they realize the two aspects of selflessness, with respect to afflicted mental states and the nature of all phenomena.

Links to further resources:

[33 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35039.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35039.html)

g.34 **Brahmā**

tshangs pa

ཚངས་པ།

Brahmā

One of the principal gods in the Vedic pantheon.

Links to further resources:

[121 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-40497.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-40497.html)

- g.35 **Brahmā world**
tshangs pa'i 'jig rten
 ཚངས་པའི་འཇིག་རྟེན།
brahmaloka
 One of the celestial realms belonging to the form realm, it is ruled over by the god Brahmā.
- g.36 **Bṛhaddruma**
sdong chen
 ལྷོང་ཆེན།
Bṛhaddruma
 A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.
- g.37 **Buddha realm**
sangs rgyas kyi yul
 སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ཡུལ།
buddhaviṣaya
 A world that has been transformed and blessed by a buddha. Similar to a “buddhfield.”
 Links to further resources:
[3 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-29443.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-29443.html)
- g.38 **Buddhfield**
sangs rgyas kyi zhing
 སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ཇིང།
buddhakṣetra
 A world that has been transformed and blessed by a buddha. Similar to a “buddha realm.”
 Links to further resources:
[24 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35040.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35040.html)
- g.39 **Citrasena**
sna tshogs sde
 ལྷོ་ཚོགས་སྡེ།
Citrasena
 A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.40 Cloud Essence

sprin gyi snying po

སྲིན་གྱི་སྤྲོད་པོ།

—

A goddess.

g.41 Cloud Fulfilling Equanimity's Splendor

snyoms pa'i gzi brjid sgrub pa'i sprin

སྤྲོད་པས་པའི་གཟི་བརྗིད་སྐྱབ་པའི་སྲིན།

—

A tathāgata.

g.42 Cloud Gatherer

sprin 'du bar mdzad

སྲིན་འདུ་བར་མཛད།

—

A tathāgata.

g.43 Cloud Light

sprin gyi 'od

སྲིན་གྱི་འོད།

—

A tathāgata.

g.44 Cloud Light

sprin 'od

སྲིན་འོད།

—

A goddess.

g.45 Cloud Locks

sprin gyi ral pa can

སྲིན་གྱི་རལ་པ་ཅན།

—

A goddess.

g.46 Cloud River

sprin gyi chu bo

སློན་གྱི་ཚུབོ།

—

A tathāgata.

g.47 Cloud That Vanquishes All Arrays of Wind

rlung gi dkyil 'khor thams cad rnam par 'joms pa'i sprin

རླུང་གི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་ཐམས་ཅད་རྣམ་པར་འཛོམས་པའི་སློན།

—

A tathāgata.

g.48 Cloud-Born Harvest

sprin gyis lo tog skyed

སློན་གྱིས་ལོ་ཏོག་སྐྱེད།

—

A tathāgata.

g.49 Cloud-Like Exaltation

sprin ltar 'phags

སློན་ལྟར་འཕགས།

—

A tathāgata.

g.50 Cloud-Like Resounding

sprin ltar rnam par sgrogs

སློན་ལྟར་རྣམ་པར་སྒྲོགས།

—

A tathāgata.

g.51 Cloud-Like Victory

sprin ltar rnam par 'joms pa

སློན་ལྟར་རྣམ་པར་འཛོམས་པ།

—

A tathāgata.

g.52 Cloud's Great Water Endowed with Six Flavors

ro bro ba drug dang ldan pa'i chu chen po'i sprin

རོ་བོ་བ་དུག་དང་ལྷན་པའི་ཚུ་ཆེན་པོའི་སྒྲིན།

—

A tathāgata.

g.53 Collected Clouds

sprin sdud

སྒྲིན་སྟུང།

—

A tathāgata.

g.54 Complete Cloud Coverage in Times of Drought

char mi 'bab pa na sprin gyis kun du 'gebs pa

ཆར་མི་འབབ་པ་ན་སྒྲིན་གྱིས་ཀུན་དུ་འགེབས་པ།

—

A tathāgata.

g.55 Completely Quaking

mam par g.yo

རྣམ་པར་གཡོ།

—

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.56 Cūḍāmaṇidhara

gtsug na nor bu thogs

གཏུག་ན་ནོར་བུ་ཐོགས།

Cūḍāmaṇidhara

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.57 Dardara

da ra da ra

དར་དར།

Dardara

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.58 Deceiver

yon po

ཡོན་པོ།

—

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.59 Dhāraṇī

gzungs

གཟུངས།

dhāraṇī

A type of incantation. Also used to refer to the mental capacity to retain teachings that one has heard, and to mnemonic devices used to aid such retention.

Links to further resources:

[93 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-3666.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-3666.html)

· [View the 84000 Knowledge Base article \(https://read.84000.co/knowledgebase/EFT\)](https://read.84000.co/knowledgebase/EFT)

g.60 Dharaṇiṃdhara

sa 'dzin

ས་འཛིན།

Dharaṇiṃdhara

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.61 Dharma body

chos kyi sku

ཚོས་ཀྱི་སྐུ།

Dharmakāya

The Buddha as the embodiment of his teachings, the all-encompassing aspect of absolute reality.

Links to further resources:

[31 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35859.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35859.html)

g.62 Dhṛtarāṣṭra

yul 'khor

ཡུལ་འཁོར།

Dhṛtarāṣṭra

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.63 Dīptaprabha

'od 'bar

འོད་འབར།

Dīptaprabha

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.64 Dīrghapuccha

mjug ring

མཇུག་རིང།

Dīrghapuccha

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.65 Discipline

tshul khrims

ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས།

śīla

Upholding ethical conduct of body, speech, and mind. Second of the six or ten perfections.

