simply signifying the "claws" that it marks; Bayer added **Cornu,** the Horn, as from some anonymous writer.

In Arabia it was **Zubān al 'Aḳrab,** the Scorpion's Claw, which has become **Zuban al Kravi, Zuben Acrabi;** and Bayer said **Zuben Hakrabi** and **Zuben el Genubi,** contracted from **Al Zubān al Janūbiyyah,** the Southern Claw. Similar titles also appear for stars in Libra, the early Claws.

In China it was **Chin Chay,** the Camp Carriage.

Brown included it, with others near by in Hydra's tail, in the Akkadian **Entena-mas-luv,** or **Ente-mas-mur,** the Assyrian **Etsen-tsiri,** the Tail-tip.

## δ, 2.5.

**Dschubba** is found in the Whitall *Planisphere*, probably from **Al Jabhah,** the Front, or Forehead, where it lies.

In the *Palermo Catalogue* the title **Iclarkrav** is applied to a star whose assigned position for the year 1800 would indicate our δ. If this be the case, it may have been a specially coined word from the Arabs' **Iklīl al 'Aḳrab,** the Crown of the Scorpion; and this conjecture would seem justified by our previous experience of that catalogue's star nomenclature as seen in its remarkable efforts with α and β Delphini. Riccioli had **Aakràb genubi.**

δ was of importance in early times, for with β and π, on either side in a bending line, it is claimed for the Euphratean **Gis-gan-gu-sur,** the Light of the Hero, or the Tree of the Garden of Light, "placed in the midst of the abyss," and so reminding us of that other tree, the Tree of Life, in the midst of the Garden of Eden. It was selected by the Babylonian astronomers, with β, to point out their 23d ecliptic constellation, which Epping calls **Qablu (und qābu) sha rīshu aqrabi,** the Middle of the Head of the Scorpion. The earliest record that we have of the planet Mercury is in connection with these same two stars seen from that country 265 B. C. In the lunar zodiac δ, β, and π were the Persian **Nūr,** Bright; the Sogdian and Khorasmian **Bighanwand,** Clawless; and the Coptic **Stephani,** the Crown.

In China the 2d-magnitude ε, with μ, ζ, η, θ, ι, κ, υ, and λ, formed the 17th *sieu*, **Wei,** the Tail, anciently known as **Mi** and as **Vi,** μ being the determinant; but, although this Tail coincided with that part of our Scorpion, Brown thinks that reference is rather made to the tail of the Azure Dragon, one of the quadripartite divisions of the Chinese zodiac which lay here.

θ, a 2d-magnitude red star, was the Euphratean **Sargas,** lying in the Milky Way just south of λ and υ, with which it formed one of the seven pairs of Twin Stars; as such it was **Ma-a-su.** And it may have been, with ι, κ, λ, and υ, the **Girtab** of the lunar zodiac of that valley, the **Vanant** of

Persia and **Vanand** of Sogdiana, all meaning the "Seizer," "Smiter," or "Stinger"; but the Persian and Sogdian words generally are used for our Regulus. In Khorasmia these stars were **Khachman,** the Curved. $\theta$ has a 14th-magnitude greenish companion that may be in revolution around it. 6".77 away in 1897, at a position angle of 316°.9. See writes of this:

a magnificent system of surpassing interest; one of the most difficult of known double stars.

## λ, 1.7.

**Shaula** probably is from **Al Shaulah,** the Sting, where it lies; but, according to Al Bīrūnī, from **Mushālah,** Raised, referring to the position of the sting ready to strike. These words have been confused with the names for the adjoining $\upsilon$, and in the course of time corrupted to **Shauka, Alascha, Mosclek,** and **Shomlek;** Chilmead writing of these last:

It is also called **Schomlek,** which Scaliger thinkes is read by transposition of the letters for Mosclek, which signifieth the bending of the taile.

Naturally it was an unlucky star with astrologers.

$\lambda$ and $\upsilon$ were the 17th *manzil,* **Al Shaulah,** and the *nakshatra* **Vicritāu,** the Two Releasers, perhaps from the Vedic opinion that they brought relief from lingering disease.

Some Hindu authorities, taking in all the stars from $\epsilon$ to $\upsilon$, called the whole **Mūlā,** the Root, with the divine Nirrity, Calamity, as regent of the asterism, which was represented as a **Lion's Tail;** this title appearing also for stars of Sagittarius. In Coptic Egypt $\lambda$ and $\upsilon$ were **Minamref,** the Sting; and, on the Euphrates, **Sarur.**

An imaginary line extended from $\upsilon$ through Shaula serves to point out the near-by clusters 6 M. and N. G. C. 6475, 7 M., visible together in the field of an opera-glass. These probably were the ancient termination of the sting to which Smyth alluded in his comments on $\lambda$ and $\upsilon$, although he is not quite clear about the matter; they certainly were the *νεφελοειδής* of Ptolemy, among his *ἀμόρφωτοι* of *Σκορπίος*; and *Girus ille nebulosus* in the *Latin Almagest* of 1551. Ulug Beg's translator had *Stella nebulosa quae sequitur aculeum Scorpionis,*— **Tāli' al Shaulah,** That which follows the Sting.

In the legends of the Polynesian Islanders, notably those of the Hervey group, the stars in the Scorpion, from the two lettered $\mu$ to $\lambda$ and $\upsilon$, were the **Fish-hook of Maui,** with which that god drew up from the depths the great island Tongareva; and the names and legend that Ellis, in his *Polynesian Researches,* applied to Castor and Pollux in Gemini, the Reverend