

$\sigma$ , 4.6, was Ulug Beg's **Al Minhar al Shujā'**, the Snake's Nose.

$\tau^1$ , 4.9, flushed white, and  $\tau^2$ , 4.6, lilac, with  $\iota$  and the 5th-magnitude A, form the curve in the neck, Ptolemy's *Καμηή*; but Kazwini knew them as **Ukdah**, the Knot.

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### **Hydrus,**

first published by Bayer, must not be confounded with the ancient Hydra. It lies between Horologium and Tucana; the head adjoining the polar Octans, the tail almost reaching the magnificent star Achernar of Eridanus.

The French know the figure as **l'Hydre Mâle**; and the Germans as **der Kleine Wasserschlange**.

Out of this, with Tucana and the Lesser Cloud, Julius Schiller made his biblical constellation **Raphael**.

The Chinese formed from the stars of Hydrus, with others surrounding it, four of their later asterisms: **Shay Show**, the Serpent's Head, marked by  $\epsilon$  and  $\zeta$ ; **Shay Fuh**, the Serpent's Belly, towards Tucana; **Shay We**, the Serpent's Tail, entirely within the boundaries of Hydrus; and **Foo Pih**, of unknown signification, marked by  $\gamma$ , a red 3.2-magnitude, specially mentioned by Corsali in his account of the Magellanic Clouds.

In it Gould catalogues 64 stars from 2.7 to 7th magnitudes.

The 2.7-magnitude *lucida*  $\beta$ , in the tail, is of a remarkably clear yellow hue, and the nearest conspicuous star to the south pole, although  $12^\circ$  distant.

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### **Indus, the Indian,**

is the German **Indianer**, the Italian **Indiano**, and the French **Indien**; La Lande giving the alternative **Triangle Indien**, probably from the general outline of its chief stars.

It is one of Bayer's new constellations, south of the Microscope, between Grus and Pavo, and, although generally supposed to represent a typical American Indian, its publisher drew it as a far more civilized character, yet nude, with arrows in both hands, but no bow. Flamsteed's *Atlas* has