भूतिन्द्रयविश्नो हिगुणिहिगुणोत्तरायुषः। हितीये तपिस लोके विविधी देवनिकायः— बाभाखरा महाभाखराः सत्यमहाभाखरा इति। एते भूतिन्द्रयप्रकृतिविश्नो हिगुणिहिगुणोत्तरायुषः, सर्वे ध्यानाहारा कर्षरतसः कर्ध्वमप्रतिहृतज्ञाना
स्रधरभूमिष्वनावृतज्ञानिषयाः। वृतीय ब्रह्मणः सत्यलोके चत्वारो देवनिकायाः—
स्रच्युताः श्रह्मिवासाः सत्याभाः संज्ञासंज्ञिनस्चेति। स्रकृतभवनन्यासाः
स्वप्रतिष्ठा उपर्युपरिस्थिताः प्रधानविश्ननो यावत्सर्गायुषः। तवाच्युताः सवितर्कध्यानसुखाः, श्रह्मिवासाः सविचारध्यानसुखाः, सत्याभा स्नानन्दमावध्यानसुखाः,
संज्ञासंज्ञिनस्वास्मितामावध्यानसुखाः, तेऽपि वैलोक्यमध्ये प्रतितिष्ठन्ति। त एते
सप्त लोकाः सर्व एव ब्रह्मलोकाः। विदेशप्रकृतिलयास्तु मोचपदे वर्त्तन्ते, न
लोकमध्ये न्यस्ता इति। एतद्योगिना साचात्कत्तव्यं सूर्यदारे संयमं कृत्वा
ततोऽन्यव्रापि, एवन्तावदभ्यसेद् याविद्वं सर्वे दृष्टमिति॥ २६॥

(By Practising Samyama) On The Sun (The Point In The Body Known As The Solar Entrance) The Knowledge Of The Cosmic Regions Is Acquired (1). 26.

The cosmic regions are seven in number. Starting from AVICHI up to the summit of Meru is the Bhūḥ-loka (Loka = Region). From the Meru to the Pole-star (Dhruva) with planets, asterisms and stars, is the starry region called Antarīkṣa. Beyond that, is the region known as Svaḥ-loka having five planes. The third is Mahendra; the fourth is the Mahaḥ-loka of Prajāpati. These are the three Brahma-lokas, viz. Janaloka, Tapoloka and Satyaloka.

Then up to Avīchi, one placed above the other, are the six great hells wherein are the excesses of earth (Ghana), water (Salila), fire (Anala), air (Anila), void (Ākāśa) and darkness (Tamas) respectively and called the Mahākāla, Ambarīṣa, Raurava, Mahāraurava, Kālasūtra and Andhatāmisra, in which creatures are born to suffer painful long lives as consequences of their accumulated sinful actions. Next come the seven nether worlds called Mahātala, Rasātala, Atala, Sutala, Vitala, Talātala, and Pātāla. The eighth is this Earth called Vasumatī with its seven Dvīpas