

# Asterisms

Small star patterns for telescopes and binoculars



*Demelza Ramakers*

## Introduction

Asterisms are star patterns. The constellation Cassiopeia is probably the well-known asterism in the night sky. Cassiopeia has an obvious “W” shape. Not all asterisms are as large as Cassiopeia, there are also lots of small patterns that are only visible through binoculars or telescopes. Unfortunately it’s pretty hard to find information about these small asterisms on the internet, so that’s why I started to make my own list. Hopefully this list is also useful to others.

I used a lot of resources making this list, like the internet, the Sky & Telescope, books, several atlases and (of course) my own observations.

The asterisms are ranged by constellation in alphabetical order. You will find a description of the object, the name (or names), and the positions (RA & DEC). Unfortunately I haven’t found the exact coordinates for all asterisms, but instead of that I described as good as possible where the object is located. Some asterisms are catalogued in the STAR-Catalogue, where STAR stands for Small Telescope Asterism Roster.

The charts that I’ve used are all made with the program Starry Night Pro.

I haven’t seen all of these asterisms by myself yet, so I can’t guarantee that the information is 100% correct. If you see incorrect information, please let me know!

Making this list cost me a lot of time. That’s why it’s not allowed to take over (a part of) stuff from this list and publish it elsewhere without explicit consent. Do you want to use (a part of) the information than you can contact me via my website.

Have fun observing these nice objects!

Demelza Ramakers (March, 21 2011)

(NL) [www.everyoneweb.com/demelzaramakers](http://www.everyoneweb.com/demelzaramakers)

(EN) <http://www.everyoneweb.com/observingthenightsky/>

## How to use the list:

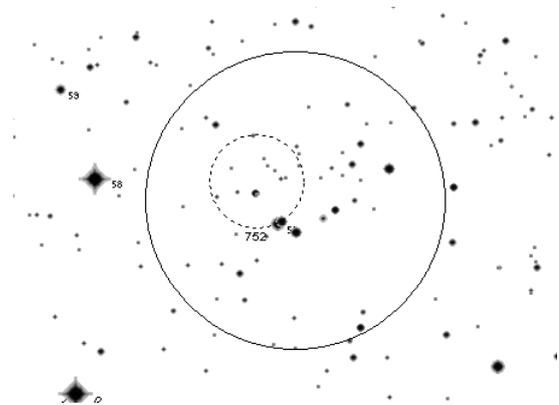
Every asterism will be treated separately and will look as the table below:

### 1. The Golf Putter

Andromeda	Star 14 <i>Golf Putter</i>	RA: 01h 52m	DEC: 37d 30m	95' x 25'
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*The Golf Putter looks a bit like Kemble's Cascade. There's a long line of stars visible with an open star cluster on the end of it. The row ends with a bow. The open cluster NGC 752 forms the golf ball. Use a binocular for this asterism, because it is comparative large.*

*Draw a line between the stars  $\alpha$  in Triangulum and Almach ( $\gamma$ ) in Andromeda. You will find NGC 752 (that forms the golf ball) within 1/3e distance from this line (count from Almach).*



*Circle is 4 degrees*

On top you'll find the data. From left to right: the constellation where the asterism is located, the official and any other names, the right ascension and declination and the size of the object.

Because most asterisms are more familiar with their nicknames, I use these where possible in the description. The number in front of the name stands for the asterism number in which I numbered them.

Finally follows the description. As I mentioned before, I haven't seen all asterisms yet. It happens here and there that I haven't any further information. This will be indicated with "no further information (yet)". Of course I'll do my very best to observe all these asterisms as soon as possible, and I will update this list frequently with new information.

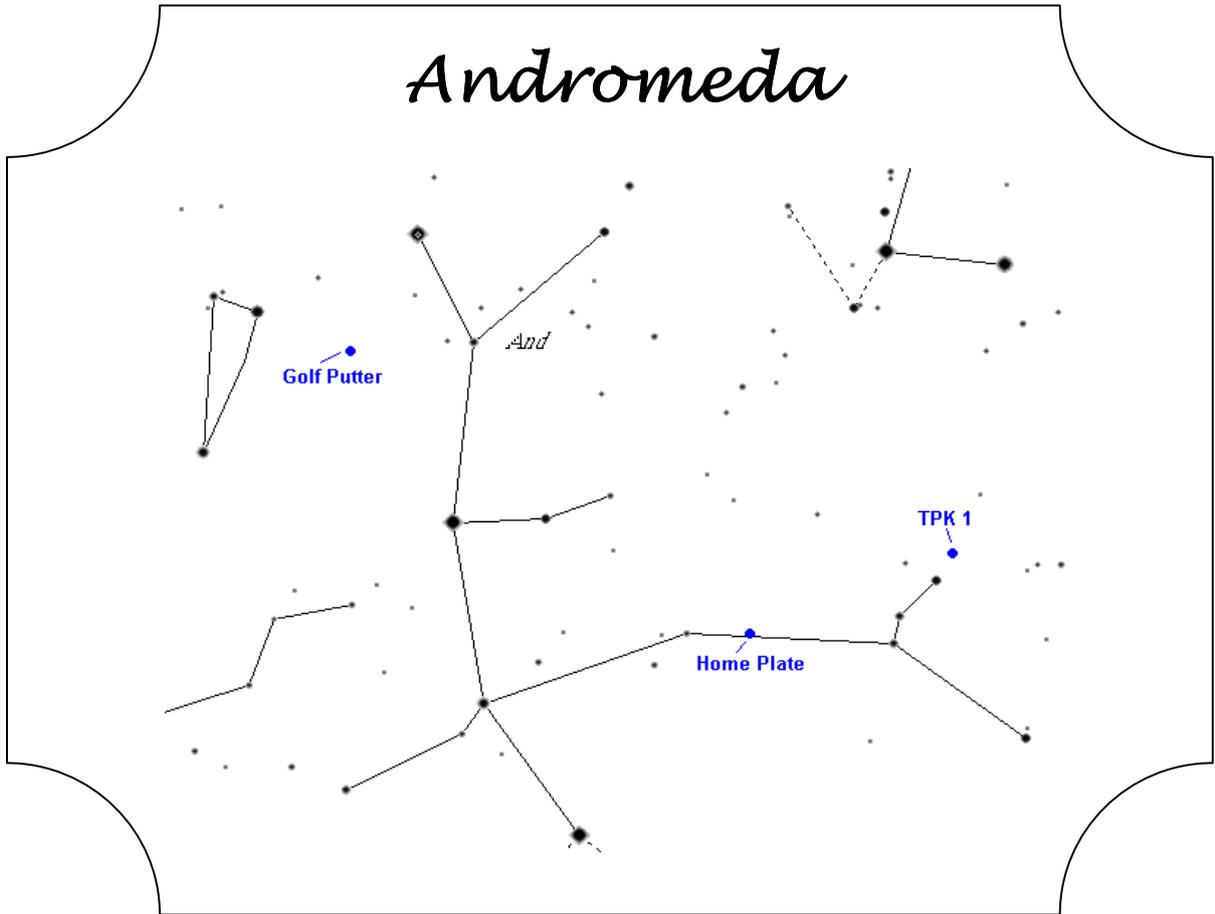
## Contents:

<b>Number:</b>	<b>Constellation:</b>	<b>Name:</b>	<b>Page:</b>
1	Andromeda	STAR 14 – Golf Putter	8
2	Andromeda	Home Plate	8
3	Andromeda	TPK 1	9
4	Auriga	Smiley Face	11
5	Auriga	STAR 4 – The Flying Minnow	11
6	Boötes	Picot 1 – Napoleon's Hat	13
7	Camelopardalis	STAR 3 – Kemble 1 – Kemble's Cascade	15
8	Canis Major	Nagler 1	17
9	Cassiopeia	STAR 15 – Kemble's Kite	19
10	Cassiopeia	STAR 29 – Lucky 7	19
11	Cassiopeia	STAR 12 – Airplane	20
12	Cassiopeia	STAR 13 – Queens Kite	20
13	Cepheus	STAR 11	22
14	Cetus	The Cosmiq Question Mark	24
15	Corvus	STAR 20 – Stargate	26
16	Cygnus	STAR 28 – Horseshoe	28
17	Cygnus	Leiter 9 – Little Orion	28
18	Cygnus	Meerschaum Pipe	29
19	Cygnus	STAR 26 – Red Necked Emu	29
20	Cygnus	The Fairy Ring – Chaple's Arc	30
21	Cygnus	Vultus Irrisorie	30
22	Delphinus	STAR 9 - Theta Delphinus Group	32
23	Delphinus	STAR 27 – Toadstool	32

<b>Number:</b>	<b>Constellation:</b>	<b>Name:</b>	<b>Page:</b>
24	Delphinus	Poskus 1	33
25	Draco	STAR 25 – Kemble 2 – Mini-Cassiopeia	35
26	Fornax	STAR 2 - Chi 1, 2, 3	37
27	Hercules	STAR 23 – Backwards 5	39
28	Hercules	Markov 1	39
29	Hercules	STAR 24 - Ruby Ring	40
30	Hercules	Webb's Wreath	40
31	Hercules	STAR 7 – Zig Zag	41
32	Hydra	Night Owl	43
33	Hydra	Triangle	43
34	Leo Minor	STAR 6 – Sailboat Cluster	45
35	Monoceros	STAR 18 – Pakan's 3	47
36	Monoceros	STAR 5 & 17 – Arrowhead - Unicorn's Horn	47
37	Orion	Lambda-Lambda	49
38	Pegasus	Delphinus Minor	51
39	Pegasus	Stephan's Test	51
40	Pegasus	The Mini-Cross	52
41	Pisces	HD 4798 Group	54
42	Pisces	Renou 18	54
43	Sagitta	Arrowchain	56
44	Sagitta	Leiter 4	56
45	Scutum	Button Hook	58
46	Scutum	Essertoo String	58
47	Sextans	Rinnan's Run	60
48	Taurus	Davis' Dog	62
49	Taurus	Spermatozoon	62

<b>Number:</b>	<b>Constellation:</b>	<b>Name:</b>	<b>Page:</b>
50	Triangulum	Triangulum Minor	64
51	Ursa Major	STAR 19 – Broken Engagement Ring	66
52	Ursa Major	Ferrero 6 - Eiffel Tower	66
53	Ursa Major	Gas Pump Handle	67
54	Ursa Major	The Spade	67
55	Ursa Minor	STAR 1 – Engagement Ring	69
56	Ursa Minor	STAR 22 – Mini-Coathanger	69
57	Ursa Minor	The Shark	70
58	Virgo	STAR 21 – Jaws	72
59	Vulpecula	Collinder 399 – The Coathanger	74

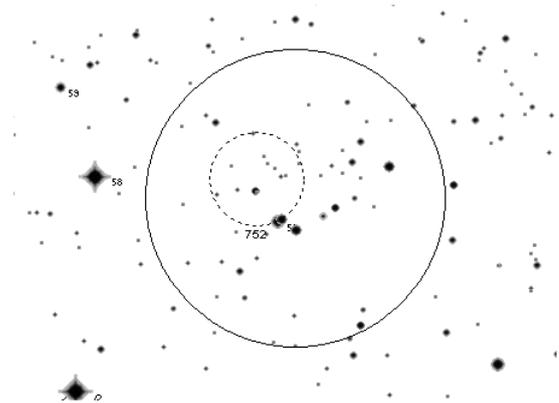
# Andromeda



## 1. The Golf Putter

Andromeda      Star 14  
Golf Putter      RA: 01h 52m      DEC: 37d 30m      95' x 25'

The Golf Putter looks a bit like Kemble's Cascade. There's a long line of stars visible with an open star cluster on the end of it. The row ends with a bow. The open cluster NGC 752 forms the golf ball. Use a binocular for this asterism, because it is comparative large. Draw a line between the stars  $\alpha$  in Triangulum and Almach ( $\gamma$ ) in Andromeda. You will find NGC 752 (that forms the golf ball) within 1/3e distance from this line (count from Almach).



