(A) Editions

(i) The earliest edition is referred to as having been brought out from Bombay in 1858.

(ii) An edition of the text appeared in 1868 with the commentary Sivatosini of Gaṇeśa Ballāla Nātu; a second edition in lithograph, probably of the previous one, was published from Poona in 1876 edited by Tryambak with the same commentary.

(iii) The next edition was from Madras in Telugu script, published by Vṛttamānataarāṅginī Press in 1879.

(iv) Jibananda Vidyasagar's edition was brought out from Calcutta in 1885.


(vi) An edition with commentary Sivatosini appeared from Bombay in 1907 referred to as a new edition of number (i) above.

B. Translations

The LP is translated into various languages as follows:

Gujarati:


Hindi:

The Linga-Purāṇa translated into Hindi into two parts by Pandit Srīrāma Sarma Ācārya, published by Sanskriti Samsthana, Bareilly, issued in 1970 and 1971.

English:


(ii) H.H. Wilson has given a brief account of the Linga-Purāṇa.

C. Manuscripts

Of the manuscripts of the LP, the following described in the Catalogues of manuscripts may be noted.

(i) The manuscript in BBRAS, 989 dated Sam.1817 as in the Nagari script, and has upto 52nd chapter (without any extract).
(ii) The only manuscript in CS.IV.191 is in \textit{N\text{a}g\text{a}r\text{\=i}} script and is complete.

(iii) Of the five manuscripts in the India Office Library, No. 3576 in the \textit{N\text{a}g\text{a}r\text{\=i}} script is in two parts - containing 108 and 48 chapters. No. 3577 also in the \textit{N\text{a}g\text{a}r\text{\=i}} script is a fragment (I.71-II.3). Of the two complete manuscripts Nos. 6804 and 6805 the former is in the Telugu script and the later is in the Bengali script. No. 6806 in the Granth script has the \textit{P\=urvabh\=a\=ga} from chapter 102 to the end and the \textit{Uttarabh\=a\=ga} complete.

(iv) The single manuscript in L.1244 in the Bengali script has chapters 1-74 of the \textit{P\=urvabh\=a\=ga} which agrees with chapters 1-75 of the printed text.

(v) In the IZ manuscript No. 305 dated 1707, the first part has 105 - chapters and the second part 53 - chapters.

(vi) Of the three manuscripts in M\textnumero 2 nos. 2257, 2258 and 2259, the first two in Telugu script have chapters 1-159 (i.e. the first part and 51 chapters in the second part) agreeing with the printed text and the last one in Grantha script is a fragment.

(vii) Oxford Bodleian catalogue on page 44a describes a manuscript having 105 chapters in the first part and 46 chapters in the second part agreeing with the printed text.²

(viii) Of the four manuscripts in RASB.V.3833-36, the first is complete, the second being in the \textit{N\text{a}g\text{a}r\text{\=i}} script of the 19th century. The third manuscript has the first part from the middle
of the 5th chapter to a part of the 66th chapter. The last manuscript is merely a fragment.

(ix) There are ten manuscripts in TD.10115 - 10124. The first part in full. The next two manuscripts in the Grantha script have only the first part in full. The next four manuscripts are described as incomplete. Of these, except the last one in the Grantha script, the other manuscripts are in the Nāgarī script. The tenth manuscript in the Nāgarī script is given as a fragment.

(x) It may also be mentioned here that there is another commentary on the text. It was composed by Dayārāma, son of Sahibrama.
REFERENCES


3. The abbreviation for the references to manuscripts are as in the New Catalogues Catalogorum, University of Madras.

4. It may be noted that the LP (in all editions) in II.55.37a refers to the number of Chapters in the second part as 46 chapters.