Links to further resources:

[30 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-1192.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-1192.html)

g.66 Display of All Clouds

sprin kun du ston

སྤྲིན་ཀུན་དུ་སྟོན།

—

A tathāgata.

g.67 Dragon's Roar Resounding

'brug sgra bsgrags

འབྲུག་སྒྲ་བསྒྲགས།

—

A tathāgata.

g.68 Dramiḍa

'gro lding

འགོ་ལྷིང་།

Dramiḍa

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.69 Dripping Cloud

sprin 'dzag

སྒྲིན་འཛེག་།

—

A tathāgata.

g.70 Dundubhisvara

rnga sgra

རྒྱ་སྒྲ།

Dundubhisvara

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.71 Earth Vase

sa'i bum pa

སའི་བུམ་པ།

—

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.72 Eight ones

brgyad po

བརྒྱད་པོ།

aṣṭāṅgaka

g.73 Eightfold precepts

yan lag brgyad pa

ཡན་ལག་བརྒྱད་པ།

aṣṭāṅgaśīla

Eight precepts observed by householders, particularly around certain ritual observances.

Links to further resources:

[4 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35921.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35921.html)

g.74 Elāpattra

e la'i 'dab ma

ཨ་ལའི་འདབ་མ།

Elāpattra

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

Links to further resources:

5 related glossary entries (<https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-34870.html>).

g.75 Elephant's Trunk

glang chen sna

གླང་ཆེན་སྒྲ།

—

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.76 Expansive Great Cloud

sprin chen bdal

སྤྲིན་ཆེན་བདལ།

—

A tathāgata.

g.77 Fierce

gtum po

གཏུམ་པོ།

—

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.78 Filled with Great Clouds

sprin chen pos khebs pa

སྤྲིན་ཆེན་པོས་ལེབས་པ།

—

A tathāgata.

g.79 Five obstacles to rainfall

char pa'i bar chad byed pa lnga

ཆར་པའི་བར་ཆད་བྱེད་པ་ལྔ།

—

Five conditions that prevent timely rainfall. In a discourse in Chinese translation, the *Discourse on the Arising of Worlds* (*Qishi jing* 起世經, Taishō 24, 1:349b1–c14), these are given as (1) The asura king Rāhula emerges from his palace, gathers the rain clouds in both hands, and hurls them into the ocean; (2) The power of the fire element increases, causing the rain clouds to dissipate; (3) The power of the wind element increases, blowing the rain clouds into the desert or the wilderness; (4) The spirits responsible for causing rainfall become derelict in their duties, and thus the rain clouds dissipate without releasing rain; (5) The majority of people in Jambudvīpa become mired in affliction and desire and engage in unethical conduct, so the heavens refuse to send down rain.

g.80 Four Great Kings

rgyal po chen po bzhi

ལྷ་པོ་ཚོ་པོ་བཞི།

Caturmahārāja

The four divine guardians of the four cardinal directions.

Links to further resources:

[42 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-40208.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-40208.html)

g.81 Gambhīranirghoṣa

dbyangs zab

དབྱངས་ཟབ།

Gambhīranirghoṣa

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.82 Gandharva

dri za

དྷི་ཟ།

gandharva

A class of nonhuman beings known particularly for their musical abilities.

Links to further resources:

[112 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-16.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-16.html)

g.83 Ganges Water Cloud

gang gA'i chu sprin

གང་གཞུང་གླུ་སྒྲིལ།

—

A tathāgata.

g.84 Garjasphoṭaka

'brug sgrogs

འབྲུག་སྒྲོག་སལ།

Garjasphoṭaka

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.85 Garuḍa

mkha' lding

མཁའ་འཇིག་

garuḍa

A class of nonhuman bird-like beings.

Links to further resources:

[78 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35830.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35830.html)

g.86 Gaveśīrṣa

—

—

Gaveśīrṣa

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.87 Gnosis

ye shes

ཡེ་ཤེས།

jñāna

Direct knowledge of emptiness and ultimate reality.

Links to further resources:

[33 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-1414.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-1414.html)

g.88 God

lha

ལྷ།

deva

Long-lived celestial beings. One of the six classes of beings.

Links to further resources:

[59 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-40395.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-40395.html)

g.89 Goddess Possessing a Garland of Great Clouds

lha mo sprin chen phreng ldan ma

ལྷ་མོ་སྤྲིན་ཆེན་ཤིང་ལྷན་མ།

—

A goddess.

g.90 Gopāla

sa skyong

ས་སྐྱོང་།

Gopāla

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.91 Great Cloud Arising

sprin chen 'byung

སྤྲིན་ཆེན་འབྱུང་།

—

A tathāgata.

g.92 Great Cloud Bestowal

sprin chen byin

སྤྲིན་ཆེན་བྱིན།

—

A tathāgata.

g.93 Great Cloud Emitting Sound

sprin chen sgra 'byin

སྤྲིན་ཆེན་སྒྲ་འབྱིན།

—

A tathāgata.

g.94 Great Cloud Exaltation

sprin chen 'phags

སྤྲིན་ཆེན་འཕགས།

—

A tathāgata.

g.95 Great Cloud Expanse

sprin rgya chen

སྤྲིན་གྲུ་ཚེན།

—

A tathāgata.

g.96 Great Cloud Illuminator

sprin chen 'od mdzad

སྤྲིན་ཚེན་འོད་མཛད།

—

A tathāgata.

g.97 Great Cloud Incense Body

spos kyi sku

སྤྲིན་གྱི་སྐྱུ།

—

A tathāgata.

g.98 Great Cloud Lion

sprin chen seng ge

སྤྲིན་ཚེན་སེང་གེ།

—

A tathāgata.

g.99 Great Cloud Lord

sprin chen dbang phyug

སྤྲིན་ཚེན་དབང་ཕྱུག།

—

A tathāgata.

g.100 Great Cloud Parasol

sprin chen gdugs

སྤྲིན་ཚེན་གདུགས།

—

A tathāgata.

g.101 Great Cloud Producing Rainfall

sprin chen char chu skyes

སློན་ཆེན་ཅར་ཅུ་སླེལ།

—

A tathāgata.

g.102 Great Cloud Spray

chu 'thor sprin chen

ཅུ་འཐོར་སློན་ཆེན།

—

A tathāgata.

g.103 Great Cloud Utpala

sprin chen ud pa la

སློན་ཆེན་ལུད་པ་ལ།

—

A tathāgata.