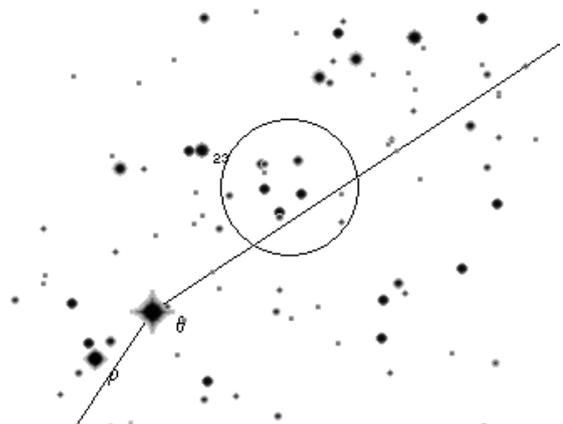
Circle is 4 degrees

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## 2. The Home Plate

Andromeda      Home Plate      RA: 00h 07.5m      DEC: 40d 35m      44' x 31'

The Home Plate is a beautiful target for binoculars. There are 5 stars of magnitude 6.7 to 6.9 visible in the shape of a pentagon. You can find this asterism  $1.2^\circ$  WSW of  $\nu$  Andromedae.



Circle is 2 degrees

### 3. TPK 1

Andromeda

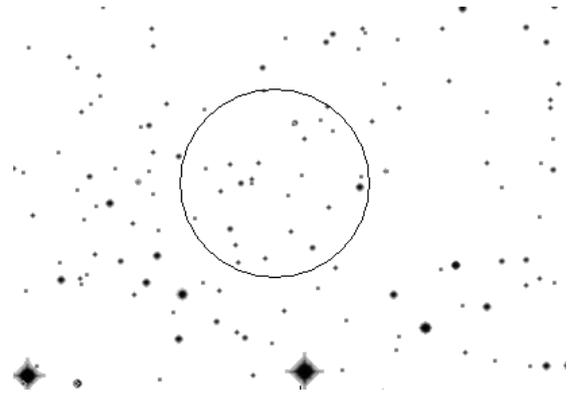
TPK 1

RA: 23h 39.3m

DEC: 47d 31m

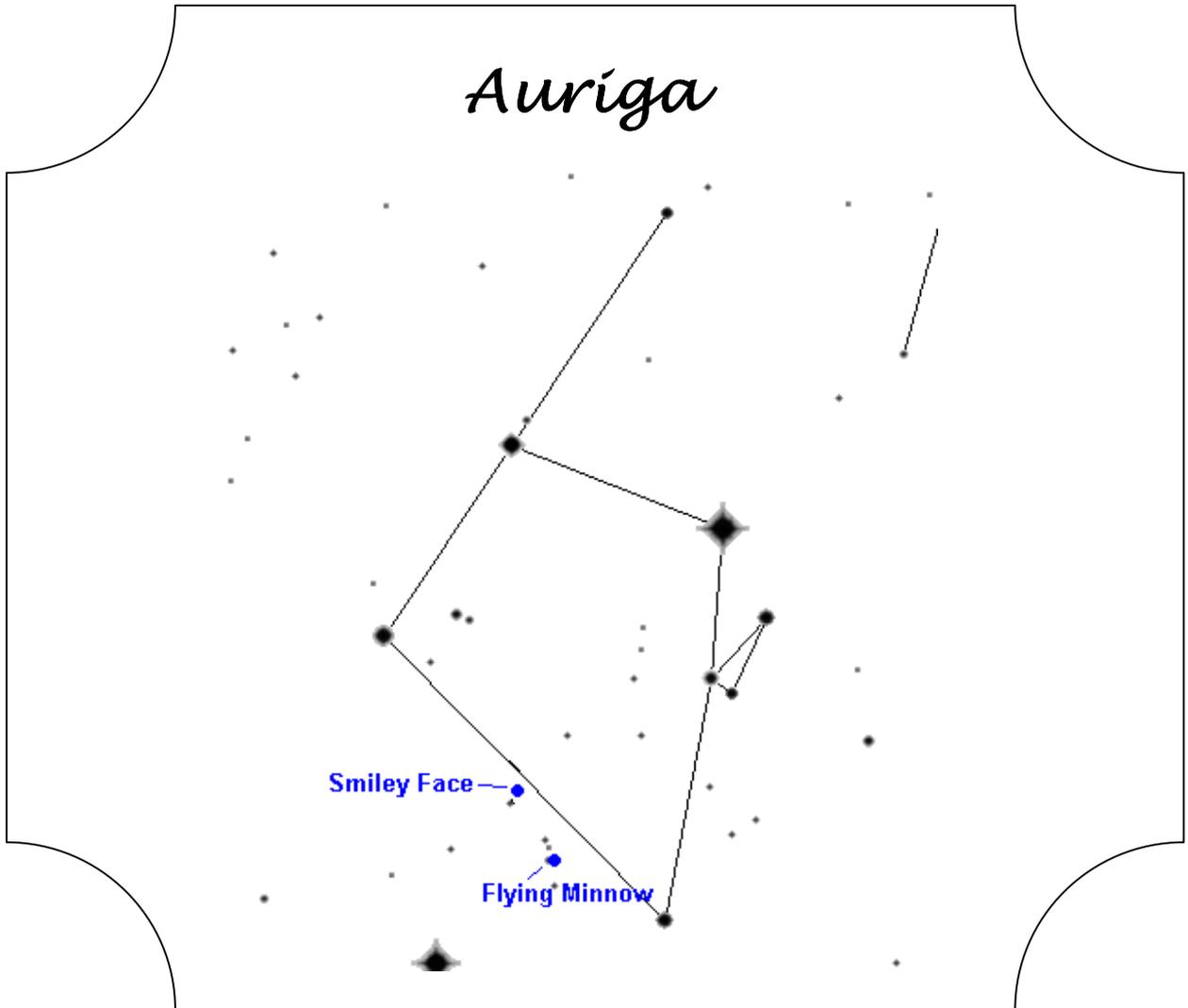
23' x 11'

1.1° NNW of Lambda ( $\lambda$ ) Andromedae you'll find the asterism TPK. It's called after the discoverers Teutsch, Patchick en Kronberger. The object has the rough shape of a trapezium, lying in an area of 1/4° large. At higher magnifications there are many faint stars visible, whereby this asterism looks like an open cluster.



*Circle is 1 degree*

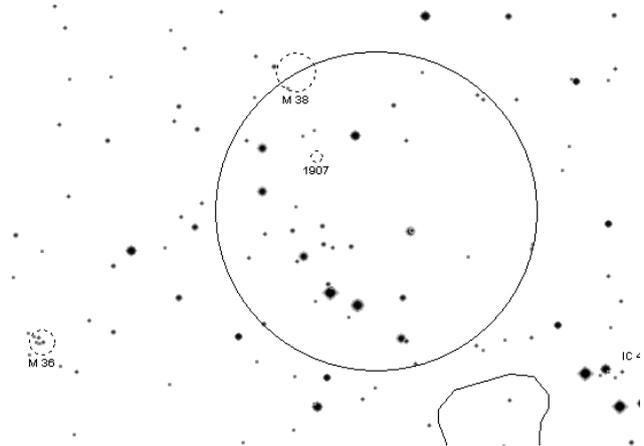
# Auriga



## 4. Smiley Face

Auriga      Smiley Face      RA: 05h 27m      DEC: 35d 00m      1° x 0.5°

Thirty arc minutes south of the open star cluster Messier 38 you can find a group of 8 stars that forms a smiley face. Six stars shapes the face, two the eyes. The little cluster Stock 8 is part of this asterism.

