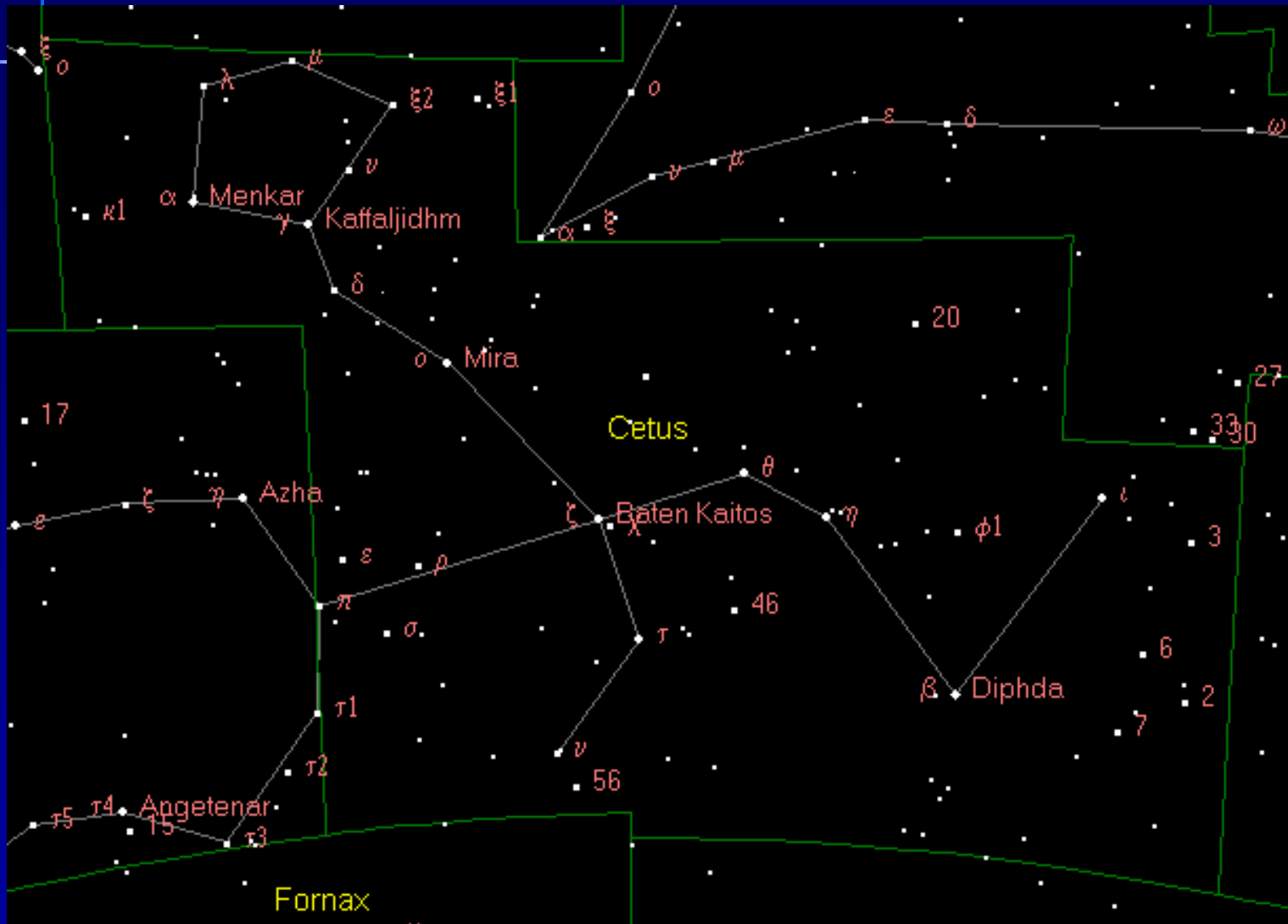




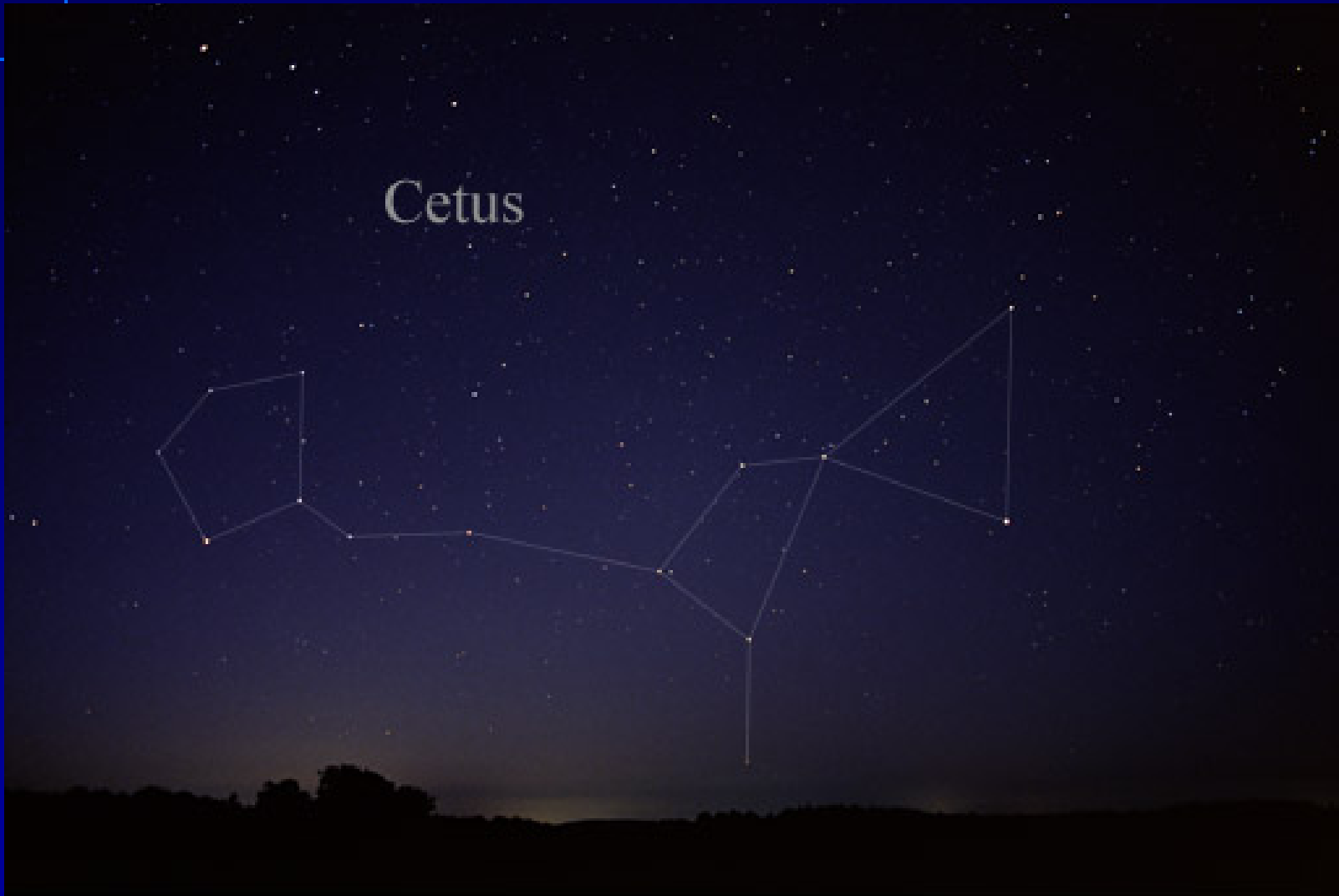
# Cetus and Lepus



# Cetus the Sea Monster



# Cetus the Sea Monster



# Mythology of Cetus

- Andromeda's role in the Greco-Roman myth of Perseus, in which Cassiopeia, the queen of Ethiopia, bragged that her daughter was more beautiful than the Nereids, sea nymphs blessed with incredible beauty. Offended at her remark, the nymphs petitioned Poseidon to punish Cassiopeia for her insolence, which he did by commanding the sea monster Cetus to attack Ethiopia. Andromeda's panicked father, Cepheus, was told by the Oracle of Ammon that the only way to save his kingdom was to sacrifice his daughter to Cetus. She was chained to a rock by the sea but was saved by the hero Perseus, who used the head of Medusa to turn the monster into stone.



