Lacerta

* 90°N – 40°S
* The name Lacerta is Latin for "lizard". There is no mythology associated with this constellation. It is one of seven constellations created by the Polish astronomer Johannes Hevelius in the 17th century. It was first introduced in a star atlas published by Hevelius in 1690. It was originally given the name Stellio after a type of lizard known as a stellion, but the name was later changed to Lacerta.

Leo

* 90°N – 65°S
* Leo is one of the 48 constellation first identified by the Greek astronomer Ptolemy in the second century. Its name means “lion” in Latin. It is one of the oldest constellations in the sky. The ancient Mesopotamians may have had a constellation similar to Leo as early as 4,000 BC. The Persians called it Shir, and the Babylonians knew it as the Great Lion. The ancient Egyptians worshiped Leo as the place where the Sun rose after creation. It appearance in the night sky coincided with the summer solstice and the flooding of the Nile river. In Greek mythology, it was named after the Nemean lion, which was killed by Hercules on the first of his twelve labors for the king of Mycenae. According to legend, the lion had a hide that could not be pierced by iron, bronze, or stone. Hercules strangled the great beast after unsuccessfully trying to reason with it.

Leo Minor

* 90°N – 45°S
* It is a relatively new constellation created from a dark region of the sky. Ancient astronomers considered the region to be undefined with no distinct patterns. The stars in this area were originally considered to be part of the constellation Leo. It was the Polish astronomer Johannes Hevelius who first depicted Leo Minor as a separate constellation in his star atlas in 1687. It was one of ten new constellations in his new star atlas, *Firmamentum Sobiescianum*. In 1870, the English astronomer Richard Proctor attempted to rename the constellation to Leaena, the Lioness, in an attempt to shorten the name. But the new name was not widely accepted and the name Leo Minor exists to this day. It is the only constellation with no alpha star designation. This is due to an error when the constellation was cataloged.

Lepus

* 63°N – 90°S
* Lepus is one of the 48 constellations identified by the Greek astronomer Ptolemy in the second century. Is name means “the hare” in Latin. It is represented as a rabbit that is being hunted by Orion and his two hunting dogs, Canis Major and Canis Minor. The mythology behind Lepus is uncertain. It is, however, an ancient constellation known at least since the time of the Greeks. Lepus is sometimes confused with the constellation Lupus, the wolf.

Libra

* 65°N – 90°S
* Libra is one of the 48 constellations first cataloged by the Greek astronomer Ptolemy in the second century. Its name means “the weighing scales” in Latin. It is usually depicted as the scales held by the Greek goddess of justice Astrea, which is represented by the neighboring constellation Virgo. Virgo is an ancient constellation with its roots in many early cultures. The ancient Babylonians saw it as the Balance of Heaven. In ancient Greece, it represented the claws of the scorpion, and was considered to be part of the constellation Scorpius. In ancient Egypt the three brightest stars formed a constellation that was viewed as a boat. To the early Romans, it was the golden chariot of Pluto, god of the Underworld. It eventually came to be associated with the scales. Today it is seen as a universal symbol of balance, harmony, and justice.

Lupus

* 35°N – 90°S
* Lupus is one of the 48 constellations first identified by the Greek astronomer Ptolemy in the second century. Its name means “the wolf” in Latin. Even though it is one of the older constellations, it is not associated with any mythology. The stars that make up this constellation were originally part of the constellation Centaurus. They represented an animal that had been killed by the centaur. The stars of Lupus was separated from Centaurus by the Greek astronomer Hipparchus in the third century BC. No particular animal was associated with it at the time. The ancient Greeks knew it as Therium, a wild animal. The Romans called it Bestia, the beast. A later Latin translation of Ptolemy’s work finally identified it as a wolf.

Lynx

* 90°N – 55°S
* Lynx was created by the Polish astronomer Johannes Hevelius in the 17th century to fill a large gap between the constellations Auriga and Ursa Major. It was named Lynx because the stars were so dim one would have to have the eyes of a lynx to see them. Lynx appears as a dim, bumpy line running just north of Leo and Cancer. It is not known if Hevelius intended to associate any mythology with the constellation, but there is one story that could be linked to the name. A sailor named Lynceus, who sailed with Jason and the Argonauts, was said to have extremely keen eyesight. It was even said he could see things underground. He was part of the expedition to recover the legendary Golden Fleece.

