monsters,' N. of Vanna. - Yādo-nivāsa, as, m. abode of sea animals,' the ocean, sea.

Yadu, us, m. a fluid, liquid, water.

Yādura, as, ī, om, Ved. embracing sensually or voluptuously, (according to Sāy. on Rig-veda I. 126, 6, yāduri = bahu-reto-yuktā.)

पाइद्ध yā-driksha, as, ī, am (fr. 3. ya + driksha, fr. rt. r. drié), looking or appearing like which, what like, which like, as like, of which sort or nature, (used correlatively to tādriksha, q.v.: cf.

Gr. Alif, Alikos; Lat. qualis.)

Yādris, k. k. k. (Ved. nom. yādrin), or yādrisa, as, ī, am (see 2. dris, drisa), which like, what like, as like, of whatever kind or nature, whoever, whichever, whatever, which, what, (used correlatively tādris and tādrisa); yādrisa, tādrisa, any one whatever, auybody whatsoever. — Yādrig-guṇa, as, ā, am, of whatever qualities.

याद्धिक yādricchika, as, ī, am (fr. yadricchā), voluntary, spontaneous, independent; accidental, casual, unexpected; (as), m. an officiating priest who does as be pleases.

TIÇIU yād-rādhya, as, ā, am (i. e. 1. yāt + rādhya), obtainable by moving or living creatures, (according to Sāy. on Rig-veda II. 38, 8 = gac-chatām rādhya; or according to modern scholars, the word may be used adverbially, as if fr. 2. yāt + rādhyam, 'as far as is practicable,' 'as well or as quickly as possible,' cf. yāc-chresh(ha.)

याड yādva. See p. 815, col. 3.

यान yāna, &c. See p. 813, col. 3.

urfices yantrika, as, i, am (fr. yantra), belonging to instruments or implements, relating to blunt surgical instruments, (see yantra); artificially or mechanically refined (said of sugar).

यापक yāpaka, yāpana, yāptā. See p. 814, col. 1.

বাস yābha, as, m. (fr. rt. yabh), sexual întercourse. — Yābha-vat, ān, ati, at, having sexual intercourse.

याभिस् yābhis, ind. (inst. pl. fem. fr. the pronom. base 3. ya, see yad), Ved. whereby, that, in order that,

**4IH** 2. yāma, as, m. (fr. rt. yam; for 1. yāma see p. 814, col. 1), restraint, forbearance, &cc., = yama; (as, i, am), relating to Yama, (in this sense fr. yama); coning or derived from Yama, does or ordered by Yama; (am), n., N. of several Sāmans. — Yāmotlara (°ma-ut°), am, n., N. of a Sāman.

Yamaha, au, m. du., N. of the Nakshatra Punarvasu; (i), f. the voc. yamahi is used as a term of abuse.

2.  $y\bar{a}man = y\bar{a}min$  in antar-y $\bar{a}man$ . (For 1. see p. 814, col. 1.)

Yāmin in antar-yāmin, q.v. (For yāmini see p. 814, col. 2.)

Yamya, as, -mi, am, relating or belonging to Yama, like or resembling Yama, &c., (yāmya riksha, the Nakshatra Bharani presided over by Yama); southern, southerly, (yamye or yamyena, in the south, in a southerly direction); (as), m., scil. nara or purusha or dūta, a servant of Yama; N. of Agastya; of Siva; of Vishnu; sandal-wood;  $(\vec{a})$ , f. the lunar asterism Bharani; scil. dis or asa, the southern quarter, south, (for yannya, night, see p. 814, col. 2.) - Yāmya-tas, ind. from the south. - Yāmya-tīrtha, am, n., N. of a Tirtha. - Yāmya-pāśa, as, m. the noose or fetter of Yama. - Yamyayana ("ya-ay"), am, n. the sun's progress south of the equator, the winter solstice (=dakshināyana).
- Yāmyottara ('ya-ut'), as, ā, am, southern and northern, going from south to north. - Yamyottaravritta, am, n. south and north circle, the solstitial colure. - Yamyedbhūta ("yā-ud"), as, ā, am, arising or growing in the south; (as), m. a species of tree  $(=\dot{s}r\bar{i}-\dot{t}\bar{a}la)$ .