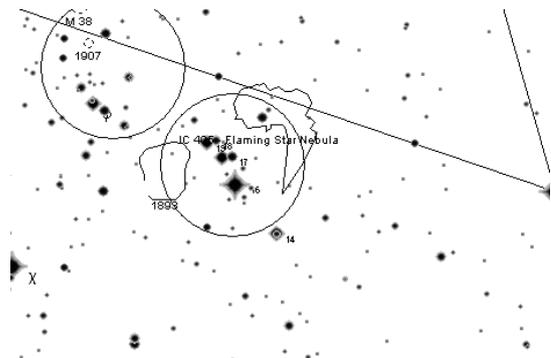


Circle is 2 degrees

## 5. The Flying Minnow

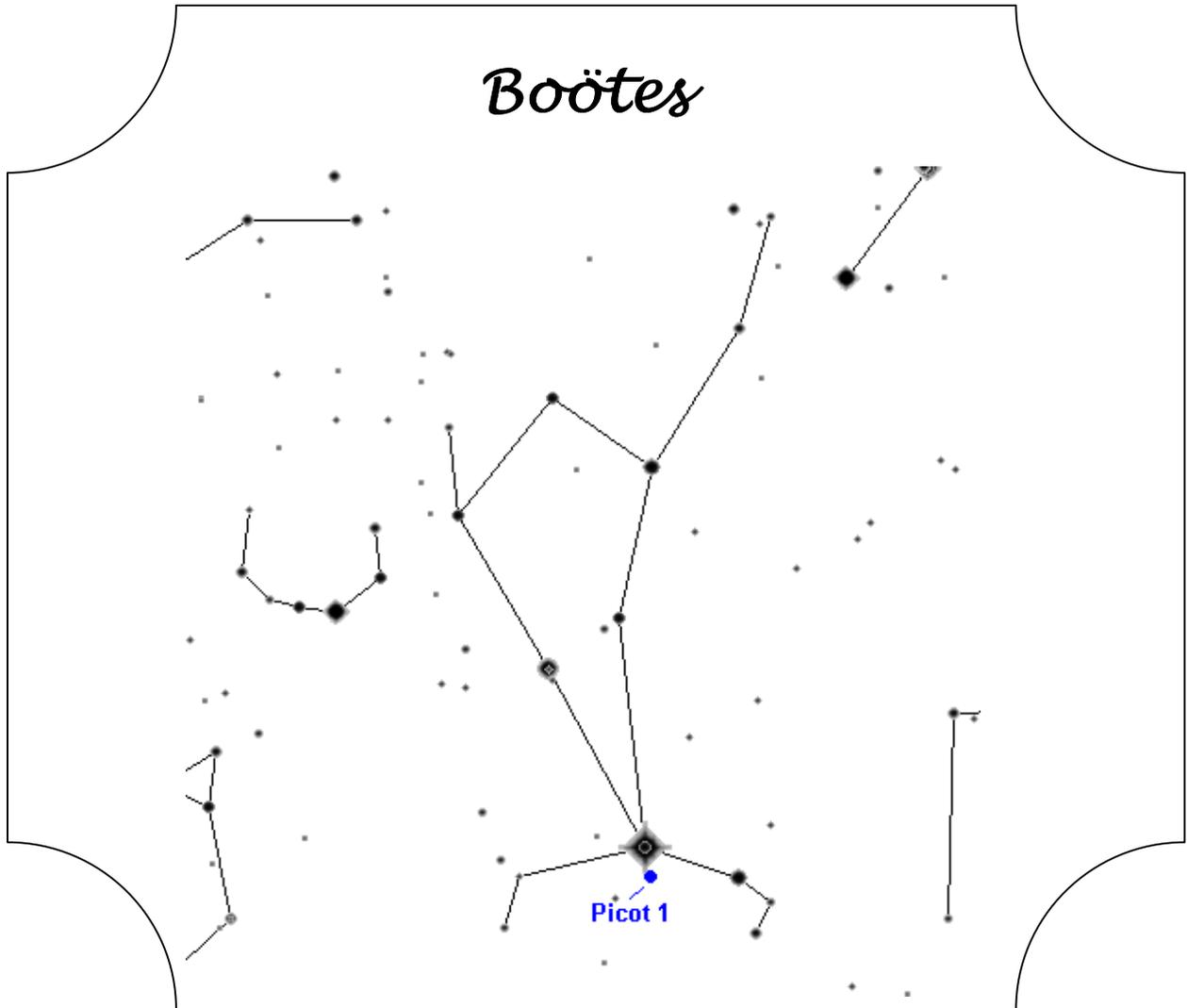
Auriga      STAR 4      RA: 05h 19m      DEC: 33d 40m      75'  
*Flying Minnow*

The Flying Minnow looks like a torch or a mini Delphinus. The asterism contains 5 bright stars that vary in magnitude from 4.5 to 6.5 and it contains the stars 16, 18 and 19 Aurigae. In and around the asterism there are a lot of faint stars visible. You can find the Flying Minnow between NGC 1893 and (SE of) The Flaming Star Nebula.



Circle is 2 degrees

# Boötes



## 6. Napoleon's Hat

Boötes

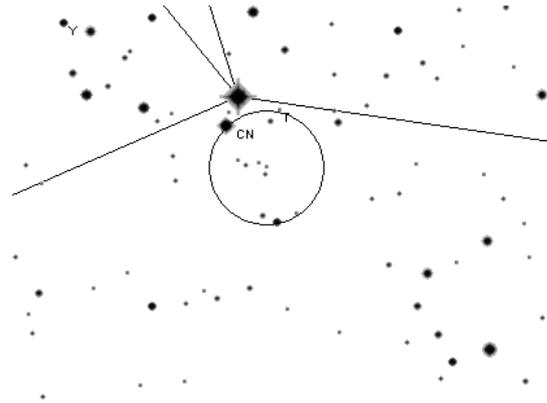
Picot 1  
*Napoleon's Hat*

RA: 14h 14m

DEC: 18d 33m

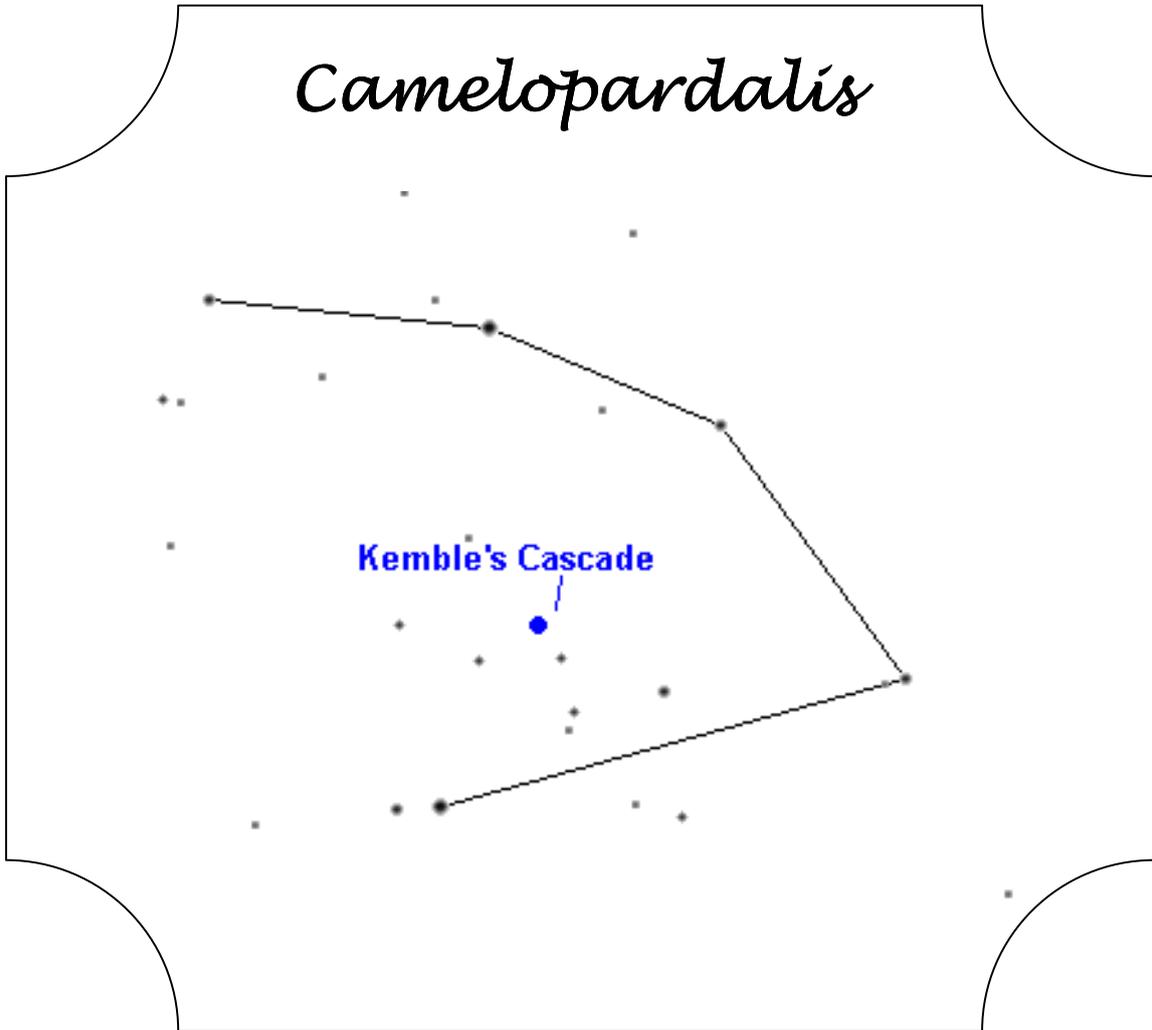
20'x07'

Picot 1, also named Napoleon's Hat, is located directly underneath the star Arcturus in constellation Boötes. Its shape reminds obviously of the hat of Napoleon or like a divan, depending on which telescope you use. The 7 stars that shape this figure vary in brightness from magnitude 9 to 11. Use a telescope underneath a dark sky to observe this asterism.



*Circle is 1 degree*

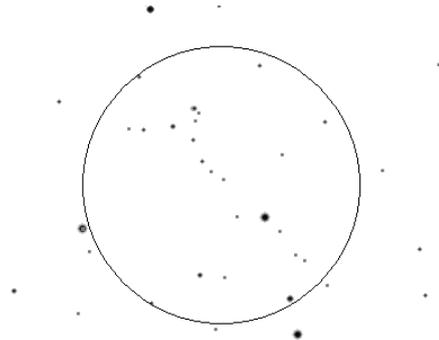
# *Camelopardalis*



## 7. Kemble's Cascade

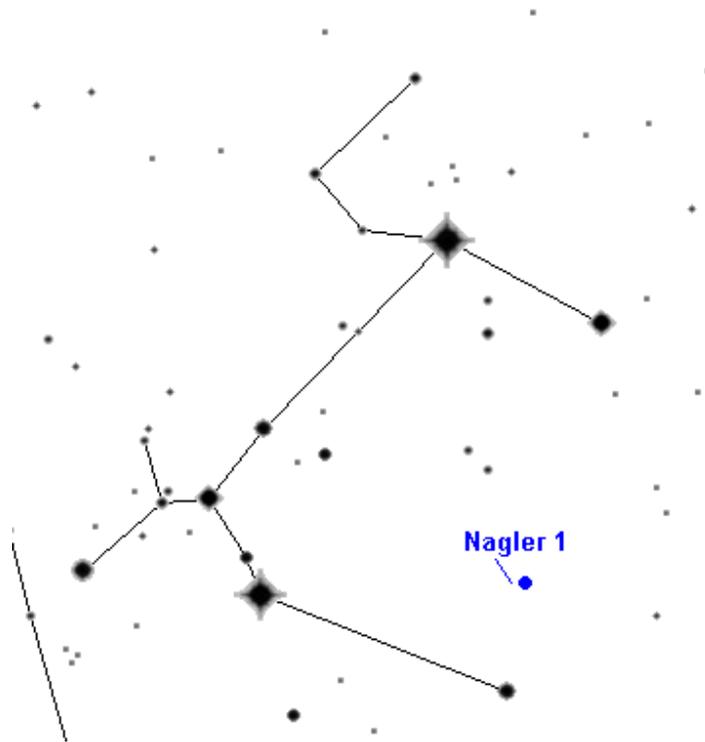
Camelopardalis	STAR 3 <i>Kemble's Cascade</i>	RA: 04h 07m	DEC: 62d 20m	2.5°
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This asterism Kemble's Cascade (also Kemble 1 or STAR 3) is a straight line of about 20 stars that vary in magnitude from 7 to 9. In the middle is a bright star of magnitude 5 visible. The chain of stars lead to the open star cluster NGC 1502. Kemble's Cascade is best viewed through binoculars because of its size. Take the first and last star from constellation Cassiopeia, the two ends of the 'W'. Draw a line between these stars and extend it 1 time in the direction of Camelopardalis. You'll find Kemble 1 here.