Lyra

* 90°N – 40°S
* Lyra is one of the 48 constellations listed by the Greek astronomer Ptolemy in the second century. It represents the lyre, a musical instrument with strings that resembles a harp. It is associated with the myth of the Greek musician Orpheus. The lyre was invented by Hermes as a gift to his half-brother Apollo, who gave it to Orpheus, the musician of the Argonauts. Orpheus was so gifted with his music that even inanimate objects such as trees, streams, and rocks could be charmed. After his death, his lyre was thrown into a river. Zeus sent an eagle to retrieve it and both Orpheus and the Lyre were placed in the heavens as constellations.

Mensa

* 4°N – 90°S
* It is one of 14 southern constellations named by the French astronomer Abbé Nicolas Louis de Lacaille in the 18th century. The name means “the table” in Latin. Lacaille named it to commemorate the table mountain near his observatory in Cape Town, South Africa. Lacaille originally named the constellation Montagne de la Table on his planisphere in 1756. He later Latinized it to Mons Mensae for the second edition in 1763. The name was later shortened to Mensa by British astronomer Francis Baily at the suggestion of John Herschel. The constellation is depicted as a mountain with a flattened top.

Microscopium

* 45°N – 90°S
* It was named by Abbé Nicolas Louis de Lacaille to honor the invention of the microscope. It is one of several constellations named by Lacaille for scientific instruments after his trip to the Cape of Good Hope to study the southern night sky. It was named after an early type of compound microscope that was used in the 18th century. Lacaille described the constellation as “a tube above a square box.”

Monoceros

* 75°N – 90°S
* . It is one of 12 constellations named by the Dutch astronomer Petrus Plancius based on observations by Dutch navigators. Plancius included it on a celestial globe in 1612. He originally called it Monoceros Unicornis. It was created to fill a large gap between the constellations Orion and Hydra. The German astronomer Jakob Bartsch named it Unicornu in his star chart published in 1624. It represents a classic unicorn, a horse with a single horn protruding from its forehead. The faint stars of Monoceros make its shape difficult to discern. It is often overlooked since it is surrounded on all sides by the much brighter constellations Orion, Canis Major, Canis Minor, and Gemini.

Musca

* 10°N – 90°S
* It is one of 12 constellations created by the Dutch astronomer Petrus Plancius based on observations from Dutch navigators. It was named for its shape, which resembles that of a housefly. Musca was first depicted in Johann Bayer’s star atlas in 1603. It was originally called De Vlieghe, which is Dutch for “the fly.” It has since had many names. Johann Bayer listed it as Apis, the Bee in his star catalog. French astronomer Nicolas Louis de Lacaille called it la Mouche. It was later changed to Musca Australis, the Southern Fly, and was eventually shortened to Musca as we know it today.

Norma

* 30°N – 90°S
* There are no myths associated with the constellation Norma. It is one of the 14 southern constellations named by Abbé Nicolas Louis de Lacaille in the 18th century. It represents a carpenter's tool called a square, or a level. Lacaille originally called it l’Equerre et la Regle, which meant "the Square and the Rule". The name was later Latinized to Norma et Regula and eventually shortened to Norma. The constellation has also been reduced in size since its discovery. The stars that were originally Alpha and Beta now belong to the constellation Scorpius.

Octanus

* 0°- 90°S
* There is no mythology associated with the constellation Octans. It is one of 14 constellations named by the French astronomer Nicolas Louis de Lacaille in 1752 after his trip to the Cape of Good Hope to study the southern night sky. It is named after the octant, a navigational tool that was the precursor to the modern day sextant. Octans was originally named de Reflexion", which was French for “the reflecting octant”. It eventually became known as Octans Hadleianus after John Gadkey, the English mathematician who invented the octant in 1730.

Ophiucus

* 80°N – 80°S
* Ophiuchus is one of the 48 constellations listed by the Greek astronomer Ptolemy in the second century. It is an ancient constellation that has been known by many ancient cultures. The Babylonians knew it as the serpent-god Nirah. The ancient Greeks identified it as the god Apollo struggling with the giant snake that guarded the Oracle of Delphi. It is frequently associated with the Greek figure Asclepius, son of the god Apollo, who was said to be able to bring people back from the dead. Serpents were always associated with physicians, and this has given rise to the modern symbol for medicine. Ophiuchus is commonly depicted as a man holding a snake, represented by the nearby constellation Serpens.