यामिकनी yāmakinī, f. = 2. yāmi below.

यामदूत yāmadūta, ās, m. pl. (fr. yamadūta), N. of a family.

Yamaratha, am, n. (fr. yama-ratha), scil. vrata, N. of a particular religious observance relating to Yama.

यामनीम yāmanemi, is, m., N. of Indra.

যাদন্ত yāmala, am, n. = yumala, a pair; N. of a class of Taotra works, (often wrongly written jāmala.)

Yāmalāyana (fr. yamala), see Gaņa Pakshādi to Pān. IV. 2, 80.

Yāmalīya, am, n. (fr. yāmala), N. of a work or of a class of works.

यामातृ yāmātṛi, tā, or yāmātṛika, as, m. =jāmātṛi, a daughter's husband, son-in-law; [cf. Gr. elvάτερ-εε; Lat. janitr-i-c-es; Old Germ. eidum; Angl. Sax. adhum.]

यामायन yāmāyana, as, m. (fr. yama), a patronymic of various authors of Vedic hymns; of Ūrdhva-kṛiśana; of Kumāra; of Damana; of Devaśravas; of Mathita; of Sankha; of Sankasuka.

**TIF** 2. yāmi, is, or yāmī, f. (for 1. yāmi see p. 814, col. 2), = jāmi, svasri, a sister, female relation; a daughter-in-law; a woman of rænk or respectability (=kula-strī).

2. yāmeya, as, m. (for 1. see p. 814, col. 2), a sister's son, nephew.

यामिक yāmika. See p. 814, col. 2.

यामित yāmitra, as, m. = jāmitra.

यामिनी yāminī, yāmīra. See p. 814, col. 2.

यामी yāmī. See under 1. yāma, p. 814, col. 1, and 2. yāmi above.

यानुन yāmuna, as, ī, am (fr. yamunā), belonging or relating to the river Yamunā (commonly called Jumna), coming from it, growing in it, &cc.; (as), m. a metronymic; N. of a mountain; of an author; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people; (am), n., scil. āṅjana, antimony, collyrium; N. of a Tīrtha.

— Yāmunāśārya (na-āć), as, m., N. of a preceptor (author of the Stotra-ratua).

यामुनष्टक yāmuneshṭaka, am, n. lead.

यामुन्दायान yāmundāyani, is, m. a patronymic from Yamunda.

Yāmundāyanika or yāmundāyanīya, as, m. patronymics from Yamunda, (used contemptuously, cf. Pāṇ. IV. 1, 149.)

याम्य yāmya. See col. 1.

यायज्ञ yāyajūka, as, ā, am (fr. the Intens. of rt. 1. yaj), frequently sacrificing, constantly making offerings, devout; (as), m. a performer of frequent sacrifices.

यापात yāyāta, as, ī, am, relating to Yayāti, belonging to Yayāti, &c.; (am), n., N. of the eighteenth chapter of the ninth book of the Bhāgavata-Purāṇa (containing an account of Yayāti).

यायावर yāyāvara, yāyin. See p. 814,

याकायण yārkāyaṇa, as, m. a patronymic. याव 1. yāva = 1. yava, q. v.

याद 2.  $y\bar{a}va$ , as,  $\bar{i}$ , am (fr. 3. yava), relating to barley, consisting of barley, made or prepared from barley,  $=y\bar{a}vaka$ ; (as), m. a kind of food prepared from barley; lac or the red dye prepared from the cochineal insect.

Yāraka, as, am, m. n. a kind of food prepared from barley, harley-gruel; half ripe barley; awnless

barley; forced rice; a sort of kidney-bean; a kind of pulse, Dolichos Biflorus; a kind of pulse said to be peculiar to Kaśniīra; lac, the red dye.

Yāvakrītika, as, m. (fr. yava-krīta), one conversant with the history of Yava-krīta.

