Nirukta—the commentary of Jatukarnya: Its author was Rathitara; rearranged by a pupil of Śākapūrna under his guidance; part of Viṣṇu; said to be the fourth Samhita; authorship of, attributed to Rathitara.

 1 Bhā. XII. 6. 58; Br. II. 35. 3. 2 Vi. III. 4. 23. 3 Ib. V. 1. 37. 4 Vā. 61. 2; 65. 28. 5 Ib. 60. 65.

Nirutsuka (1): (Bhārgava)—a sage of the Raucya epoch (XII epoch-Vi. P.).

Br. IV. 1, 102; Vi. III. 2, 40.

Nirutsuka (II)—a son of Raivata Manu.

M. 9. 21.

Nirṛtā-a daughter of Khaśā and a Rākṣasi.

Br. III. 7. 138; Vā. 69. 170.

Nirṛṭi (1)—childless, adopted the twins of Adharma;¹ with his vehicle drawn by men went against Kṛṣṇa taking Pārijāta; but soon felt he could not fight Kṛṣṇa and went away quietly;² his town was visited by Arjuna in search of the dead child of the Dvārakā Brahmana.³

¹ Bhā. IV. 8. 2; Vi. 3. 14. ² Ib. X. [65 (v) 42]; [66 (v) 36]. ³ Ib. X. 89. 44.

Nirrti (II)—one of the western entrances to the city of Purañjana, leading to the country of Vaisasa; allegorically guda.

Bhā. IV. 25. 53; 29. 14.

Nirṛti (III)—a muhūrta of the day.

Br. III. 3. 40, 70; Vā. 66. 41; 111. 40.

Nirṛti (IV)—one of the eleven Rudras with sword; 1 lord of a dik and a Rākṣasa who came and worshipped Lalītā, along with others.

¹ M. 171, 38; Vā. 66, 69. ² Br. IV. 26, 53; 30, 9.