

Yājñavalkyam—the portion of the Samhita composed by Yājñavalkya.

Br. II. 35. 77 ; Vā. 61. 68.

Yājñavalkyas—belong to Kauśika gotra.

Br. III. 66. 70 ; Vā. 91. 98.

Yātānā—a daughter of Bhaya and Mr̥tyu.

Bhā. IV. 8. 4.

Yātudhāna—the father of Jantudhāna; had ten sons, all Rākṣasas, and followers of the Śun god.

Br. III. 7. 86-90; 8. 61; Vā. 69. 128; 75. 45.

Yātudhānas—evil spirits hurting children;¹ rushed to devour Manu engaged in meditation;² put to flight by Kṛṣṇa;³ freed from by association with the wise;⁴ one of the three Rākṣasa clans moving about in the day time and ruining the śrāddha.⁵

¹ Bhā. II. 10. 39; VI. 8. 25; X. 6. 27; Vā. 47. 16; 52. 5; 66. 118. ² Bhā. VIII. 1. 17. ³ Ib. X. 63. 10. ⁴ Ib. XI. 12. 3. ⁵ Br. III. 3. 97; 8. 61; 11. 81.

Yātrākālavidhānam—If a king finds his enemy troubled by his neighbour or in other ways, if he feels strong in his hereditary army, if his neighbour is an ally, he can undertake the march in the month of Citra, Mārgaśīrṣa and when the planets are in his favour; he must engage after consulting the place and time; if rainy season there must be much of infantry and elephants; if spring or winter, chariots and horse; if summer camels or mules, and in other seasons, the fourfold army; the way must be such that yavasa (food) and fuel are available all along; after consultation with ministers and at an auspicious hour he must start; much importance is attached to the śakunam (good omens) and