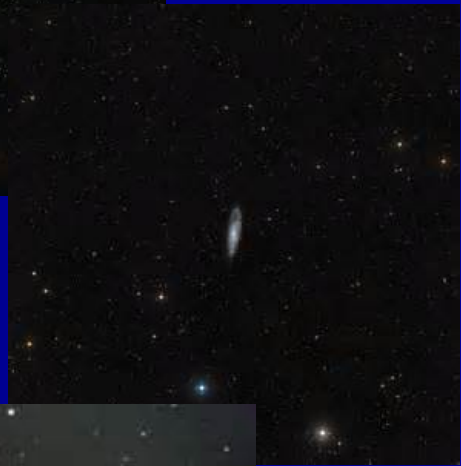
# Objects in Cetus

- The most notable star in Cetus is Mira ("the Wonderful"), designated Omicron Ceti, the first variable star to be discovered and the prototype of its class. Over a period of 332 days it reaches a maximum apparent magnitude of 3 - visible to the naked eye - and dips to a minimum magnitude of 10, invisible to the unaided eye. Its seeming appearance and disappearance gave it its common name, which means "the amazing one".
- $\alpha$  Ceti, traditionally called Menkar ("the nose"), is a red-hued giant star of magnitude 2.5. It is a wide double star; the secondary is 93 Ceti, a blue-white hued star of magnitude 5.6
- $\gamma$  Ceti, Kaffaljidhma ("head of the whale") is a very close double star. The primary is a yellow-hued star of magnitude 3.5, and the secondary is a blue-hued star of magnitude 6.6.
- Tau Ceti is spectrally similar to the Sun, although it has only about 78% of the Sun's mass. At a distance of just under 12 light-years from the Solar System, it is a relatively nearby star, and is the closest solitary G-class star.



# Objects in Cetus

- M-77 mag 9.6 spiral galaxy
- NGC-246 Mag 8.0 Planetary Nebula
- NGC-247 Mag 10.0 spiral galaxy
- NGC-908 Mag 11.0 spiral galaxy



# Objects in Cetus

- NGC-936 Mag 11.0 barred spiral galaxy
- NGC-157 Mag 11.5 spiral galaxy
- JKCS 041 is a galaxy group with the distinction of being the farthest from Earth ever observed and is estimated to be 10.2 billion light years distant.