Orion

* 85°N – 75°S
* Orion is one of the 48 constellations first cataloged by the Greek astronomer Ptolemy in the second century. It was named after the hero of Greek mythology who was killed by Scorpius, the scorpion. It is one of the oldest constellations with roots in many ancient cultures. It has been depicted on ivory carvings that are believed to have been fashioned over 32,000 years ago. The ancient Babylonians saw it as the Heavenly Shepherd. To the Egyptians, it represented a god called Sah. In Greek mythology, the stars represent the great hunter Orion. He was the son of the sea god Poseidon and Euryale, the daughter of King Minos of Crete. Orion boasted that he would kill every animal on Earth. This angered the goddess Gaia so she sent a scorpion to kill him. The gods felt sorry for Orion, so they put him and his dogs in the sky as constellations, along with all of the animals he hunted. Scorpius, the scorpion, was placed on the opposite side of the sky so that Orion would never be hurt by it again. To this day, Orion is never seen in the sky at the same time as Scorpius.

Pavo

* 30°N – 90°S
* This southern constellation was one of 12 constellations created by the Dutch astronomer Petrus Plancius based on the observations of Dutch navigators in the 16th century. It was first depicted in Johann Bayer’s star atlas which was published in 1603. The name Pavo is Latin for “peacock”. It is believed to represent the Java green peacock that was encountered by Dutch navigators on their journey to the East Indies. In Greek mythology, the peacock was Hera’s sacred bird. Her chariot was drawn through the air by peacocks. The eyes on the peacock’s feathers are associated with the mythological giant, Argus. Argus was an all-seeing primordial giant with 100 eyes. When Argus was killed by Hermes, Hera put its many eyes on the tail of her peacock.

Pegasus

* 90°N – 60°S
* Pegasus is one of the 48 constellations listed by the Greek astronomer Ptolemy in the second century. It represents the famous winged horse in Greek mythology. Curiously, the constellation Pegasus only represents the top half of the horse. In some depictions, the horse is shown rising out of the water. Pegasus was a white winged horse born from the blood of the gorgon Medusa after she was beheaded by Perseus. He served the god Zeus as the carrier of his lightning bolts. Zeus eventually placed the horse among the stars as a constellation.

Perseus

* 90°N – 35°S
* Perseus was first cataloged in the second century by the Greek astronomer Ptolemy. It is named after the legendary hero who rescued Andromeda from the sea monster, Cetus. Perseus was the son of Danaë, who was the daughter of King Acrisius. His father was the god Zeus. Perseus was sent by King Polydectes to slay the evil gorgon sister Medusa, whose gaze could turn anyone who looked at her into stone. Perseus slew Medusa in her sleep and collected her head in a bag. On his way back home, he spotted the princess Andromeda chained to a rock. She was to be sacrificed to the sea monster Cetus. Perseus used the head of Medusa to turn the monster into stone. Perseus and Andromeda fell in love and were both placed among the stars.

Phoenix

* 32°N – 80°S
* There are no mythological origins to the constellation Phoenix. It is the largest of twelve constellations listed by astronomer Petrus Plancius based on the observations of Dutch navigators. It first appeared on a celestial globe published by Plancius in 1597. It was later included in Johann Bayer’s star atlas published in 1603. The constellation represents the legendary bird that would be consumed by fire and then emerge from the flames reborn. The phoenix was believed to resemble an eagle with purple, gold, and red feathers. It would live for 500 years and then burst into flames and die in the fire. A new bird would then emerge from the ashes of the old.

Pictor

* 26°N – 90°S
* Pictor is not associated with any mythology. It is one of 14 southern constellations named by Abbé Nicolas Louis de Lacaille during his trip to the Cape of Good Hope in southern Africa. Its name means “painter” in Latin, but it was actually named for a painter’s easel. Lacaille originally named the constellation "Le Chevalet et la Palette" in 1756, which means "The Painter's Easel and Palette". Its shape resembles that of a painting easel. He changed the name to Equuleus Pictoris on his planishpere in 1763. The name was later shortened to Pictor by the English astronomer Francis Baily based on a suggestion by John Herschel.

Pisces

* 90°N – 65°S
* The word Pisces is the Latin plural for “fish”. It is one of the constellations first cataloged by the Greek astronomer Ptolemy in the second century. The constellation is represented as a pair of fish facing in opposite directions, connected at the tail by a common star. In ancient times, the two fish were shown swimming together. In Greek mythology, the two fish represent the goddess Aphrodite and her son Eros. It was believed that they transformed into fish in order to escape the monster Typhon. Typhon was sent by Gaia, the Earth mother, to defeat the gods. Pan saw the monster coming and turned himself into a goat-fish and jumped into the river Euphrates to escape. He became the constellation Capricornus. Aphrodite and Eros then jumped into the river to escape the monster and were then transformed into the two fish.

