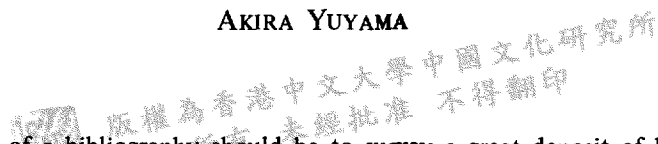




The Need for Systematic Bibliographies in Buddhist Sanskrit Philology

AKIRA YUYAMA



The objective of a bibliography should be to survey a great deposit of literature and to facilitate and foster research into the reader's field of interest. No bibliography would claim to be perfect. A bibliographer knows by experience how easily materials escape the compiler's attention from his ignorance or carelessness. A bibliography is already out-of-date on publication. No matter how complete a bibliography may be, the compiler will have to omit materials discovered or studies published while it is in the press. A bibliography never ends, and is simply a beginning.

A bibliography is nevertheless a useful first aid and an indispensable tool for scholars in the field of studies concerned. The user of a bibliography should always extend the search for further references in the works quoted in the bibliography and also in other bibliographies on particular subjects or topics.

In the past there have appeared a number of bibliographies in Buddhist studies. Needless to say, Buddhist studies are frequently fostered by other general bibliographies, such as those of Oriental studies in general, e.g. *Tōyōgaku Bunken Ruimoku* (1934-)¹; those in specified scholarly circles, e.g. *Books and Articles on Oriental Subjects published in Japan* (1954-)²; those of specified fields in specified circles, such as Indian studies in Russia: *Bibliografija Indii* (1965)³, or in the Dutch-speaking countries: *Tentoonstelling Sanskritkunde in de Nederlanden en in Europa in historisch perspectief* by A. Scharpé (1966)⁴; those of other disciplines, such as of

- 1 *Tōyōgaku Bunken Ruimoku* 東洋學文獻類目 (English title: *Annual Bibliography of Oriental Studies for 19. . .*), published yearly by the Research Institute for Humanistic Studies, University of Kyōto, Kyōto, Japan (since the year 1934). It contains writings in Japanese, Chinese and Western languages.
- 2 *Books and Articles on Oriental Subjects published in Japan during the Year 19. . .*, published yearly by the Tōhō Gakkai (Institute for Eastern Studies), Tōkyō (since the year 1954).
- 3 Birman, D.A., i Kotovskij, G.G., *Bibliografija Indii: Dorevoljucionnaja i sovetskaja literatura na russkom jazyke i jazykax narodov SSSR, original'naja i perevodnaja* (Moskva: Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", 1965), 608 pp.
- 4 Scharpé, A., *Tentoonstelling Sanskritkunde in de Nederlanden en in Europa in historisch perspectief, in gericht door de Universiteitsbibliotheek in samenwerking met het Seminarie voor Indologie in aansluiting bij de Indische Studiedagen 15-31 maart 1966. Catalogus der Tentoonstelling en Indisch-Nederlandse Bibliografie* (= *Werken uitgaven door het Rectoraat van de Rijksuniversiteit te Gent*, Nummer 21) (Leuven: N.D. de Vlaamse Drukkerij, 1966), 99 pp.: - "Catalogus der Werken over indische Godsdienst, Taalen Letterkunde tot 1851 in de Tentoonstelling opgenomen", pp.5-13; "Bibliografisch Repertorium der Vertalingen uit het Indisch en der Geschriften de Voor-indische beschaving betreffende of daardoor beïnvloed in het Nederlands", pp.15-82 (covering the period of 1504 to date).

religious studies, e.g. *International Bibliography of the History of Religions* (1952-)⁵, of linguistics, e.g. *Linguistic Bibliography* (1939-)⁶, of history, e.g. *Annual Bibliography of Indian Archaeology* (1927-)⁷, or of sinology, e.g. *Revue bibliographique de sinologie* (1955-)⁸.

