Yajña-gāthā denotes a verse (Gāthā) containing a maxim as to the sacrifice of any kind or sort, or, as it is expressed in the Mahābhāraṭa, a 'verse sung regarding the sacrifice' (gāthā yajña-gītā).

Aitareya Brāhmana, iii. 43, 5; Sānkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 8, 26;
Aśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, ii. 12, 6; 9, 6, etc.
xii. 791. 2316.

Yajña-vacas Rājastambāyana, 'descendant of Rājastamba,' is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Tura Kāvaseya, according to the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹ He is also mentioned in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā.²

x. 4, 2, 1; 6, 5, 9; Brhadāraņyalv. Upanisad, vi. 5, 4 Kāṇva.
iii. 10, 3; iv. 8, 2.

Yajña-sena is the name of a teacher with the patronymic Gaitra or Caitriyāyaṇa mentioned in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.¹

¹ Taittirīya Samhitā, v. 3, 8, 1 (Caitriyāyaņa); Kāthaka Samhitā, xxi. 4 (Caitra).

Yajñeşu is the name of a man in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa.¹ He was made to prosper by his priest Mātsya, who knew the exact moment of sacrificing.

1 i. 5, 2, 1. Cf. Weber, Naxatra, 2, 306.

Yajñopavīta denotes the 'wearing of the Brahminical thread over the left shoulder at the sacrifice,' and is mentioned as early as the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa.¹ Tilak,² however, urges that it was not originally a thread that was worn, but a garment of cloth (Vāsas) or of deerskin (Ajina). This seems quite probable.

1 iii. 10, 9, 12. Cf. Taittirīya Samhitā, ii. 5, 11, 1; Satapatha Brāhmana, ii. 4, 2, 1; 6, 1, 12; and Prācināvita.

² Orien, 145 et seq., quoting Taittiriya Āranyaka, ii. 1, and the view of the Mimāmsists, Jaiminīyanyāyamālāvistara, iii. 4, 1, This view is not prejudiced by the quite implausible conjectures as to Orion's belt with which it is combined. Cf. Eggeling. Sacred Books o the East, 12, 361, 424.