

In the Hercules cluster the stars are perhaps very little denser than the streams of nebulous matter in which they are situated, and hence their density is [*i. e.* may be] only something a thousand millionth part of that of the sun.

Bailey finds no variables in it.

In the early days of Arab astronomy a space in the heavens, coinciding with parts of Hercules, Ophiuchus, and Serpens, was the **Raudah**, or Pasture, the Northern Boundary of which, the **Nasak Shāmiyy**, was marked by the stars β and γ Herculis, the Syrians' **Bow of Pearls**, with β and γ Serpentis in continuation of the Pasture line; while δ , α , and ϵ Serpentis, with δ , ϵ , ζ , and η Ophiuchi, formed the Southern Boundary, the **Nasak Yamaniyyah**. The group of stars now known as the **Club of Hercules** was the **Sheep within the Pasture**.

α , Double and both irregularly variable, 3.1 to 3.9 and 5 to 7,
orange red and bluish green.

Ras Algethi, also **Ras Algathi**, on Malby's globe **Ras Algothi**, is from **Al Rās al Jāthiyy**, the Kneeler's Head; but it often is **Ras Algoti**, sometimes **Ras Algiatha**, and the *Standard Dictionary* has **Ras Algetta**. It was **Rasacheti** with Chilmead. Riccioli's **Ras Elhhathi** and **Ras Alhathi** probably came from **Ras Alheti** of the first three editions of the *Alfonsine Tables*; but in the 4th edition very incorrectly appeared **Rasaben** for both the star and the constellation, probably taken from the neighboring **Al Rās al Thu'bān** of Draco;—all Arabian translations of the Greek names.

The nomads' title for it was **Al Kalb al Rāi**, the Shepherd's Dog, that our α shared with the adjoining *lucida* of Ophiuchus, 5° distant.

The Chinese called it **Ti Tso**, the Emperor's Seat; and **Tsin**.

Some small stars in Hercules, near α , were included with ι and κ Ophiuchi in the asterism **Ho**, one of the measures of China.

This is a beautiful pair, but apparently not binary, for there has been no certain change in the last century. The components are $4''.8$ apart, at a position angle of 119° . Its variability, discovered by Sir William Herschel in 1795, is now described by Chandler as shown by "very irregular oscillations in periods of two to four months." It is one of the most noted of Secchi's 3d type with banded spectra.

α culminates on the 23d of July.

β , 2.8, pale yellow.

Korneforos and **Kornephoros** are from the *Κορννηφόρος* which we have seen applied to the whole figure. Burritt has **Kornephorus** *vel* **Rutilicus**,