*Circle is about 3 degrees*

# Canis Major



## 8. Nagler 1

Canis Major

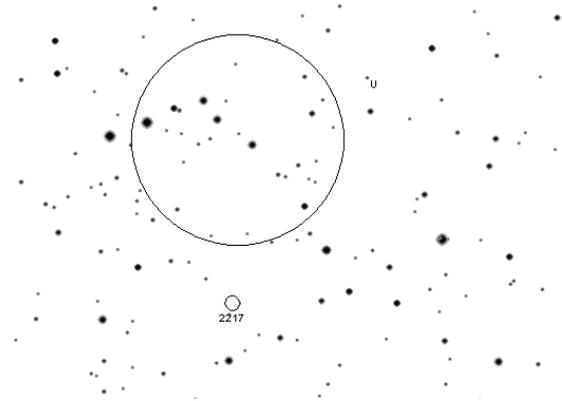
Nagler 1

RA: 06h 22m

DEC: -26d 28m

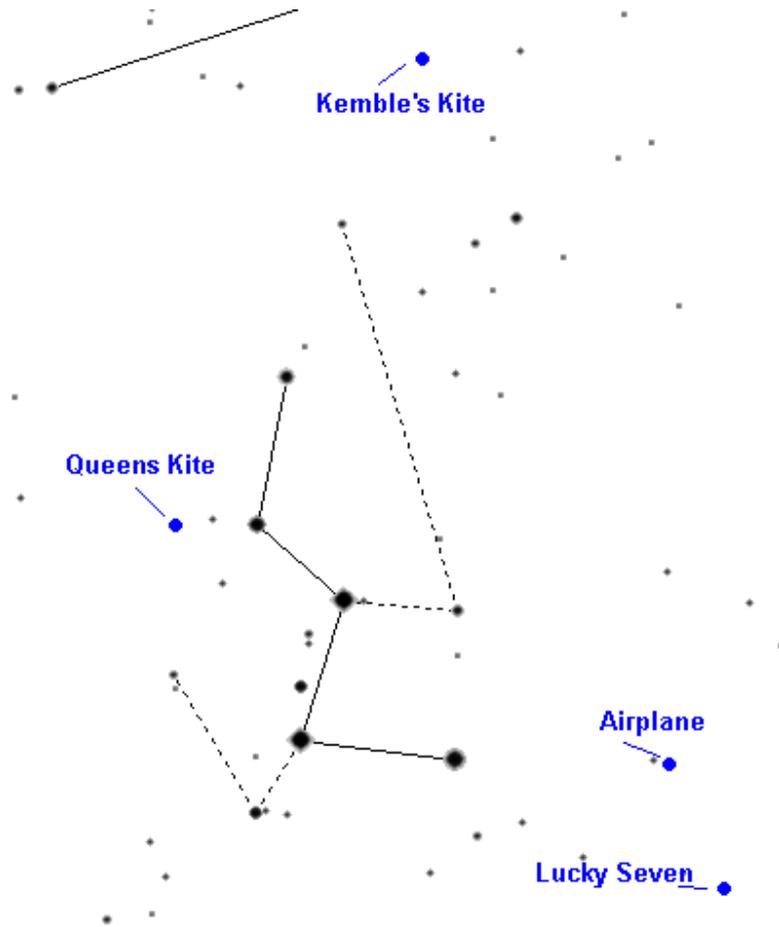
16'x48'

Nagler 1 is an asterism in the shape of a chevron. It's located just above the galaxy NGC 2217 in Canis Major, a bit right of the back paw. The asterism is pretty big, and the stars in the chevron have a magnitude of 7 to 10, which makes this a beautiful binocular object. Through telescopes you will see the color of the stars (yellow-orange and red-orange) a lot better though.



*Circle is 1 degree*

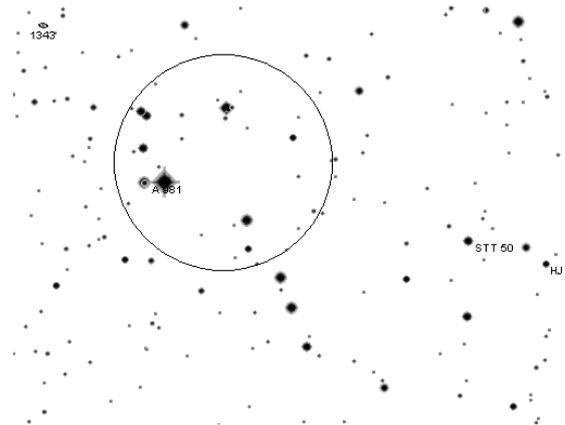
# Cassiopeia



## 9. Kemble's Kite

Cassiopeia      Star 15      RA: 03h 28m      DEC: 72d 00m      90'x30'  
*Kemble's Kite*

Another asterism Kemble named: Kemble's Kite. The 2° asterism looks like a diamond shaped kite with a tail. There are 7 stars that shape this object. You can find Kemble's Kite near the border with Camelopardalis, north of the constellation Cassiopeia.



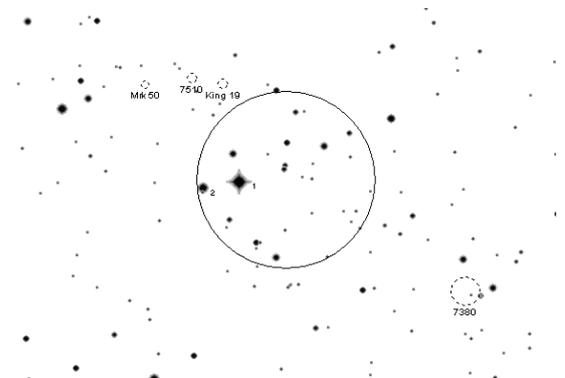
Circle is 1 degree

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## 10. Lucky 7

Cassiopeia      Star 29      RA: 23h 03m      DEC: 59d 30m      125'x70'  
*Lucky 7*

Lucky 7 is a large and bright asterism in the shape of the number '7'. It is located at the border of Cassiopeia and Perseus. In total the figure counts 13 stars of magnitude 5 to 7, including the stars 1 and 2 Cas.



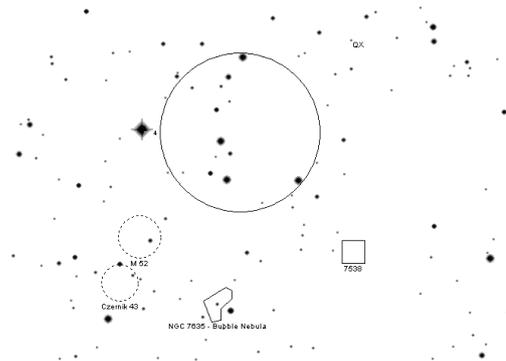
Circle is 2 degrees

## 11. The Airplane

Cassiopeia      Star 12      RA: 23h 20m      DEC: 62d 20m      60'

*Airplane*

8 Stars of magnitude 7 and 8 shapes The Airplane within 40 arc minutes NW of M52. The figure looks like an airplane. The front of the plane is shaped by 5 stars, its tail by 9 stars.



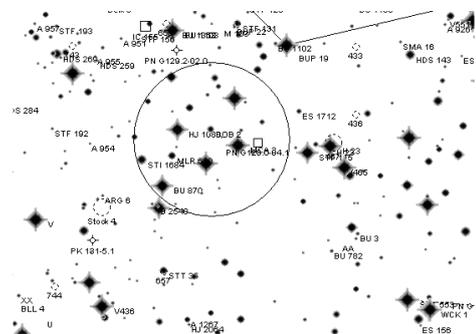
Circle is 1 degree

## 12. The Queen's Kite

Cassiopeia      Star 13      RA: 01h 38m      DEC: 58d 30m      2°x1.5°

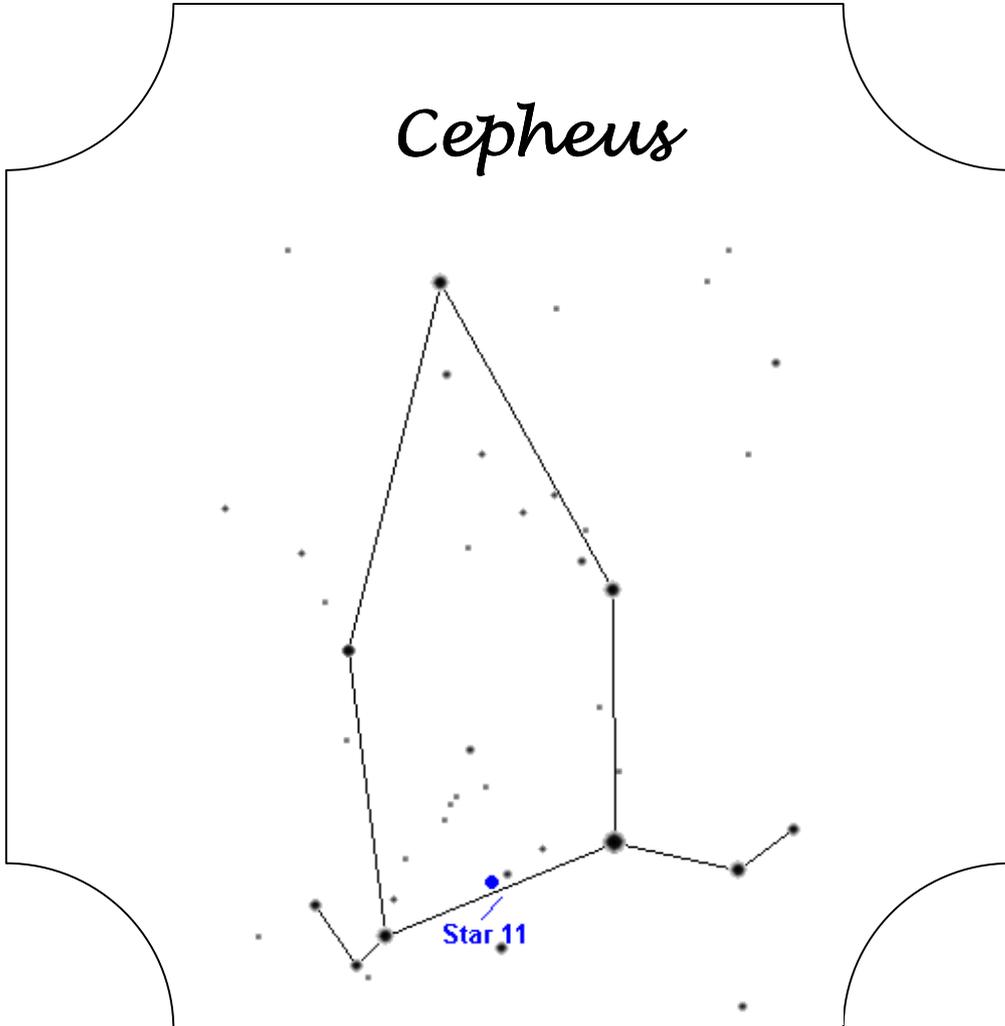
*Queens Kite*

The stars in Queen's Kite, including Chi Cas, forms a rough pentagon shape. The stars are of magnitude 6 and 7. Because of the size of Queen's Kite, it is a nice target for binoculars.



