

simply signifying the "claws" that it marks; Bayer added **Cornu**, the Horn, as from some anonymous writer.

In Arabia it was **Zubān al 'Akrab**, the Scorpion's Claw, which has become **Zuban al Kravi**, **Zuben Acrabi**; and Bayer said **Zuben Hakrabi** and **Zuben el Genubi**, contracted from **Al Zubān al Janūbiyyah**, the Southern Claw. Similar titles also appear for stars in Libra, the early Claws.

In China it was **Chin Chay**, the Camp Carriage.

Brown included it, with others near by in Hydra's tail, in the Akkadian **Entena-mas-luv**, or **Ente-mas-mur**, the Assyrian **Etsen-tsiri**, the Tail-tip.

δ, 2.5.

**Dschubba** is found in the Whitall *Planisphere*, probably from **Al Jabbah**, the Front, or Forehead, where it lies.

In the *Palermo Catalogue* the title **Iolarkrav** is applied to a star whose assigned position for the year 1800 would indicate our δ. If this be the case, it may have been a specially coined word from the Arabs' **Ikhl al 'Akrab**, the Crown of the Scorpion; and this conjecture would seem justified by our previous experience of that catalogue's star nomenclature as seen in its remarkable efforts with α and β Delphini. Riccioli had **Aakrāb genubi**.

δ was of importance in early times, for with β and π, on either side in a bending line, it is claimed for the Euphratean **Gis-gan-gu-sur**, the Light of the Hero, or the Tree of the Garden of Light, "placed in the midst of the abyss," and so reminding us of that other tree, the Tree of Life, in the midst of the Garden of Eden. It was selected by the Babylonian astronomers, with β, to point out their 23d ecliptic constellation, which Epping calls **Qablu (und qābu) sha rīshu aqrabi**, the Middle of the Head of the Scorpion. The earliest record that we have of the planet Mercury is in connection with these same two stars seen from that country 265 B. C. In the lunar zodiac δ, β, and π were the Persian **Nūr**, Bright; the Sogdian and Khorasmian **Bighanwand**, Clawless; and the Coptic **Stephani**, the Crown.

In China the 2d-magnitude ε, with μ, ζ, η, θ, ι, κ, ν, and λ, formed the 17th *sieu*, **Wei**, the Tail, anciently known as **Mi** and as **Vi**, μ being the determinant; but, although this Tail coincided with that part of our Scorpion, Brown thinks that reference is rather made to the tail of the Azure Dragon, one of the quadripartite divisions of the Chinese zodiac which lay here.

θ, a 2d-magnitude red star, was the Euphratean **Sargas**, lying in the Milky Way just south of λ and ν, with which it formed one of the seven pairs of Twin Stars; as such it was **Ma-a-su**. And it may have been, with ι, κ, λ, and ν, the **Girtab** of the lunar zodiac of that valley, the **Vanant** of