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**.

ζ appeared in the original edition of the *Alfonsine Tables* as **Sadatoni**; but in the later, and in the *Almagest* of 1515, as **Saclateni**: 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 β that is thus located; or because itself was in that part of an earlier conception of the figure.

η is a half-magnitude brighter than ζ, but not individually named.

ι, 3.1,

was Al Tizini's **Al Ḳa'b dhi'l 'Inān**, which other authors gave to γ; and Kazwini included it with the latter in his **Al Tawābi' al 'Ayyūḳ**.

λ, Double, 5 and 9½, pale yellow and plum color; μ, 5.1; and σ, 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 Ḥurr, the Fawn, on the Borgian globe.

The 5th-magnitudes μ, ρ, and σ were **Tseen Hwang**, the Heavenly Pool; and ν, τ, υ, ϕ, χ, with another unidentified star, **Choo**, a Pillar.

2° south from χ, 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