Circle is 3 degrees

# Cepheus



### 13. STAR 11

Cepheus

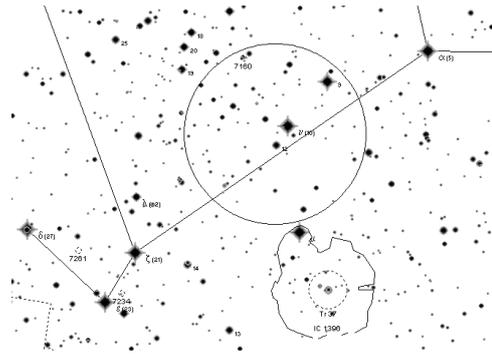
Star 11

RA: 21h 48m

DEC: 61d 00m

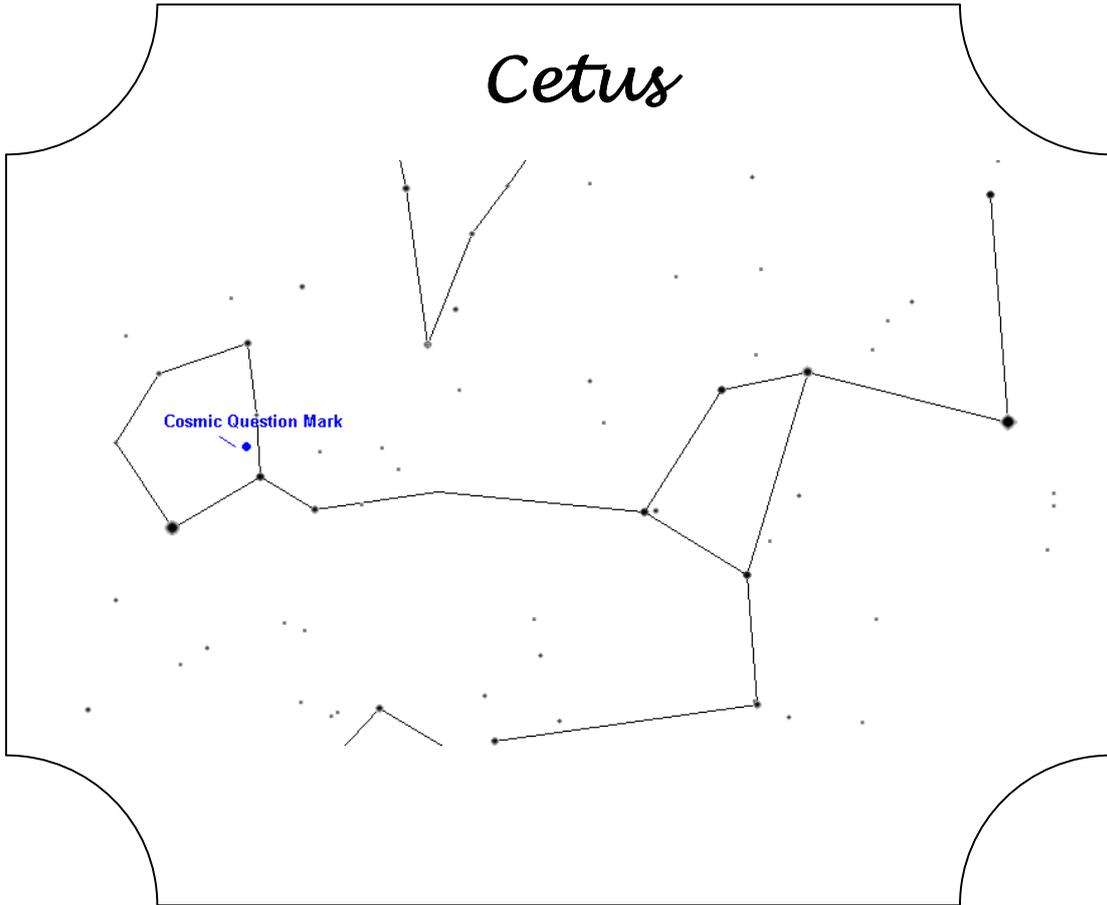
3°x1.5°

STAR 11 is a piece of the Milkyway that is located between the quadrangle that shapes Cepheus. The asterism contains the stars 19, 20, 25,  $\xi$  en  $\nu$  Cephei. Because STAR 11 is pretty large, it is best observed with binoculars. There is no obvious shape visible.



Circle is 4 degrees

# Cetus



## 14. The Cosmic Question Mark

Cetus

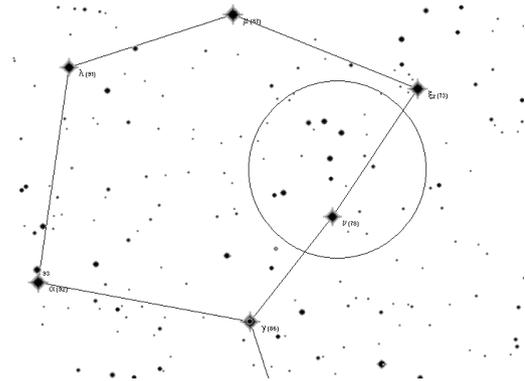
The Cosmic  
Question Mark

RA: 02h 36m

DEC: 06d 42m

2.1°x0.7°

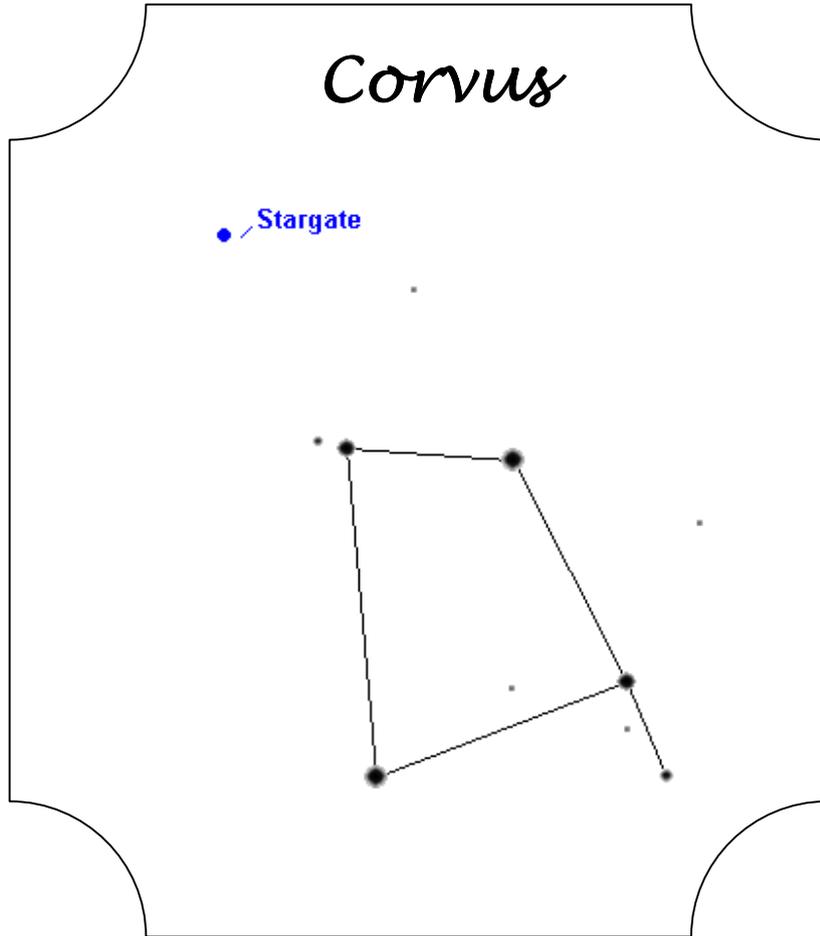
This is a pretty big asterism in the shape of a mirrored question mark. It is best visible through finder scopes, binoculars or small telescopes with a low magnification. There are 5 stars that form Cetus head. Take the lowest star and the star most right and draw a line between these stars. You can find the Question Mark left from this line at approximately 2/3e from the lowest star.



