second,[1] and generally are characterized by a greenish, or bluish, tint, with vivid and persistent trains. It probably was to them that Milton alluded in his

> Swift as a shooting star
> In Autumn thwarts the night.

The stream seems to be lengthening, and consequently thinning out, so that the great displays of long period may eventually cease, while the annual may become more brilliant than now.

Many other meteor streams are visible about the same time as the Leonids, Mr. W. F. Denning having given a list of sixty-eight; the brightest of these, the **Ursids,** being often mistaken by the casual observer for the Leonids, as their radiant, near μ Ursae Majoris, is less than 20° distant from the radiant in Leo.

θ, 3.5,

in the *manzil* Al Zubrah, shares with δ the title **Al H·arātān,** Al Bīrūnī saying that "when they rise Suhail is seen in Al Izak,"— wherever this may be. The *Century Cyclopedia* gives **Chort** as the individual name, from the combined title. Ulug Beg substituted the 5th-magnitude Fl. 72 for δ as the second member of the *manzil*, his translator placing them *in coxis*, "in the hips," as does the Heis *Atlas*.

In China it was **Tsze Seang,** the Second Minister of State.

ι, Binary and perhaps variable, 4.6 and 7.4, yellowish — possibly varying.

Reeves mentioned this as **Tsze Tseang,** the Second General.

The lesser star is suspected of change in color and in brilliancy down to the 9th magnitude. The components now are about 2″.6 apart, at a position angle of 57°.

$\varkappa$, Double, 4.8 and 10.5, yellow and blue.

This was designated by Ulug Beg as **Al Minḫar al Asad,** the Lion's Nose, still correct for it as laid down on the Heis *Atlas*, although now never used as a star-title.

The components are 3″ apart, at a position angle of 203°.8.

[1] It is owing to this great velocity that no Leonid has ever been known to reach the earth's surface, its substance being dissipated by the intense heat occasioned by the resistance of the atmosphere.