g.104 Great Cloud with the Glorious Color of Stars

sprin chen dpal ldan skar mdog can

སློན་ཆེན་དཔལ་ལྷན་སྐར་མ་དོག་ཅན།

—

A goddess.

g.105 Great Cloud-Like Vision Appearing and Resounding in Space

sprin chen po ltar nam mkha' mthong nas bsgrags pa

སློན་ཆེན་པོ་ལྟར་ནས་མཁའ་མཐོང་ནས་བསྐྱགས་པ།

—

A tathāgata.

g.106 Great Clouds Filling the Ocean

sprin chen rgya mtsho 'gengs

སློན་ཆེན་གྲུ་མཚོ་འགོངས།

—

A tathāgata.

g.107 Great Cloud’s Host of Blazing Lightning

sprin chen po’i glog ’bar ba’i tshogs

སྤྲིན་ཆེན་པོ་འི་སྤྲོག་འབར་བའི་ཚོགས།

—

A tathāgata.

g.108 Great Cooling Cloud’s Deep Roar That Vanquishes Unhappiness

sprin chen bsil ’byung mi dga’ rab ’joms sgra zab sgrogs pa

སྤྲིན་ཆེན་བསིལ་འབྱུང་མི་དགའ་རབ་འཛོམས་སྤྲུ་བཟབ་སྤྲོགས་པ།

—

A tathāgata.

g.109 Great Multitude of Clouds

sprin gyi dkyil ’khor chen po

སྤྲིན་གྱི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་ཆེན་པོ།

—

A tathāgata.

g.110 Great sage

thub pa chen po

ཐུབ་པ་ཆེན་པོ།

mahāmuni

An epithet of a buddha. *Muni* is an ancient title, derived from the verb *man* (“to contemplate”), given to someone who has attained the realization of a truth through their own contemplation and not by divine revelation.

Links to further resources:

[1 related glossary entry \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-34489.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-34489.html)

g.111 Great Thick Cloud

sprin stug chen po

སྤྲིན་སྤུག་ཆེན་པོ།

—

A tathāgata.

g.112 Great Water-Giver

chu sbyin chen po

ཕུ་སྤྱིན་ཆེན་པོ།

—

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.113 Having a Retinue of Clouds

sprin gyi 'khor ldan

སྤྱིན་གྱི་འཁོར་ལྗན།

—

A goddess.

g.114 Himavat

kha ba can

ཁ་བ་ཅན།

Himavat

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.115 Indra

brgya byin · dbang po

བརྒྱ་བྱིན། · དབང་པོ།

Indra

The chief god in the realm of the Heaven of the Thirty-Three, also known as Śakra.

g.116 Indradhvaja

dbang po'i rgyal mtshan

དབང་པོའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

Indradhvaja

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.117 Indranīla

an da rnyil

ཨན་དེ་རྩིལ།

indranīla

A type of jewel associated with the god Indra, likely referring to a sapphire.

Links to further resources:

4 related glossary entries (<https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35927.html>)

g.118 **Indraprabha**

dbang po'i 'od

དབང་པོའི་འོད།

Indraprabha

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.119 **Indrasena**

dbang po sde

དབང་པོ་སྡེ།

Indrasena

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.120 **Indrayaṣṭi**

dbang po'i mchod sdong

དབང་པོའི་མཚོད་སྡོད།

Indrayaṣṭi

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

Links to further resources:

2 related glossary entries (<https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-32803.html>)

g.121 **Indrāyudhaśikhara**

gtsug phud 'ja' can

གཙུག་ཕུད་ཇམ་ཅན།

Indrāyudhaśikhara

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.122 **Infinite Cloud Forms**

sprin gzugs mtha' yas

སྤྲིན་གཟུགས་མཐའ་ཡས།

—

A tathāgata.

g.123 Īśādhāra

gshol mda' 'dzin

གཤོལ་མདའ་འཛིན།

Īśādhāra

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.124 Jalaṃdhara

chu 'dzin

ཚུ་འཛིན།

Jalaṃdhara

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.125 Jambu river

'dzam bu'i chu bo

འཛམ་བུའི་ཚུ་བོ།

—

Legendary river carrying the golden fruit fallen from the legendary jambu (“rose apple”) tree.

Links to further resources:

[32 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-36222.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-36222.html)

g.126 Jambudhvaja

'dzam bu'i rgyal mtshan

འཛམ་བུའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

Jambudhvaja

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.127 Jambudvīpa

'dzam bu'i gling

འཛམ་བུའི་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 *Szygium*, particularly *Szygium jambos* and *Szygium 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.

Links to further resources:

[75 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-40525.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-40525.html)

g.128 Jarāyana

rga ba 'byung

རྒ་བ་འབྱུང་།

Jarāyana

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.129 Jyotīrasa

skar mdog

སྐར་མདོག་།

Jyotīrasa

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.130 Kākanāda

gser ngad can

གསེར་ངད་ཅན་།

Kākanāda

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.131 Kālaka

nag po

ནག་པོ།

Kālaka

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

Links to further resources:

[2 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-36022.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-36022.html)

g.132 Kambala

—

—

Kambala

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

Links to further resources:

[2 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-36010.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-36010.html)

g.133 Kambudhāra

dung thogs

དུང་ཐོགས།

Kambudhāra

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.134 Kanakaprabha

gser 'od

གསེར་འོད།

Kanakaprabha

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.135 Kharakarṇa

rma rtsub

རྣ་རུབ།

Kharakarṇa

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.136 King of jewels

nor bu'i rgyal po

ནོར་བུའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

maṇirāja

The most supreme of jewels, typically used as an epithet for diamonds.

g.137 King of Sages

thub pa'i rgyal po

ཐུབ་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

Munirāja

An epithet of the Buddha Śākyamuni. *Muni* is an ancient title, derived from the verb *man* (“to contemplate”), given to someone who has attained the realization of a truth through their own contemplation and not by divine revelation.

g.138 Kinnara

mi 'am ci

མི་འམ་ཅི།

kinnara

A class of nonhuman horse-like beings.

