

Yogasūnu—a son of Brahmadatta.

Vā. 99. 180.

Yogā—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 32. 17.

Yogāgni—by his quality of lordship, God assumes this shape in the world.

Vā. 101. 217.

Yogācārya—Lord Nārāyaṇa.

M. 171. 3.

Yogātma—the *avatār* of the Lord in the 28th dvāpara with a bachelor's body; entered the Meru cave with Brahmā and Viṣṇu and took the name of Nakuli.

Vā. 23. 219-21.

Yogi—(Siddha) he who has practised brahmacarya, ahimsa, satya, non-stealing, and a parigraha and cultivated a sense of detachment;¹ is superior to all for he performs *tapas* for a hundred years standing on one foot and living on air;² dharmaśāsanam of: ahimsaka; walking on good roads, drinking clean and filtered water and speaking truthful words; after serving his guru for a year goes about begging alms;³ gets the *dhāraṇa* and tries to avoid the *upasargas*; must understand the seven *sūkṣmas*; *mahisūkṣma*, *āpa*, *tejas*, *vāyu*, *vyoma*, *manas* and *buddhi sūkṣma*, and the condition of these before these elements attain the *sthūlabhāva*; all of them inter-dependent;⁴ always intent on *Prāṇāyāma* becomes one with the great being;⁵ the best to be fed on the occasion of the Śrāddha; superior to the feeding of a thousand householders, a hundred vānaprasthas and a thousand Brahmacārins.⁶

¹ Vā. 76. 28; Vi. VI. 7. 36. ² Vā. 71. 73. ³ Ib. 16. 8-17. ⁴ Ib. 12. 9, 17. ⁵ Ib. 10. 94. ⁶ M. 13. 5; 16. 10; Vā. 71. 67; Vi. III. 15. 2 and 24.