Surveys of trends in particular fields of studies or institutions sometimes give useful bibliographical information for Buddhist studies. A collection of pamphlets has been published to review Soviet Oriental studies since the revolution.⁹ The Canadian National Commission for UNESCO has published a bibliographical directory of scholars working on Asia in Canadian universities.¹⁰ *Indology in The Netherlands* by J. Gonda appeared on the occasion of the 1964 New Delhi Congress of Orientalists.¹¹ Surveys of Buddhist studies by specialists are valuable, e.g. S. Yamaguchi, *Furansu Bukkyōgaku no Gojūnen* (1954)¹², H. Durt, "Les études bouddhiques en Belgique" (1961).¹³ Useful information is also to be found in surveys of linguistics, e.g. Thomas A. Sebeok (ed.), *Current Trends in Linguistics*, Vol. V (1969)¹⁴; in guides to bibliographies,

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- 5 *International Bibliography of the History of Religions/ Bibliographie internationale de l'histoire des religions*, compiled under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the International Association for the History of Religions (C.J. Bleeker), and published yearly at the recommendation of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies and with the financial support of UNESCO by the International Association for the History of Religions (since the year 1952)(Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1954-).
- 6 *Linguistic Bibliography . . . for the Year 19 . . .*, published yearly by the Permanent International Committee of Linguists with a grant from UNESCO (Utrecht: Spectrum Publishers, since the year 1939).
- 7 Kern Institute (Indological Institute), University of Leiden, Leiden, *Annual Bibliography of Indian Archaeology: Volume . . . for the Year 19 . . .* (Leiden: E.J. Brill, since the year 1926).
- 8 Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Sixième Section (Paris), *Revue bibliographique de sinologie: Année 19 . . .* (since the year 1955)(The Hague-Paris: Mouton, 1957-).
- 9 Institute of the Peoples of Asia, USSR Academy of Sciences, *Fifty Years of Soviet Oriental Studies (Brief Review)*, 27 pamphlets [Editors: B.G. Gafurov and Y.V. Gankovsky](Moscow: "Nauka" Publishing House, Department of Oriental Literature, 1968):
Zograf, G., *Indian Philology*, 31 pp.
Alayev, L.B., and Vapha, A.K., *Indology (History, Economy and Culture)*, 46 pp.
- 10 Dobson, W.A.C.H., *The Contribution of Canadian Universities to an Understanding of Asia and Africa. A Bibliographical Directory of Scholars/ La contributions des universités canadiennes à la connaissance de l'Asie et de l'Afrique. Répertoire bibliographique d'universitaires* (Ottawa: Canadian National Commission for UNESCO, 1964), iv, 70 pp.
- 11 Gonda, Jan, *Indology in The Netherlands*. Reprinted from *Books on the Orient: A Catalogue presented to the Members of the XXVIIth International Congress of Orientalists held at New Delhi from 4th to 10th January 1964* (Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1964), 11 pp. with 19 portraits on 8 pp.
- 12 Yamaguchi, Susumu 山口益, *Furansu Bukkyōgaku no Gojūnen* フランス佛教學の五十年 [Fifty years of Buddhist studies in France] (Kyōto: Heirakuji Shoten, 1954), 6, 182 pp.
- 13 Durt, Herbert, "Les études bouddhiques en Belgique", *Transactions of the International Conference of Orientalists in Japan*, No. VI (Tōkyō: Tōhō Gakkai, 1961), pp. 61-74.
- 14 Sebeok, Thomas A. (ed.), *Current Trends in Linguistics*, Vol. V: *Linguistics in South Asia* [Associate editors: M.B. Emeneau and Charles A. Ferguson; Assistant editors: G.B. Kelley and N.H. Zide] (The Hague-Paris: Mouton, 1969), xviii, 814 pp.:
Burrow, Thomas, "Sanskrit", pp.3-35;
Bender, Ernest, "Middle Indo-Aryan", pp.46-54.

e.g. *Author Catalogues of Western Sinologists* by D. Leslie and J. Davidson (1966)¹⁵; in guides to institutions, e.g. S.C. Sutton, *A Guide to the India Office Library* (1968)¹⁶; in indexes of periodicals, e.g. *T'oung Pao - Index général* (1953)¹⁷; in a bibliography of theses leading to higher degrees, e.g. K.L. Janert, *Verzeichnis indienkundlicher Hochschulschriften* (1961)¹⁸; or of a scholar's publications, e.g. M.B. Emeneau, "Franklin Edgerton" (1964)¹⁹ is particularly valuable for its bibliography of works by the late professor who has made an outstanding contribution to Buddhist Sanskrit philology.

