

fore a following accented syllable: 1) before an *udatta*: यज्ञो वै स्वरुहः, देवा वै स्वरगन्म, एवैतत्. 2) before a *svarita*: वोदानीतान् ॥५॥ सोऽभ्युक्षति (*) ५. १.४.६., इति सैषैतम् १.४.१.२६., देवाः सैषैतम् — The *udatta* changes into the *svarita* (and the original *svarita* remains unaltered: अनुवाक्येयम् १.७.२.११.) in all cases of crasis with a following *unaccented* vowel, see my *Vâjasaneyasanhi-tae specimen* II p.7 follow. (Berlin 1847 Asher) and Roth in his edition of *Yaska's Nirukta* I p. LX. (Göttingen 1848 Dieterich). The only continual exception is made by the praepositions आ and प्र, which remain *udatta*: एहि ५.२.१.१०. प्रा-ह, प्राधन्वन् १.५.१.२०., प्रारोचत १.६.२.८.: besides the *udatta* is occasionally retained (against पाणि° ८.२.४.) in the declension, but alternating even in the same words with the *svarita*: दशम्या and दशम्या Instr. of दशमी. — The *udatta* is regular in all cases of crasis with a following *accented* vowel: एवाहुतिम्, एवे-ति instead of एव आ इति १.४.१.५., आद्येऽधूहति i. of आद्ये अधूहति १.५.३.२०., सुष्वेति i. of सुष्व इति १.७.१.१६., याज्याथ i. of याज्या अथ १.७.२.७. —

(*) The denotation and the reciprocal influence of the accents does in general not undergo any alteration from the divisions of the *pratikas*, the *kanḍikās* or the *brāhmaṇas*, with the only exception that the underlineal stroke is changed into three dots in the manuscripts: तत् ॥१॥ सु, and in this edition respectively also into six of them, if the following *svarita* is denoted: तत् ॥१॥ सोऽभि°.

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The Editor.