

Yayāti, his successors could not be kings; unacceptable to good men according to Śiśupāla;⁴ took part in the marriage festivities of Kṛṣṇa and Rukminī, and attended the Rājasūya of Yudhiṣṭhira; turned into a caste by Purāmjaya;⁵ destroyed by Kṛṣṇa before he left the earth, under the pretext of the Brahmanas' curse; the rest lost their reason after Kṛṣṇa's departure to Heaven, drank wine and killed one another. Four or five alone left alive. Attained *yoga* through the grace of Datta; became defunct after the Mahābhārata war.⁶

¹ Bhā. X. 90. 40-4. ² Ib. X. 1. 69; 2. 2-3; 45. 15; 8. 1. ³ M. 246, 90. ⁴ Bhā. X. 45. 13; 74. 36. ⁵ Ib. X. 54. 58; 75. 12; XII. 1. 36. ⁶ Ib. XI. 1. 4-5; 31. 16; I. 15. 22-6; II. 7. 4; M. 70. 12.

Yadukas—a Janapada of Maṇidhānya;¹ the kingdom of.²

¹ Vā. 99. 384. ² Br. III. 74. 196.

Yaduloka—the Yadu public.

Vi. IV. 13. 35.

Yadūdvaḥa—a name of Kṛṣṇa.

Br. III. 36. 29.

Yantra—a mechanical contrivance used by Tvaṣṭā to diminish the *tejas* of the sun; the surplus *tejas* became Viṣṇu's cakṛa, Rudra's trident and Indra's thunder bolt.

M. 11. 27-9.

Yantrinī—an attendant on Lalitā.

Br. IV. 17. 46.

Yantreśvara—a *tīrtha* on the north bank of the Narmadā; a bath there secures the company of Gods for 5000 years.

M. 190. 1-2.