

Nisunda—a son of Hrāda; had two sons Sunda and Upasunda.

Br. III. 5. 34; Vā. 67. 71.

Nisṣeṣa Kalpa—of Brahmā; the period twice the thousand of 1000 yugas and all *antaras*.

Vā. 100. 212.

Nissvara—a sage of the XI epoch of Manu.

Vi. III. 2. 31.

Nīti—the policy taught by Śukra to the Asuras and sought by him from Maheśvara;¹ according to Br̥haspati, it commences with *sāma* for a conquering monarch; other *angas* are *bheda*, *dāna*, and *daṇḍa*; but the application depends on the place, time and resources of the enemy; in the case of Asuras only *daṇḍa* can be recommended.²

¹ M. 47. 74, 75; Vā. 97. 105. ² M. 148. 65-71.

Nītina—a Bhārgava gotrakara.

M. 195. 20.

Nītisāstram—of Śukra;¹ Prahlāda trained in.²

¹ Br. III. 7. 191; 72. 107. ² Vi. I. 19. 26-28, 34-49.

Nidāgha—son of Pulastya; initiated into *jñāna* by Ṛbhu. Engaged himself in austerities for a thousand years in a grove in Viranagara on the banks of the Devikā. After this period at the time of taking meals, Ṛbhu appeared before him, but was not recognised. Being requested for meals, Ṛbhu agreed on condition that he would be served with sweet viands. After meals, he found that he was his old master, and was overjoyed. He went away, and Nidāgha continued his austerities for another 1000 years. At the end