यावत् yāvat, ān, atī, at (fr. the pronom. base 3. ya; correlative of tavat, q.v.), as great, as large, as much, as many (=Lat. quot), as often, as far, as long, how much, how many, of what sort or kind, (for examples see tavat); yavat-tavat, 'quantum-tantum,' an expression used in algebra for the relation of the first unknown quantity and its co-efficient); yāvantah kiyantah, as many as. Yāvat, ind. (i. e. acc. sing. neut. used adverbially), as greatly, as much as, as many as, as often as; as far as, as long as, while, whilst, during; meanwhile, in the mean time; as soon as, the moment that; till, until, until such a time as (with pres. or pot. or fut. or 20r. or impf.); that, in order that; when (followed by the correlative tāvat. meaning 'then'); eveu, just. Yāvat meaning 'during,' 'for,' 'until,' 'up to,' 'as far as,' &c. is often used like a preposition with an acc. (e.g. varsham yāvat, for a year; māsam ekam yavat, during one month; yavad varshani dvādasa, for twelve years; satam janmāni yāvat, for a hundred births; sūryodayam yāvat, until sunrise; sarpa-vivaram yāvat, up to the serpent's hole); or with indeclinable words like adya (e.g. adya yāvat, up to to-day); or sometimes with a nominative followed by iti (e. g. anta iti yāvat, as far as the end; trinsad iti yāvat, as many as thirty, up to thirty; pańća yāvad iti, up to five); yāvad-ā and sometimes even yavat alone may be used with a following abl. to express 'up to,' 'as far as,' 'until,' &c. (e.g. yāvad-ā samāpanāt or simply yāvat samāpanāt, until the completion); yāvan na, as long as not, before that, until that; na param or na kevalam-yāvat, not only-but also; yāvatā, ind. (i.e. inst. c. used adverbially), as far as, as long as; up to, until; as soon as, the moment that; yāvati, iod. (i. e. loc. c. nsed adverbially), as far as, as long as, &c.; [cf. Gr. ημος; Lat. quantast]. - Yāvać-chakyam, ind. (i. e. yāvat + śakyam), as far as possible, according to ability. - Yāvać-chas, ind. (i. e. yāvat + śas), Ved. as often as, as many times as, in as many ways as. — Yāvad-chastram, ind. (i. e. yāvat + s'), Ved. as far as the Sastra extends. — Yāvad-chesham, ind. (i. e. yavat + 8°), Ved. as much as is left, as many as remain. - Yāvać-chreshtha, as, ā, am (i.e. yāvat + 5°), Ved. the best possible. - Yavać-ćhlokam, ind. (i. e. yāvat + so), according to the number of the Slokas. - Yāvaj-janma, ind. throughout life, all one's life long. - Yāvaj-jīvam or yāvajjīvena, ind. throughout life, during the whole of life, for life, for the rest of life. - Yāvajjīvika, as,  $\bar{a}$ , am, Ved. life-long, as long as life, lasting for life. —  $Y\bar{a}vajj\bar{v}vika-t\bar{a}$ , f. the lasting for life. —  $Y\bar{a}$ vat-kapālam, ind., Ved. according to the circumference of the cup or bowl. - Yāvat-kāmam, ind., Ved. as much as one likes, according to desire. - Yavat-kālam, ind. for the whole period, as long as (anything may last). - Yāvat-kritvas, ind., Ved. as often as, as many times as. - Yavat-tarasam, ind., Ved. according to power or ability (= yāvadbalam, yathā-śakti). - Yāvat-tmūta, as, ā, am, Ved. as far as soaked with fat. - Yāvat-pramāņa, as, ā, am, as great, as big, as large. — Yāvat-sam-sāram, ind. as long as the world lasts. — Yāvatsattvam, ind. as far as ability goes, to the best of one's understanding. - Yāvat-sabandhu, ind., Ved. as far as relationship extends, inclusive of all relations. - Yāvat-samasta, as, ā, am, as many as form the whole, large as it is. - Yāvat-svam, ind., Ved. as much as one possesses, according to one's property. - Yāvad-angīna, as, ā, am, Ved. forming as large a member or limb. - Yāvad-antam or yāvad-antaya, ind. as far as the end, to the last. - Yavadahhikshnam, ind. for a moment's duration, for an instant. - Yāvad-amatram, ind. corresponding to