

Karura [= Cerberus ], 'spotted,' and Syāma, 'dark,' which guard the road to his abode: in the later mythology he is always represented as a terrible deity inflicting tortures, called *yātana*, on departed souls: according to some the earlier legends point to the original meaning of his name being 'twin,' and make him a kind of first man, Yama and his twin sister Yamī being the first pair of beings born from Vivasvat, 'the Sun,' and his wife Saranyū; the seventh Manu, another form of the first man, being also born from the Sun, and so regarded as a brother of Yama, [see especially R̥g-veda X. 10, part of which is ascribed to the authorship of Yama Vivasvata, and cf. *Valvasvata*]; Yama is, however, described as resisting sexual alliance with his sister; Yama is also regarded as the regent of the Nakshatra Apabharaṇī or Bharāṇī, see *yama-devatā*; N. of the author of a hymn to Viṣṇu; of the author of a Dharmasāstra; of the planet Saturn, (Saturn being regarded as the son of Vivasvat and Chāyā); of one of Skanda's attendants (mentioned together with Ati-yama); a crow [cf. *yama-dūtaka*]; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a class of deities with Buddhists; (*ī*), f., N. of Yama's twin sister, who is identified in Post-vedic mythology with the river goddess Yamunā; (*am*), n. a pair, brace, couple; (in gram.) the twin letter of any consonant, (when a nasal consonant follows immediately after one of the four other consonants in each class, the consonant preceding the nasal may be doubled, and the interposed letter is then called its *yama* or twin, thus in *kkn*, the interposed *k* is a *yama*; but this interposed letter is generally understood, and not written in practice); pitch of the voice, tone of utterance, key; (*as*, *ā* or *ī*, *am*), twin-born, twin, double, coupled, paired.—*Yama-kālindī*, f., N. of Sāñhā (wife of the Sun and, according to one account, mother of Yama).—*Yama-kinkara*, *as*, m. Yama's servant, a messenger of death.—*Yama-kīṭa*, *as*, m. a wood-louse; an earth-worm.—*Yama-kīla*, *as*, m., N. of Viṣṇu.—*Yama-keṭu*, *us*, m. Yama's ensign or mark; a sign of death.—*Yama-kofī*, *ḥ*, or *yama-kofī*, f., N. of a mythical town (fabled by astronomers to be situated 90° or 1235 Yojanas east of Lanka).—*Yama-kshaya*, *as*, m. Yama's abode.—*Yama-gāthā*, f. a verse or hymn treating of Yama.—*Yama-gīta*, *am*, n. 'the hymn of Yama (in praise of Viṣṇu)'; N. of the seventh chapter of the third book of the Viṣṇu-Purāṇa, in which Yama instructs his ministers to keep clear of the worshippers of Viṣṇu, that god's votaries being admitted by him to be exempt from his authority.—*Yama-ghaṇṭā*, *as*, m., N. of an astronomical Yoga.—*Yama-gṇa*, *as*, m. 'destroying Yama or death,' epithet of Viṣṇu.—*Yama-ja*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, twin-born; (*as*), m. a twin; (*au*), m. du. twins.—*Yama-jāta* or *yama-jātaka*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, *yama-ja* above.—*Yama-jit*, *t*, m. 'conqueror of Yama,' N. of Siva.—*Yama-jihvā*, f. 'Yama's tongue,' N. of a procreant (in Kathā-sarīt-s. LVII. 59).—*Yama-tarpana*, *am*, n. presenting libations to Yama on the fourteenth day of the dark half of the month Āṣvina.—*Yama-tīrtha*, *am*, n., N. of a Tīrtha.—*Yama-tva*, *am*, n. the being Yama, the name Yama.—*Yama-danśhṭra*, *as*, m., N. of an Asura; of a Rakshasa; of a warrior on the side of the gods; (*ā*), f. Yama's tooth, (*Yamadanshṭrāntaram ga-tah*, one who has fallen into the jaws of Yama or Death); (*ās*), f. pl. the last eight days of the month Āṣvina and the whole of Kārttika considered as a period of general sickness.—*Yama-danḍa*, *as*, m. Yama's rod.—*Yama-dūta*, *as*, m. Yama's messenger or minister (employed to bring the souls of the dead to Yama's judgment-seat, and thence conduct them to their final destination); a crow (as boding evil or death); (*ī*), f., N. of one of the nine Samidhs.—*Yama-dūtaka*, *as*, m. Yama's messenger or minister; a crow; (*ikā*), f. Indian tamarind.—*Yama-devatā*, f., N. of the lunar asterism Bharāṇī as presided over by Yama, (also *am*, n.)—*Yama-dāvata*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, having Yama for lord or ruler.

