

*Layavāridas*—the seven clouds (named) which cause Pralaya. They take their origin from the steam caused by fire and cause the several oceans to become one.

M. 2. 8-9.

*Lalitā* (1)—Upākhyāna of; narrated to Agastya by Hayagrīva-Viṣṇu; different names like Śakti, Parāśakti, Bhagavatī are given.<sup>1</sup> Originally mind-born daughter of Brahmā, named Prakṛti. then as Mohini in the churning of the milk ocean; originator of all gods and creatures. The third was the form of Lalitā when she killed Bhaṇḍa, in consequence of the penance done in her honour by Indra, and out of his offerings. All gods call on Her and praise Her. Finding her reigning alone, Brahmā remembered a form of Śankara, as Kāmeśvara, who was married to the Devī, the sister of Hari; rejoicing and presents on the occasion. Lalitā came to be known as Kāmeśvarī. War with Bhaṇḍa assuming the office of Śrīdaṇḍanāthā; sovereignty of;<sup>2</sup> description of the nine parvas of Cakrarājaratha and seven parvas of Geyacakraratha sacred to Lalitā. She rode on the Cakraratha with the sāmrājya umbrella amidst war-music. Bhaṇḍa treated it as a woman's march and with contempt. Night attacks and deceitful attacks by Bhaṇḍa's soldiers; assisted by Mantriṇī and Daṇḍanāthā, Lalitā's. march. Gaṇanātha's aid in encouraging the fallen Śaktis and vanquishing the asuras. For this the honour of first worship was awarded. Burning of the city Śūnyakam along with non-combatants. Bhaṇḍa's death and Lalitā's victory; created Kāma and consoled Rati. Glad at the birth of Kumāra and his marriage with Devasenā. Went back to her city, Śrīpuram.<sup>3</sup>

Pañcadaśākṣarī and other *mantras* sacred to Lalitā; meditation of.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Br. IV. 5. (whole); Chh. 17-18. <sup>2</sup> Ib. IV. Chh. 6, 8, 10, 12-16. <sup>3</sup> Ib. IV. Chh. 19, 20, and 21; 26, 27, 29, 30; 37. 84. <sup>4</sup> Ib. IV. 38. 8-31.