The Borgian globe termed it **Al Wazl**, the Junction, indicating the spot where the arrow, bow, and hand of the Archer meet.

This star, with δ and ε and with β of the Telescope, was the *sieu* **Ki**, but in the worship of China the three were **Feng Shi**, the General of Wind.

ô, Double, 3 and 14.5, orange yellow and bluish.

Kaus Meridionalis, or **Media,** is Arabic and Latin for the Middle (of the) Bow. It marked the junction of the two Ashādhā; and, with γ and ϵ , was the Akkadian **Sin-nun-tu**, or **Si-nu-nu-tum**, the Swallow.

The companion was 26" away in 1896, at a position angle of 2760.4.

ε, Double, 2 and 14.3, orange and bluish,

is Kaus Australis, the Southern (part of the) Bow.

In Euphratean days it may have been Nibat Anu.

 ε comes to the meridian on the 8th of August.

The companion is 32".5 away, at a position angle, in 1896, of 295°.

A comparison of the magnitudes of a, β , γ , δ , and ε in Sagittarius, each one being brighter than the preceding, goes far to show that Bayer was not guided in his star-lettering by any such rule of alphabetical arrangement in order of brilliancy as has been attributed to him.

ζ, Binary, 3.9 and 4.4.

The Latin Almagest of 1515 gives this as Ascella, i. e. Axilla, the Armpit of the figure, still its location on the maps.

The two components have the rapid orbital revolution of 181/2 years.

With σ , τ , and ϕ it formed a portion of the 18th manzil, Al Na'ām, or Al Na'ām al Ṣādirah, and the whole of that nakshatra; but the corresponding sieu included λ and μ , with ϕ as the determinant.

λ, 3.1, yellow.

Kaus Borealis, the Northern (part of the) Bow, was Al Tizini's **Rāi al Naāim**, the Keeper of the Na'ams, the uncertainty as to the meaning of which has already been noticed; but Kazwini evidently understood by it Ostriches, for in his list it is, with the stars μ , **Al Thalimain**, plainly meaning these desert birds.