Piscis Austimus

* 55°N – 90°S
* iscis Austrinus is one of the 48 constellations cataloged in the second century by the Greek astronomer Ptolemy. Its name means “southern fish.” It is sometimes also referred to Piscis Austalis. Until the 20th century it was known as Piscis Notius. In the 16th century, the Dutch astronomer Petrus Plancius removed some of the stars to form the constellation Grus. Piscis Austrinus has been seen as a constellation since ancient Babylonian times. The Babylonians knew it simply as the Fish. In Greek mythology, it was known as the Great Fish and was portrayed as drinking the water that was being poured out by Aquarius. The two fish in the constellation Pisces were said to be offspring of the Great Fish. In Egyptian mythology, the fish saved the life of the goddess Isis. She showed her gratitude by placing the fish in the heavens as a constellation.

Puppis

* 40°N – 90°S
* Puppis was once part of a larger constellation called Argo Navis. This large constellation represented the ship that Jason and the Argonauts sailed on their voyage to find the legendary golden fleece. Argo Navis was one of the 48 constellations first listed by the Greek astronomer Ptolemy in the second century. This constellation was later divided by the French astronomer Nicolas Louis de Lacaille into three smaller parts. Puppis became the Stern, Carina the Keel, and Vela the Sails. These three smaller constellations were added to the official list of modern constellations in the early 20th century by the International Astronomical Union (IAU).

Pyxis

* 50°N – 90°S
* Pyxis is one of 14 southern constellations created by the French astronomer Abbé Nicolas Louis de Lacaille in the 1752 during his trip to the Cape of Good Hope to study the southern sky. He named it la Boussole. It was later Latinized to Pixis Nautica and eventually shortened to Pyxis. It represents a magnetic compass used by navigators. It should not be confused with Circinus, which represents a draftsman’s drawing compass. It lies near the three constellations that were once part of a larger group known as Argo Navis, the ship of Jason and the Argonauts. The four main stars of Pyxis were once part of the ship’s mast. In 1844 English astronomer John Herschel suggested renaming Pyxis as Malus, the Mast, but the new name was never accepted.

Reticulum

* 23°N – 90°S
* There are no myths associated with Reticulum. It is one of 14 southern constellations named by the French astronomer Abbé Nicolas Louis de Lacaille in the 18th century. Its name means “the reticle” in Latin. It represents a small net of corsshairs on the eyepiece of a telescope that is used to measure the positions of stars. The constellation was originally introduced by the German astronomer Isaac Habrecht II on a celestial globe he published in 1621. He originally named the constellation Rhombus. Lacaille renamed it to le Réticule Rhomboide to commemorate the reticle in his telescope eyepiece. The name was later Latinized to Reticulum when Lacaille published his star catalog.

Sagitta

* 90°N – 70°S
* Sagitta is one of the 48 constellations first cataloged by the Greek astronomer Ptolemy in the second century. Its name is Latin for “arrow”. There are a number of Greek myths associated with this constellation. In one, it represented the arrow Hercules used to kill the eagle that Zeus sent to chew on Prometheus’ liver. In this version, the eagle is represented by the constellation Aquila. In another myth, it may represent the arrow that Apollo used to kill the Cyclopes. In still another myth it represents the arrow of Eros which made Zeus fall in love with Ganymede. In this version, the eagle guards the arrow in the sky.

Sagittarius

* 55°N – 90°S
* Sagittarius is one of the 48 constellations first cataloged by the Greek astronomer Ptolemy in the second century. It is usually depicted as a centaur pulling back on a bow. This ancient constellation is believed to have originated with the Babylonians. He was their god of War, and he stands with his bow aimed at the heart of Scorpius, the scorpion. In Greek mythology, Sagittarius represents a half horse and half man creature known as a centaur. There are many conflicting myths to explain the origin of this centaur so his exact identity is not known. Some legends say that he was placed in the heavens to guide the Argonauts in their travels.

Scorpius

* 40°N – 90°S
* Scorpius is one of the 48 constellations identified by the Greek astronomer Ptolemy in the second century. It is an ancient constellation that pre-dated the Greeks. The Sumerians called it GIT-TAB, which means “the scorpion.” In Greek mythology, it represented the scorpion sent by a jealous Artemis to slay Orion. It was this scorpion's sting that caused Orion's death. In another version, it was the Earth that sent the scorpion to kill Orion after he bragged about being able to kill any wild beast. The scorpion still chases Orion across the heavens, but will never catch him because it rises in the East after Orion has set in the West.

