3.—Ap.w While the adhvaryu is pronouncing the pravaras, the sacrificer should murmur devāh pitarah... and add to it mām deveṣv āśrāvayā" yuṣe varcase. If the sacrificer is a Niṣāda or a Rathakāra by caste, the adhvaryu should pronounce, as his pravaras, those of the seer whose name he (= the sacrificer) mentions. In the case of a Brāhmaṇa sacrificer to whom a king has assigned his pravaras, the adhvaryu should pronounce the pravaras assigned by the king. And, in the case of a (Rājanya) sacrificer to whom a Brāhmaṇa has assigned his pravaras, the adhvaryu should pronounce the pravaras assigned by the Brāhmaṇa. If the sacrificer belongs to two gotras, the adhvaryu should pronounce the pravaras in both of his gotras. In the case of a sacrificer, who does not know his own pravaras, the adhvaryu should pronounce the pravaras of his Purohita or of his teacher.w

VAIKHĀNASA [5.9; 6.1-5]--

1. Sat. The adhvaryu should say to the hotr: hotar ehi. The sacrificer should follow with ucchuşmo agne... the āhavanīya fire which is flaring up, (that is to say, when the verse, samidhyamāno adhvare..., is being recited by the hotr). He should follow with samiddho agnir āhutah... the āhavanīya fire which has flared up, (that is to say, after the verse, samiddho agna āhuta..., has been recited by the hotr). When the hotr is reciting the verse, ājuhota duvasyata..., the adhvaryu should put the remaining fire-sticks on the fire.

2. \doteq Sat. With the sacrificer touching him, the adhvaryu should pour out, with samārabhyo 'rdhvo..., an āghāra-libation by means of the ladle from the southern conjunction of the enclosing sticks up to the northeastern corner. With makhasya śiro'si..., he should drop clarified butter from the juhū into the dhruvā three times.

$3. \equiv Sat.$

Mānava [1.3.1; 1.4.1; 5.2.15]—

1. Ap. Without awaiting the call (from the hotr), the brahman should recite to himself prajāpate 'nubrūhi yajūan'... and then loudly say o3m anubrū3hi. The adhvaryu should put a fire-stick at each of the pranavas uttered by the hotr. The sacrificer should recite the dasahotr formula before the recitation of the sāmidhenī verses by the hotr. After the āhavanīya fire has flared up, the sacrificer should recite samidho agnir āhutah.... The adhvaryu should loosen the darbha-blades of the cord tied round the sacrificial faggot and put those darbha-blades together, by fastening a knot, for being used for brushing. After the hotr has invoked the divinities, the adhvaryu should touch water and fan the fire three times by means of the veda. While fanning the fire he should, each time, rest the end of the veda within the altar.

THE PRAYAJA AND THE AJYABHAGA OFFERINGS BAUDHAYANA [1.16; 3.18; 20.13]—

1. When the adhvaryu comes to know of the hotr (reciting the formula), ghrtavatīm adhvaryo..., he should take up the juhū and the upabhrt, step up (towards the south of the altar, stand near the analya fire facing towards the north), and call out (with the words, o3śrā3vaya. The agnīdhra should respond with the words, astu śrau3sat. The adhvaryu should) then say (to the hotr) samidho yaja. After (the hotr has recited the relevant formula and uttered) vau3sat, the adhvaryu should offer (on the ahavaniya fire a little clarified butter out of the $juh\bar{u}$). (In connection with all the four following prayāja oblations, he should say to the hotr,) vaja, (and, each time after the utterance of vasat by the hotr, offer the oblation on the āhavanīya fire). When he is about to offer the fourth oblation, he should pour into the juhū half of the clarified butter from the upabhrt. [As for the injunction that (at each succeeding prayāja offering) he should step (forward a little towards the ahavaniya fire) and then offer the oblation: Baudhāyana, indeed, says that at each succeeding oblation, the adhvaryu should step forward (a little) with his feet (towards the ahavaniya fire), (step forward) with the oblations, (that is to say, offer each succeeding oblation in front of the preceding one), and (step forward also) with the tone, (that is to say, address the hotr in connection with each succeeding oblation in a louder tone), and offer (in each succeeding oblation) a greater quantity (of clarified butter). Sālīki savs that the adhvaryu should (at each succeeding oblation) step forward with his feet only and offer all the oblations at one and the same spot. Aupamanyava says that the adhvaryu should stand at one and the same spot and step forward only with the oblations (that is, offer the oblations one in front of the other). Āñiīgavi says that the adhvaryu should stand at one and the same spot and offer (the four prayāja) oblations (in a circumambulatory movement) by the right, (one in) each direction (beginning with the east), and the fifth oblation in the middle.] The sacrificer should follow the offering of each of the (five) prayāja oblations respectively with the formulas, vasantam rtūnām..., grīsmam rtūnām..., varsā rtūnām.... saradam rtūnām... and hemantasisirāv rtūnām.... After having offered the five prayaja oblations, the adhvaryu should step beyond (the altar) towards the north, (return to his original place), and drop the remainder of clarified butter from the juhū over the oblations in (the following) order: first over the dhruvā, then over the sacrificial cake towards the south, then (again) over the dhruvā, then over the sacrificial cake towards the north, then over the boiled milk, then over the curds, and finally over the upabhrt.

2. While taking (into the $juh\bar{u}$) four (spoonfuls) of clarified butter (from the $dhruv\bar{a}$), the adhvaryu should say to the hotr: "Do you recite the puronuvākyā for Agni ($agnaye'nubr\bar{u}3hi$)." (Then, as before, the adhvaryu should take up the two ladles), step forward (towards the āhavanīya fire and after the hotr has recited the puronuvākyā,) give out the call (to the āgnīdhra, and, after the āgnīdhra has responded to the call,) say to the hotr: "Do you