

old work the *Destruction of Troye*, we read of "a ship built by Perseus, and named Pegasus, which was likened to a flying horse."

Brugsch mentions as in its location an Egyptian constellation, the **Servant**; and some of its stars would seem to be shown on the Denderah planisphere as a **Jackal**.

The Arabs knew the familiar quadrangle as **Al Dalw**, the Water-bucket, the **Amphora** of some Latin imitator, which generally was used for the Υ in Aquarius; and the Arabian astronomers followed Ptolemy in **Al Faras al Thānī**, the Second Horse, which Bayer turned into **Alpheras**; Chilmead, into **Alfaras Alathem**; and La Lande, into **Alpharès**.

Argelander catalogued 108 stars here, down to the 6th magnitude; and Heis, 178, to the $6\frac{1}{2}$.

The starless region toward Pisces was Al Birūnī's **Al Baldah**, the Fox's Kennel, a term for whose stellar connection I find no explanation.

Before leaving this constellation, it is worth while to note that an asterism, now virtually lost to us and seldom mentioned except in the lists of Al Suḥī, Al Amasch, and Kazwini, is described by the last-named under the title **Al Faras al Tāmm**, the Complete Horse. Although somewhat indefinitely marked out, it is said to have occupied the space between the eastern wing of the Swan, the chest of Pegasus, Equuleus, and the tail of Lacerta, drawing for its components from the last three; but Beigel held that it could have existed only with the grammarians,—the Tāmm in its title being easily confused, in transcription, with the Thānī in the Arabians' name for Pegasus. Ideler's *Sternnamen* is the sole modern work in which I find any reference to this Complete Horse, and even that author, in one passage, seems to regard Monoceros as the modern representative of this somewhat mythical constellation; but this is impossible if Kazwini's description be accepted. Indeed, Ideler himself, later on in his book, changed his opinion to agree with that of Beigel.

α , 2.5, white.

Markab — Flamsteed's **Marchab** — is the Arabs' word for a Saddle, Ship, or Vehicle,—anything ridden upon,—that was early applied to this star; but they also designated it as **Matn al Faras**, the Horse's Withers or Shoulder, and Bayer cited **Yed Alpheras**, the Horse's Hand, or, more properly, Forearm,—the Arabian **Yad**. Kazwini knew it and β as **Al Arkwah**, the Cross-bar of the well in which Al Dalw, the Bucket, was used.

In India it was noted as the junction star of the Bhādra-padā *nakshatras*, detailed under β .

In China it was **Shih**, a title borrowed from the *sieu* that it marked.

Brown thinks that, with γ and ζ , it was the Euphratean asterism **Lik-bar-ra**, the Hyaena,—perhaps **Ur-bar-ra**.

Among astrologers it portended danger to life from cuts, or stabs, and fire. It culminates on the 3d of November, and when on the meridian forms, with γ , the southern side of the Great Square, β and δ forming the northern, and all 15° to 18° apart.

Markab's spectrum is Sirian, and it is receding from us at the rate of three quarters of a mile a second.

It is one of the so-called lunar stars, much observed in navigation.

β , Irregularly variable, 2.2 to 2.7, deep yellow.

This is the **Scheat** of Tycho, the *Palermo Catalogue*, and modern lists generally, either from **Al Sā'id**, the Upper Part of the Arm, or, as Hyde suggested, from the early **Sa'd**, appearing in the subsequent three pairs of stars. Bayer had **Seat Alpheraz**; Chilmead, **Seat Alfaras**; Riccioli, **Scheat Alpheraz**; and Schickard, **Saidol-pharazi**.

Arabian astronomers knew it as **Mankib al Faras**, the Horse's Shoulder, mentioned by Ulug Beg and still occasionally seen as **Menkib**. Chilmead had **Almenkeb**.

The Great Square, of which β formed one corner, constituted the double asterism, the 24th and 25th *nakshatras*, **Pūrva**, Former, and **Uttara**, Latter, **Bhādra-padā**, Beautiful, Auspicious, or Happy Feet, sometimes also called **Proshtha-padā**, *Proshtha* meaning a Carp or Ox; but Professor Whitney translated it "Footstool Feet," and said that the authorities do not agree as to the figures by which they are represented, for by some the one, by others the other, is called a Couch or Bed, the alternate one, in either case, being pronounced a Bifaced Figure, or Twins. This Couch is a not inapt representation of the group if both asterisms are taken together, the four stars well marking the feet. Weber calls them **Pratishthana**, a Stand or Support, as Whitney wrote,

an evident allusion to the disposition of the four bright stars which compose it, like the four feet of a stand, table, bedstead, or the like;

the regents of these *nakshatras* being Aja Ekapāt, the One-footed Goat, and Ahi Budhya, the Bottom Snake, "two mythical figures, of obscure significance, from the Vedic Pantheon." The 24th *manzil*, formed by α and β , was **Al Fargh al Mukdim**, the Fore Spout, *i. e.* of the water-bucket,—Al