CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR

1. The horse, the hornless animal, the *gayal* (*go-mṛga*) belonging to the Prajāpati (the Lord of the creatures), and the black-necked one belonging to Agni (the adorable Lord), are to be kept in the front and about the forehead; the ewe belonging to Sarasvatī (divine Doctress) is to be kept under the chins; the two animals with white under-bellies belonging to Aśvins (the twin healers) are to be kept near the arms; the dark-coloured belonging to Soma (the Lord of bliss) and Pūṣan (the nourisher) is to be kept in the navel; one white and one black belonging to Sūrya (the sun) and Yama (the controller Lord) are to be kept on the flanks; two animals with hairy thighs belonging to Tvaṣṭṛ (the Universal Architect) are to be kept by the thighs; the white one belonging to Vāyu (the wind) is to be kept near the tail; a cow, who slips her calf, belongs to Indra (the resplendent Lord), the performer of good deeds; and the dwarf one belongs to Viṣṇu (the pervading Lord). (1)

2. The red, the smoky-red and the jujube-red, these belong to Soma; the brown, the reddish-brown and the parrot-brown belong to Varuṇa (the venerarbla Lord); the one having whiteness in holes, the one having whiteness in holes on one side, and the one having whiteness in holes on all the sides, these belong to Savitṛ (the impeller Lord); the one having white forefeet, the one having white forefeet on one side, and the one having white forefeet on all the sides, these belong to Bṛhaspati (the Lord Supreme); the female speckled, the female speckled with small spots and the female speckled with large spots, these belong to Mitrā-Varuṇa (the friendly Lord and the venerable Lord). (1)

3. The one with bright hair, the one with all its hair bright, and the one with jewel-bright hair, these belong to Aśvins; the white one, the white-eyed and the ruddy one, these belong to Rudra (the terrible punisher), the Lord of animals; those having long ears belong to Yama; arrogant ones belong to Rudras and the sky-blue ones belong to Parjanya (Lord of Clouds). (1)

4. The speckled ones, those speckled transversely, those speckled upwards belong to Maruts (the Cloud-bearing winds); those with undeveloped bodies, those with reddish hair, the white ones,those belong to Sarasvatī; the male one with diseased ears, the one with short ears, the one with gold-coloured ears, these belong to Tvaṣṭṛ; the black-necked, the one with white flanks, the one with spotted thighs, these belong to Indra and Agni; the one with black spots, the one with small spots, the one with large spots, these belong to Uṣas (the dawn). (1)

5. The females with variegated colours belong to Viśvedevas (all the bounties of Nature); the red-coloured, one and a half years old belong to Vāk (the speech); those undistinguished belong to Aditi (the Eternity); those of the same colour belong to Dhātṛ (the sustainer), and the weaned she-calves belong to Devapatnīs (the wives of the enlighted ones). (1)

6. The black-necked ones belong to Agni; the white-browed belong to Vasus (the young sages), the red ones belong to Rudras (the adult sages); the white far-sighted ones belong to Ādityas (the mature sages); and the sky-blue ones belong to Parjanya (clouds). (1)

7. The tall, the sturdy and the dwarf, these belong to Indra-Viṣṇu; the tall, the one with white forefeet and the one with white back, these belong to Indra-Bṛhaspati; the parrot-coloured belong to Vājins (the speedy); black with white spots belong to Agni-Maruts; dark-coloured belong to Pūṣan. (1)

8. The variegated ones belong to Indra-Agni; those having two colours belong to Agni-Soma; dwarf bullocks belong to Agni-Viṣṇu; good-tempered cows belong to Mitra-Varuṇa, and partly variegated belong to Mitra. (1)

9. Black-necked ones belong to Agni; brown ones belong to Soma; white ones belong to Vāyu; undistinguished ones belong to Aditi; those having a common form belong to Dhātṛ; and weaning she-calves belong to Devapatnīs. (1)

10. Black ones belong to Bhūmi (the earth); smoke-coloured belong to Antarikṣa (the mid-space); huge ones belong to Dyu (the sky); brindled ones belong to Vidyut (the lightning); and blotched ones belong to Tārakas (the stars). (1)

11. Smoke-coloured he secures for Vasanta (spring season); white ones for Grīṣma (the summer); black ones for Varṣās (the rains); red ones for Śarad (the autumn); speckled ones for Hemanta (the winter); and orange-coloured for Śiśira (the frosty season). (1)