Links to further resources:

[78 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-15966.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-15966.html)

g.139 Kṛmiśa

srin bu gnas

སྲིན་བུ་གནས།

Kṛmiśa

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.140 Kṛṣṇa

nag po

ནག་པོ།

Kṛṣṇa

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.141 Kṣemaṃkara

bde byed

བདེ་བྱེད།

Kṣemaṃkara

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.142 Kumbhīra

chu srin kun b+hi ra

ཚུ་སྲིན་ཀུན་རྩི་ར།

Kumbhīra

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.143 Kumbhīramukha

chu srin kun b+ha ra'i gdong

ཚུ་སྲིན་ཀུན་རྒྱ་རེ་ལོ་གདོང་།

Kumbhīramukha

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.144 Kumudākara

ku mu da'i 'byung gnas

ཀུ་མུ་དེ་འི་འབྱུང་གནས།

Kumudākara

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.145 Lady Adorned by Clouds

sprin gyis rnam par brgyan ma

སྲིན་གྲིས་རྣམ་པར་བརྒྱན་མ།

—

A goddess.

g.146 Lady Bearer of Great Clouds' Water

sprin chen po'i chu 'dzin ma

སྲིན་ཆེན་པོའི་ཚུ་འཛིན་མ།

—

A goddess.

g.147 Lady Bright Cloud

sprin gsal ma

སྲིན་གསལ་མ།

—

A goddess.

g.148 Lady Bringing Harvest

lo thog 'ongs sgrub ma

ལོ་ཐོག་འོངས་སྐྱབ་མ།

—

A goddess.

g.149 Lady Cloud Born

sprin 'byung ma

སྤྲིན་འབྱུང་མ།

—

A goddess.

g.150 Lady Cloud Dweller

sprin bzhugs ma

སྤྲིན་བཞུགས་མ།

—

A goddess.

g.151 Lady Cloud Garland Wearer

sprin gyi phreng ba mnga' ma

སྤྲིན་གྱི་ཕྲེང་བ་མངའ་མ།

—

A goddess.

g.152 Lady Cloud Home

sprin la gnas bcas ma

སྤྲིན་ལ་གནས་བཅས་མ།

—

A goddess.

g.153 Lady Cloud Mount

sprin bcibs ma

སྤྲིན་བཙེབས་མ།

—

A goddess.

g.154 Lady Cloud Roar

sprin sgrogs ma

སྤྲིན་སྒྲོགས་མ།

—

A goddess.

g.155 Lady Cloud Source

sprin gyi 'byung gnas ma

སྤྲིན་གྱི་འབྲུང་གནས་མ།

—

A goddess.

g.156 Lady Cool

bsil reg ma

བསིལ་རེག་མ།

—

A goddess.

g.157 Lady Dragon's Roar

'brug sgrogs ma

འབྲུག་སྤྲོགས་མ།

—

A goddess.

g.158 Lady Endowed with a Great Cloud Garland

sprin chen phreng ldan ma

སྤྲིན་ཆེན་ཕྱེང་ལྷན་མ།

—

A goddess.

g.159 Lady Endowed with Nine Heads

dbu dgu dang ldan ma

དབུ་དགུ་དང་ལྷན་མ།

—

A goddess.

g.160 Lady Great Cloud Water Bearer

sprin chen chu 'dzin

སྤྲིན་ཆེན་ཚུ་འཛིན།

—

A goddess.

g.161 Lady Holding Clouds as Offerings

mchod phyir sprin thogs ma

མཚོད་ཕྱིར་སློན་ཐོགས་མ།

—

A goddess.

g.162 Lady Mountain Dweller

ri sul na bzhugs ma

རི་སུལ་ན་བཞུགས་མ།

—

A goddess.

g.163 Lady Mounted on Arrayed Clouds

sprin bkod pa la bcibs ma

སློན་བཀོད་པ་ལ་བཅིབས་མ།

—

A goddess.

g.164 Lady Possessed of Clouds

sprin ldan ma

སློན་ལྡན་མ།

—

A goddess.

g.165 Lady Possessed of Great Clouds

sprin chen ldan ma

སློན་ཚེན་ལྡན་མ།

—

A goddess.

g.166 Lady Roar

sgra sgrogs ma

སྒྲ་སྒྲོགས་མ།

—

A goddess.

g.167 Lady Seasonal Cloud

dus sprin ma

དུས་སྐྱིན་མ།

—

A goddess.

g.168 Lady Swift Departure

shin tu mgyogs par bzhud ma

ཤིན་ཏུ་མགྲོགས་པར་བཞུད་མ།

—

A goddess.

g.169 Lady Wearing Cloud-Like Raiment

sprin lta bu'i na bza' man bsam

སྐྱིན་ལྷ་བུའི་ན་བཟའ་མན་བསམ།

—

A goddess.

g.170 Lady Who Abides in Vast Clouds

rgya chen sprin bzhugs ma

རྒྱ་ཆེན་སྐྱིན་བཞུགས་མ།

—

A goddess.

g.171 Lady Who Holds All Slitherers

lag gis 'gro thams cad 'dzin ma

ལག་གིས་འགྲོ་བམས་ཅད་འཛིན་མ།

—

A goddess.

g.172 Lady Who Holds the Six Extracted Essences

pon tra bcud kyis len drug 'dzin ma

པོན་ཏེ་བཅུད་ཀྱིས་ལེན་དུག་འཛིན་མ།

—

A goddess.

g.173 Lady Who Incites Nāgas

klu'i tshogs la skul ma

ཀླུ་འི་ཚོགས་ལ་སྐུ་ལ་མ།

—

A goddess.

g.174 Lady Who Manifests the Great Nāgas

klu chen rnam par rol mdzad ma

ཀླུ་ཆེན་རྣམ་པར་རོལ་མཛད་མ།

—

A goddess.

g.175 Lady Whose Domain Is a Great Storm

tshub ma chen po spyod yul ma

ཚུབ་མ་ཆེན་པོ་སྤྱོད་ཡུལ་མ།

—

A goddess.