Buddhist bibliographies with special emphasis on the research in specified countries have often appeared, e.g. H.L. Held, *Deutsche Bibliographie des Buddhismus* (1916).²⁰ The Buddhist Centre of Halle has published a bibliography of works done in East Germany since the World War II.²¹ A bibliographical survey of Japanese research on Buddhism since the Meiji period has been given by A. Hirakawa and E. Ceadel.²² A series of critical surveys of Buddhist studies in Japan has been published by H. Nakamura.²³

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- 15 Leslie, Donald, and Davidson, Jeremy, *Author Catalogues of Western Sinologists* (= *Guide to Bibliographies on China and the Far East*, No. 1)(Canberra: Department of Far Eastern History, A.N.U., 1966), lvii, 257 pp.
- 16 Sutton, S.C., *A Guide to the India Office Library* (London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1952), iv, 62 pp., illus.; 2nd ed.: *A Guide to the India Office Library with a note on the India Office Records (Foreign and Commonwealth Office)*(London: H.M.S.O., 1967, reprinted with corrections in 1968), vii, 122 pp., 1 frontisp., XIII plates. Cf. Sutton, S.C., "The India Office Library", *Journal of Asian Studies*, XVIII (1959), pp.425-428.
- 17 *T'oung Pao: Archives concernant l'histoire, les langues, la géographie, l'ethnographie et les arts de l'Asie orientale - Index général des quarantesept premiers volumes (années 1890-1944)*, publié sous la direction de J.J.L. Duyvendak et Paul Demiéville, et avec le concours du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique et de l'Institut Néerlandais de la Recherche Scientifique (Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1953), viii, 602 pp.
- 18 Janert, K.L., *Verzeichnis indienkundlicher Hochschulschriften. Deutschland - Österreich - Schweiz* (Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, 1961), IX, 80 pp.
- 19 Emeneau, M.B., "Franklin Edgerton", *Language*, XL, 2 (1964), pp.111-123 ["Bibliography", pp.115-123].
- 20 Held, Hans Ludwig, *Deutsche Bibliographie des Buddhismus. Eine Übersicht über deutschsprachliche buddhistische und buddhologische Buchwerke, Abhandlungen, Vorträge, Aufsätze, Erwähnungen, Hinweise und Rezensionen mit ausschliesslicher Berücksichtigung des Buddhismus als Religionswissenschaft* (München-Leipzig: Hans-Sachs-Verlag, 1916), 199 pp. [A 1972 reprint has been announced.]
- 21 *Bibliography of Literature on Buddhist Topics published on the Territory of the German Democratic Republic since 1945* (= *Supplement to "Buddhist Yearly 1966"*)(Halle: Buddhist Centre, 1966), 71pp.
- 22 Hirakawa, Akira 平川彰, and Ceadel, E.B., "Japanese Research on Buddhism since the Meiji Period", *Monumenta Nipponica*, XI, 3 (Tōkyō: Sophia University, 1955), pp.221-246; XI, 4 (1956), pp.398-424.
- 23 Nakamura, Hajime 中村元, *A Critical Survey of Tibetology and Esoteric Buddhism - chiefly based on Japanese studies* - (Tōkyō: Department of Indian Philosophy and Literature, University of Tokyo, 1965), 29, 9 pp. [Mimeographed]
- -, "A Critical Survey of Mahāyāna and Esoteric Buddhism chiefly based upon Japanese studies", *Acta Asiatica*, No. 6 (Tōkyō: Tōhō Gakkai, 1964), pp.57-88; etc.

