

bhauma naraka, the means to get samjñā, and the duties of four āśramas and munis.⁷ These with Pratardana, Vasuman and Śibi offered a part of their puṇyam to make Yayāti enjoy heaven. Śibi leading Yayāti to heaven in a golden chariot as a result of their good deeds and truthfulness.⁸

¹ Bhā. VI. 6. 32; Br. III. 10. 95; 68. 12-4; M. 15. 23; Vā. 1. 143; 73. 46. ² Ib. 93. 16-20. ³ Bhā. IX. ch. 18 (whole); 19. 1-25; XII. 3. 10; X. 60. 41; I. 12. 24; Br. III. 68. 14-105; M. 24. 50, 66; 27. 14-22; chh. 30-35; 34. 4-7; 36. 6-13; Vā. 93. 13-16 and 20-76. ⁴ Bhā. X. 45. 13; 74. 36; Br. III. 71. 202; 74. 275; Vā. 93. 76-102. ⁵ M. 25. 4. ⁶ Ib. 35. 4-5; chh. 36-37. ⁷ Ib. chh. 38-40. ⁸ Ib. 42. 13-28; 273. 80.

Yayāti (II)—a Yāma deva.

Br. II. 13. 92.

Yayāticarita—Śaunaka's narration to Śatānika.

M. Chh. 25-43.

Yayu—a horse of the moon's chariot.

Vā. 52. 53.

Yaralava—the hairs of the Veda.

Vā. 104. 73.

Yava (I)—the food of Naimiṣeyas; havis of, in a śrāddha.

Br. I. 1. 159; II. 7. 144; 32. 13; III. 14. 11; 19. 3; Vi. I. 6. 21, 24; II. 15. 30. Vi. III. 16. 6; IV. 10. 24.

Yava (II)—a measurement, eight times the yūkā (s.v.)

M. 258. 18.

Yavatīrtham—on the Narmadā, no rebirth after a bath there.

M. 191. 88-89.

Yavana—an asura who, induced by Nārada besieged Mathurā with three crores of *mlecchas*; saw Kṛṣṇa and ran