

(Pitaras).” For the Pitaras (present) at the morning libation, are the Umas, those (present) at the midday libation, are the Urvas, and those at the evening libation, are the Kâvyas. In this way he makes the immortal Pitaras enjoy the libations.

*Priyavrata*, the Soma drinker, said, “Whoever enjoys the Soma beverage, he certainly will be immortal.” The ancestors of a king who enjoys, when sacrificing, this Narâśaṁsa portion, therefore, become immortal (*i. e.* they never will perish), when they enjoy (in such a way) the Soma libation, and his royal power will be strong and is not to be shaken. The ceremony of wiping off from the mouth what of the juice remained, and the sprinkling of the cup with water (*âpyâyanam*) is the same as above (when the Traita Chamasa are emptied). All the three libations of the juice prepared for the king should be performed in the same way as the real Soma libation.

This way of enjoying the Soma juice (by means of a substitute), was told by Râma Mârgaveya to Visvantara, the son of Sushadman. The king then, after having been told it, said, “We give thee a thousand cows, O Brâhmaṇa. My sacrifice is to be attended by the S’yâparnas.”

This portion (*bhaksha*) was told by *Tura*, the son of *Kavusha*, to *Janamejaya*, the son of *Parikshit*; then by *Parvata* and *Nârada* to *Somaka*, the son of *Sahadeva*; thence (this traditional knowledge) passed to *Sahadeva Sârjaya*; thence to *Babhrû Daivâvridha*; thence to *Bhîma Vaidarbha*, and *Nagnajit Gândhâra*.

This portion further was told by Agni to *Samasrûta Arindama*; thence it passed to *Kratuvid Jânaki*. This portion was further told by *Vasishṭha* to *Sudâs*, the son of *Pijavana*.