Bibliographie bouddhique is a systematic and analytic bibliography on Buddhism covering the period of 1928-1958.²⁴ A number of Buddhologists, Indologists, Tibetologists, Mongolists and Sinologists throughout the world have contributed to this enormous enterprise. It awaits a continuation of this kind to bring it up-to-date, for it has lost its editor-in-chief, Marcelle Lalou, who for more than thirty years devoted much time and energy to carry out this project.

A bibliography of articles in Japanese periodicals has been published by the Library of Ryūkoku University in Kyōto: *Bukkyōgaku Kankei Zasshi Ronbun Bunrui Mokuroku*.²⁵ A similar one has also appeared in Japan.²⁶ Writings in Western languages published before the appearance of the *Bibliographie bouddhique* are included in S. Hanayama's *Bibliography on Buddhism* (1961).²⁷ A systematic bibliography on Japanese Buddhism was compiled by a group of young scholars.²⁸ C. Regamey has published an annotated bibliography on Buddhist philosophy.²⁹ P. Beatrix has launched a series of bibliographies beginning with *Bibliographie du bouddhisme Zen*.³⁰

- 24 *Bibliographie bouddhique*, Vol. I (janv. 1928-mai 29)(= *Buddhica*, série II, tome 3)(Paris: Paul Geuthner, 1930), XII, 64 pp.;
Vol. II (mai 29-mai 30)(= *Buddhica*, II, 5)(1931), IX, 97 pp. [Lalou, M., "Bibliographie rétrospective: L'oeuvre de Léon Feer", pp. 1-17];
Vol. III (mai 30-mai 31)(= *Buddhica*, II, 6)(1933), IX, 89 pp. [Bernet Kempers, A.J., "Bibliographie rétrospective: L'Oeuvre de M. le Professeur J.Ph. Vogel", pp. 1-18];
Vols. IV-V (mai 31-mai 33)(Paris: Adrien-Maisonneuve, 1934), X, 151 pp. [Lalou, M., "Bibliographie rétrospective: L'oeuvre de M. le Professeur Paul Pelliot", pp. 1-29];
Vol. VI (mai 33-mai 34, avec "Index général des tomes I-VI")(1936), XII, 152 pp.;
Vols. VII-VIII (mai 34-mai 36)(1937), XII, 183 pp. ["Bibliographie rétrospective: L'oeuvre complète du Professeur Sylvain Lévi" par M. Maschino suivie d'un répertoire de 3000 mots et noms par N. Stchoupak, pp. 1-64];
Vols. IX-XX (mai 36-mai 47)(Paris: Imprimerie Nationale/ Adrien-Maisonneuve, 1949), IX, 165 pp.;
Vols. XXI-XXIII (mai 47-mai 50)(1952), VIII, 211 pp.;
Vol. XXIII bis: fascicule annexe (avec "Index général des tomes VII-XXIII")(Paris: Adrien-Maisonneuve, 1955), 165 pp. [Lalou, M., "Bibliographie rétrospective: L'oeuvre de Louis de La Vallée Poussin", pp. 1-37];
Vols. XXIV-XXVII (mai 50-mai 54)(1958), XV, 260 pp.;
Vols. XXVIII-XXXI (mai 54-mai 58)(1961), XVII, 363 pp.;
Vol. XXXII: Index général des tomes XXIV-XXVII et XXVIII-XXXI (1967), 217 pp.
- 25 Ryūkoku University Library 龍谷大學圖書館, *Bukkyōgaku Kankei Zasshi Ronbun Bunrui Mokuroku* 佛教學關係雜誌論文分類目錄 [A classified bibliography of articles on Buddhism published in Japanese periodicals], Vol. I (Kyōto, 1931), 17, 495, 66 pp.; Vol. II (covering the period of 1931-1955) (Kyōto: Ryūkoku University Press/ Hyakkaen, 1961), 4, 4, 32, 738, 176 pp.
- 26 Butten Kenkyūkai 佛典研究會, *Bukkyō Ronbun Sōmokuroku* 佛教論文總目錄 [A complete bibliography of articles on Buddhism published in Japanese periodicals] (Tōkyō: Ushio Shobō, 1931; revised edition 1935), 4, 2, 8, 648, 8 and 81 pp.
- 27 Hanayama, Shinshō 花山信勝, *Bibliography on Buddhism*. Edited by the Commemoration Committee for Prof. Shinshō Hanayama's sixty-first birthday (Tōkyō: Hokuseidō Press, 1961), xiii, 869 pp.
- 28 Bandō, S., Hanayama, S., Satō, R., Sayeki, S., and Shima, K., *A Bibliography on Japanese Buddhism* (Tōkyō: The Cultural Interchange Institute for Buddhists, 1958), xiii, 181 pp., 1 frontisp.
- 29 Regamey, C., *Buddhistische Philosophie* (= *Bibliographische Einführungen in das Studium der Philosophie*, 20/21)(Bern: A. Francke AG, 1950), 86 pp.
- 30 Beatrix, Pierre, *Bibliographie du bouddhisme Zen* (= *Publications de l'Institut Belge des Hautes Etudes Bouddhiques, Série "Bibliographies"*, No. 1)(Bruxelles: Institut Belge des Hautes Etudes Bouddhiques, 1969), 118 pp.

