

(1) Below the trachea is the bronchial tube. It can be easily felt that if the breathing mechanism can be held calm it will be followed by the calmness of the whole bodily system. As a snake or an iguana can stay inert like a piece of stone, yogins can also do that. If the body does not move, the mind can also be made calm along with it. The calmness referred to in the Sūtra refers to calmness of the mind, because the powers referred to herein are of the nature of knowledge.

मूर्धज्योतिषि सिद्धदर्शनम् ॥ ३२ ॥

भाष्यम्—शिरःकपालेऽन्तर्निष्ठं प्रभास्वरं ज्योतिः, तत्र संयमात् सिद्धानां द्वावापृथिव्योरन्तरालचारिणां दर्शनम् ॥ ३२ ॥

On The Coronal Light, Siddhas Can Be Seen. 32.

In the skull there is a small hole through which emanates effulgent light. By practising Samyama on that light Siddhas who frequent the spaces between the earth and the sky, can be seen (1).

(1) The light is to be thought of as within the head specially at the back part of it. Siddhas are a kind of Devas or aerial beings.

प्रातिभाज्ञा सर्वम् ॥ ३३ ॥

भाष्यम्—प्रातिभन्नाम तारकं, तद्विवेकज्ञस्य ज्ञानस्य पृथक् रूपं यथोदये प्रभास्वरस्य । तेन वा सर्वमेव जानाति योगी प्रातिभस्य ज्ञानस्योत्पत्ताविति ॥ ३३ ॥

On Knowledge Known As Prātibha (Intuition), Everything Becomes Known. 33.

Prātibha, *i.e.* Tāraka knowledge is the state of knowledge before attainment of discriminative enlightenment, as the light of dawn precedes the rising of the sun. By that also, *i.e.* when Prātibha knowledge is attained, the yogin comes to know everything (1).