

Laingam—the Purāṇa of 11,000 verses; narrated by Maheśvara in the midst of Agnilīṅga, a treatise on the four means (Trivarga and mokṣa) at the end of the Āgneyakalpa; he who makes a gift of it with cow and sesame in phālguṇi attains oneness with Śiva.

M. 53. 37-38.

Laidrāṇi—an Ātreya gotrakāra.

M. 197. 3.

Laindrāṇi—an Ārṣeya pravara (Angiras).

M. 196. 21.

Lokas—seven in number, one above the other like several umbrellas spread over. To the usual seven are added Vaikuṇṭha and Golokam;¹ the fourteen sthalas or places of which seven are Kṛta and seven are Akṛta; Bhūh and other six are Kṛtas; the Akṛtas are Prākṛtas; *Prthvī*, *Antarikṣa*, *divya* and *maharlokas* are known as *Arṇavakas* or which stand until *ābhūtasamplava*; *Jana*, *tapa* and *sabya* are *jñānalokas*; *Vyaktalokas* are *Bhūh*, *Bhuvah*, *Svah*, *Maha*, *Jana*, *Tapa* and *Satya* (Brahma); their residents are given, those attaining Brahmaloḥa (*satya*) do not have rebirth.²

¹ Br. II. 19. 155-6; 21. 19. 21; III. 41. 54-5. ² Vā. 101. 10-39; Vi. I. 22. 80; V. 2. 16.

Lokaguru—is Brahmā.

Vā. 65. 71.

Lokaparamparā—the world of Sāntānikas and Ādidevas of seven guṇas; above and below them are another seven guṇas; after which come the devas and earth; from them are rains which invigorate the world.

Vā. 71. 57.