In the course of ongoing efforts to determine accurate pure rotational transition frequencies for the astronomical community, the millimeter- and submillimeter-wave spectra of HNC and selected isotopic species have been investigated using a radio-frequency discharge of (isotopically enriched) methyl cyanide. Besides the ground vibrational state, vibrational satellites from the first excited bending mode were targeted. In part, rotational transitions were observed employing the Lamb-Dip technique to obtain sub-Doppler resolution. The Lamb-dip technique has also been applied to other short-lived molecules such as carbon monosulfide, CS.