

correctly had this expression for the star  $\theta$ . The later Arabian astronomers also considered it in Taurus by designating it as **Al Ḳarn al Thaur al Shamāliyyah**, the Northern Horn of the Bull; but Kazwini adhered to Auriga by giving "the two in the ankles" as **Al Tawābi' al 'Ayyūk**, the Goat's Attendants, Ideler identifying these with  $\gamma$  and  $\iota$ .

$\delta$ , 4.1, yellow,

is on the head of the Charioteer. It is unnamed with us, but, inconspicuous as it is, the Hindus called it **Praja-pāti**, the Lord of Created Beings, a title also and far more appropriately given to Orion and to Corvus. The *Sūrya Siddhānta* devotes considerable space to it; but "why so faint and inconspicuous a star should be found among the few of which Hindu astronomers have taken particular notice is not easy to discover."

The Chinese include it, with  $\xi$ ,  $h$ ,  $k$ ,  $i$ , and others near Cassiopeia, in their asterism **Pa Kuh**, the Eight Cereals.

$\epsilon$ , variable, 3 to 4.5.

Hyde cited Arabic authority for this, being at one time **Al Ma'az**, the He Goat, and later on it so appeared in one of the commentaries on Ulug Beg; but Kazwini knew it by the general title **Al 'Anz**, although it was not in his **Al 'Ināz**, the group of Goats,— $a$ ,  $\zeta$ , and  $\eta$ . Some modern lists include it with the Kids.

Its variability, in an irregular period, was suspected by Fritsch in 1821, confirmed by Schmidt in 1843, and independently discovered by Heis in 1847.  $\zeta$  and  $\eta$  are about  $5^\circ$  southwest of Capella.

$\zeta$ , 4, orange,

is the western one of the *Ἐριφοί*, or Kids, of Hipparchos and Ptolemy, the **Haedi** of the Latins. Pliny made of them a separate constellation.

The poet Callimachus, 240 B. C., wrote in an epigram of the *Anthologia*:

Tempt not the winds forewarned of dangers nigh,  
When the Kids glitter in the western sky;

Vergil, commending in the *Georgics* their observation to his farmer neighbors, made special allusion to the *dies Haedorum*, and with Horace and Manilius called them *pluviales*, the latter author's

Stormy Haedi . . . which shut the Main  
And stop the Sailers hot pursuit of gain.

Horace similarly knew them as *horrida et insana sidera* and *insana Caprae sidera*; and Ovid as *nimbosi*, rainy. They thus shared the bad repute in which Capella was held by mariners, and were so much dreaded, as presaging the stormy season on the Mediterranean, that their rising early in October evenings was the signal for the closing of navigation. All classical authors who mention the stars alluded to this direful influence, and a festival, the *Natalis navigationis*, was held when the days of that influence were past. Propertius wrote of them, in the singular, as **Haedus**; Albumasar, as **Agni**, the Lambs; the Arabians knew them as **Al Jadyain**, the Two Young He Goats; and Bayer, in the plural, as **Capellae**.

$\zeta$  appeared in the original edition of the *Alfonsine Tables* as **Sadatoni**; but in the later, and in the *Almagest* of 1515, as **Saelateni**: both strangely changed, either from **Al Dhat al 'Inān**, the Rein-holder, or more probably from **Al Said al Thani**, the Second Arm, by some confusion with the star  $\beta$  that is thus located; or because itself was in that part of an earlier conception of the figure.

$\eta$  is a half-magnitude brighter than  $\zeta$ , but not individually named.

♄, 3.1,

was Al Tizini's **Al Ka'b dhi'l 'Inān**, which other authors gave to  $\gamma$ ; and Kazwini included it with the latter in his **Al Tawābi' al 'Ayyūk**.

$\lambda$ , Double, 5 and  $9\frac{1}{2}$ , pale yellow and plum color;  $\mu$ , 5.1; and  $\sigma$ , 5.3,

in the centre of the figure, were Kazwini's **Al H'ibā'**, the Tent; but he had other such in Aquarius, the Southern Crown, and Corvus, for this naturally was a favorite simile with the Arabs.

It is this star that may be the one lettered **Al Hurr**, the Fawn, on the Borgian globe.

The 5th-magnitudes  $\mu$ ,  $\rho$ , and  $\sigma$  were **Tseen Hwang**, the Heavenly Pool; and  $\nu$ ,  $\tau$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\phi$ ,  $\chi$ , with another unidentified star, **Choo**, a Pillar.

$2^\circ$  south from  $\chi$ , on the 24th of January, 1892, an amateur observer, the Reverend Doctor Thomas D. Anderson of Edinburgh, discovered with an opera-glass a 5th-magnitude yellowish *nova*, now known as **T Aurigae**, which has excited so much interest in the astronomical world by the character of its spectrum. Subsequent to the optical discovery it was identified on a photographic plate taken on the 10th of December previously, but not on one taken on the 8th, thus indicating its appearance in the sky between those two dates. Other photographs show that its maximum, 4.4, occurred about the 20th. Its conflagration, however, is supposed to have occurred at least