g.176 Lady with a Cloud Crown

sprin gyi cod pan ldan ma

སྤྲིན་གྱི་ཚོད་པན་ལྷན་མ།

—

A goddess.

g.177 Lady with a Garland of Lightning

klog tshogs phreng ldan ma

ཀློག་ཚོགས་ཕྲེང་ལྷན་མ།

—

A goddess.

g.178 Lady with the Domain of All Strong Poisons

dug drag po thams cad spyod yul ma

དུག་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཐམས་ཅད་སྤྱོད་ཡུལ་མ།

—

A goddess.

g.179 Lambura

'phyang ba

འཕྱང་བ།

Lambura

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

Links to further resources:

2 related glossary entries (<https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-34075.html>).

g.180 Lāṅgula

'jug ma

འཇུག་མ།

Lāṅgula

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.181 Like a Cloud of Great Precious Jewels

nor bu rin po che chen po'i sprin lta bu

ནོར་བུ་རིན་པོ་ཆེ་ཆེན་པོའི་སྒྲིན་ལྷ་བུ།

—

A tathāgata.

g.182 Mahābala

—

—

Mahābala

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.183 Mahābhujamṅga

lag gis 'gro chen po

ལག་གིས་འགྲོ་ཆེན་པོ།

Mahābhujamṅga

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.184 Mahābhujamṅgama

lag 'gro chen po

ལག་འགྲོ་ཆེན་པོ།

Mahābhujamṅgama

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.185 Mahāgandhakusuma

me tog dri chen

མེ་ཏོག་དྲི་ཆེན།

Mahāgandhakusuma

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.186 Mahāghora

drag po chen po

དྲག་པོ་ཆེན་པོ།

Mahāghora

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.187 Mahāketudhvaja

tog chen po'i rgyal mtshan

ཏོག་ཆེན་པོའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

Mahāketudhvaja

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.188 Mahāmaṇḍalika

dkyil 'khor chen po can

དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་ཆེན་པོ་ཅན།

Mahāmaṇḍalika

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.189 Mahāmaṇicūḍa

gtsug na nor bu chen po

གཙུག་ན་ནོར་བུ་ཆེན་པོ།

Mahāmaṇicūḍa

A great nāga king.

g.190 Mahāmeghagarbha

sprin chen snying po

སྤྲིན་ཆེན་སྤྲིང་པོ།

Mahāmeghagarbha

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.191 Mahāmeghāmbuda

chu sbyin sprin chen

ཚུ་སྤྱིན་སྤྲིན་ཚེན།

Mahāmeghāmbuda

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.192 Mahānirnādanādin

cher sgrogs

ཚེར་སྒོ་གས།

Mahānirnādanādin

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.193 Mahāpāśa

zhags pa chen po

ཞགས་པ་ཚེན་པོ།

Mahāpāśa

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.194 Mahāphaṇaka

gdengs ka chen

གདེངས་ཀ་ཚེན།

Mahāphaṇaka

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.195 Mahāpracaṇḍa

rab tu cher gtums

རབ་ཏུ་ཚེར་གཏུམས།

Mahāpracaṇḍa

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.196 Mahāpravarṣaka

rab tu char 'bebs chen po

རབ་ཏུ་ཚར་འབེབས་ཚེན་པོ།

Mahāpravarṣaka

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.197 Mahāśarīra

lus chen

ལུས་ཚེན།

Mahāśarīra

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.198 Mahātejas

gzi chen

གཟི་ཚེན།

Mahātejas

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.199 Mahāvidyujjvāla

glog 'od chen po

གློག་འོད་ཚེན་པོ།

Mahāvidyujjvāla

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.200 Mahāvikrama

rtsal chen

རུས་ཚེན།

Mahāvīkrama

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.201 Mahoraga

lto 'phye chen po

ལྷོ་འཕྱེ་ཚེན་པོ།

mahoraga

A class of nonhuman snake-like beings.

Links to further resources:

[69 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-34798.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-34798.html)

g.202 Manasvin

gzi can

-

གཟི་ཅན།

Manasvin

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

Links to further resources:

[11 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35580.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35580.html)

g.203 Maṇicūḍa

gtsug na nor bu

གཙུག་ནོར་བུ།

Maṇicūḍa

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.204 Maṇikaṅṭha

mgul na nor bu

མགུལ་ནོར་བུ།

Maṇikaṅṭha

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.205 Māra

bdud

བདུད།

māra

The deities ruled over by Māra, the adversary of the Buddha and the personification of everything that hinders awakening.

Links to further resources:

[113 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-40475.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-40475.html)

g.206 Meghacandra

sprin zla

སྲིན་ཟླ།

Meghacandra

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.207 Meghacchatra

sprin gdugs

སྲིན་གཏུགས།

Meghacchatra

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.208 Meghaśaktika

sprin mthu can

སློན་མཐུ་ཅན།

Meghaśaktika

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.209 Meghasambhava

sprin byung

སློན་བྱུང།

Meghasambhava

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.210 Meghasphuṭita

sprin las mngon byung

སློན་ལས་མངོན་བྱུང།

Meghasphūṭita

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.211 Megheśvararāja

sprin gyi dbang phyug rgyal po

སློན་གྱི་དབང་ཕྱག་རྒྱལ་པོ།

Megheśvararāja

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.212 Mucilinda

btang bzung

བཏང་བཟུང།

Mucilinda

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

Links to further resources:

5 related glossary entries (<https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-3165.html>)

g.213 Naḍa

'dam bu

འདམ་བུ།

Naḍa

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.214 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 esoteric teachings. Nāgas are associated with serpents and often assume a snakelike appearance. In Buddhist art and in written accounts, they are regularly portrayed as half human and half snake, and they are 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.

Links to further resources:

[88 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-2.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-2.html)

g.215 Nāga king

klu'i rgyal po

ལྷའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

nāgarāja

A king among the nāga.