Many Buddhist Sanskrit manuscripts lying on the shelves of libraries all over the world are still waiting for critical editors. Catalogues of those collections are indispensable for scholars. One of the first descriptive catalogues of Buddhist Sanskrit manuscript collections is C. Bendall's *Catalogue of Buddhist Sanskrit Manuscripts in the University Library of Cambridge* (1883)³¹, which contains a number of important texts. Among the recent important undertakings is a series of catalogues published under the editorship of W. Voigt: *Verzeichnis der orientalischen Handschriften in Deutschland*.³² K.L. Janert has provided us with useful information in his book *An Annotated Bibliography of the Catalogues of Indian Manuscripts* (1965).³³ V. Raghavan is making an exhaustive index to works and authors of Sanskrit literature. It is entitled the *New Catalogus Catalogorum* (1949-)³⁴, which has modelled after Theodor Aufrecht's *Catalogus Catalogorum* (1891-1903).³⁵

Buddhist Tripiṭakas in Tibetan and Chinese are of great value for philological studies of Buddhist Sanskrit literature. Tibetan versions which are believed to be literal translations of the original Indic texts are particularly important. Among the catalogues of the Tibetan Tripiṭakas the so-called "Tohoku" Catalogue is used by many scholars throughout the world.³⁶ Manuscript versions in both Tibetan and Chinese from Tun-huang often offer important readings and

