

That is the reason that the Praishas (orders to repeat a mantra given by the Adhvaryu or Mitra Varuna to the Hotar) are called so (from *pra* + *ish* "to wish"). They made it shine forth (*prârochayanti*) by means of the *Puroruks*. Thence the Puroruk is called so (from *prârochayanti*). They found it on the Vedi. Thence this place is called Vedi (from *vid* to find). After having found it, they caught it with the *Grahas*; thence they are called so (from *grih* to catch, seize). Having found it they announced it to the gods by means of the *Nivids*. Thence they are called *Nivids* (from *nivedayati* he announces).

A person who wishes to recover something lost wants either much (of it) or little. Among two, the elder (most experienced) wishes for the best (portion). He who knows that the Praishas are exceedingly strong (give most power), knows (at the same time) that they are the best portion. The Praishas being the desire to recover something lost, he (the Mitra-Varuna) repeats them with his head lowered (*prahvas*) (just as supplicants do).

10

(On the proper place of the *Nivids* in the three libations.)

The *Nivids* are the embryos of the *Shastras* (*ukthas*). At the morning libation they are put before the *Shastras* (*ukthas*), because the embryos are lying in the womb with their heads turned downward, and thus they are born (the head coming first out of the womb). At the midday libation, the *Nivids* are put in the midst (of the *Shastras*). This is done because the embryos have their hold in the middle of the womb. At the evening libation, the *Nivids* are repeated at the end (of the *Shastras*), because the embryos are coming down from thence (the womb).