

Ed. 6. 3. 16 also explains it as Ketu : *śveto dvitīya upagrahaḥ ketusaṁjñāḥ aindram jyesthānakṣatram iti yojyam*); among the bad omens pointed out by Karna to Kṛṣṇa one was related to the retrograde movement of Mars in Jyesthā and his coveting Anurādhā as though thereby tranquilizing the Maitra Nakṣatrayoga (*kṛtvā cāṅgārako vakraṁ jyesthāyām madhusūdana | anurādhām prārthayate maitraṁ saṁsamayann iva ||*) 5. 141. 8 (For Nī.'s commentary on Bom. Ed. 5. 143. 9 See under Aṅgāraka, p. 229 above).

Jyesthāmūla m. : Name of the month Jyaiṣṭha.

A. Religious rite performed in this month : Aṅgiras had told Bbīṣma that if a man or a woman passed the Jyesthāmūla month eating only once a day, he or she attained to prosperity which was incomparable and best 13. 109. 24 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 13. 106. 25 : *jyesthāmūlaṁ jyesthamāsam*). **B.** Past event connected with this month : Jamadagni shot arrows at midday in the month Jyesthāmūla and asked his wife Reṇukā to fetch them (*tato madhyāhnam āruḍhe jyesthāmūle divākare | sa sāyakān dvijo viddhvā reṇukām idam abravīt || gacchānaya viśālākṣi śarān etān dhanu-ścyutān*) 13. 97. 9-10 (Unknown commentator : *jyesthāmūle jyesthamāse jyesthamā-sasya madhyāhne atitīkṣṇaḥ [divākaraḥ] iti sūcitam* / (cf. Cr. Edn. vol. 17, p. 1097, note on this stanza; Nī., however, on Bom. Ed. 13. 95. 9 : *jyesthāmūle dakṣiṇāvarte bhra-mamāṇe bhacakre jyesthānām samasūtre patitaṁ rohiṇīnakṣatram tad eva jyesthā-nām mūlam | yathāśrutārthagrahaṇam tu na jyesthāmūlasthe 'rke hemante śiraḥpāda-dāhasyānavasarāt ||*).

Tārāmrga m. : See Mrgasīras.

Tisya¹ : See Kaliyuga.

Tisya² : See Puṣya¹.

Tretā f., Tretāyuga nt. : Name of the second Yuga among the four Yugas.

A. Place among the four Yugas : Second, occurs after Kṛta, hence mentioned after it (*pūrvam kṛtayugam nāma tatas tretāyugam vibho*) 6. 11. 4; 6. 11. 3; 12. 224. 18; 12. 323. 50-51; after Tretā follows Dvāpara (*tretānirmokṣasamaye dvāpara-pratipādane*) 12. 139. 14; hence the junction of these two yugas is referred to (*tretā-dvāparayoḥ sandhau*) 1. 2. 3; 12. 139. 13; 12. 326. 78. **B.** Duration : Mārkaṇḍeya told Yudhiṣṭhira that the duration of the Tretā Yuga was three thousand years, with dawns of three hundred years and twilights of the same duration (*trīṇi varṣasahasrāṇi tretāyugam ihocyate | tasya tāvacchati saṁdhyā saṁdhyāṁśas ca tataḥ param ||... saṁdhyāsaṁdhyāṁśayos tulyam pramāṇam upādharaya*) 3. 186. 19, 21 (for Nī.'s explanation of *saṁdhyā* and *saṁdhyāṁśa*, see Kali, Section C); the same duration was told by Vyāsa to Śuka without specifically naming the Yuga but in relation to Kṛta (*itireṣu sasamdhyeṣu sasamdhyaṁśeṣu ca triṣu | ekāpāyena saṁyānti sahasrāṇi śatāni ca ||*) 12. 224. 20. **C.** Events : (1) Bhāgavān (Nārāyaṇa) told Nārada that in the Tretāyuga, (first), he will be born as Rāma in the family of the Bhṛgu and will destroy the Kṣatriyas; and, (next), when the junction of the Tretā and the Dvāpara will have arrived he will be born as Rāma, son of Daśaratha, to be the king of the world (*tretāyuge bhaviṣyāmi rāmo bhṛgukulod-vahaḥ | kṣatram cotsādayiṣyāmi ...|| saṁ-*