

Yukta (I)—a deva.

Br. II. 13. 94; Vā. 31. 8.

Yukta (II)—a son of Raivata Manu.

M. 9. 21.

Yukta (III)—a sage of the XIV epoch of Manu.

Vi. III. 2. 44.

Yuga—the intervening time between one yuga-sandhyapūrva and sandhyāmsā; four in number; Kṛta, Treta, Dvāpara and Kali. The extent is of 12,000 years of celestial measure; the duration of the yugas includes sandhya, 12,000 divine years, 1,000 caturyugas make a day of Brahmā.¹ A yugam of five years, commencing with Śravaṇa and ending with Dhanīṣṭhā nakṣatra—the five years are respectively Agni, Sūrya, Soma, Vāyu and Rudra; consists of Samvatsara, Parivatsara, Idvatsara, Anuvatsara and Vatsara; revolves like the wheel owing to the movement of the Sun.² Social conditions in;³ of Śaptarṣis.⁴

¹ Bhā. II. 8. 17; III. 11. 18; XII. Ch. 4 (whole); Vā. 7. 22; 23. 83; 24. 1; 31. 21; Vi. I. 3. 11-15. ² Br. II. 13. 115, 147; 21. 131; 24. 57 and 144; 28. 22; Vā. 31. 28, 49; 32. 57-65; 50. 182; 53. 116; 56. 21; Vi. II. 8. 72. ³ M. Ch. 165. ⁴ Vā. 99. 419.

Yugadatta—a son of Brahmadata.

M. 49. 58.

Yugandhara (I)—a son of Kuṇi; with him the Śaineya line.

Bhā. IX. 24. 14; Vi. IV. 14. 3-4.

Yugandhara (II)—son of Bhūti—also Bhautya.

Br. III. 71. 101; Vā. 96. 100.

Yugandhara (III)—a son of Dyumni and Śainya.

M. 45. 24.