

Abbreviations and Conventions

Chan-jan	Unless otherwise specified, refers to Chan-jan, <i>Chih-kuan fu-hsing ch'uan-hung chüeh</i>
Great Treatise	<i>Ta-chih-tu lun</i> (* <i>Mahāprajñāpāramitā Śāstra</i>), attributed to Nāgārjuna
Hsiao chih-kuan	<i>Hsiu-hsi chih-kuan tso-ch'an fa-yao</i>
HTC	<i>Wan-tzu hsü-tsang ching</i> (Hong Kong reprint edition of <i>Dai-Nihon zokuzōkyō</i>)
Hurvitz	Unless otherwise specified, refers to Leon Hurvitz, trans., <i>Scripture of the Lotus Blossom of the Fine Dharma</i>
Kōgi	<i>Makashikan bugyō kōgi</i> , by Echō Chikū (1780–1862)
Kōjutsu	<i>Shikan bugyō kōjutsu</i> , by Daihō Shudatsu (1804–1884)
Lotus Sūtra	<i>Miao-fa lien-hua ching</i> (<i>Saddharmapuṇḍarīka Sūtra</i>)
MHCK	<i>Mo-ho chih-kuan</i>
Middle Treatise	<i>Chung-lun</i> (<i>Mūlamadhyamakakārikā</i>), by Nāgārjuna
Muranaka	Muranaka Yūjō, <i>Makashikan</i>
Nitta	Nitta Masa'aki, <i>Makashikan</i>
Shiki	<i>Shikan bugyō shiki</i> , by Hōjibō Shōshin (fl. late twelfth century)
T	<i>Taishō shinshū daizōkyō</i>
TCTL	<i>Ta-chih-tu lun</i>
Tz'u-ti ch'an-men	<i>Shih ch'an p'o-lo-mi tz'u-ti fa-men</i>

Citations from the Taishō canon are given according to the following conventions. Entire works are cited by author (where appropriate), title, and Taishō serial number (e.g., *Miao-fa lien-hua ching*, T no. 261). Specific passages are cited by author (where appropriate), title, Taishō volume

number, page number(s), column(s) (a, b, or c), and, if appropriate, line number(s) (e.g., *Chung-lun*, T 30.2b6–7). In the case of texts contained in the *Hsü tsang ching*, entire works are cited by author (where appropriate), title and HTC volume number (e.g., Tao-sheng, *Fa-hua ching shu*, HTC 150). Specific passages are cited by author (where appropriate), title, volume number, page number(s), column(s) (a or b), and line number(s) (e.g., Tsung-chien, *Shih-men cheng-t'ung*, HTC 130.763a6).

Transliterations of Chinese terms are given according to the Wade-Giles system; Japanese, revised Hepburn. As a rule, Sanskrit is used in the translation only when a Chinese term is itself a transcription of Sanskrit, or when the Chinese renders a Buddhist technical term that now sees common English usage (e.g., *dharma*). Buddhist Sanskrit terminology that is considered to have entered the English language (see *Webster's Third New International Dictionary*) is not italicized.

Titles of Buddhist sūtras and exegetical works are reproduced in various ways. For scriptures that are well known to Western audiences, we have adopted the most commonly used English, Sanskrit, or Chinese equivalent: e.g., *Lotus Sūtra*, *Middle Treatise*, *Vimalakīrti Sūtra*, *Avataṃsaka Sūtra*, *Nirvāṇa Sūtra*, *Ying-lo ching*. Titles that are extant in Sanskrit or that represent Chinese transcriptions of Sanskrit are generally given in Sanskrit. Where the title is reconstructed from a Chinese transcription (without an extant Sanskrit counterpart) an asterisk (*) is placed before it (e.g., **Daśabhūmika-vibhāṣa Śāstra*). Chinese titles are either translated into English or transcribed in romanized form, the deciding factor being the relative frequency with which the text appears. All titles and their Chinese equivalents are cross-referenced in the bibliography.

For easy reference, page, column, and line numbers for the Taishō edition of the *Mo-ho chih-kuan* are given at the beginning of each paragraph of the translation in part II.