

ed in *Aśvavidyā*. Father of Sarvakāma: called a second Nala, (learnt the secrets of dice from Nala. *Vi. P.*).

Bhā. IX. 9. 17; Br. III. 63. 173; M. 12. 46; Vā. 88. 173-74; Vi. IV. 4. 37-8.

*Ṛtuputra*—the five *ārtavas*.

Vā. 31. 50.

*Ṛtupravāhana*—a Nadiputra and Dhiṣṇi Agni.

Vā. 29. 18. 26.

*Ṛtumat*—the pleasure garden of Varuṇa in the Trikūṭa hill.

Bhā. VIII. 2. 9.

*Ṛturagni*—a name of *Samvatsara*; brought forth sons, *Ṛtus*; the latter *ārtavas*—all *Pitrs* and *Pitāmahas*; the five years are *Prapitāmahas*.

Vā. 56. 14-15.

*Ṛtusāvarṇa*—(*Sāvarṇi*) a son of Rudra, a son of the 12th period.

Vā. 100. 86.

*Ṛteyu*—a son of Raudrāśva and father of Rantibhāra.

Bhā. IX. 20. 4 & 6.

*Ṛteṣu*—a son of Raudrāśva and father of Antināra.

Vi. IV. 19. 2-3.

*Ṛtvik*—the *karma* performed with a view to attain fruits; the performer has a round of births and deaths (*śmaśānam*); even sages were desirous of offspring in the *dvāpara*.

Vā. 50. 210-6.