Sculptor

* 50°N – 90°S
* There is no mythology associated with Sculptor. It is one of the southern constellations named by Nicolas Louis de Lacaille during his stay at the Cape of Good Hope between 1751 and 1752. Lacaille originally named it Apparatus Sculptoris, which means “the sculptor’s studio.” It was depicted as a carved head lying on a table with a sculptor’s mallet and chisels. The constellation’s name was later shortened to Sculptor at the suggestion of astronomer John Herschel.

Scutum

* 80°N – 90°S
* There are no myths associated with Scutum. The name means “shield” in Latin. It was introduced by Polish astronomer Johannes Hevelius in 1690. It was originally named Scutum Sobiescianum, or Shield of Sobieski, and was drawn as the coat of arms of John Sobieskii, king of Poland, in honor of his victory against the Turks in 1683. As the Turkish army marched on Vienna in 1683, they were turned back at the gates of the city. Seven years later, Scutum was created in honor of the king. The constellation first appeared in the scientific journal *Acta Eruditorum* in August 1684. The name was eventually shortened to Scutum, the shield.

Serpens

* 80°N – 80°S
* Serpens is one of the 48 constellations first listed by the Greek astronomer Ptolemy in the second century. Its name means “the serpent” in Latin. It is an ancient constellation that dates back to Babylonian times. It was one of two snake constellations at the time. In Greek mythology, Serpens represents a snake held by the healer Asclepius, which is represented by the constellation Ophiuchus. Asclepius was the son of the god Apollo and was said to be able to bring people back to life. He once killed a snake and saw it brought back to life by an herb that was placed on it by another snake.

Sextans

* 80°N – 90°S
* There are no myths associated with Sextans. It was introduced by the Polish astronomer Johannes Hevelius in 1687. Its name is Latin for the astronomical sextant, an instrument made by Hevelius to help measure the positions of the stars. The constellation was originally named Sextans Uraniae after the instrument he used until it was destroyed by a fire in his observatory in 1679. Hevelius preferred the sextant instead of the telescope when making his observations of the stars.

Taurus

* 90°N – 65°S
* Taurus is one of the 48 constellations cataloged by the Greek astronomer Ptolemy in the second century. Its name means “bull” in Latin. It is an ancient constellation dating back to the Bronze Age, where it marked the location of the Sun during the spring equinox. Its importance to agriculture influenced the mythology of many ancient civilizations including Sumer, Assyria, Babylon, Egypt, Greece, and Rome. Depictions of the constellation have been found in cave paintings dating back to 15,000 BC. In Greek mythology it is believed to represent the story of Europa and the bull. The story tells of Europa, daughter of Agenor, who was King of Phoenica. One day Europa saw a majestic white bull grazing near her father's herd. The bull was actually Zeus in disguise. After allowing Europa to climb on its back, the bull whisked her off to Crete where he made her his mistress.

Telescopium

* 40°N – 90°S
* There is no mythology associated with Telescopium. It is one of the 14 southern constellations named by Abbé Nicolas Louis de Lacaille in the 18th century. It was named to honor the invention of one of the most important pieces of equipment in astronomy, the telescope. Lacaille mapped the constellation during his trip to the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa in 1751-1752. It represents an aerial telescope, a type of refracting telescope that was popular at the time. This constellation was originally much larger but was later reduced in size by astronomers Francis Baily and Benjamin Gould.

Triangulum

* 90°N – 60°S
* Traingulum is one of the original 48 constellations first drawn by second century Greek astronomer Ptolemy. The name Triangulum is Latin for “triangle.” There is no mythology associated with this constellation. All of its historic names have been derived from its shape. In ancient times, its distinctive shape of three stars was called Deltoton because it resembled the Greek letter delta. To the ancient Egyptians, it represented the delta of the river Nile. The ancient Romans called it Sicilia because it reminded them of the island of Sicily.

Triangulum Australe

* 25°N – 90°S
* There is no mythology associated with Triangulum Australe. It is the smallest of the12 constellations named by the Dutch astronomer Petrus Plancius to fill in the blanks in the southern sky. It was first depicted in Johan Bayer’s star atlas in 1603. It was originally called Triangulum Antarticus. The French astronomer Nicolas Louis de Lacaille called it le Triangle Austral ou le Niveau on his planisphere in 1756. It was described as a surveyor’s level. It was one of several constellations that represented surveyor’s tools. It was later described by astronomer Johann Bode as a level and given the name le Triangle Austral ou le Niveau.

