Yama denotes 'twins,' the birth of which is frequently alluded to in Vedic literature.¹ Twins of different sex seem to be indicated by the expression yaman mithunau.² There are traces of the belief—widely spread among negro and other races—that twins are uncanny and of evil omen,³ but there are also vestiges of the opposite opinion, that twins are lucky.⁴

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<sup>1</sup> Rv. i. 66, 4; 164, 15; ii. 39, 2;
iii. 39, 3; v. 57, 4; vi. 59, 2; x. 13, 2;
117, 9; Pañcavimsa Brāhmaṇa, xvi. 4,
10, etc.
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² Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xiii. 4; Nirukta, ii. 10.

³ Av. iii. 28; Aitareya Brāhmana, vii. 9, 8; Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xxv. 4, 35; Śānkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iii. 4, 14, etc. Cf. Yamasū; Yuktāśva.

4 Taittirīya Samhitā, vii. 1, 1, 3; Pañcavimśa Brāhmana, xxiv. 12, 3; Śatapatha Brāhmana, v. 3, 1, 8, and cf. Rv. iii. 39, 3.

Cf. Weber, Indische Studien, 17, 298-300; Naxatra, 2, 314, n.

Yama-nakşatra. See Nakşatra.

Yama-sū, a 'bearer of twins,' is one of the victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') in the Yajurveda.¹

¹ Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxx. 15; Taittirīya Brāhmaņa, iii. 4, 11, 1.

Yamunā, 'twin,' the name of a river, so called as running parallel with the Ganges, is mentioned thrice in the Rigveda,' and not rarely later. According to the Rigveda,² the Trtsus and Sudās won a great victory against their foes on the Yamunā; there is no reason³ whatever to accept Hopkins'⁴ view that the Yamunā here was another name of the Paruṣṇī (Ravi). In the Atharvaveda⁵ the salve (Ānjana) of the Yamunā (Yāmuna) is mentioned along with that of Trikakud (Traikakuda) as of value. In the Aitareya⁶ and the Satapatha⁷ Brāhmaṇas the Bharatas are famed as victorious on the Yamunā. Other Brāhmaṇas⁸

¹ v. 52, 17; vii. 18, 19; x. 75, 5.

² vii. 18, 19. See Bharata and Kuru.

³ The Tṛtsus' territory lay between the Yamunā and the Sarasvatī on the east and the west respectively.

⁴ India, Old and New, 52.

⁵ iv. 9, 10.

⁶ viii. 23.

⁷ xiii. 5, 4, 11.

⁸ Pañcavinsa Brāhmana, ix. 4, 11 (cf. Pārāvata); xxv. 10, 24; 13, 4; Sānkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xiii. 29, 25. 33; Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xxiv. 6, 10. 39; Lātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, x. 19, 9. 10; Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xii. 6, 28, etc.