

nation in passages like *yukta-niyukta-vāsāvaka-ādhikārika* (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXI, p. 144) where it may be the same as *Āyuktaka*.

*Cf. Yuktaka, Āyukta, etc.*

*Yuktaka* (IE 8-3; HD), same as *Yukta, Āyukta* or *Āyuktaka*. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, pp. 26, 39-40.

*yūpa* (EI 2, 24, 33), sacrificial pillar; it was sometimes made of stone and inscribed.

*yūthi*, also spelt *yūti* (IA 17), generally written as *yūti* or *pūti*; cf. *ṛṇa-yūti* (or *pūti*)-*gocara-paryanta*, 'as far as grass land and pasture land'.

*yūti*, cf. *sva-sīmā-ṛṇa-yūti-gocara-paryanta* (IE 8-5); also written as *pūti*; a word of uncertain import; probably, '[land] reserved [for growing grass, etc.]' Cf. *go-yūti, ṛṇa-yūti, kāṣṭha-yūti*.

*Yuvamahārāja* (IE 8-2; EI 3, 20, 24), modification of *Yuvarāja*; designation of the heir-apparent or crown-prince; same as *Mahāyuvarāja*.

*Yuvarāja* (IE 8-2, CII 3, 4; HD; ASLV), designation of the heir-apparent or crown-prince. See *Arthasāstra*, I. 12 (mentioned among the 18 *tirthas*); cf. CII, Vol. II, Part i, p. 40.

*Cf. Tamil Tuvarāṣaṇ* (EI 4), also *Duvarāja*.

*Cf. Mahāyuvarāja* (EI 32), same as *Yuvamahārāja* (q.v.).