Circle is 4 degrees

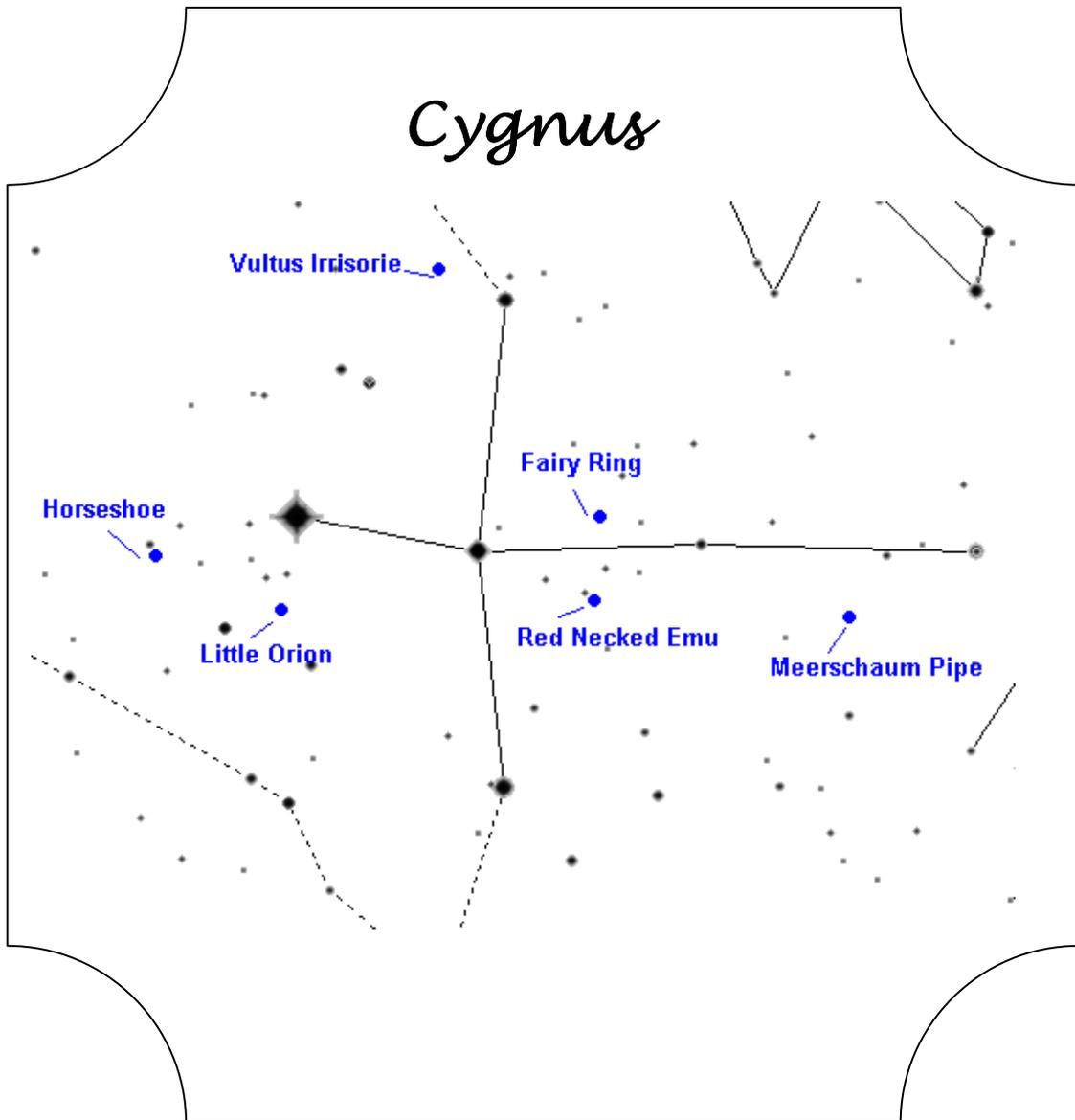
# Corvus

● Stargate





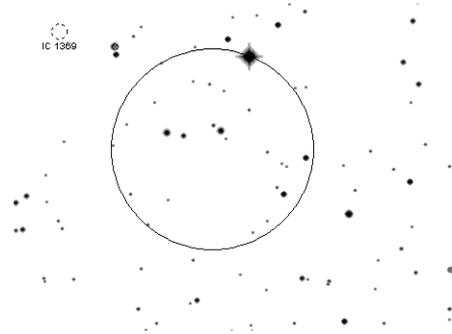
# Cygnus



## 16. Horseshoe

Cygnus      STAR 28      RA: 21h 08m      DEC: 47d 14m      25'  
*Horseshoe*

The Horseshoe in Cygnus is a U-shape asterism and about 20' long. There are a few double stars in the Horseshoe, under which two of magnitude 7 and 8. Observe this asterism with small telescopes.



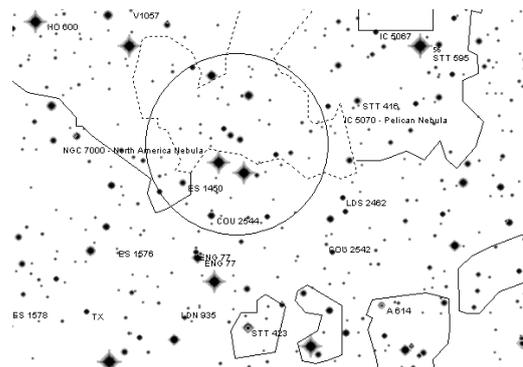
Circle is 1 degree

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## 17. Little Orion

Cygnus      Leiter 9      RA: 20h 56m      DEC: 43d 34m  
*Little Orion*

This asterism is made of 7 stars and looks like the constellation Orion. Because of its size, Little Orion is at its prettiest through binoculars or small telescopes. Put the four stars that form the Swans body horizontal with Deneb on the left. You find this asterism a little below Deneb, in the Mexican Gulf of the North America Nebula (NGC 7000).

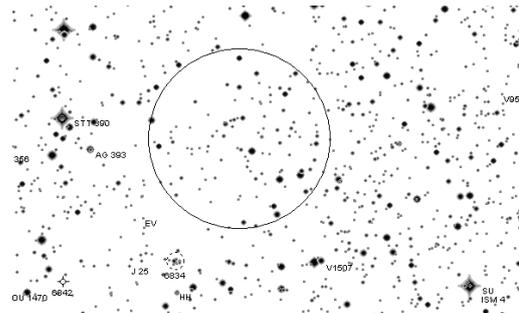


Circle is 1 degree

## 18. Meerschaum Pipe

Cygnus      Meerschaum Pipe      RA: 19h 51m      DEC: 30d 07m      22'

This asterism in Cygnus has the shape of a pipe. Because it contains a few fainter stars, you can best observe the Meerschaum Pipe with larger telescopes. At  $2.6^\circ$  northwest of the star 15 Vulpeculae, you will find the cluster NGC 6834. You can find The Meerschaum Pipe  $3/4^\circ$  northwest of this cluster.

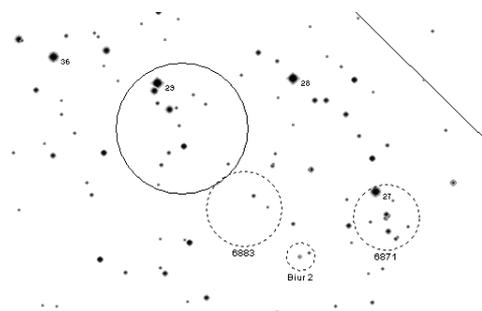


Circle is 1 degree

## 19. Red Necked Emu

Cygnus      STAR 26  
Red Necked  
Emu      RA: 20h 14m      DEC: 36d 30m      45'

You can find the Red Necked Emu just below the open cluster Dolidze 3. The stars in this asterism have a magnitude of 9. All stars are blue/white, except 1 star in the neck: this one is red. Observe the Red Necked Emu with telescopes and a low magnification. Starting at the orange star Gamma Cygni that forms the hart of constellation Cygnus. Move  $2.5^\circ$  towards Albireo to the star 34 Cygnus. Next you go  $1.5^\circ$  in the same direction to 29 Cygnus. This star marks the tail of the Red Necked Emu.

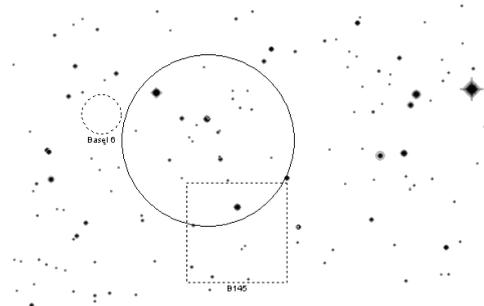


Circle is 1 degree

## 20. The Fairy Ring

Cygnus      The Fairy Ring      RA: 20h 04m      DEC: 38d 14m      20'x20'  
                  Chaple's Arc

The Fairy Ring, also known as Chaple's Arc, is an asterism that contains a lot of double star. Four bright pairs form the northwest bow of the ring. A few fainter doubles complete the ring. In the middle of this jewel sparkle a few stars. I found it hard to find this asterism, because there are a lot of stars visible in this area. I concentrated at finding a few double stars that are closely together. That's how I found The Fairy Ring. Actually: to me the name Chaple's Arc sounds more appropriate because of its shape. It looks more like an arc than a complete ring. You can find The Fairy Ring a few degrees south of the star Sadr:  $1.6^\circ$  west of the Cresnet Nebula.



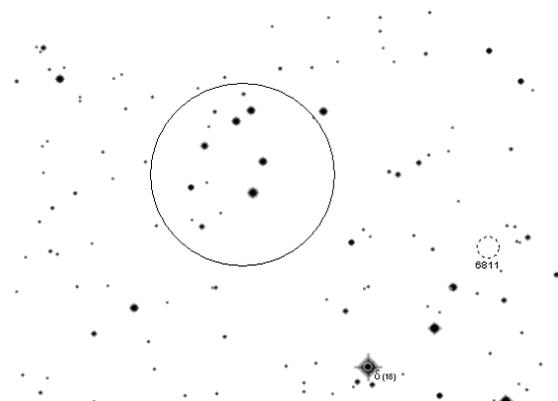
Circle is 1 degree

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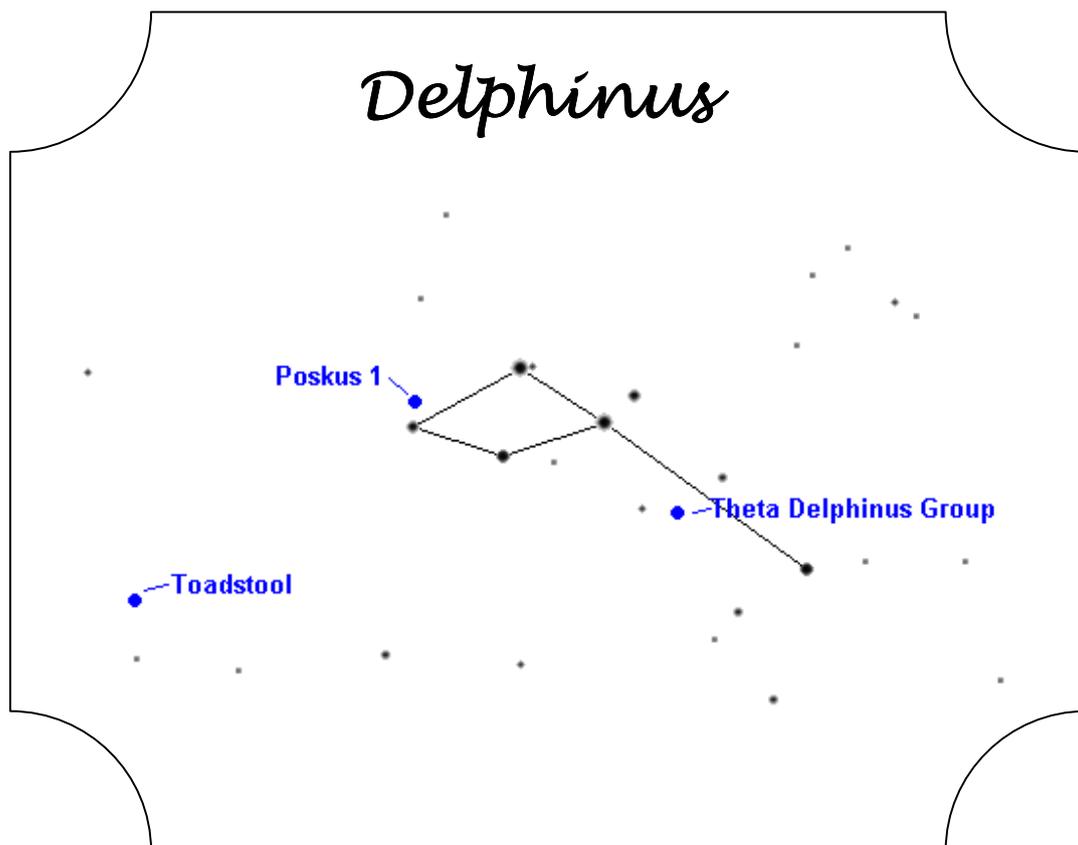
## 21. Vultus Irrisorie

Cygnus      Vultus Irrisorie      RA: 19h 53m      DEC: 47d 16m       $1.4^\circ$

Vultus Irrisorie is an asterism in the shape of a smiley face. Its located north west in constellation Cygnus. It consists of 5 stars that form the face with a magnitude of 6 to 8 in an area of 1.4 degrees large. The eyes are shaped by two stars west of the asterism.



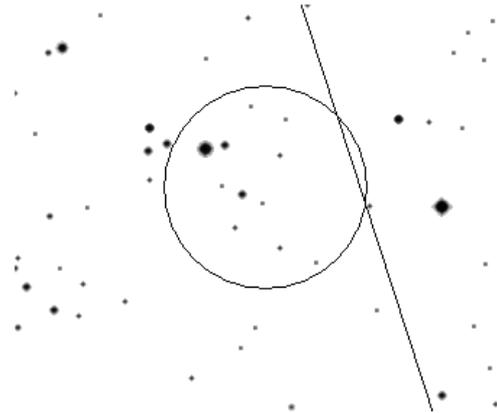
Circle is 2 degrees



## 22. *Theta Delphinus Group*

Delphinus	STAR 9 Theta Delphinus Group	RA: 20h 38m	DEC: 13d 10m	60' x 30'
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This group of stars should look like a bucking horse with a cowboy on his back. And indeed. With some imagination you can find the figure in the group stars. I had some trouble finding the horse and cowboy between the large number of stars. Maybe a lack of fantasy? You can find this asterism left of the imaginary line that can be drawn between the stars  $\beta$  and  $\epsilon$  Delphini and it contains the star  $\theta$  Delphini.



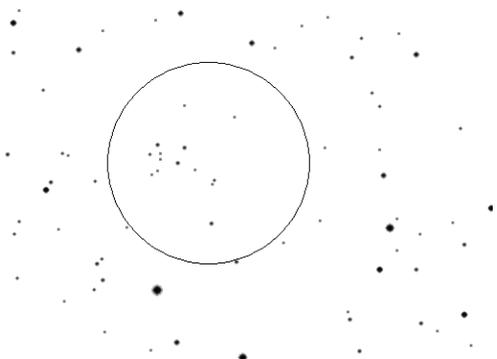
*Circle is 2 degrees*

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## 23. *The Toadstool*

Delphinus	STAR 27 <i>Toadstool</i>	RA: 21h 07m	DEC: 16d 20m	15'
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The Toadstool, or Dolphin's Diamonds, is a beautiful small asterism with a toadstool shape. There are approximately 13 stars in this asterism. You can find this asterism near NGC 7025 at the bottom of the toadstool. Use a wide field telescope to observe the Toadstool.



*Circle is 1 degree*

## 24. Poskus 1

Delphinus

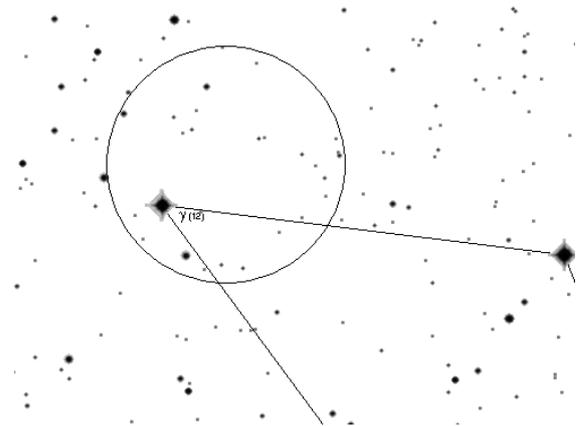
Poskus 1

RA: 20h 46m

DEC: 16d 20m

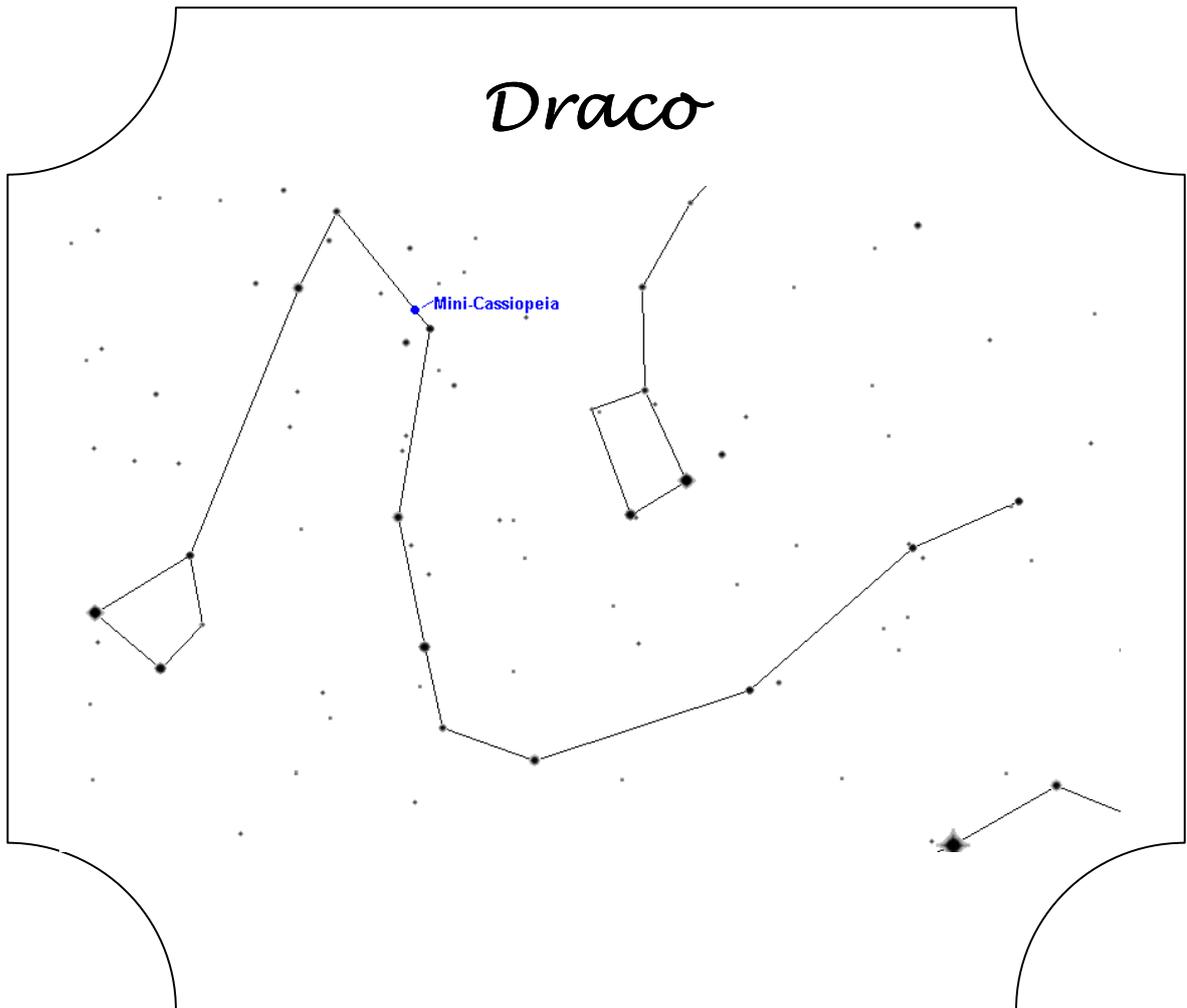
6.5'

Poskus 1 is a group magnitude 11.5 to 12.8 stars with the shape of a flyswatter. You can find this asterism right above the star Gamma ( $\gamma$ ) Delphini, which is located just outside the field of view.



