

$\sigma^2$ , Triple, 4, 9.1, and 10.8, orange and sky blue,

is the **Keid** of modern lists, Burritt's **Kied**, from **Al Kaid**, the Egg-shells, thrown out from the nest close by.

The Abbé Hell used it in the construction of his constellation Psalterium.

Its duplicity was discovered by Sir William Herschel in 1783, and in 1851 Otto Struve found the smaller star itself double and a binary of short period. The system is remarkable from its great proper motion of  $4''.1$  annually. The two larger stars are  $83''$  apart, at a position angle of  $108^\circ$ , and the smaller  $4''$  apart, at an angle of  $111^\circ$ . The parallax by Elkin indicates a distance of twenty light years.

$\tau^2$ , 4, yellow.

**Angetenar** of the *Alfonsine Tables*, now the common title, the **Argentenar** of Riccioli and **Anchenetenar** of Scaliger, is from **Al Ĥināyat al Nahr**, the Bend in the River, near which it lies; Ideler transcribing this as **Al Anchat al Nahr**. This is one of Bayer's nine stars of the same letter lying just above Fornax; he said of them, *sibi mutuo succedentes novem*.

See found, in 1897, a 14.9-magnitude bluish star, about  $52''$  away, at a position angle of  $128^\circ.3$ .

$\upsilon^1 - \upsilon^7$

mark another series of seven stars called in Bayer's text **Beemim** and **Theemim**. This last, used by Bode and now in current use, is perhaps the Arabic **Al Tau'amān** and the Jews' **Tēōmim**, the Twins, from the pairs  $\upsilon^1$ ,  $\upsilon^2$ , and  $\upsilon^3$ ,  $\upsilon^4$ . Grotius thought it derived either from the foregoing or from an Arabic term for two medicinal roots; but Ideler's suggestion that it is from the Hebrew **Bamma'yim**, In the Water, would seem more reasonable, although we have but few star-names from Judaea, and he intimated that it might be a distorted form of **Al Ṭhalim**, the Ostrich. The *Almagest* of 1515 has **Beemun**; and the *Standard Dictionary*, **The.e.nim**.

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### **Felis, the Cat,**

a word which Latin lexicographers now write **Faelis**, was formed by La Lande from stars between Antlia and Hydra, and first published in his *Bibliographie Astronomique* of 1805. Its inventor said of it: