

## Conventions

(Latest update: 26.2.2020)

### Symbols

- \* Indicates an illegible character
- () Unclear reading
- ()? Uncertain reading
- { } Indicates deletion by erasing (NB: should not be confused with the same sigla in color, which contains an editorial addition providing the identification of the person, text, or location)
- { { } } Indicates deletion by mean of one or several small strokes
- ⟨ ⟩ Insertion (corrections or glosses)
- wavy underline Indicates that the syllable(s) is/are written in an abbreviated form in the manuscript
- ¶ Line break (used to indicate words/numbers aligned vertically on cover pages)
- ◆ Ornamental sign
- @ Siddham sign (only reported in the transcription for the cover page ; not reported in the rest of the etext)
- × Space of approximately one character between two syllable not separated by a *shad*
- / or | *shad*
- ; broken *shad*
- | editorial *shad*

### Color mark-up

**people** authors referred to nominally or by a nickname or, for the author of the work, by the first-person pronoun

**deity**

**text**

**place name**

**temporal indication**

[folio and line number]

<gloss or interlinear reference to the source text in a topical outline>

**citation in verse form**

**word(s) from the base text** (in a commentary on a base text, or an auto-commentary)

**Sanskrit word written in Tibetan script**

In the info-sheet:

Size and script of the manuscripts are so far only reported for the texts listed in the '*Bras spungs dkar chag*', following the indication in the *dkar chag*.

Indentation is used to mark verses and their translation (which is not itself in verse form)