f. 1. Pain, torment, Man. 6, 61; Bhâg. P. 7, 1, 41. 2. Punishment. 3. Requital, Paúch. 188, 3.

यात $y\hat{a}+tu$, I. m. 1. A traveller. 2. Time. II. n. A Râkshasa, or demon.

याह $y\hat{a}tri$, I. i.e. $y\hat{a}+tri$, m. A driver, Man. 8, 290. II. Perhaps yam+tri, f. A husband's brother's wife.

याचा $y\hat{a} + tr\hat{a}$, f. 1. Going, travelling. 2. The march of an assailing force, an expedition, Man. 7, 160; 207; Pańch. iii. d. 35. 3. Going on pilgrimage. 4. The procession of idols, Hit. i. d. 113, M.M. 5. A sort of dramatic entertainment. 6. Passing away time. 7. Practice, usage, conduct, Man. 9, 25; intercourse, Man. 11, 184. 8. An expedient, support of life, Man. 4, 3 .- Comp. Tîrtha-, f. pilgrimage to holy places, Paúch. 117, 10. Deva-, f. 1. the procession of idols, Mâlav. 69, 13. 2. a sacred festival. Deha-, f. 1. death. 2. support of life, Bhâg. P. 4, 23, 20. Prâna-, f. support of life, Pańch. 52, 6. Loka-, f. 1. the way of the world, Mâlav. 68, 17. 2. worldly affairs, domestic affairs, Man. 9, 27. 3. traffic, intercourse, Hit. i. d. 104, M.M. 4. the life of the world, Bhâg. P. 3, 9, 20.

angle yâtrika, i.e. yâtrâ+ika, I. adj. 1. Relating to a march or an enterprise, Man. 7, 184. 2. Necessary for supporting life, Man. 6, 27. 3. Usual. II. m. 1. A traveller. 2. A pilgrim. III. n. Provision for a march.—Comp. Siddha-, m. a pilgrim who seeks for the territory of the Siddhas, Pańch. 240, 16; cf. 242, 5.

- **याचात्र्य** yâthâtathya, i.e. yathâ -tatham (see tathâ), +ya, n. Truth, Hit. iv. d. 102 (but ef. Böhtl. Ind. Spr. 2676).

याचात्र्य yâthâtmya, i.e. yathâ-âtman+ya, n. Character, Ragh. 10, 25. **2.** Kṛishṇa. II. f. vî, Durgâ. III. n. A stock of cattle.—Comp. Niry°, i.e. nis-, adj., f. vâ, free from Yâdavas, Hariv. 4558.

यादम् yâdas, n. Any aquatic animal, Kir. 5, 29.

यादृश् yâdriç, and यादृश् yâdriça, i.e. yad-driç and -driç, +a, adj. 1. Which like, (qualis), Pańch. ii. d. 190. 2. Which, what, Bhag. 13, 3 (driç); Man. 1, 42; Pańch. i. d. 236; Hit. i. d. 205, M.M. 3. With following tâdriça, Whoever, whatever, Pańch. i. d. 435.

यान $y\hat{a}na$, i.e. $y\hat{a} + ana$, n. 1. Going, Man. 4, 72; moving, Pańch. iii. d. 248. 2. Marching, generally comprising as well: 'Retreating before an enemy (Pańch. iii. d. 34; cf. 35, and p. 153, 6, 7), as: Attacking an enemy (Paúch. iii. d. 35; Man. 7, 160). 3. Any vehicle or form of conveyance, a carriage, Man. 2, 202. -Comp. Akâça-, n. moving through the sky, Vikr. 22, 9. Ushtra-, n. a vehicle drawn by camels, Man. 11, 201. Khara-, n. a vehicle drawn by asses, Go-, n. a carriage drawn by oxen, ib. Man. 11, 174. Jala-, n. a boat, Bhâg. P. 3, 14, 17. Deva-, I. adj., f. nî, leading to the gods, MBh. 3, 11000. II. n. 1. the road leading to the gods, Bhag. P. 7, 15, 55. 2. the vehicle of a god. III. f. nî, the daughter of Çukra, MBh. 1, 3159. Nara-, n. 1. a carriage drawn by men, MBh. 12, 1383. 2. -yâna (with n), riding on a man, Pańch. iii. d. 248. Nârî-, n. a carriage for women, Man. 3, 52. Nau-, n. navigation, Rajat. 1, 201. Pitri-, m. the way of the Manes, leading to the Manes, MBh. 12, 525, Prishtha-, n. 1. going on horseback, riding, Suçr. 1, 258, 5. 2. a horse, Kâm. Nîtis. 7, 36 (at the end of a comp. adj.). Cata-sahasra-, n. a hundred thousand