savati are now explained). This (Aditya, the sun) is "the swan sitting in light." He is the "Vasu (shining being) sitting in the air." He is the "Hotar sitting on the Vedi." He is the "guest sitting in the house." He is "sitting among men." He "sits in the most excellent place" (varasad), for that place in which sitting he burns, is the most excellent of seats. He is "sitting in truth" (ritusad). He is "sitting in the sky" (vyomasad), for the sky is among the places that one where sitting he burns. He is "born from the waters" $(abj\hat{a})$, for in the morning he comes out of the waters, and in the evening he enters the waters. He is "born from cows" (gojâ). He is "born from truth." He is "born from the mountain" (he appears on a mountain, as it were, when rising). He is "truth" (ritam).

He (the sun) is all these (forms). Among the metres (sacred verses) this (hamsavatî verse) is, as it were, his most expressive and clearest form. Thence the Hotar should, wherever he makes the Dûrohanam, make it with the Hamsavatî verse.

He who desires heaven, should, however, make it with the Târkshya verse (10, 178, 1). For Târkshya showed the way to the Gâyatrî when she, in the form of an eagle, abstracted the Soma (from heaven). When he thus uses the Târkshya (for

the verse hamsah s'uchishad (4, 40, 5) in the Durohana way first by padas, then by half verses, then taking three padas together, and finally the whole verse without stopping, and conclude (this first repetition) with the syllable om. Then he ought to repeat it again commencing with three padas taken together, then by half verses (and ultimately) by padas, which makes the seventh repetition (of the same verse). This is the Dûrohanam. See Ait. Br. 4, 21. The Maitrâvaruna has it to repeat always on the sixth day of the Abhiplava Shalahas. On the Vishuvan day it is repeated by the Hotar. The hamsavatî forms part of a hymn addressed to Dadhiktavan, which is a name of the sun; hamsa, i. e. swan, is another metaphorical expression for "sun."