12. One and half year old calves he secures for *gāyatrī* metre; two and half years old steers for *triṣṭubh* metre; two years old for *jagatī* metre; three years old steers for *anuṣṭup* metre; and four years old for *uṣṇik* metre. (1)

13. Load-carrying bullocks he secures for *virāj* metre; fully mature bulls for *bṛhatī* metre; powerful bulls for *kakup* metre; draught oxen for *paṅkti* metre; and milch-cows for *aticchandas* metre. (1)

14. Black-necked ones belong to Agni; brown ones to Soma; those with mixed colours to Savitṛ; weaned she-calves to Sarasvatī; dark-coloured ones to Puṣan; speckled ones to Maruts; multi-coloured ones to Viśve-devās; and sterile cows to Dyāvā-Pṛthivī (the heaven and earth). (1)

15. The above-mentioned grouped together, if dappled, belong to Indra-Agni; the black ones belong to Varuṇa; the speckled ones belong to Maruts; and the hornless ones belong to Ka (Prajāpati, the Lord of creatures). (1)

16. He procures those of the first birth for Agni, commanding an army; those born of one mother for the consuming Maruts (soldiers); those born after a long interval for the householder Maruts; those born together for the sportive Maruts; those born in succession for the inherently valiant Maruts. (1)

17. The above-mentioned, grouped together, if dappled, belong to Indra-Agni; those having prominent horns belong to Mahendra (the great Indra); and the multicoloured belong to Viśvakarman (Universal Architect). (1)

18. Smoke-coloured with a brownish tinge belong to Pitṛs (the elders), fond of cure-juice; brown-coloured with a smoky tinge belong to Pitṛs assembled at the sacrifices; the black with brownish tinge belong to Pitṛs, expert in the uses of fire; the black with spots belong to Tryambaka (the master of three regions). (1)

19. The above- mentioned, grouped together, if dappled, belong to Śunāsīra and white ones belong to Vāyu, and the bright ones belong to Sūrya (the sun). (1)

20. He secures *kapiñjala* birds for the Spring season, sparrows for the Summer, partiridges for the Rains, the quails for the Autumn, the *kakara* birds for the Winter, the *vikakara* birds for the Frosty season. (1)

21. He secures porpoises for Samudra (the sea), frogs for Parjanya, the fish for Āpaḥ (the waters), the *kulīpayas* for Mitra (the sun), and the crocodiles for Varuṇa (the high sea). (1)

22. He secures swans for Soma, she-cranes for Vāyu, curlews for Indra-Agni, divers for Mitra and the *cakravāka* (Anas Casarca) for Varuṇa. (1)

23. He procures cocks for Agni, owls for Vanaspatis (Lords of forests), blue jays for Agni-Soma, peacocks for Aśvins and pigeons for Mitrā Varuṇa. (1)

24. He procures quails for Soma, *kaulīkas*, that sit on cows, for Tvaṣṭṛ, mynahs for Devapatnīs, *kulīkas* for Deva-jāmis (the sisters of the enlightened ones), and *pāruṣṇas* for Agni, the householder. (1)

25. He secures doves for Ahan (the day), *sīcāpūs* for Rātri (night), bats for conjuctions of Aho-rātra (the day and night), gallinules *(jatūḥ)* for Māsas (the months), and the great eagle for Saṁvatsara (the year). (1)

26. He secures rats for Bhūmi, field-rats for Antarikṣa, voles (*kaśas*) for Dyu, mongooses for Diks (the quarters), and brownish ichneumons for Avāntara Diks (intermediate quarters). (1)

27. He procures black bucks *(ṛṣya)* for Vasus, *rurus* for Rudras, *nyaṅkus* for Ādityas, spotted deer for Viśvedevas, and *kuluṅgas* for Sādhyas (those practising austerities). (1)

28. He procures wild asses (*parasvat*) for Īśana (the ruling Lord), *gauras* for Mitra, buffaloes for Varuṇa, *gayals* for Bṛhaspati,and camels for Tvaṣṭṛ. (1)

29. He procures male elephants for Prajāpati, white ants (*pluṣīs*) for Vāk (the speech), mosquitoes for Cakṣu (the vision) and bumble bees for Śrotra (the hearing). (1)

