

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.

δ , 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 $276^\circ.4$.

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 α , 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 $18\frac{1}{2}$ years.

With σ , τ , and ϕ it formed a portion of the 18th *manzil*, **Al Na'ām**, or **Al Na'ām al Šādirah**, 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 Na'ām**, 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.

With the same stars it may have been the Akkadian **Anu-ni-tum**, said to have been associated with the great goddess **Istar**.

Near λ appeared in A. D. 386 a bright *nova*, the fourth on record; and 7° northeasterly the cluster 25 M. is visible to the naked eye.

μ^1 , Triple, 3.5, 9.5, and 10, and μ^2 , 5.8,

form a wide naked-eye double on the upper part of the bow, and are named in Akkadia and Arabia with the preceding star.

They mark the point of the winter solstice two thirds of the way southward towards, and in line with, the cluster N. G. C. 6523, 8 M., visible to the naked eye, with other noticeable clusters and nebulae close by. One of these, N. G. C. 6603, 24 M., towards the northeast, is Secchi's **Delle Caustiche**, from its peculiar arrangement of curves, while the celebrated **Trifid Nebula**, N. G. C. 6514, 20 M., lies not far off to the southwest. This was discovered in 1764, and so named from its three dark rifts; it is now specially noted from a suspected recent change in its position with regard to a star in one of these rifts. Spectroscopic observations of this object show considerable discordance in their results.

Brown says that the stars in the bow were the Persian **Gau** and the Sogdian and Khorasmian **Yaugh**, but by these nations were imagined as a **Bull**; the Copts knew them as **Polis**, a Foal.

ν^1 and ν^2 , red stars of the 5th magnitude, $12'$ apart, and both double, were **'Ain al Rāmī**, the Archer's Eye. Ptolemy catalogued them as a nebulous double star,— *νεφελοειδής καὶ διπλοῦς*,— among the first to be so designated.

With ξ and σ they were the Chinese **Kien Sing**, a Flag-staff.

π , a 3d-magnitude on the back of the head, was Al Tizini's **Al Baldah**, from the 19th *manzil*, which it marked; Al Achsasi considering it as **Al Nā'ir**, the Bright One, of that lunar station.

σ , 2.3.

This has been identified with **Nunki** of the Euphratean *Tablet of the Thirty Stars*, the Star of the Proclamation of the Sea, this **Sea** being the quarter occupied by Aquarius, Capricornus, Delphinus, Pisces, and Piscis Australis. It is the same space in the sky that Aratos designated as the **Water**; perhaps another proof of the Euphratean origin of much of Greek astronomy.

In India it marked the junction of the *nakshatra* Ashādhā with Abhijit.

It lies on the vane of the arrow at the Archer's hand.