five-fold (is a pentad). Animals are five-fold (consist

of five parts, four feet and a mouth).

(Both, the Rik and the Sâman, either of which is divided into five parts, are contained in the Virât, which consists of ten syllables). Thence they say, the sacrifice is put in the Virât, which consists of ten parts.

(The whole Nishkevalya Shastra also consists of five parts, analogous to the five parts of the Sâman and the Rik at this Shastra.) The stotriya is the soul; the anurûpa is offspring, the dhâyyâ is the wife, animals are the pragâtha, the sûktam is the house. 41

He who has such a knowledge lives in his premises in this world, and in the other, with children and cattle.

24

(The Stotriya, Anurûpa, Dhâyyâ, Sâma-Pragâtha and Nivid Sûkta of the Nishkevalya Shastra.)

He repeats the Stotriya. He recites it with a half loud voice. By doing so he makes his own soul (the Stotriya representing the soul).

He repeats the Anurûpa. The Anurûpa is off-spring. It is to be repeated with a very loud voice.

40 This statement is not very accurate. In other passages it is said, that it consists of thirty-three syllables, see 3, 22. The metre is divided into three padas, each consisting of nine, ten, or eleven syllables.

enumerated. The stotriya are the two verses of which the Rathantara consists, but so repeated by the Hotar as to make three of them, just as the Sâma singers do. The substantive to be supplied to stotriya is pragâtha, i. e. that pragâtha, which contains the same text as the stotram or performance of the Sâma singers. The anurûpa prayâtha follows the form of the Stotriya; it consists of two verses which are made three. It must have the same commencing words as the Stotriya. The anurûpa is: abhi tvâ pûrvapitaye (8, 3, 7-8). The Dhâyyâ is already mentioned (3, 22). The Sâma pragâtha is: pibâ sutasya (8, 3, 12). The sûkta or hymn is mentioned in the following (24) paragraph.