

Ṛṣi(ī)kas (ᱚ)— (see **Ṛṣikas**).¹ Sons of sages by several union.²

¹ Br. II. 32. 91 & 103; 33. 27; Vā. 47. 51. ² M. 145. 86; Vā. 59. 84-94.

Ṛṣikanyā—a *tīrtham* on the Narmadā.

M. 194. 14.

Ṛṣikā—a R. originating from the Śuktimatī.

Vā. 45. 107.

Ṛṣikulyā—a R. in Bhāratavarṣa from the Śuktimat hill. (Mahendra—*Br.*, *M.* and *Vi. P.*).

Bhā. V. 19. 18; Br. II. 16. 37-38; M. 114. 31; Vi. II. 3. 13-14.

Ṛṣija—a *mantrakṛt*; son of Surūpā and a gotrakāra.

M. 145. 105; 196. 4.

Ṛṣitīrtham—a place on the Narmadā. Here Tṛṇabindu got rid of his curse.

M. 191. 22; 193. 13-4.

Ṛṣiputras—rearrange the Vedas as *mantras* and *Brāhmaṇas*, and *svara* and *varṇa*.

Vā. 58. 12; 59. 84 and 86.

Ṛṣiputrakas—sons of Ṛṣikas—composers of *Brāhmaṇas* and the *Kalpa*; authors of *Dharmaśāstras*;¹ modify the Vedic texts by introducing changes.²

¹ Br. II. 32. 93; 31. 12, 22; M. 145. 87. ² Vā. 58. 12; 59. 84-86.

Ṛṣiprakṛtis—three, *Brahmaṛṣi*, *Devaṛṣi* and *Rājaṛṣi*.

Vā. 61. 80; Vi. III. 6. 29.