30. He procures *gayal* (*go-mṛga*) for Prajāpati and Vāyu, a wild ram for Varuṇa, a black buck for Yama, a monkey for Manuṣya-rāja (the king of men), a red deer for *śardūla* (the panther), a female *gayal* for *ṛṣabha* (the bull), a quail for *kṣipraśyena* (the swift hawk), a worm for *nīlaṅgu* (a species of worm), a propoise for Samudra, and an elephant for Himavān (the snowy mountain). (1)

31. The chimpanzee (*mayu*) belongs to the Lord of creatures (Prajāpati); the *ula* lion, the sword-toothed lion and the cat, they belong to Dhātṛ; the heron belongs to Diks; the *dhuṅkṣā* (a female bird) belongs to Agni; the sparrow, the red snake, the crane, these belong to Tvaṣṭṛ; and the curlew (*kruñca*) belongs to Vāk. (1)

32. The antelope belongs to Soma (the moon); the wild goat, the mongoose, the *śakā* bird,those belong to Pūṣan; the jackal belongs to Māyu; the *gaura* belongs to Indra; the *pidva* deer, the *nyaṅku* deer, the cock, these belong to Anumati (the assent); the ruddy-goose (*cakravāka*) belongs to Pratiśrutkā (promise). (1)

33. The female heron belongs to Sūrya; the *sarga*, the *srjaya*, the *śayāṇḍaka*, these belong to Mitra; the female parrot, talking in man's speech, belongs to Sarasvatī; the porcupine belongs to Bhūmi; the panther, the wolf, the snake, these belong to Manyu (the ardour); the male parrot, talking in man's speech belongs to Sarasvān (the male teacher). (1)

34. The eagle belongs to Parjanya; the *āti* bird, the *vāhasa* bird, the wood-pecker (*darvida*), these belong to Bṛhaspati, the master of the speech; the *alaja* bird belongs to Antarikṣa; the pelican (*plava*), the cormorant (*madgu*) and the fish, these belong to Nadhīpati (the Lord of rivers), and the turtle belongs to Dyāvā-pṛthivī. (1)

35. The buck belongs to Candramas (the moon); the iguana (*godhā*), *kālakā*, and wood-pecker *(dārvāghāṭaḥ)* belongs to Vanaspatis; the cock (*kṛkavĀku*) belongs to Savitṛ; the swan belongs to Vāta (the breeze); the crocodile, the dolphins, the *kulīpaya*, these belong to Akūpāra (the sea); the porcupine belongs to Hrī (shyness). (1)

36. The female deer belongs to Ahan (day); the frog, the female rat, the partridge, these belong to Sarpas (the snakes); the jackal (*lopāśa*) belongs to Aśvins; the black buck belongs to Rātri; the bear, the rat, the *suṣilīka*, these belong to Itara-janas (the other folk) and the pole cat belongs to Viṣṇu. (1)

37. The cuckoo *(anya-vāpa)* belongs to Ardhamāsas (the half-months) the antelope, the peacock the eagle, these belong to Gandharvas (the singers); the otter (*apāmudra*) belongs to Māsas; the tortoise *(kaśyapa)* the doe antelope *(rohit)*, these belong to Apsaras (the dancers), and the black snake belongs to Mṛtyu (the death). (1)

38. The frog *(varṣāhū)* belongs to Ṛtus (the seasons); the rat, the field-rat, the mouse *(mānthālaḥ)*, these belong to Pitṛs (the elders); the python belongs to Bala (the strength); the white partridge belongs to Vasus; the pigeon, the owl, the hare, these belong to Nirṛti (the misery); and the wild ram belongs to Varuṇa. (1)

39. The white one belongs to Ādityas; the camel, the fierce animal *(ghṛnīvān)*, the rhinoceros, *(vārdhrīnasa)*, these belong to Mati (the intelligence); the *camar* cow (*sṛmara*) belongs to Araṇya (the forest); the *ruru* belongs to Rudras; the *kvayi*, the cock *(kuṭaru)*, the gallinule *(dātyauha)*, these belong to Vājins (the speedy ones); and the cuckoo belongs to Kāma (the desire). (1)

40. The rhinoceros *(khaḍga)* belongs to Viśvedevas; the black dog, the long-eared ass, the hyena, these belong to Rakṣas (the guards); the boar belongs to Indra; the lion belongs to Maruts; the chameleon, the *pippaka*, the vulture *(śakuni)*, these belong to Śaravyā (a woman expert in arrow shooting); and the spotted deer belongs to Viśvedevas. (1)