

Jaivantyāyani—an Arṣeya pravara of Bhārgavas.

M. 195. 37.

Jaiḥmapa—Śveta Parāśaras.

M. 201. 33.

Jaiḥvalāyani—a Pravara of Angiras.

M. 196. 17.

Jyāmagha (I)—a son of Rucaka (Puravṛt-Vi. P.) banished out of the land by his elder brothers who were kings; surrounded by Brahmans he lived in a fearful forest in peace; soon he set out with a chariot and a flag towards the kingdom on the Narmadā single-handed and reached the hill Ṛkṣavān; his wife was Saivya, but they had no son. In the battle he won victory, and soon got a daughter, whom he called Śnuṣā, (daughter-in-law) adding to his wife that the son to be born would be her husband; the son was Vaiśa, the Vidarbha, who married Snuṣā, and got two sons, Kratha and Kauśika;¹ his line.²

¹ Bhā. IX. 23. 35-39. Br. I. 1. 22. III. 70. 29-49; M. 44. 28-36. Vā. 1. 144; 95. 28-36. Vi. IV. 12. 11-36. ² Vā. 95. 36-47.

Jyāmahāni—a pupil of Lāngala.

Br. II. 35. 48.

Jyeṣṭha—one of the 20 Amitābha gaṇas.

Vā. 100. 17.

Jyeṣṭha sāmā—a sūkta of the Sāma Veda to be recited at the Śrāddha or in installing an image.

M. 17. 38; 58. 36; 95. 30; 265. 27.

Jyeṣṭha sāmaga—fit for Śrāddha feeding.

Vā. 83. 54. Vi. III. 15. 2.