—*Yama-druma*, *as*, m. 'Yama's tree,' Bombax Heptaphyllum.—*Yama-dvītiyā*, f., N. of the second day in the light half of the month Kārttika (when brothers and sisters dress up and exchange gifts and compliments in allusion to the attachment of Yama and his sister Yamī; cf. *bhrātrī-dvītiyā*).—*Yama-dvīpa*, *as*, m., N. of an island.—*Yama-āhānī*, f. Yama's dwelling or abode.—*Yama-dhāra*, *as*, m. a kind of double-edged weapon.—*Yama-nakshatra*, *am*, n. Yama's asterism or lunar mansion, (see above under *yama*).—*Yama-netra*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. having Yama as a guide or leader.—*Yama-pāsa*, *as*, m. the snare or noose of Yama.—*Yama-pura*, *am*, n. the city or abode of Yama, (see above under *yama*).—*Yama-purusha*, *as*, m. Yama's servant or minister.—*Yama-prastha-pura*, *am*, n., N. of a town, where Yama was especially worshipped.—*Yama-priya*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, dear to Yama, beloved by Yama; (*as*), m. the Indian fig-tree, Ficus Indica.—*Yama-bhagini*, f. 'Yama's sister,' the river Yamunā or Jumna.—*Yama-mārga*, *as*, m. Yama's road or path.—*Yamamārga-gamana*, *am*, n. the going or entering on Yama's road, receiving the recompense for one's actions.—*Yama-yātana*, f. the torment or torture inflicted by Yama.—*Yama-ratha*, *as*, m. 'Yama's vehicle,' i. e. a buffalo.—*Yama-rāj*, *t*, m. king Yama.—*Yama-rāja*, *as*, m. king Yama; N. of a physician.—*Yama-rājan*, *ā*, m. king Yama; (*ā*, *ā*, *a*), Ved. having Yama as king, subject to Yama.—*Yama-rājya* or *yama-rāshṭra*, *am*, n. Yama's kingdom, the dominion of Yama.—*Yamariksha* ('*ma-rik*'), *am*, n., Ved. a lunar mansion or asterism supposed to be under Yama or Saturn.—*Yama-loka*, *as*, m. Yama's world, the region of Yama.—*Yama-val*, *ān*, *atī*, *at*, possessing restraint, one who governs himself or keeps the passions in subjection, self-restrained, temperate, moderate.—*Yama-vatsā*, f., Ved. a cow bearing twin calves.—*Yama-vāhana*, *as*, m. 'Yama's vehicle,' i. e. a buffalo.—*Yama-vishaya*, *as*, m. Yama's realm or empire.—*Yama-vrata*, *am*, n. a religious observance or vow made to Yama; Yama's method or manner (i. e. punishing offences without regard to persons or without partiality, as one of the duties of kings, see Manu IX. 307); N. of a Sāman.—*Yama-sikha*, *as*, m., N. of a Veṭāla.—*Yama-śrāya*, *as*, m. the residence or place of resort of Yama, the Southern quarter.—*Yama-śreshṭha*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, among whom Yama is the chief or takes precedence (said of the Pitrīs).—*Yama-śva*, *as*, m. Yama's dog, (see under *yama*).—*Yama-sadana*, *am*, n. Yama's seat or abode.—*Yama-sabha*, *as*, *ā*, m. f. Yama's council or court of justice, the tribunal of Yama.—*Yamasabhīya*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, relating to Yama's court of justice.—*Yama-sāt*, ind. to the power of Yama; *yamasāt kṛī*, to make over to Yama, deliver over to the god of death; *yamasāt kṛīta*, made over to or devoted to Yama, sent to Yama.—*Yama-sādana*, *am*, n. Yama's seat or abode (= *yama-sadana*).—*Yama-sū*, *ūs*, f. bringing forth twins; (*ūs*), m. Yama's father, the Sun.—*Yama-sūkta*, *am*, n., Ved. a hymn in honour of Yama.—*Yama-sūrya*, *am*, n. a building with two halls or porches, one with a western, the other with a northern aspect.—*Yama-stoma*, *as*, m., N. of an Ekāha.—*Yama-svasarī*, *sā*, f. 'Yama's sister,' N. of the river Yamunā (commonly called Jumna); N. of Durgā.—*Yama-hārdikā*, f., N. of one of Devi's female attendants.—*Yama-hāseśvara-tīrtha* ('*sa-ś*'), *am*, n., N. of a Tīrtha.—*Yamātrātra* ('*ma-āt*'), *as*, m., Ved., N. of a Satra of forty-nine days duration.—*Yamādarsana-trayodasī* ('*ma-ad*'), f., N. of a particular thirteenth lunar day.—*Yamādarsanatrāyodasī-vrata*, *am*, n. a religious observance on the above day, (those who perform this are said to be exempted from seeing Yama).—*Yamādītya* ('*ma-ād*'), *as*, m. a particular form of the sun.—*Yamāvuga* ('*ma-an*'), *as*, *ā*, *am*, following Yama, being in attendance on Yama.—*Yamānu-čara* ('*ma-an*'), *as*, m. a servant or attendant of Yama.—*Yamāntaka* ('*ma-an*'), *as*, m. Yama (re-

garded) as the destroyer or god of death [cf. *kālāntaka*]; 'Yama's destroyer,' N. of Siva; (*au*), m. du. Yama and the god of death.—*Yamāri* ('*ma-ari*'), *is*, m. 'Yama's enemy,' N. of Viṣṇu.—*Yamālaya* ('*ma-āl*'), *as*, m. Yama's abode.—*Yamāśa* ('*ma-īśa*'), *as*, *ā*, *am*, having Yama as lord or chief; (*am*), n. the Nakshatra Bharāṇī.—*Yamāseśvara* ('*ma-īś*'), *am*, n., N. of a Linga.