Links to further resources:

[1 related glossary entry \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35333.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35333.html)

g.216 Nāga lord

klu'i bdag po

ལྷའི་བདག་པོ།

nāgādhipati

A lord among the nāga.

g.217 Nāga Mother Bhagavatī

klu'i yum bcom ldan 'das ma

ལྷ་འི་ཡུམ་བཅོམ་ལྷན་འདས་མ།

—

A goddess.

g.218 Nāgakulodbhavameghavirājita

klu'i rigs las byung ba sprin gyis rnam par mdzes

ལྷ་འི་རིགས་ལས་བྱུང་བ་སྲིན་གྱིས་རྣམ་པར་མཛོམ།

Nāgakulodbhavameghavirājita

A tathāgata.

g.219 Nāgasena

klu sde

ལྷ་སྤེ།

Nāgasena

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.220 Nāgaśūra

klu dpa'

ལྷ་དཔལ།

Nāgaśūra

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.221 Naladatta

'dam bu byin

འདས་བུ་བྱིན།

Naladatta

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.222 Nanda

dga' bo

དགའ་བོ།

Nanda

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

Links to further resources:

[15 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-34898.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-34898.html)

- g.223 Nandika
dga' bar byed pa
དགའ་བར་བྱེད་པ།
Nandika
A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.
- g.224 Naradatta
mis byin
མིས་བྱིན།
Naradatta
A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.
- g.225 Nārāyaṇa
sred med kyi bu
སྲེད་མེད་ཀྱི་བུ།
Nārāyaṇa
A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.
- g.226 Nimindhara
mu khyud 'dzin
མུ་ཁྱུད་འཛིན།
Nimindhara
A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.
- g.227 Noble Intelligence
dpal gyi blo gros
དཔལ་གྱི་བློ་གྲོ་བ།
—
A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.
- g.228 Non-returner
phyir mi 'ong ba
ཕྱིར་མི་འོང་བ།
anāgāmin
One who will not be reborn again. Third of the four fruitions.
Links to further resources:

[30 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-947.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-947.html)

g.229 Nuta

nu ta

ལྷ་ཏཱ།

—

A great nāga king.

g.230 Once-returner

lan cig phyir 'ong ba

ལན་ཅིག་ཕྱིར་འོང་བ།

sakṛdāgāmin

One who is bound for only one further rebirth. Second of the four fruitions.

Links to further resources:

[27 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35044.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35044.html)

g.231 Pādapa

rkang pas 'thung

རྐང་པས་འཇུང་།

Pādapa

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.232 Padmaka

pad ma ka

པད་མ་ཀ།

—

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.233 Pañcaśīrṣa

mgo lnga

མགོ་ལྷ།

Pañcaśīrṣa

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.234 Paṇḍra

mdongs bu

—

མདོངས་བྲ།

Paunḍra

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.235 Piṅgala

ser skya

ཤེར་སྐྱ།

Piṅgala

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

Links to further resources:

2 related glossary entries (<https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-36006.html>).

g.236 Pleasant Appearance Great Cloud

blta sdug sprin chen

བལ་སྐྱུག་སྐྱིན་ཆེན།

—

A tathāgata.

g.237 Powerful Cloud-Like Hero

rtsal gyis sprin ltar dpa' bo

རྩམ་གྱིས་སྐྱིན་ལྷ་ར་དཔའ་བོ།

—

A tathāgata.

g.238 Powerful Great Cloud Hero

sprin chen mthu rtsal dpa' bo

སྐྱིན་ཆེན་མཐུ་རྩམ་དཔའ་བོ།

—

A tathāgata.

g.239 Pralamba

rab 'phyang

རབ་འཕྱང།

Pralamba

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.240 Prasphoṭaka

rab 'joms

རབ་འཇོམས།

Prasphoṭaka

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.241 Pratyekabuddha

rang sangs rgyas

རང་སངས་རྒྱལ།

pratyekabuddha

A “solitary buddha” who pursues nirvāṇa on their own, without a teacher.

Links to further resources:

[75 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35834.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35834.html)

g.242 Precious Jewel Crest

gtsug na nor bu rin po che

གཙུག་ནོར་བུ་རིན་པོ་ཆེ།

—

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.243 Priyadarśana

mthong dga'

མཐོང་དགའ།

Priyadarśana

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

Links to further resources:

[1 related glossary entry \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-36064.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-36064.html)

g.244 Rain Cloud

char sprin gyi sprin

ཆར་སྒྲིན་གྱི་སྒྲིན།

—

A tathāgata.

g.245 Rajaniṃdhara

mtshan mo 'dzin

མཚན་མོ་འཛིན།

མཚན་མོ་འཛིན།

Rajaniṃdhara

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.246 Ratnāmbuda

rin chen chu sbyin

རིན་ཚེན་ཚུ་སྤྱིན།

Ratnāmbuda

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.247 Ratnanetra

rin chen mig

རིན་ཚེན་མིག།

Ratnanetra

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.248 Resounding of the Drum Tones Pervading All Ten Directions of the Brilliant Maṇḍala Arisen from Clouds

sprin las byung ba snang bar byed pa'i dkyil 'khor phyogs bcu mtho 'gebs rnga'i sgra dbyangs shin tu rab sgrogs

སྤྱིན་ལས་བྱུང་བ་སྣང་བར་བྱེད་པའི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་ཕྱོགས་བརྒྱ་མཐོ་འགོབས་རྗེས་སྤྲོ་དབྱངས་ཤིན་ཏུ་རབ་སྤྲོ་གས།

—

A tathāgata.

g.249 Sāgara

rgya mtsho

རྒྱ་མཚོ།

Sāgara

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

Links to further resources:

[19 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-31367.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-31367.html)

g.250 Sāgaramegha

rgya mtsho'i sprin

རྒྱ་མཚོའི་སྤྱིན།

Sāgaramegha

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.251 Sahasraśīrṣa

mgo stong can

མགོ་སྟོང་ཅན།

Sahasraśīrṣa

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.252 Samantabhadra

kun tu bzang po

ཀུན་ཏུ་བཟང་པོ།

Samantabhadra

A bodhisattva known for his excellent conduct and his vow to make limitless offerings to all buddhas.

