

Yudhiṣṭhira about *Aṅgārakavrata*,^b the forest where the seers performed sacrifices.⁵

¹ M. 1. 4; 13. 26. ² Ib. 106. 57; 109. 3; 110. 1; 180. 55; 246. 93. ³ Ib. 22. 12, 14; Vā. 1. 15. ⁴ M. 72, 2, Br. I. 2. 8; Vā. 2. 8; 21. 1; 23. 206; 77. 93; 108. 40 and 42.

Naimiṣālaya—here Sūta expounded the *Bhāgavata* to the sages and seers at the request of Śaunaka and others. See *Naimiṣā*.

Bhā. XII. 4. 43.

Naimiṣeyas—the sages and performers of penance in *Naimiṣā* forest.

Vā. 67. 1; 101. 111, 292, 309; 103. 40, 42 and 46.

Nairṛta—a Rākṣasa Gaṇa from Nirṛti; the followers of Kubera; hence *Devarākṣasas*.

Vā. 69. 173.

Nairṛtas—one of the four Rākṣasa clans after *Nairṛta*, moving about during nights: followers of Trayambaka: *Devarākṣasas*, heroic and valourous, with their leader *Virūpākṣa*: *Alakādhipa* was their king;¹ sons of *Revati* and *Pūtānā*: overlord *Skanda*: gave trouble to babies.²

¹ Bhā. XII. 11. 48; Br. III. 7. 141-4, 163; 8. 62. ² Ib. III. 7. 439; Vā. 84. 14.

Nairṛti (I)—a town of Nirṛti;¹ *bali* to be given to Nirṛti in *Śrāddha*.²

¹ Bhā. X. 89. 44. ² Vā. 111. 40.

Nairṛti (II)—a *Lokapāla*: Image of.

M. 261. 15-6; 266. 22; 286. 8.

Nairṛtī—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 10.