antecedent to the latter's formation; they certainly were the **Mas-mas**, or Twins, of the Assyrians, independent of the rest of the figure.

As a convenient measuring-rod it may be noted that $\alpha$ and $\beta$ stand $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ apart; and this recalls an early signification of their *manzil* title, Al Dhirā, the Arabs' Ell measure of length that the stars were said to indicate. This naturally became the dual **Al Dhirā'ān** that also was used on the Desert for other similar pairs of stars.

$\gamma$, 2.2, brilliant white.

**Almeisan, Almisan, Almeisam,** and **Almisam** are from **Al Maisan,** the Proudly Marching One, its early Arabic name, which Al Firuzabadi, however, said was equally applicable to any bright star.

Riccioli called it **Elhenaat,** but **Alhena** is now generally given to it, from **Al Han'ah,** the 4th *manzil*, $\gamma$, $\mu$, $\nu$, $\eta$, and $\xi$, in the feet of the Twins. This word, usually translated a Brand, or Mark, on the right side of a camel's, or horse's, neck, was defined by Al Bīrūnī as Winding, as though the stars of this station were winding around each other, or curving from the central star; and they were **Al Nuḥātai,** the dual form of Al Nuḥāt, a Camel's Hump, itself a curved line. Some Arabic authority found in them, with $\chi^1$ and $\chi^2$ of Orion, the **Bow** with which the Hunter is shooting at the Lion.

In Babylonia $\gamma$ marked the 10th ecliptic constellation, **Mash-mashu-ahaRisū,** the Twins of the Shepherd (?), and, with $\eta$, probably was **Mas-tabba-tur-tur,** the Little Twins; and, with $\eta$, $\mu$, $\nu$, and $\xi$, all in the Milky Way, may have been the Babylonian lunar mansion **Khigalla,** the Canal, and the equivalent Persian **Rakhvad,** the Sogdian **Ghathaf,** and the Khorasmian **Gawthaf.**

$\delta$, Double, 3.8 and 8, pale white and purple.

**Wasat** and **Wesat** are from **Al Wasat,** the Middle, *i. e.* of the constellation; but some have referred this to the position of the star very near to the ecliptic, the central circle.

In China it was **Ta Tsun,** the Great Wine-jar.

The components are 7″ apart, with a position angle of 203°, and may form a binary system.

Just north of $\delta$ lies the radiant point of the **Geminids,** visible early in October; another stream of meteors bearing the same title appearing from the northeastern border of the constellation and at its maximum on the 7th of December.

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