separate parts: (1) âhâva (the call s'omsâvom at the commencement of the Shastras, and himkâra (the sound hum, commencing every Sâman); (2) the prastâva (prelude, first part of the text of the Sâman) and the first rich (out of the three, required for the Sâman of the Nishkevalya Shastras); (3) the udgîtha (principal part of the Sâman), and the second rich; (4) the pratihâra (response of the Sâman), and the last rich (out of the three); (5) nidhanam (the finale of the Sâman) and the call vaushat (at the end of the Yâjyâ verses). 39 Thence they say, the sacrifice is

In order to better illustrate the division of Samans into five parts,

I give here the Rathantaram according to these divisions:

First rich—(1), prastâva:— इम्।। आभि ला ग्रर ने नमे वा॥

- (2) udgitha: आमादुग्धा द्व धेनवर्ग्णानमस्य जगतः सुवा द्र्णा।
- (3) pratihâra: आईश्रानमा दुद्रा।
- (4) upadrava: सुस्यूषा आवा हा उवा।
- (5) nidhanam: अस्।

Second rich-(1), prastava : दुश्वावा।

- (2) udgitha: ओनामिंद्र सुस्थवानत्वावा "अन्यादिवियानपार्थिवाः
- (3) pratihâra : न जाता नाजा।
- (4) upadrava: नार्ष्याता आवा हा उवा।
- (5) nidhanam: अस॥

Third rich: (1) prastava: नजीवा।

- (2) udgîtha: ओं तो न जिन्छते अञ्चायंती मघवित्रद्रवाजिनाः॥
- (3) pratihâra: गर्यतस्वादा।
- (4) upadrava: वामाद्दा आवा हा खवा।
- (5) nidhanam: अस.—Agnishtoma Sâma prayoga.

From this specimen the reader will easily learn in what way they make of two richas three, and how they divide each into five parts. The prastâva is chanted by the Prastotar, the udgîtha by the Udgâtar (the chief of the Sâma singers), the pratihâra by the Pratihartar, the upadrava by the Udgâtar, and the nidhanam by all three.

to 2, 22. If five parts are mentioned, then either the himkara which precedes the prastava is counted as a separate part, or the pratihara part divided into two, pratihara and upadrava, the latter generally only comprising a few syllables.