(On the auxiliary Shastras at the evening libation, Nabhanedishtha, Valakhilya, the Sukirti hymn, Vrishakapi, and Evnyamarut. The Agnimaruta Shastra of the sixth day. See 6, 27-30.)

The Hotar ought to repeat those Shastras which are called the accompaniments (of the others on the sixth day), viz. the Nâbhânedishtham, Vâlakhilyâ, Vrishâkapi and Evayâmaruta only as auxiliaries (to the Vais vadeva-Shastra). If the Hotar foregoes only one of them, (these additional Shastras) the sacrificer will lose something. If he foregoes the Nabhanedishtham, then the sacrificer will lose his semen; if he foregoes the Vâlakhilyâs, then the sacrificer will lose his breath; if he forgoes the Vrishâkapi, the sacrificer will lose his soul, and if he foregoes the Evayâmarutam, then he will turn the sacrificer out of his divine and human position. By means of the Nabhanedishtham, he (the priest) poured the semen into the sacrificer; by means of the Vâlakhilyâ verses he transformed them (to make an embryo). By means of the hymn 21 by Sukîrti, the son of Kakshîvat, he made the womb set forth the child, because therein (in the first verse is said), "Let us rejoice in thy shelter, Indra! (just as people find pleasure in a large commodious room)." Thence the child (garbha) though being larger does not damage the womb which is (much) smaller. If the womb is prepared by (this) sacred hymn (Brahma, the Sukîrti hymn), then the Hotar imparts to the sacrificer the faculty of walking by means of the Evayâmaruta hymn (5, 87). If he has done all required for making the sacrificer walk, then he walks (he has obtained the faculty of walking).

Ahas cha krishnam ahar arjunam (6, 9, 1-3) is the beginning of the Agnimâruta Shastra, because ahas

²¹ Apa prâcha Indra (10, 131).