- 31 Bendall, Cecil, *Catalogue of Buddhist Sanskrit Manuscripts in the University Library of Cambridge. With introductory notes and illustrations on the palaeography and chronology of Nepal and Bengal* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1883), XII, LVI, 225 pp., VI plates.
- 32 *Verzeichnis der orientalischen Handschriften in Deutschland*, im Einvernehmen mit der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft herausgegeben von Wolfgang Voigt (Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, 1961-):
Band X: *Sanskrihandschriften aus den Turfanfunden*, unter Mitarbeit von W. Clawiter und Lore Holzmann(-Sander) herausgegeben und mit einer Einleitung versehen von Ernst Waldschmidt, Teil I (1965), XXXV, 368 pp., 43 pl.;
Teil III (1971), X, 290 pp., 102 pl. [Teil II "Faksimile-Wiedergaben" (1968), X, 87 pp., 176 pl.];
Supplementband VIII: Sander, Lore, *Paläographisches zu den Sanskrithandschriften aus der Berliner Turfansammlung* (1968), XI, 203 pp., 41 pl.
- 33 Janert, K.L., *An Annotated Bibliography of the Catalogues of Indian Manuscripts*, Part I (= *Verzeichnis der orientalischen Handschriften in Deutschland*, Supplementband I) (Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner, 1965), 175 pp., 1 pl.
- 34 Raghavan, V. (ed.), *New Catalogus Catalogorum. An Alphabetical Register of Sanskrit and Allied Works and Authors*, Vol. I (= *Madras University Sanskrit Series*) (Madras: University of Madras, 1949), XXXVI, 380 pp.; Vol. I Revised edition (= Series No. 30) (1968), xlv, 505 pp.; Vol. II (= Series No. 26) (1966), xl, 415 pp.; Vol. III (= Series No. 28) (1967), iv, 398 pp.; Vol. IV (= Series No. 29) (1967), iv, 374 pp.; Vol. V (= Series No. 30) (1969), ii, 359 pp.
- 35 Aufrecht, Theodor, *Catalogus Catalogorum. An Alphabetical Register of Sanskrit Works and Authors*, 3 parts (Leipzig, 1891-1896-1903; photomechanically reprinted in 2 volumes by F. Steiner, Wiesbaden, 1962), Vol. I: part 1, viii, 795 pp.; Vol. II: part 2, iv, 239 pp. and part 3, iv, 161 pp.
- 36 Uj, H. 宇井伯壽, Suzuki, M. 鈴木宗忠, Kanakura, Y. 金倉圓照, and Tada, T. 多田等觀 (eds.), *Chibetto Daizōkyō Sōmokuoku* 西藏大藏經總目錄: *A Complete Catalogue of the Tibetan Buddhist Canon. With Index Volume*, 2 vols. (Sendai: Tōhoku Imperial University, 1934; photomechanically reprinted in 1 volume by Zauhō Kankōkai, Tōkyō, 1970), 8, 2, 3, 703, 3 pp.; 124 pp.
Kanakura, Y., Yamada, R. 山田龍城, Tada, T., and Hidano, H. 羽田野伯猷 (eds.), *Chibetto Senjutsu Butten Mokuroku (Tōhoku Daigakuzōban)* 西藏撰述佛典目錄 (東北大學藏版): *A Catalogue of the Tohoku University Collection of Tibetan Works on Buddhism* (Sendai: Seminar of Indology, Tōhoku University, 1953), 6, 5, 6, 3, 531, 16, 3 pp.

recensions. Catalogues of the Tibetan manuscripts of the Stein collection in the India Office Library of London made by L. de La Vallée Poussin³⁷ and of the Pelliot collection in the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris made by Marcelle Lalou³⁸ confer benefits not only to Tibetologists but also to Indologists. A union list of the Chinese manuscripts from Tun-huang was compiled and published by the Shang-wu Yin-shu-kuan.³⁹

A great many Buddhist texts and modern translations in various languages have been published. M.B. Emeneau has carefully compiled *A Union List of Printed Indic Texts and Translations in American Libraries* (1935)⁴⁰. This work has been a model of this kind. Volume One of P. Beatrix' *Bibliographie du bouddhisme* is devoted to editions of Buddhist texts together with lists of catalogues, indexes and glossaries.⁴¹ All the Buddhist works extant in Chinese and Japanese are treated in a bibliographical dictionary edited by G. Ono.⁴² A general survey of Buddhist Sanskrit literature is given with detailed bibliographical notes by R. Yamada in his *Bongo Butten no Shobunken* (1959).⁴³ It is not possible to quote all the know bibliographical works of which a scholar has shared in the benefits.

In the field of Buddhist Sanskrit philology one of the prime necessities is to have systematic bibliographies on particular texts or topics, which should provide essential information with accurate references to the manuscripts, editions, translations, studies, and so on. It is rather difficult to know how many Sanskrit manuscripts of a text are now at our disposal, where they are kept, who has published editions, translations and studies. In my article "A Bibliography of the *Mahāvastu-Avadāna*" (1968)⁴⁴ I have tried to present a detailed bibliography of a Buddhist

