β, 2.3, yellow.

Mirach was described in the *Alfonsine Tables* of 1521 as *super mirat*, from which has been derived its present title, as well as the occasional forms **Mirac, Merach, Mirar, Mirath, Mirax**, etc.; *mirat* probably coming from the 1515 *Almagest's super mizar*, the Arabic mi'zar, a girdle or waist-cloth. Scaliger, the great critical scholar of the 15th century, adopted this **Mizar** as a title, and Riccioli followed him in its use, thus confounding the star with ζ Ursae Majoris. The **Mirae** of Smyth doubtless is a typographical error, although Miraë had appeared in Chilmead's *Treatise* [1] of 1639 for the same word applied to β Ursae Majoris.

Hipparchos seems to refer to it in his ζώνη; and, synonymously, some have termed it **Cingulum**; others, **Ventrale**, from its former position in the figure, although now it is on the left hip. In later Arabian astronomy it marked the right side of Andromeda, and so was known as **Al Janb al Musalsalah**, the Side of the Chained Woman. β appeared in very early drawings as the *lucida* of the northern of the two Fishes, and marked the 26th *manzil* **Al Baṭn al Ḥūt**, the Belly of the Fish, or **Al Ḳalb al Ḥūt**, the Heart of the Fish; and the corresponding *sieu* **Goei**, or **Kwei**, the Man Striding, or the Striding Legs, anciently **Kwet**. In this location it was **Al Risha**, the Band, Cord, Ribbon, or Thread, as being on the line uniting the Fishes; but this title now belongs to α Piscium.

Brown includes it, with *v*, *φ*, and *χ* Piscium, in the Coptic lunar station **Kuton**, the Thread; and Renouf, in **Arit**, an asterism indigenous to Egypt. It lies midway between α and γ, about 15° distant from each; and in astrology was a fortunate star, portending renown and good luck in matrimony.

γ, Binary,—and perhaps ternary, 2.3, 5.5, and 6.5, orange, emerald, and blue.

This is **Alamac** in the *Alfonsine Tables* and 1515 *Almagest;* Riccioli's **Alamak**; Flamsteed's **Alamech**; now **Almach, Almak, Almaack**, and **Almaac** or **Almaak**; all from **Al 'Anāk al 'Ard**, a small predatory animal of Arabia, similar to a badger, and popularly known there as Al Barid. Scaliger's conjecture that it is from Al Mauk, the Buskin, although likely enough for a star marking the left foot of Andromeda, is not accepted; for

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1 This book, a *Learned Treatise on Globes*, was a translation by Master John Chilmead, of Oxford, of two early Latin works by Robert Hues and Io. Isa. Pontanus. It is an interestingly quaint description of the celestial globes of that and the preceding century, with their stellar nomenclature.