Tucana

* 25°N – 90°S
* There is no mythology surrounding the constellation Tucana. It was one of twelve constellations introduced by Dutch astronomer Petrus Plancius based on the observations of Dutch navigators. It first appeared in Johann Bayer’s star atlas in 1603, where it was depicted as a toucan. Another astronomer, Frederick de Houtman, included it in his star catalog the same year. However, Houtman depicted it as a hornbill, a bird native to the East Indies. Eventually, the toucan became the bird of choice.

Ursa Major

* 90°N – 30°S
* Ursa Major is one of the 48 constellations cataloged by the Greek astronomer Ptolemy in the second century. Its name means “the great bear” in Latin. It is one of the oldest constellations in the night sky, dating back as far as 13,000 years. It is mentioned in the Bible and in the works of the Greek author Homer. It is associated with several Greek and Roman myths. In Greek mythology, it is often associated with Callisto, a nymph who was turned into a bear by Hera, the jealous wife of Zeus. It has taken different forms in different cultures including an ox, camel, shark, skunk, sickle, bushel, and canoe. In Hindu legend the brightest stars represent the Seven Sages and the constellation is known as Saptarshi. The Chinese believed the seven bright stars represented Tseih Sing, the Government, or Pih Tow, the Northern Measure. In some Native American stories, the three stars in the handle of the dipper represented three warriors chasing a great bear. In South Korea, the constellation is referred to as the Seven Stars of the North.

Ursa Minor

* 90°N – 10°S
* Ursa Minor is one of the 48 constellations identified by the Greek astronomer Ptolemy in the second century. Its name means “lesser bear” in Latin. It is an ancient constellation with roots in many cultures. To the ancient Babylonians it was known as the Wagon of Heaven. In Greek mythology, this constellation was associated with two different myths. In one, it represented Ida and her sister Adrasteia, the nymphs who took care of Zeus on the island of Crete when he was small. Zeus rewarded them by placing them in the heavens. In another story, it represented Arcas, who was the son of Zeus and the nymph Callisto. Arcas and his mother were transformed into bears and placed in the night sky.

Vela

* 30°N – 90°S
* Vela means “the sails” in Latin. It was once part of a larger constellation known as Argo Navis. This large constellation represented the great ship that Jason and the Argonauts sailed during their voyage to find the golden fleece. Argo Navis was one of the 48 constellations first listed by the Greek astronomer Ptolemy in the second century. This constellation was later divided by the French astronomer Nicolas Louis de Lacaille into three smaller parts. Vela became the Sails, Carina the Keel, and Puppis the Stern. These three smaller constellations were added to the official list of modern constellations in the early 20th century by the International Astronomical Union (IAU).

Virgo

* 80°N – 80°S
* Virgo is one of the 48 constellations first cataloged by the Greek astronomer Ptolemy in the second century. Its name means “virgin” in Latin. It is an ancient constellation. The Babylonians knew it as “The Furrow”, representing the goddess Shala’s ear of grain. In Roman times she was represented by the goddess Ceres, who was the mother of Prosperina. Her festival was in the second week of April, the same time that the constellation appears in the spring skies. She was also sometimes identified as the virgin goddess Astraea, holding the scales of justice represented by the constellation Libra. Virgo is usually depicted on charts as a maiden with angelic wings holding two ears of wheat, one of which is marked by the bright star Spica.

Volans

* 15°N – 90°S
* There are no myths associated with Volans. It is one of 12 constellations named by the Dutch astronomer Petrus Plancius based on observations by Dutch navigators. Plancius originally named it Vliegendenvis and included it on his celestial globe in 1598. The German astronomer Johann Bayer included it in his star atlas in 1603. He called it Piscis Volans, the flying fish. The name was later shortened to Volans. It represents a type of fish that can jump out of the water and glide through the air on specially enhanced fins that resemble wings. It is often depicted on charts as being chased by the dolphin fish in the constellation Dorado.

Vulpecula

* 90°N – 55°S
* There are no myths associated with Vulpecula. Its name means “little fox” in Latin. It was introduced by the Polish astronomer Johannes Hevelius in the late 17th century. It was originally named Vulpecula Cum Ansere, "the little fox with the goose," and Vulpecula et Anser, "the little fox and the goose," and was illustrated with a goose in the jaws of a fox. The stars were later separated into two constellations, Anser and Vulpecula, and then later recombined under the name Vulpecula. Today, the goose is only remembered by the name of the star Anser.