

darkness his father in the wood wrapped in the skin of a black antelope, and, mistaking him for a deer, killed him. Then, after having performed the funeral rites of his father, he prevailed upon *Arjūnasu* to observe the vow prescribed in the case of killing a brahman, while he himself conducted the sacrifice alone. When *Arjūnasu* came back, having observed the vow, *Parāvasu* caused him to be driven away from the sacrifice as a slayer of a brahman. The *brahmarshi* *Arjūnasu* went to the wood, and, applying to the Sun, he practised austerities and mastered the *Rahasyaveda* of the Sun. The Sun appeared to him in his embodied form, and said the gods were pleased by him. They elected *Arjūnasu* and rejected *Parāvasu*. The gods *Agni*, etc., granted him the boon that *Raibhya*, *Bharadvāja*, and *Yavakṛita* revived, that *Parāvasu* was absolved from his sin, that *Raibhya* did not recollect his having been slain, and that the *Saura Veda* should attain celebrity (*pratiśhāṃ*). The gods explained to *Yavakṛita* that *Raibhya* had been able to kill him because he had acquired his knowledge with great exertion and in the course of a long time, while *Yavakṛita* had learnt the *Vedas* without exertion and without a *guru*. Then *Indra* and the gods returned to heaven (III, 138).

Yavakshā, a river. § 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9λ, 338.

Yavana¹, pl. (°āḥ), a people. § 148c (Turvasu): I, 85, 3533 (the offspring of Turvasu).—§ 223 (Vāsishtha): I, 175, 6683 (sprung from the womb (*yonidecāt*) of Vāsishtha's cow), 6684.—§ 264 (Sabhākriyāp.): II, 4, 117 (*kampayām asa Y°ān eko yaḥ*, sc. Kampana).—§ 284 (Sahadeva): II, 31, 1175 (°ānām puram, in the south, conquered by Sahadeva in his digvijaya).—§ 285 (Nakula): II, 32, 1199 (in the west, vanquished by Nakula on his digvijaya).—§ 295 (Dyūtap.): II, 51, 1834 (°aiḥ sahitaḥ . . . Bhagadattah).—§ 342 (Indralokābhigamanap.): III, 51, 1990 (had been present at the rājasūya of Yudhishtira).—§ 458b (Kaliyuga): III, 188, 12839 (among the barbarous people who will rule in the Kali age).—§ 515 (Karnadigvijaya): III, 254, 15257 (vanquished by Karna on his digvijaya).—§ 555 (Sainyodyogap.): V, 19δ, 590 (°aiḥ ca Çakaiḥ, followed the Kāmboja king Sudakshina).—§ 573 (Ambopākhyānap.): V, 195ε, 7609 (in the army of Duryodhana).—§ 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9ξ, 373 (in the north).—§ 576 (Bhagavadgītāp.): VI, 20, 753 (followed Kṛpa).—§ 578 (Bhishmavadhap.): VI, 51σ, 2097 (protected Bhishma).—§ 583 (do.): VI, 75ε, 3297 (in Bhishma's krauñcavyūha).—§ 585 (do.): VI, 87ζ, 3856 (followed the Trigarta king).—§ 589 (Dronābhishekap.): VII, 7ε, 182 (in Drona's array).—§ 592 (Samçaptakavadhap.): VII, 20γ, 798 (°Kāmbojāḥ, in the neck of Drona's gāruḍavyūha).—§ 599 (Jayadrathavadhap.): VII, 93δ, 3379 (attacked Arjuna); 119ββ, 4715, 4722, 4740, 4743, 4746, 4754 (slain by Sātyaki); 120, 4758 (°Kāmbojāḥ); 121εε, 4818 (attacked Sātyaki).—§ 607 (Karnap.): VIII, 45ν, 2107 (*sarvajñāḥ*).—§ 608 (do.): VIII, 46ε, 2137; 56ττ, 2807 (*ekeshu nihatair agraḥ Kāmbojair Y°aiḥ Çakaiḥ*); 73, 3652; 88, 4506 (only B.).—§ 609 (Çalyap.): IX, 1γ, 27 (*nipātitaḥ*); 2ξ, 74 (had joined Duryodhana).—§ 611 (do.): IX, 8γ, 393 (follow Kṛpa).—§ 619 (Strīvilāpāp.): XI, 22η, 627 (*Kāmboja-Y°striyāḥ*, wives of Jayadratha).—§ 641 (Rājadh.): XII, 65θ, 2429; 101τ, 3737 (°Kāmbojāḥ).—§ 739 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 33α, 2103 (°Kāmbojāḥ, degraded to çūdras); 35ε, 2159 (degraded to çūdras).—§ 785 (Anugītāp.): XIV, 73, 2136 (fought with Arjuna). Cf. Yauna, pl.