- 37 La Vallée Poussin, Louis de, *Catalogue of the Tibetan Manuscripts from Tun-Huang in the India Office Library. With an appendix on the Chinese manuscripts* by Kazuo Enoki (London: Oxford University Press for the Commonwealth Relations Office, 1962), XVIII, 299 pp.; illus. on 4 pp.
- 38 Lalou, Marcelle, *Inventaire des manuscrits tibétains de Touen-houang conservés à la Bibliothèque Nationale (Fonds Pelliot tibétain)*, Vol. I: Nos. 1-849 (Paris: Adrien-Maisonneuve, 1939), V, XVI, 186 pp.; Vol. II: Nos. 850-1282 (Paris: Bibliothèque Nationale, 1950), XV, 97 pp.; Vol. III: Nos. 1283-2216 (1961), XIX, 220 pp.
- 39 Shang-wu Yin-shu-kuan 商務印書館 (ed.), *Tun-huang i-shu tsung-mu so-yin* 敦煌遺書總目索引 (Peking: Shang-wu Yin-shu-kuan, 1962), 3, 3, 552 pp. ["Postscript" by Wang Chung-min 王重民, pp.543-552].
- 40 Emeneau, M.B., *A Union List of Printed Indic Texts and Translations in American Libraries* (= *American Oriental Series*, Vol. VII)(New Haven: The American Oriental Society, 1935; photomechanically reprinted by Kraus Reprint, New York, 1967), xv, 540 pp. ["Buddhist texts", Nos. 3396a-3913.]
- 41 Beatrix, P., *Bibliographie du bouddhisme*, Vol. I: Editions de textes (= *Publications de l'Institut Belge des Hautes Etudes Bouddhiques, Série "Bibliographies"*, No. 2)(Bruxelles: Institut Belge des Hautes Etudes Bouddhiques, 1970), (iii), 206 pp.: "Editions de textes", pp.1-128; "Liste des catalogues du Tripiṭaka", pp.161-167; "Liste des index et glossaires", pp.168-174; "Index des matières", pp.175-206. Volumes en preparation: Vol. II "Traductions de textes"; Vol. III "Exégèse"; Vol. IV "Doctrine et philosophie"; Vol. V "Histoire et expansion"; Vol. VI "Beaux-arts"; Vol. VII "Généralités".
- 42 Ono, Genmyō 小野玄妙 (ed.), *Busho Kaisetsu Daijiten* 佛書解説大辭典 12 vols. (Tōkyō: Daitō Shuppansha, 1933-1936, photomechanically reprinted 1964-1966.)
- 43 Yamada, Ryūjō, *Bongo Butten no Shobunken* 梵語佛典の諸文獻 (= *Daijō Bukkyō Seiritsuron Josetsu, Shiryō-hen* 大乘佛教成立論序説・資料篇) [*Buddhist Sanskrit Literature with bibliographical notes = Introduction to the Formation of Mahāyāna Buddhism, Volume for materials*] (Kyōto: Heirakuji Shoten, 1959), v, 248 pp., 1 frontisp.
- 44 Yuyama, A. 湯山明, "A Bibliography of the *Mahāvastu-Avadāna*", *Indo-Iranian Journal*, XI, 1 (The Hague: Mouton, 1968), pp.11-23.

text called the *Mahāvastu-avadāna*, which is believed to represent one of the oldest in Buddhist Sanskrit literature. The Lotus Sūtra representing Buddhist Sanskrit literature in its earlier stage has spread from India to other parts of Asia, leaving translations in various Asian languages. A number of manuscript versions in Sanskrit are scattered all over the world – Berlin, Calcutta, Cambridge, Helsinki, Katmandu, Kyōto, Lahore, Leningrad, Lhasa, London, Lü-shun, Marburg, Oxford (?), Paris, Srinagar and Tōkyō. A. Yuyama, *A Bibliography of the Sanskrit Texts of the Saddharmapundarikasūtra* (1970)⁴⁵ is intended to record bibliographical details of the Sanskrit manuscripts, editions, translations and philological studies published to date, together with appendices on the Tibetan, Chinese, Mongolian, Turkic and Hsi-hsia versions.

On this occasion I would propose that, in the future, specialists in various aspects of Buddhist studies provide systematic bibliographies to promote further research into the fields.*

45 Yuyama, A., *A Bibliography of the Sanskrit Texts of the Saddharmapundarikasūtra* (= *Oriental Monograph Series*, No. 5) (Canberra: Faculty of Asian Studies in association with A.N.U. Press, 1970), xxxiv, 115 pp., IV pl.

* A paper read at the Special Meeting of the Bibliographical Society of Australia and New Zealand held at the University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand, on 21 January, 1972.