

The Chinese asterism **Se Han**, named for a district of that country, lay around η , and included it with ϵ , ζ , θ , ξ , and ϵ .

κ and λ , 5th-magnitude stars, bore the pretentious title **Jih**, the Sun.

ξ erroneously was called **Graffias** in Burritt's *Atlas* of 1835, but this title belongs to β Scorpii.

σ is the letter attached by Gould to the disputed γ Scorpii, as is more particularly noted at that star.

★

. . . another form

That men of other days have called the beast.

Poste's *Ara*tor.

Lupus, the Wolf,

is the **Loup** of the French, **Lupo** with the Italians, and **Wolff** in Germany, an idea for the figure said to be from the astrologers' erroneous translation of **Al Fahd**, the Arabian title for this constellation, their Leopard, or Panther; although Suidas, the Greek lexicographer of 970, is reported to have called it *Κρηκίας*, a word for the wolf found in the fables of Babrias of the century before our era. The Greeks and Romans did not specially designate these stars, and thought of them merely as a Wild Animal, the *Θηρίον* of Aratos, Hipparchos, and Ptolemy; the **Bestia** of Vitruvius; **Fera** of Germanicus; **Quadrupes vasta** of Cicero; **Hostia**, the Victim, of Hyginus; **Hostiola**, cited by Bayer; **Bestia Centauri**, by Riccioli; and **Victima Centauri**.

The Wolf reappeared as **Lupus** in the *Alfonsine Tables*, and as **Fera Lupus** in the *Latin Almagests*, while Grotius said that **Panthera** was Capella's name for it.

Bayer also had **Equus masculus** and **Leaena**; and La Lande, **Leo marinus**, **Deferens leonem**, **Canis ululans**, **Leopardus**, **Lupa**, **Martius**,—the wolf being sacred to Mars,—and **Lycisca**, the Hybrid of the Wolf. **Belua**, the Monster, is found in early works.

The Arabians also called it **Al Asadah**, the Lioness,—found by Scaliger repeated on a Turkish planisphere and cited by Bayer as **Asida**,—and **Al Sabu'**, the Wild Beast. Chilmead's **Al Subahh**. But the Desert astronomers seem to have mixed some of its smaller stars with a part of the Centaur as **Al Shamārili**, the Palm Branches, and **Ḳaḍb al Karm**, the Vine Branch.

Zibu, the Beast, of Euphratean cylinders, may be for this constellation; and **Urbat**, the Beast of Death, or the Star of the Dead Fathers, is a title for it attributed to the Akkadians.

Caesius said that in Persia it was **Bridemif**, but Hyde, commenting on

this from Albumasar, asserted that the word should be **Birdūn**, the Pack-horse, and was really intended for the Centaur.

Aratos wrote of it, "another creature very firmly clutched," and "the Wild-beast which the Centaur's right hand holds" as an offering to the gods upon the Altar, and so virtually a part of the Centaur; but Eratosthenes described it as a **Wine-skin** from which the Centaur was about to pour a libation; while others imagined both the Beast and the Wine-skin in the Centaur's grasp.

Mythologists thought it the animal into which Lycaon was changed; Caesius, that it was the Wolf to which Jacob likened Benjamin; but Julius Schiller saw in its stars **Benjamin** himself.

Although very ancient, *Lupus* is inconspicuous, lying partly in the Milky Way, south of *Libra* and *Scorpio*, east of the Centaur, with no star larger than 2.6 magnitude, while the few visible in the latitude of New York City — γ , δ , λ , and μ — are even smaller than this.

Gould enumerates 159 naked-eye stars, among which is an unusual proportion of doubles.

α , 2.6, seems to be unnamed except in China, where it was **Yang Mun** or **Men**, the South Gate.

On the Euphrates it probably was **Kakkab Su-gub Gud-Elim**, the Star Left Hand of the Horned Bull, said to have been a reference to the Centaur that was thus figured in that valley.

It culminates on the 14th of June, nearly due south from *Arcturus* and north of α *Centauri*.

β is the **Ke Kwan**, of the Reeves list of Chinese titles, a Cavalry Officer. This is a very close binary, of 3 and 3.5 magnitudes, both yellow, 0".25 apart, the position angle being 90°.

α and β are below the horizon of New York City.

Other Chinese asterisms appear within the boundaries of *Lupus*, all bearing titles pertaining to military affairs, and so of the second period of their star-naming.

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Each after each, ungrouped, unnamed, revolve.

Brown's *Aratos*.

Lynx sive Tigris, the Lynx or Tiger,

is the Italian **Lince**, the German **Luchs** and **Linx**, the French **Lynx**.

Its stars may have been those intended by Aratos where he mentioned,