With the same star and β Cassiopeiae it makes up the **Three Guides,** all these being almost exactly on the prime meridian, the vernal equinox lying in a starless region of Pisces about 15° south of γ Pegasi. Two 11th-magnitude stars are close by.

δ, 2.2, white.

This, as already noted, is the same as Alpheratz (α Andromedae), and recognized by astronomers of every age as in either constellation; or, as Aratos wrote, *ξυνός ἀστήρ*, "a common star." It seems to be unnamed as a member of Pegasus.

Al Achsasi included it with γ in the Fargh al Mu'ḫir.

ε, Triple, 2.5, 11.5, and 8.8, yellow, ——, and blue.

Enif, Enf, and **Enir,** all titles for this, are from **Al Anf,** the Nose, by which the Arabians designated it. Scaliger had **Enf Alpheras,** and Schickard **Aniphol Pharasi.** It was also **Fum al Faras,** the Horse's Mouth; and **Al Jaḥfalah,** the Lip, this last being found on one of their globes.

Bayer quoted from "the interpreters of the *Almagest*" **Grumium** and **Muscida,** respectively Jaw and Muzzle, so describing its position; but these have become proper names for ξ Draconis and π Ursae Majoris. Flamsteed knew it as **Os Pegasi.**

With θ, and the star α Aquarii, it was the 23d *sieu*, **Goei,** or **Wei,** Steep or Danger, anciently **Gui.**

Enif's spectrum is Solar, and it is receding from us about five miles a second. Gould thinks it probably variable.

ζ, 3.7, light yellow.

Homam seems to have been first given to this in the *Palermo Catalogue*, from **Sa'd**[1] **al Humām,** the Lucky Star of the Hero, in which Ulug Beg included ξ; other lists have **Homan.** But Hyde said that the original was **Al Hammām,** the Whisperer. Al Tizini mentioned it as **Sa'd al**

[1] This Arabic Sa'd is our "Good Luck" and a component word of many titles in the Desert sky, all of which seem to have been applied to stars rising in the morning twilight at the commencement of the pleasant season of spring. **Al Sa'dain,** the dual form, was the title for Jupiter and Venus, the Two Fortunate Planets; **Al Nahsan,** the Unlucky, referring to Mars and Saturn.

Na'amah, the Lucky Star of the Ostriches; and Al Achsasi, as **Nā'ir Sa'd al Bahāim,** the Bright Fortunate One of the Two Beasts, which Al Sufi had said were θ and ν. Thus ξ was one of the general group **Al Su'ūd al Nujūm,** the Fortunate Stars.

The Chinese called it **Luy Tien,** Thunder.

7° to the north of ζ is the point assigned by Denning as the radiant of the first stream of **Pegasids,** the meteors visible about the 28th of June; although Espin locates it near δ Cygni.

η, Double, 3.2,

on the left forearm, is the **Matar** of Whitall's *Planisphere*, from **Al Sa'd al Maṭar,** the Fortunate Rain; as such, however, o was included with it.

θ, 3.8, and ν, 4.8,

were Al Sufi's **Sa'd al Bahāim,** the Good Luck of the Two Beasts; Al Achsasi adding to the group the still brighter ζ. θ alone is **Baham** in some modern lists; but Ulug Beg had **Bihām,** the Young of domestic animals.

It appears on the Dresden globe as **Al Ḥawā'im,** the Thirsty Camels.

$\varkappa$, Triple and binary, 4.8, 5.3, and 10.8, yellowish and orange,

marking the right forearm, is unnamed except in China, where it is **Jih,** the Sun, a title also for κ and λ Librae.

The two largest stars were divided by Burnham in 1880 and found to be 0″.2 apart, this decreasing to 0″.1 in 1891. Their orbital period of revolution is 11½ years, and, with that of δ Equulei, the most rapid known to astronomers until See discovered the binary character of Ll. 9091 in Orion. The first and third stars are 11″ apart, at a position angle of 308°.5.

λ, 4.1, and μ, 3.4,

were **Sa'd al Bārī',** the Good Luck of the Excelling One; but Kazwini designated it as **Sa'd al Nāzī',** the Good Luck of the Camel Striving to Get to Pasture.