93; photometric arrangement of the fixed stars, 99; on the number of stars actually registered, 106; on the cause of the red color of Sirius, 131, 132; on the Milky Way, 145; on the sun's place, 150; on the determined periods of variable stars, 166; number of double stars the elements of whose orbits have been determined, 211.

Hieroglyphical signification of a star, ac-

cording to Horapollo, 128.

Hind's discovery of a new reddish-yellow star of the fifth magnitude, in Ophiuchus, 160; has since sunk to the eleventh magnitude, 160; calculation of the orbits of double stars by, 211.

Hipparchus, on the number of the Pleiades, 48; his catalogue contains the earliest determination of the classes of magnitude of the stars, 90; a fragment of his work preserved to us in Aratus.

Holtzmann, on the Indian zodiacs, 121. Homer, not an authority on the state of Greek astronomy in his day, 119, 123.

Humboldt, Alexander von, works of, quoted in various notes:

Ansichten der Natur, 79.

Asie Centrale, 111, 112. Essai sur la Géogr. des Plantes, 58.

Examen Critique de l'Histoire de la Géographie. 49, 112, 137.

Lettre à M. Schumacher, 93.

Requeil d'Observations Astronomiques, 43, 47, 93.

Relation Historique du Voyage aux Régions Equinoxiales, 56, 58, 79, 93.

Vue des Cordillères et Monumens des Peuples Indigènes de l'Amérique, 121, 136.

Humboldt, Wilhelm von, quoted, 25. Huygens, Christian, his ambitious but unsatisfactory Cosmotheoros, 20; exam-

ined the Milky Way, 144.

Huygens, Constantin, his improvements in the telescope, 62.

Hvergelmir, the caldron-spring of the Edda-Songs, 8.

Indian fiction regarding the stars of the Southern hemisphere, 138.

Indian theory of the five elements (Pantschata), 31.

Indian zodiacs, their high antiquity doubtful, 121.

Jacob, Capt., on the intensity of light in the Milky Way, 146; calculation of the orbits of double stars, by, 211.

Joannes Philoponus, on gravitation, 18. Jupiter's satellites, estimate of the magnitudes of, 50; case in which they were visible by the naked eye, 52; occultations of, observed by daylight, 62.

Kepler, his approach to the mathematical application of the theory of gravitation, 18; rejects the idea of solid orbs, 126.

Lalande, his Catalogue, revised by Baily,

Lassell's telescope, discoveries made by means of, 65.

Lepsius, on the Egyptian name (Sothis) of Sirius, 134.

Leslie's photometer, defects of, 96.

Libra, the constellation, date of its introduction into the Greek sphere, 120.

Light, always refracted, 44; prismatic spectra differ in number of dark lines according to their source, 44, 45; polarization of, 45; velocity of, 79; ratio of solar, lunar, and stellar, 95; variation of, in stars of ascertained and unascertained periodicity, 168, 177.

Light of the sun and moon, Euler's and Michelo's estimates of the comparative,

95.

Limited transparency of the celestial regions, 38.

Macrobius, "Sphæra aplanes" of, 27.
Mädler, on Jupiter's satellites, 52; on the
determined periods of variable stars,
166; on future polar stars, 181; on nonluminous stars, 187; on the center of
gravity of the solar system, 198.

Magellanic clouds, known to the Arabs, 91. Magnitude of the stars, classes of, 90, 91. Malus, his discoveries regarding light, 45 "Mappa cœlestis" of Schwinck, 140.

Ma-tuan-lin, a Chinese astronomical record of, 109.

Mayer. Christian, the first special observer of the fixed stars, 202.

Melville Island, temperature of, 36.

Michell, John, 95; applies the calculus of probabilities to small groups of stars, 201; little reliance to be placed in its individual numerical results, 202.

Michelo's comparative estimate of the

light of the sun and moon, 95.
Milky Way, average number of stars in,

and beyond the, according to Struve, 139; intensity of its light in the vicinity of the Southern Cross, 147; its course and direction, 147; most of the new stars have appeared in its neighborhood, 162.

Morin proposes the application of the telescope to the discovery of the stars in daylight, 41, 66.

Motion, proper, of the fixed stars, 182; variability of, 185, 186.

Multiple stars, 130, 199; variable brightness of, difference of opinion regarding, 210.

Nebulæ, probably closely crowded stellar swarms, 37.

Neptune, the planet, its orbit used as a measure of distance of 61 Cygni, 204.

New stars, 151; their small number, 151; Tycho Brahe's description of one, 152; its disappearance, 153; speculations as to their origin, 161; most have appeared near the Milky Way, 162.

Newton, embraces by his theory of gravitation the whole uranological portion

of the Cosmos, 21.

Non-luminous stars, problematical existence of, 187.