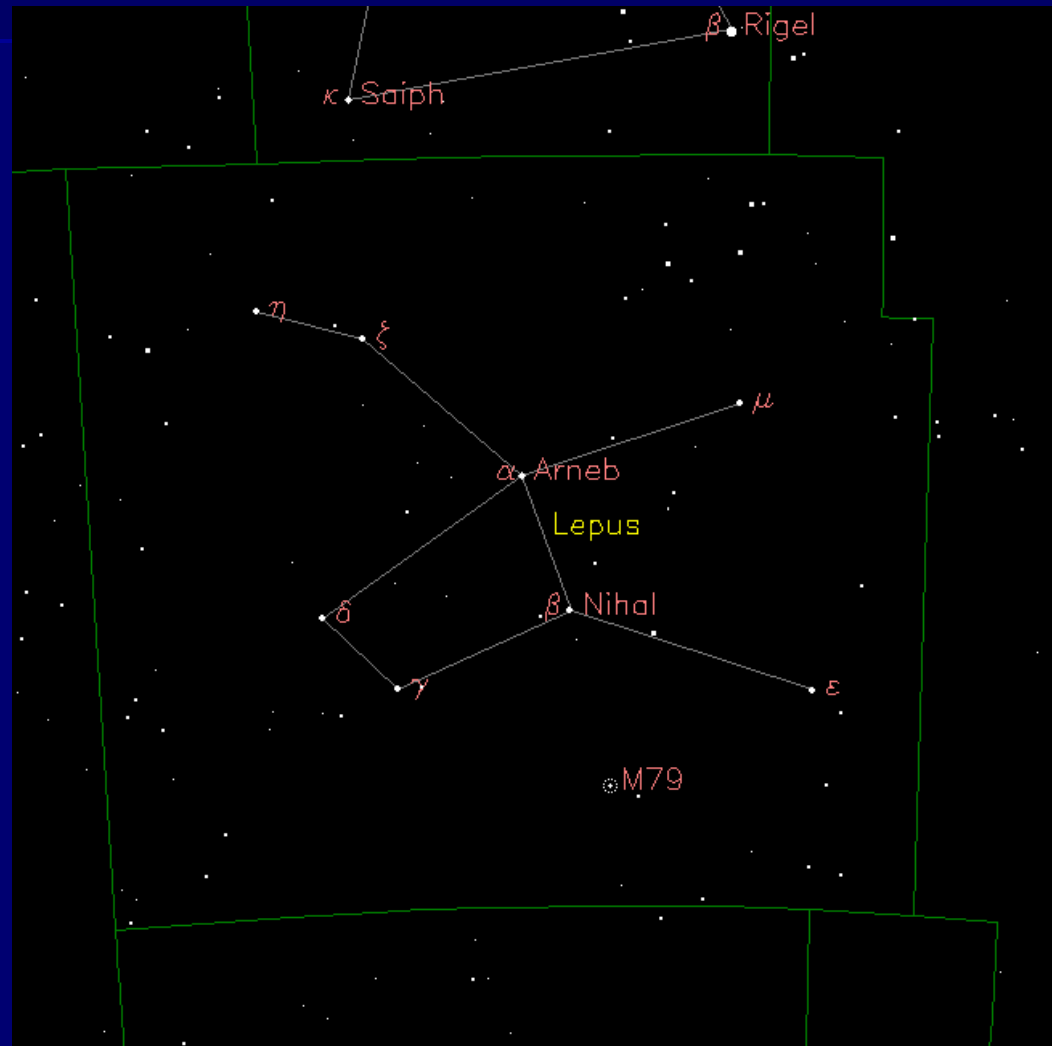


# Lepus the Hare





# Lepus the Hare



# Mythology of Lepus

- Lepus is most often represented as a rabbit being hunted by Orion, whose hunting dogs (Canis Major and Canis Minor) pursue it. The constellation is also associated with some lunar mythology, including the Moon rabbit.
- Four stars of this constellation ( $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\delta$  Lep) form a quadrilateral and are known as '*Arsh al-Jawzā*', "the Throne of Jawzā" or '*Kursiyy al-Jawzā*' *al-Mu'akhkhar*, "the Hindmost Chair of Jawzā" and '*al-Nihāl*', "the Camels Quenching Their Thirst" in Arabic.



# Objects in Lepus

- Delta Leporis is a double star divisible in binoculars. The primary is a yellow star of magnitude 3.6 and the secondary is an orange star of magnitude 6.2.
- Gamma Leporis is a double star divisible in medium aperture amateur telescopes. The primary is a blue-white star of magnitude 4.4 and the secondary is a star of magnitude 7.4
- R Leporis is a Mira variable star also called "Hind's Crimson Star" for its striking red color. It varies in magnitude from a minimum of 9.8 to a maximum of 7.3, with a period of 420 days.



# Objects in Lepus

- M-79 Mag 8 Globular Cluster
- NGC-1964 Mag 10.8 spiral galaxy
- IC-418 Mag 9.6 planetary Nebula known as the Spirograph nebula