*Yamaka*, *as*, m. restraint, check, &c., = *yama*, (in this sense, according to some, *am*, n.); = *vratā*, a religious obligation or observance; a twin, one of a pair or couple, a fellow; scil. *śmeḥa*, two similar greasy substances, oil and ghee; (*am*), n. (in medicine) a double band or bandage; (in artificial poetry) the repeating or setting in opposition in the same stanza of words or syllables different in meaning but similar in sound, a kind of play on words or paronomasia, (the following kinds are enumerated, *yuk-pāda-yamaka*, *a-yuk-pāda-y*, *ādhyanta-y*, *pādādī-y*, *pāda-madhyā-y*, *pālānta-y*, *pādādī-madhyā-y*, *pādādhyanta-y*, *madhyānta-y*, *kūṅ-ḍī-y*, *garbha-y*, *śakravāla-y*, *pushpa-y*, *mahā-y*, *mithuna-y*, *vṛtta-y*, *vīpatha-y*, *samudga-y*, *sarva-y*, *yamakāvālī-y*); N. of a kind of metre, four times ००००; a couple of similar substances (as serum and marrow, oil and ghee); (*as*, *ā*, *am*), twin, twin-born, fellow, doubled, twofold.—*Yamaka-kāvya*, *am*, n., N. of an artificial poem ascribed to Ghāṭa-karpara.—*Yamaka-tva*, *am*, n. the being a Yamaka, (see above.)

*Yamana*, *as*, *ī*, *an*, restraining, curbing, taming, governing, managing; (*as*), m. the god Yama; (*am*), n. the act of restraining or holding, curbing; binding; the being restrained, stopping, ceasing, term, cessation, rest.

*Yamala*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, twin, one of a pair or couple, paired, doubled; (*as*), m. a term for the number two; (*au*), m. du. twins, a pair, couple, brace; (*ā*), f. a kind of hiccough; N. of a Tantra deity; of a river; (*ī*), f. a pair; a sort of dress consisting of two pieces (body and petticoat); (*am*), n. a pair.—*Yamala-sāntī*, *is*, f. a purificatory ceremony after the birth of twins.—*Yamalarjuna* ('*la-ar*'), *au*, m. du. two Arjuna trees which obstructed the path of Kṛiṣṇa, when a child, and were uprooted by him, (according to Hari-vaṅṣa 3449, his foster-mother Yaśo-dā had tied him to an *ulūkhala* or large wooden mortar, but such was the strength of the child that he not only dragged away the mortar but the twin Arjuna trees with which it came in contact; these trees were afterwards personified as the enemies of Kṛiṣṇa, and in the later mythology they are regarded as metamorphoses of Nala-kūbara and Mani-grīva, two sons of Kuvera).—*Yamalarjunaka* ('*la-ar*'), *au*, m. du. = *yamalarjuna*.—*Yamalarjuna-bhanjana*, *as*, m. or *yamalarjuna-han*, *ā*, m. epithet of Kṛiṣṇa or Viṣṇu.—*Yamalodbhava* ('*la-ud*'), *as*, m. the birth of twins.

*Yamasēna*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. champing the bit, holding the reins or bridle; (Sāy. = *trīṇādīkaṃ nīyācchat*, holding or champing grass, &c.)

*Yamānikā* or *yamānī*, f. Ptychotis Ajanan; [cf. *kshetra-y*, *yavānikā*.]

*Yamāya*, Nom. A. *yamāyate*, -*yitum*, to represent or be like Yama, the god of death.

*Yamika*, *am*, n., with *agastyasya*, N. of a Sāman.

*Yamīta*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, restrained, checked, curbed.

*Yamīn*, *ī*, *inī*, *i*, restraining, curbing, controlling; (*ī*), m. one who restrains himself, a sage who has subdued his senses; (*inī*), f., Ved. bringing forth twins.

*Yamishṭha*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. guiding or managing best, most skillful in restraining or guiding (horses).

*Yamunā*, f., N. of a river, commonly called the Jumna (personified as Yamī, the twin sister of Yama, q. v., and hence regarded as daughter of the Sun as well as sister of the seventh Manu or Manu Vivasvata; this celebrated river rises in the Himālaya mountains among the Jumnotri peaks at an elevation of 10,849 feet, and flows for 860 miles