Links to further resources:

[24 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-20986.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-20986.html)

g.253 Saṃghaṭṭasābda

'khrug sgra

འཕྱུག་སྒྲ།

Saṃghaṭṭasābda

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.254 Saṃhatana

—

—

Saṃhatana

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.255 Śaṅkha

dung

དུང།

Śaṅkha

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

Links to further resources:

[2 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35986.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35986.html)

g.256 Śāntin

zhi ba

ཞི་བ།

Śāntin

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.257 Saptaśīrṣa

mgo bdun

མགོ་བདུན།

Saptaśīrṣa

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

Links to further resources:

[1 related glossary entry \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-36062.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-36062.html)

g.258 Śāsiketuprabha

zla ba'i rgyal mtshan 'od

ལྷ་བའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན་འོད།

Śāsiketuprabha

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.259 Śāsītejas

zla ba'i gzi brjid

ལྷ་བའི་གཟི་བརྗིད།

Śāsītejas

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.260 Soarer

'phur ldng

འཕུར་ལྗིད།

—

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.261 Somadarśana

zla mthong

ལྷ་མཐོང།

Somadarśana

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.262 Sphāraśīrṣa

mgo bo che

མགོ་བོ་ཚེ།

Sphāraśīrṣa

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.263 Splendor of Glorious Clouds

dpal ldan sprin gyi gzi brjid

དཔལ་ལྷན་སྒྲིན་གྱི་གཟི་བརྗིད།

—

A tathāgata.

g.264 Śrāmaṇa

dge tshul

དགེ་ཚུལ།

Śrāmaṇa

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.265 Śrībhadrā

dpal bzang

དཔལ་བཟང།

Śrībhadrā

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.266 Śrīgarbha

dpal gyi snying po

དཔལ་གྱི་སྤྱིང་པོ།

Śrīgarbha

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.267 Śrītejas

dpal gyi gzi brjid

དཔལ་གྱི་གཟི་བརྗིད།

Śrītejas

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

Links to further resources:

[2 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35948.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35948.html)

g.268 Stream enterer

rgyun du zhugs pa

རྒྱུན་དུ་བྱུགས་པ།

srota-āpanna

One who has entered the stream that leads to liberation. The first of the four fruitions.

Links to further resources:

[33 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35285.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35285.html)

g.269 Sudarśana

legs mthong

ལེགས་མཐོང་།

Sudarśana

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.270 Sughoṣa

dbyangs snyan

དབྱངས་སྟོན།

Sughoṣa

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.271 Sundara

rab mdzes

རབ་མཛེས།

Sundara

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

Links to further resources:

[3 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-36003.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-36003.html)

g.272 Sunetra

mig bzang

མིག་བཟང་།

Sunetra

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.273 **Supraṭiṣṭhita**

shin tu brtan

ཤིན་ཏུ་བརྟན།

Supraṭiṣṭhita

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

Links to further resources:

[1 related glossary entry \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35967.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35967.html)

g.274 **Śūrasena**

dpa' sde

དཔའ་སྡེ།

Śūrasena

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.275 **Sūryaprabha**

nyi 'od

ཉི་འོད།

Sūryaprabha

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.276 **Suṣeṇa**

sde bzang

སྡེ་བཟང།

Suṣeṇa

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.277 **Suṣeṇa**

cha byad mdzes

ཇབ་བྱེད་མཛེས།

Suṣeṇa

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.278 **Sutejas**

gzi brjid mdzes

གཟི་བརྗིད་མདེས།

Sutejas

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.279 Suvarṇakeśa

—

—

Suvarṇakeśa

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.280 Svastika

bkra shis ldan

བཀྲ་ཤིས་ལྷན།

Svastika

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.281 Śvetaka

dkar po

དཀར་པོ།

Śvetaka

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.282 Takṣaka

'jog po

འཇོག་པོ།

Takṣaka

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

Links to further resources:

[11 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-40356.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-40356.html)

g.283 Tathāgata

de bzhin gshegs pa

དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པ།

tathāgata

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

A frequently used synonym for *buddha*. According to different explanations, it can be read as *tathā-gata*, literally meaning “one who has thus gone,” or as *tathā-āgata*, “one who has thus come.” *Gata*, though literally meaning “gone,” is a past passive participle used to describe a state or condition of existence. *Tatha*(*tā*), often rendered as “suchness” or “thusness,” is the quality or condition of things as they really are, which cannot be conveyed in conceptual, dualistic terms. Therefore, this epithet is interpreted in different ways, but in general it implies one who has departed in the wake of the buddhas of the past, or one who has manifested the supreme awakening dependent on the reality that does not abide in the two extremes of existence and quiescence.

Links to further resources:

[98 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-5553.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-5553.html)

g.284 Tejasvin

gzi brjid can

གཟི་བརྗིད་ཅན།

Tejasvin

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.285 Ten precious jewels

rin po che bcu

རིན་པོ་ཆེ་བཅུ།

—

Ten precious substances. According to one list, in a Chinese commentary to the *Buddhāvataṃsaka*, these are: gold, silver, beryl, cat’s eye, emerald, coral, amber, pearl, carnelian, and sodalite.

g.286 Three sweets

mngar gsum

མངར་གསུམ།

—

Cream, honey, and ghee.

g.287 Three white foods

dkar gsum

དཀར་གསུམ།

—

Three foods that are suitable for offering: milk, curd, and rice.

Links to further resources:

2 related glossary entries (<https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35922.html>)

g.288 Tīkṣṇaka

rnon po

རྣོན་པོ།

Tīkṣṇaka

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.289 Tīrthaka

mu stegs can

མུ་སྡེག་མ་ཅན།

Tīrthaka

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.290 Toad

sbal pa

སྤལ་པ།

—

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.291 Trichiliocosm

stong gsum gyi stong chen po

—

trisāhasramahāsāhasra

The largest measure of the universe as composed of a billion smaller world-systems.

