

The foregoing three pairs, about 20° apart and the members of each pair $1\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ or 2° apart, are beautifully grouped with others invisible to the naked eye. They were interesting to the Arabs, as they now are to us, and were collectively designated **Kafzah al Thibā'**, the Springs of the Gazelle, each pair marking one spring; the **Gazelle** being imagined from the unformed stars since gathered up as Leo Minor, and the springing of the animal being due to its fear of the greater Lion's tail. Ideler adopted this from Al Tizini and the Cufic globe at Dresden; while the Borgia globe shows a Gazelle and her Young in the same location. Kazwini, however, described this group as extending over the eyes, eyebrows, ears, and muzzle of the figure of our Ursa Major.

According to Williams' the Chinese knew these six stars as **San Tae**, or **Shang Tae**; but Reeves limited this title to ι and κ . Their records mention a comet seen near by in 110 B. C.

ϕ , Double, 3.5 and 15.2.

Bayer said that "the Barbarians" called this **Muscida**, a word apparently coined in the Middle Ages for the muzzle of an animal, the feature of the Bear that the star marks.

The components are $7''$ apart, at a position angle of $191^\circ.4$.

π^1 , 5.6, and π^2 , 4.8.

Muscida has also been applied to these, although Heis locates them nearer the eyes.

σ^1 , 5.2, and σ^2 , Binary, 4.8 and 9.5, flushed white and sapphire, with α , π , ρ , A, δ , and some others in the eyes, ears, and muzzle of the Bear, were the asterism that Kazwini knew as **Al Thibā'**, the Gazelle.

With ϕ and others they were the Chinese **San Tszu**, the Three Instructors.

The components of σ^2 are $3''$ apart, with a position angle of 250° .

τ , a 5th-magnitude double, with other small stars near by, was the Chinese **Nuy Keae**, the Inner Steps.

χ , 4, red,

placed on the right foot by Burritt as **Al Kaphrah**, is wrong, for Heis puts the letter at a star on the rear of the right hind quarter, and has no letter at