

These *betas*, with α , ν , σ , π , and ρ farther to the south, were the 20th *sieu* of China, **Nieu**, or **Keen Nieu**, the Ox, anciently **Ngü**, or **Gü**, themselves being the determinants. The lunar asterism was in some way intimately connected in religious worship with the rearing of the silkworm in that country.

The two stars mark the head of the Goat, the components 205'' distant from each other, and each very closely double. The duplicity of β^1 was first recognized in 1883 by Barnard from its behavior at an occultation by the moon, this discovery being soon verified and measured by Professor Young, Hough, and other observers.

γ , 3.8.

Nashira is from **Al Sa'd al Nashirah**, the Fortunate One, or the Bringer of Good Tidings, which the early Arabs applied to this when taken with δ . Smyth gave it as **Sa'dubnashirah**; and the *Standard Dictionary* repeats this as **Saib' Nasch-rû-ah**!

Bayer had the later **Deneb Algedi**, the Tail of the Goat, that is more proper for δ ; the *Alfonsine Tables* of 1521, **Denebalchedi**, which has degenerated to **Scheddi**; and the fine wall star-map of Doctor Ferdn. Reuter, **Deneb Algethi**; but this is erroneous, and a confusion with the Arabian title for the constellation Hercules.

γ marked the 27th Babylonian ecliptic asterism, **Mahar sha hi-na Shahû**, the Western One in the Tail of the Goat.

With δ , ϵ , κ and stars in Aquarius and Pisces it was the Chinese **Luy Pei Chen**, the Intrenched Camp.

δ , 3.1.

Deneb Algedi is the transcription by Ulug Beg's translator of **Al Dhanab al Jady**, the Tail of the Goat; changed to **Scheddi** in some lists,—a name also found for γ .

Ideler said that these stars were **Al Muhibbain**, the Two Friends, an Arabic allegorical title for any two closely associated objects; but Beigel differed with him as to this, and wrote it **Al Muhanaim**, the Two Bending Stars,—in the flexure of the tail,—for "moral beings are foreign to the nomad sky."

It marked the 28th ecliptic constellation of Babylonia, **Arkat sha hi-na Shahû**, the Eastern One in the Tail of the Goat.

5° to the eastward is the point announced by Le Verrier¹ as the position

¹ Flammarion, who was intimate with Le Verrier, thinks that the latter never had the curiosity to observe his planet through the telescope, strangely content with his mathematical achievement! And it is interesting to know that Doctor Galle, in his 85th year, in 1896 received the congratulations of the astronomical world upon the 50th anniversary of the finding of Neptune.

of his predicted new planet,— Neptune,— where Galle, first assistant of the celebrated Encke at the Berlin Observatory, under Le Verrier's direction, visually discovered it on the 23d of September, 1846. It had been suspected by Bouvard in 1821, and seen six times from France and England just previous to its discovery, but without knowledge of its character.

ζ , η , θ , and ι , 4th- and 5th-magnitude stars on the body, were respectively **Yen**, **Chow**, **Tsin**, and **Tae**, names of old feudal states in China.

λ , 5.4, with ξ Aquarii and others near by, was **Tien Luy Ching**, the Heavenly Walled Castle; and μ , 5.24, was **Kuh**, Weeping. λ and μ mark the extreme end of the tail.

ν , 4.7, was Kazwini's **Al Shat**, the Sheep that was to be slaughtered by the adjacent Dhābiḥ, the stars β .

The following also seem to be named only in China: ν , 5.3, marked **Loo Sieu**, the Lace-like asterism; ϕ , 5.3, and χ , 5.3, taken together were **Wei**, the name of one of the old feudal states; ψ , 4.3, was **Yue**, a Battle-ax; while the 5th-magnitudes A, b , and m also bore titles from feudal times of the states **Tsoo**, **Tsin**, and **Chaou**.

Bayer gave A, b , and c as *Tres ultimae* Deneb Algedi; but Heis puts A in the right fore arm, b in the belly, and c — Flamsteed's 46 — outside of and beyond the tail, in the ribs of Aquarius, thus showing a change of figuring in the past three centuries.

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A place where Cassiopea sits within
Inferior light, for all her daughter's sake.

Mrs. Browning's *Paraphrases on Nonnus*.

Cassiopeia, or Cassiope,

more correctly **Cassiepeia**, although variously written, is one of the oldest and popularly best known of our constellations, and her throne, "the shining Casseiopeia's chair" of Spenser's *Faerie Queen*, is a familiar object to the most youthful observer. It also is known as the **Celestial W** when below the pole, and the **Celestial M** when above it.

Hyginus, writing the word **Cassiepia**, described the figure as bound to her seat, and thus secured from falling out of it in going around the pole head downward,—this particular spot in the sky having been selected by the