

η, Double, 5 and 8.5, orange and smalt blue,

is unnamed except in China, where, with γ, it was **Tien Chuen**, Heaven's Ship. But it is noticeable in having three small stars on one side nearly in line, and one on the other, forming a miniature representation of Jupiter and his satellites. The components are 28" apart, at a position angle of 300°.

λ and μ, 4th- to 5th-magnitude stars, were **Tseih Shwuy**, Piled-up Waters.

ξ, a 4½-magnitude, is the **Menkib** of Burritt, from **Mankib al Thurayya**, the Shoulder of—*i. e.* next to—the Pleiades in the Arabian figure, although on modern charts it marks the left ankle.

ο, a double star of 4th and 9th magnitudes, is **Ati** and **Atik**, from the word **Al 'Ātik** found on the Borgian globe, at the space between the shoulders, and applied to it by Ulug Beg; but it is now located near the left foot.

π, a 4½-magnitude, was **Gorgonea secunda**; and ρ, a variable from 3.4 to 4.2, orange in color, was **Gorgonea tertia**.

τ, a 4½-magnitude, with others in the constellation, was known by the Chinese as **Ta Ling**, the Great Mound.

υ, 3.8,

marking the tip of the weapon in Perseus' hand, bears many titles with Bayer, all referring to its location; but none of these—indeed, no name at all—is seen in modern lists. Bayer wrote of them:

In falce adamanthinā trium præcedens. Falx dicitur & curvus Harpes, Gladius falcatus, & incurvus, Arab. Nembus, Maroni Ensīs falcatus, & curvus Saturni dens.

The "*Arab.*" would seem erroneous, for **Nembus** is neither Arabic nor Latin, and if intended for *Nimbus*, is equally wrong, as there is no suspicion of nebulosity about the star. *Curvus Saturni dens* was Vergil's designation in the *Georgics* for a "pruning-hook," and the equivalent of *Falx* and *Ἀπ-η*, so well known in connection with Perseus.

χ, a multiple star, and the little *h* mark two clusters noticeable with the naked eye. Nos. 884 and 869 of the *New General Catalogue*, 30' and 15' in diameter, almost connected, and apparently a protuberant part of the Milky Way. They were the Arabians' **Misam al Thurayya**, the Wrist of—*i. e.* next to—the Pleiades.

Hipparchos seems to have been the first to record them, which he did as *νεφελοειδής*, a "cloudy spot"; Ptolemy, as *συστροφή*, a "dense mass"; and subsequent astronomers down to Galileo's day similarly considered them nebulous. The *Alfonsine Tables* said, *revolutio nebulosa*, and the *Almagest* of 1551, *girus ille in capulo ensis*, this *girus*—correctly *gyrus*—signifying a circle. They seem strangely to have escaped the notice of astrologers,