

the succession of apparent alterations in the form of the moon presents a phenomenon so remarkable as necessarily to have attracted the attention and careful observation of man from the earliest period. with the greeks the phases were named;

I the new moon. noumênia, which because in the same line or path with the sun, is called synodos.

II the young moon. nea selênê. time in the month, protê phasis, 'the first appearance;' a slender crescent seen a short time after sunset.

III the increasing crescent. hexagônos, 'six-angled,' as having run 1/6th of its course.

IV the half moon. hemitomos, 'cut-in-twain.' 1 also called tetragônos, as having four equal angles in its circuit, ijth of which it has now passed.

V the increasing moon. amphikurtos, 'curved- on-each-side.' also called trigônos, 'triangular,' for were an equilateral triangle drawn from its starting-point, the present position would be the apex, rd of its course being now passed.

VI the full moon. panselênos. also called dichomênia, the 'month-divider.'

VII the decreasing moon. amphikurtos, trigonos.

VIII the second half-moon. hemitomos, etc.

IX the decreasing crescent. menoeidês, 'crescent-shaped,' lat. lunatus.

X the old moon. enê selênê. time in the month, eschatê phasis, 'the last appearance.' a slender crescent.

(robert brown. the unicorn, a mythological investigation. 1881)