Links to further resources:

50 related glossary entries (<https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-40451.html>)

g.292 Triśīrṣa

mgo gsum

མགོ་གསུམ།

Triśīrṣa

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.293 Udayana

'char 'od

འཇར་འོད།

Udayana

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.294 Uddhura

mchog tu brtson

མཚོག་ཏུ་བརྩོན།

Uddhura

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.295 Ugrakrodha

drag shul can

དྲག་ཤུལ་ཅན།

Ugrakrodha

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.296 Unfathomable Space

mkha' dpag med

མཁའ་དཔག་མེད།

—

A tathāgata.

g.297 Upadardara

u pa da ra da ra

ལུ་པ་དར་དར།

Upadardara

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.298 Upanaḍa

nye ba'i 'dam bu

ཉེ་བའི་འདམ་བུ།

Upanaḍa

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.299 Upananda

nye dga' bo

ཉིང་གའ་བོ།

Upananda

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

Links to further resources:

[19 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35935.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35935.html)

g.300 Utpalaka

ud pal

ལུང་པལ།

Utpalaka

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

Links to further resources:

[1 related glossary entry \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35978.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35978.html)

g.301 Uttaraka

bla ma

བླ་མ།

Uttaraka

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.302 Vaḍabāmukha

rgya mtsho'i glong

རྒྱ་མཚོའི་གློང།

Vaḍabāmukha

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.303 Vaiḍūryaprabha

bai dUr+ya'i 'od

བེ་དུར་ཡེ་འོད།

Vaiḍūryaprabha

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

- g.304 Vairocana
rnam par snang bar byed pa
 རྣམ་པར་སྣང་བར་བྱེད་པ།
Vairocana
 “Completely Illuminating.” A buddha.
Links to further resources:
[15 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35931.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35931.html)
- g.305 Vairocanagarbhamahāmegha
rnam par snang mdzad snying po can gyi sprin chen po
 རྣམ་པར་སྣང་མཛད་སྣོད་པོ་ཅན་གྱི་སྤྱིན་ཆེན་པོ།
Vairocanagarbhamahāmegha
 A tathāgata.
- g.306 Vaiśvānaratejas
gzi brjid me 'dra
 གཟི་བརྗིད་མེ་འདྲ།
Vaiśvānaratejas
 A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.
- g.307 Vajrapāṇi
rdo rje 'chang
 རོ་རྗེ་འཆང།
Vajrapāṇi
 A bodhisattva known as a fierce protector of the Buddha.
- g.308 Vanquishing Untimely Clouds and Lightning
dus ma yin pa'i sprin dang lce 'bab pa rnam par 'joms pa
 དུས་མ་ཡིན་པའི་སྤྱིན་དང་ལྷེ་འབབ་པ་རྣམ་པར་འཇོམས་པ།
 —
 A tathāgata.
- g.309 Varṣadhāra
char rgyun
 ཆར་རྒྱུན།
Varṣadhāra

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.310 Varuṇa

chu lha

ལུ་ལྷ།

Varuṇa

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

Links to further resources:

3 related glossary entries (<https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-34934.html>)

g.311 Vāsuki

nor rgyas kyi bu

ནོར་རྒྱལ་ཀྱི་བུ།

Vāsuki

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

Links to further resources:

12 related glossary entries (<https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-3293.html>)

g.312 Victorious Chariot

shing rtas rgyal

ཤིང་རྟ་རྒྱལ།

—

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.313 Vidyujjvāla

glog 'bar

གློག་འབར།

Vidyujjvāla

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.314 Vidyunmālin

glog gi phreng

གློག་གི་ཕྲེང།

Vidyunmālin

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

Links to further resources:

g.315 Vigatakrodha

khro med

ཁོ་མེད།

Vigatakrodha

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.316 Vimalatejas

dri med gzi brjid

དྲི་མེད་གཟི་བརྟེན།

Vimalatejas

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.317 Vinardita

rnam par sgra 'byin

རྣམ་པར་སྒྲ་འབྱེན།

Vinardita

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.318 Vinīta

rnam par dul

རྣམ་པར་དུལ།

Vinīta

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.319 Vīra

dpa' ba

དཔའ་བ།

Vīra

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.320 Viṣaṃdhara

dug 'dzin

དུག་འཛིན།

Viṣaṃdhara

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.321 Viṣogra

dug drag

བུག་ངག

Viṣogra

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.322 Visphoṭaka

rnam par 'joms

རྣམ་པར་འཛོམས།

Visphoṭaka

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.323 Visphūrjita

mtshu bsgyings

མཐུ་བསྐྱིདས།

Visphūrjita

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.324 Vitara

bi ta ra

བི་ཏ་ར།

—

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.325 Vṛkodara

spyang lto

སྤྱང་ལྷོ།

Vṛkodara

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

g.326 Water-Holding Cloud

sprin gyi chu 'dzin

སྤྱིན་གྱི་ཚུ་འཛོན།

—

A tathāgata.

g.327 Wearing Cloud-Like Garments

sprin lta bu'i na bza' mnabs pa

སྤྲིན་ལྟ་བུའི་ན་བཟའ་མནལས་པ།

—

A tathāgata.

g.328 Worthy one

dgra bcom pa

དགའ་བཅོམ་པ།

arhat

Fourth of the four fruits. An individual who has achieved liberation with the cessation of all mental afflictions. Also used as an epithet of a buddha.

Links to further resources:

[92 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-179.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-179.html)

g.329 Yakṣa

gnod sbyin

གནོད་སྦྱིན།

yakṣa

A class of semidivine beings who inhabit forests, mountainous areas, and other natural spaces, or serve as guardians of villages and towns, and may be propitiated for health, wealth, protection, and other boons. They are often depicted as holding choppers, cleavers, and swords, and are said to dwell in the north, under the jurisdiction of the Great King Vaiśravaṇa.

Links to further resources:

[95 related glossary entries \(https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35785.html\)](https://read.84000.co/glossary/entity-35785.html)

g.330 Yama

gshin rje

གཤིན་རྗེ།

Yama

A nāga king present in the assembly of the Buddha Śākyamuni.