Yavana², sg. ("the king of the Yavanas"). § 317b

(Kṛṣṇa Vāsudeva): III, 12, 491 (*Kāserumān*, had been slain by Kṛṣṇa).—§ 589 (Dronābhishekap.): VII, 11ν, 399 (had been vanquished by Kṛṣṇa).

Yavana³, v. Cyavana³ (cf. Pavana³).

Yāvana, adj. ("belonging to the Yavanas"). § 515 (Karna digvijaya): III, 254, 15254 (sc. *nṛpān*).

Yavanādhipa ("the king of the Yavanas"), one or more princes. § 211 (Sambhavap.): I, 139, 5535 (vanquished by Arjuna).—§ 233 (Svayamvarap.): I, 187, 17020 (present at the svayamvara of Draupadī).—§ 264 (Sabhākriyāp.): II, 4β, 120 (waited upon Yudhishtira).—§ 273 (Rājasūya-rambhap.): II, 14, 578 (i.e. Bhagadatta).

Yavya, pl. (°āḥ), a kind of ṛshis: XII, 6143 (only C. B. reads *somavāyavyāḥ* instead of *somapa yavyāḥ*).

Yāyāta, adj. ("belonging to Yayāti"). § 144 (Yayāti): I, 75, 3170 (*vayasā*).—§ 615 (Baladevatīrthayātrāp.): IX, 41, 2349 (*tīrtham*, on the Sarasvatī).

Yayāti, an ancient king, son of Nahusha. § 3 (Anukramanik.): I, 1, 47 (°ikshvākuraṃgaḥ).—§ 5 (do.): I, 1α, 222 bis (in Nārada's enumeration).—§ 61 (Janamejaya): I, 55, 12109 (°Māndhātṛ - samaprabhāva, sc. Janamejaya).—§ 143 (Nahusha): I, 75, 3155 (second son of Nahusha), 3156 (became king), 3158 (his sons).—§ 144 (cf. Yayātyup.): Having, after 1,000 years, been attacked with decrepitude, Y. asked his sons, one by one, to give him their youth and take upon them his decrepitude, but only the youngest, *Puru*, yielded to his wish, and taking upon himself the old age of Y. he ruled the kingdom, while Y., as strong as a tiger, enjoyed the company of his two wives and, in the *Caitraratha* wood, of *Viçvācī*, but without becoming satiated. He then recited some verses (vv. 3174–3177) and took back from his son his own decrepitude, giving him back his youth. He then installed *Puru* on the throne, saying that he was his true heir, and should continue the lineage which should be named after him. Y. then retired to *Bhṛgutunga*, and having spent a long time in ascetism, observing the vow of fasting, he died and ascended to heaven with his wives (I, 75): I, 75, 3164, 3171, 3172.—§ 145 (Kaca): I, 76, 3183 (*daçamo yaḥ Prajāpateḥ*), 3185, 3186 (*Devayānyāç ca samyogam Y°er Nāhushasya ca*).—§ 146 (Devayānī): I, 78, 3292 (*Nahushātmajaḥ*), 3301; 81, (3366), (3369), (3372), 3372, (3374), (3376), (3378), (3381), (3383), 3387, (3390), 3394 (Y. married Devayānī and promised not to cohabit with Çarmishthā).—§ 147 (do.): I, 82, 3397, (3410), (3414), (3416) (Çarmishthā prevailed upon Y. to beget sons on her); 83, 3432 (the sons of Y. were the foll.: with Devayānī Yadu and Turvasu, with Çarmishthā Druhyu, Anu and *Puru*), 3434, 3450, 3452, (3455), 3460 (*Nahushāḥ*), (3461), (3463) (Uçanas cursed Y. to be overcome with decrepitude, etc.).—§ 148 (cf. Yayātyup.): Y. transferred his decrepitude to *Puru*, etc. (cf. § 144) and cursed his other sons, *Yadu* (b), *Turvasu* (c), *Druhyu* (d), *Anu* (e) (I, 84). Y. sported with *Viçvācī* in the *Nandana* wood and in *Alakā*, and in the northern summit of *Meru*. Y. then recited some verses (v. 3510 foll.) and installed *Puru* as king (cf. § 144). The offspring of *Yadu* (b), *Turvasu* (c), *Druhyu* (d), *Anu* (e), and *Puru* (f) (I, 85): I, 84, 3466, (3467), (3474), (3478), 3481, (3482), (3485), (3488), (3490), (3492), (3498), 3499; 85, 3500 (*Nahushātmajaḥ*), 3504, 3517 (*Nāhushāḥ*), (3522).—§ 149 (i.e. Uttara-Yayātyupākhyāna, cf. Sambhavap.): Having installed *Puru* on the throne, Y. entered the wood to lead the life of a hermit for 1,000 years and then ascended to *Svarga* (I, 86) where he was revered by the gods, the *Sādhyas*,