Gould called it red, and of 2.7 magnitude. It culminates on the 9th of October. From between a and η radiate the **Eta Aquarids**, the meteors visible from April 29th to May 2d.

β, 3.1, pale yellow.

Sadalsuud — not **Sund** nor **Saud**, as frequently written — is from **Al Sa'd al Su'ud**, liberally translated the Luckiest of the Lucky, from its rising with the sun when the winter had passed and the season of gentle, continuous rain had begun. This title also belongs to the 22d manzil, which included the star with ξ of Aquarius and c of Capricornus.

 β and ξ also constituted the Persian lunar station **Bunda** and the similar Coptic **Upuineuti**, the Foundation; but β alone marked the sieu **Heu**, **Hiu**, or **Hü**, Void, anciently **Ko**, the central one of the seven sieu which, taken together, were known as **Heung Wu**, the Black Warrior, in the northern quarter of the sky. It is found in Hindu lists as **Kalpeny**, of unknown signification. On the Euphrates it was **Kakkab Namma** χ , the Star of Mighty Destiny, that may have given origin to the title of the manzil, as well as to the astrologers' name for it—**Fortuna Fortunarum**.

Al Firuzabadi of Khorasan, editor of Al Kāmūs, the great Arabic dictionary of the 14th century, called some of the smaller stars below this Al Au the plural of Nau', a Star, but without explanation, and they certainly are inconspicuous.

7, 4.1, greenish,

on the right arm at the inner edge of the Urn, and the westernmost star in the Y, is **Sadachbia**, from **Al Sa'd al Alibiyah**, which has been interpreted the Lucky Star of Hidden Things or Hiding-places, because when it emerged from the sun's rays all hidden worms and reptiles, buried during the preceding cold, creep out of their holes! But as this word Ah biyah is merely the plural of H'ibā', a Tent, a more reasonable explanation is that the star was so called from its rising in the spring twilight, when, after the winter's want and suffering, the nomads' tents were raised on the freshening pastures, and the pleasant weather set in. This idea reinders Professor Whitney's "Felicity of Tents" a happy translation of the original. ζ , η , and τ are included with γ under this designation by Ulug Beg $-\zeta$, in the centre, marking the top of the tent; Kazwini, however, considered this central star as **Al Sa'd**, and the three surrounding ones his tents.

All these stars, with a, formed the 23d manzil, bearing the foregoing title. γ , ζ , η , π , and τ were the Chinese **Fun Mo.** the Tomb.

It was near γ that the Capuchin friar of Cologne, Schyraelus de Rheita,¹ in 1643, thought that he had found five new satellites attendant upon Jupiter, which he named Stellae Urbani Octavi in compliment to the reigning pontiff; and a treatise, *De novem Stellae circa Jovem*, was written by Lobkowitz upon this wonderful discovery. "The planet, however, soon deserted his companions, and the stars proved to be the little group in front of the Urn."

ð, 3.4,

the **Scheat** of Tycho, and **Scheat Edeleu** of Riccioli, is **Skat** in modern lists, and variously derived: either from Al Shi'at, a Wish, said to be found for it on Arabic globes; or from Al Ṣāk, the Shin-bone, near which it is located in the figure. But Hyde, probably following Grotius, said that it was from Al Sa'd of the preceding stars.

On the Euphrates it seems to have been associated with Hasisadra or Xasisadra, the 10th antediluvian king and hero of the Deluge; while, with β , κ , and others adjacent, it was the lunar station **Apin**, the Channel, and individually the Star of the Foundation. The corresponding stations, **Khatsar** in Persia, **Shawshat** in Sogdiana, and **Mashtawand** in Khorasmia, were also determined by this star.

The Chinese knew it, with τ , χ , the three stars ψ , and some in Pisces, as **Yu lin Keun**, the Imperial Guard.

From near δ issues a meteor stream, the **Delta Aquarids**, from the 27th to the 29th of July, and not far away Mayer noted as a fixed star, on the 25th of September, 1756, the object that nearly twenty-five years later Sir William Herschel observed as a comet, but afterwards ascertained to be a new planet, our Uranus.

ε, 3.4,

was Al Bali, the brightest one of the 21st manzil, Al Sa'd al Bula', the Good Fortune of the Swallower, which included μ and ν ; these last also known as Al Bulään in the dual. Kazwini said that this strange title came from the fact that the two outside stars were more open than a and β of Capricorn,

1 De Rheita is more deservedly famous as a supposed inventor, in 1650, of the planetarium, an honor also claimed for Archimedes of the 3d century before Christ, for Posidonius the Stoic, mentioned by Cicero in *De Natura Deorum*, and for Boëtius about the year A. D. 510. This instrument is the orrery of modern days, named by Sir Richard Steele after Charles Boyle, Earl of Orrery, for whom one was made in 1715 by Rowley, from designs by the clock-maker George Graham. Professor Roger Long constructed one eighteen feet in diameter, in 1758, for Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where it probably still remains; and Doctor William Kitchiner mentioned one by Arnold, annually exhibited in London about the year 1825, that was 130 feet in circumference.