Samudrâd ûrmim (10, 123, 2) is the Ajya hymn. Here is something hidden (aniruktam, i. e. not explicitly stated) which is a characteristic of the seventh day. In the sea (Samudra) is Vâch; because neither the sea becomes (ever) extinct, nor Vâch. Thence this (hymn) is the Ajya (Shastra) of the seventh day. From the Yajna (sacrifice) only, the Hotar thus extends the sacrifice, 1 and thus they recover Vach again (to continue the sacrifice). The Stomas are at an end, the metres are at an end on the sixth day. Just as (at the Dars'apûrnamâsa Ishti) they cause to drip upon the pieces of sacrificial food drops of melted butter (âjya), in order to make them hot again 2 for recovering its essence already gone; in the same way they recover the Stomas and metres for regaining (the essence of) the sacrifice again by this Ajya Shastra of the seventh day. It is in the Trishtubh metre; because this is the metre at the morning libation during the (last) three days.

The Pra-uga Shastra consists of the following mantras: â vâyo bhûsha (7, 92, 1), prayâbhir yâsi (7, 92, 3), â no niyudbhih s'atinîr (7, 92, 5), pra sotâ jiro adhvareshv asthât (7, 92, 2), ye vâyava indra mâda nâsa (7, 92, 4), yâ vâm s'atam (7, 91, 6),³ pra yad vam Mitrâvarunâ (6, 67, 9-11), â gomatâ nâsatyâ (7, 72, 1-3) â no deva s'avasâ (7, 30, 1-3), pra vo yajneshu (7, 43,1-3), pra kshodasâ dhâyasâ (7, 95, 1-3). In these verses there are the characteristics of the

With the sixth day the sacrifice is finished. Vâch is done up; but the priest commences now developing the Yajna again. This can be done only by starting from the Yajna itself (without any other help), and recovering the Vâch in the form of this allusion.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> All this is implied in the expression pratyabhighârayan.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> These six verses form two triplets; they all are so called *ehapâ-tinis*, and constitute the two triplets for Vâyu and Indra respectively, which are always required at the Pra-uga Shastra.