

Yathārthaka—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 236.

Yadu (I)—originator of the Yādava race; the eldest son of Yayāti and Devayānī. Father of Sahasrajit and other sons.¹ His line glorified by the birth of Kṛṣṇa, as the Malaya hill by the sandal tree; became overlord of the southern part of the kingdom. Refused to part with his youth to his father and hence was cursed to become the father of refractory sons and was also refused a share in the kingdom; father of five sons; debarred by his father to succeed him; was placed in charge of the southern territory;² his descendants;³ had a discourse on detachment and realisation of *Ātman* from an Avadhūta sannyasin, when the ascetic spoke of his twenty-four gurus; earth, air, sky, waters, fire, moon, sun, kapota (pigeon), boaconstrictor, sea, moth, bee, elephant, honey-gatherer, deer, fish, Piṅgala, Kurara, child, girl, blacksmith, serpent, spider and wasp. From the exemplary ways of each of them, the ascetic learnt his lessons which are elaborated. Hearing this Yadu became free from all attachments and looked on all things as equal;⁴ equal to Indra.⁵

¹ Bhā. IX. 18. 33; 23. 20-1; M. 4. 22; 24. 53; Vā. 1. 155; Vi. IV. 11. 1-5. ² Bhā. I. 8. 32; IX. 19. 22; 18. 34-40; chh. 23 and 24 (whole); M. 33. 1-8; 34. 16-20, 30; 43. 6; Vā. 93. 16, 30-40; Vi. IV. 10. 12. ³ Br. I. 1. 166; III. 68. (whole); 69. 1-5; 73. 125; Vā. 93. 89; Vi. IV. 10. 31. ⁴ Bhā. XI. 7. 9; X. 1. 2. ⁵ M. 32. 9.

Yadu (II)—a Yāma deva.

Br. II. 13. 92; Vā. 31. 6.

Yadus—(also Yadu kula and Yadu vamśa); members and descendants innumerable; one hundred and one families recognised.¹ Their king was Ugrasena. Ill-treated by Kamsa, they migrated to different countries like Kuru and Pāñcāla, and became delighted at Kamsa's death. Their Purohita was Garga.² Kṛṣṇa born among them;³ cursed by