*Circle is 1 degree*

# Draco



## 25. *Mini-Cassiopeia*

Draco

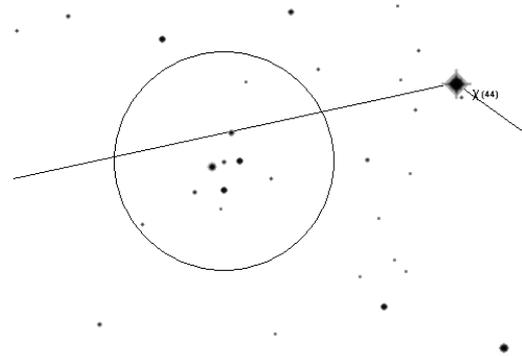
STAR 25  
*Mini-Cassiopeia*

RA: 18h 35m

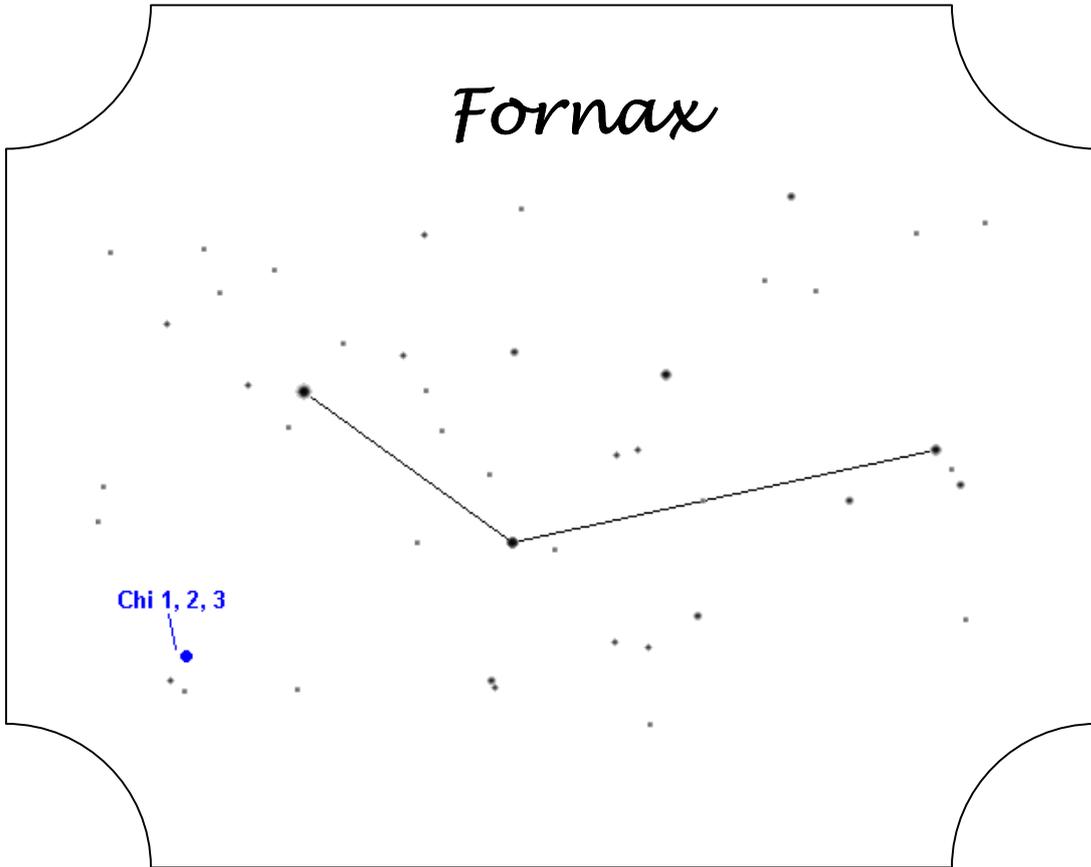
DEC: 72d 25m

20'x10'

It's obvious why asterism Kemble 2 carries the name 'Mini-Cassiopeia'. Its shape looks just like the 'W' of his bigger brother. The stars that shape this figure are all of magnitude 7 and 8. Kemble 2 is best seen through large binoculars or small telescopes with a low magnification. You can find Mini-Cassiopeia between  $\nu$  and  $\chi$  Draconis.



*Circle is 1 degree*



## 26. Chi 1, 2, 3

Fornax

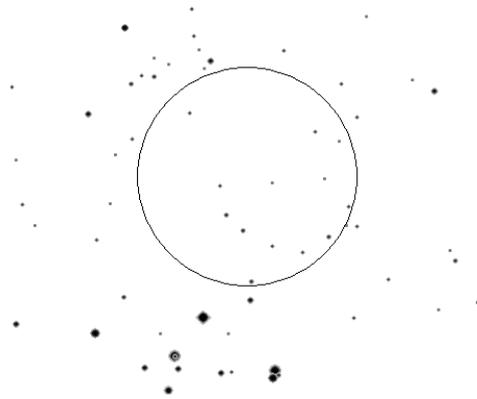
STAR 2  
*Chi 1, 2, 3*

RA: 03h 27m

DEC: -35d 00m

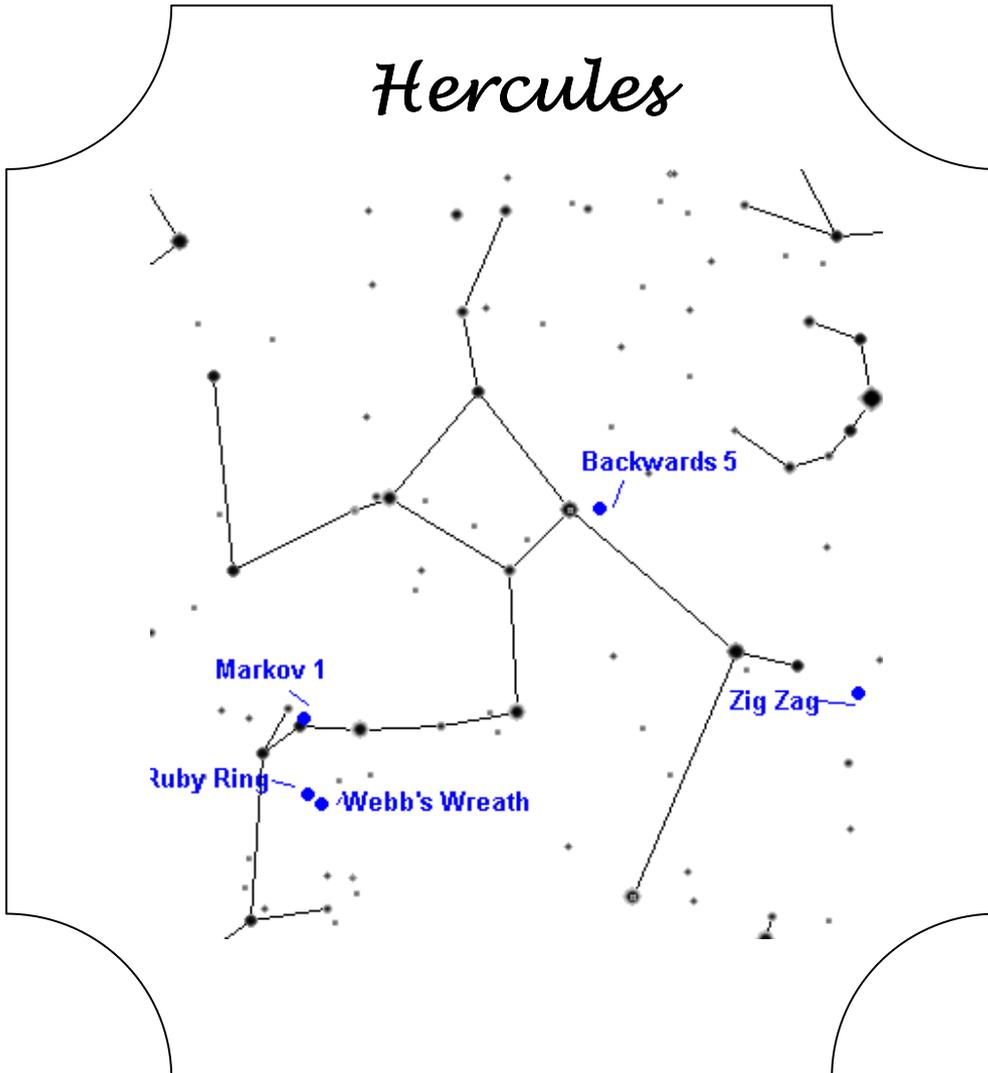
30' x 30'

The asterism Chi 1, 2, 3 contains the stars Chi 1, 2 and 3 Fornacis. The stars are all of magnitude 6 and form an arrow. You can find the asterism 1 degree west of the galaxy NGC 1365.



*Circle is 1 degree*

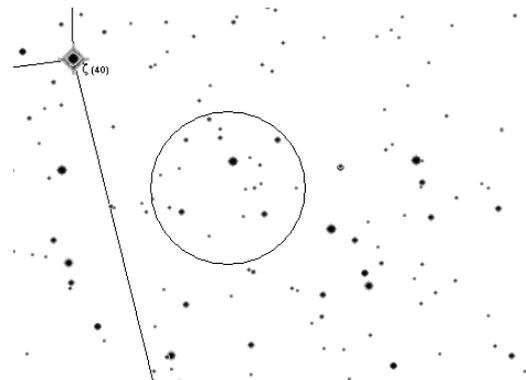
# Hercules



## 27. Backwards 5

Hercules      STAR 23      RA: 16h 37m      DEC: 30d 45m      20'  
*Backwards 5*

The asterism Backwards 5 looks like a, as you maybe have guessed, a backwards 5 of letter S. The stars that shape this asterism have a magnitude of about 11. The first and last stars of the 5 are brighter, of magnitude 7 and 9 and are therefore better to see. You find this shape 1° SW of  $\zeta$  Herculis. Observe it with a small scope.



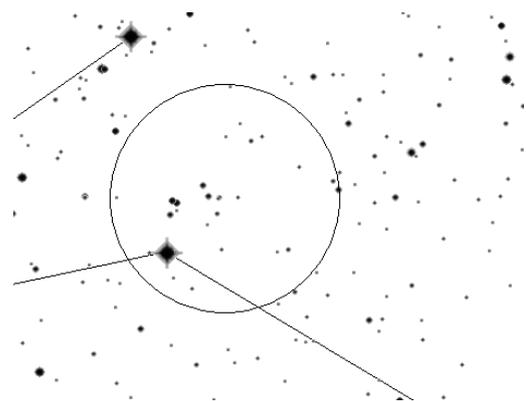
*Circle is 1 degree*

---

## 28. Markov 1

Hercules      Markov 1      RA: 17h 57m      DEC: 29d 29m      15'

Markov 1 looks like the teapot shape of the constellation Sagittarius. There are 9 stars from magnitude 9 and 10 that forms the asterism. In and around the teapot there are a few fainter stars visible. Markov 1 is easily visible with small telescopes. You find this asterism NNW of the yellow star Xi ( $\xi$ ) Herculis. With low magnifications you will get this star in the same view of the asterism.

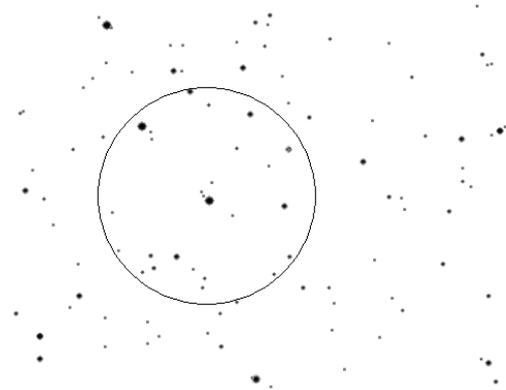


*Circle is 1 degree*

## 29. Ruby Ring

Hercules      STAR 24      RA: 18h 03m      DEC: 26d 20m      25'  
Ruby Ring

The Ruby Ring is an asterism in the shape of a ring. It's formed by fairly faint stars. The ruby is shaped by an orange star of magnitude 7.



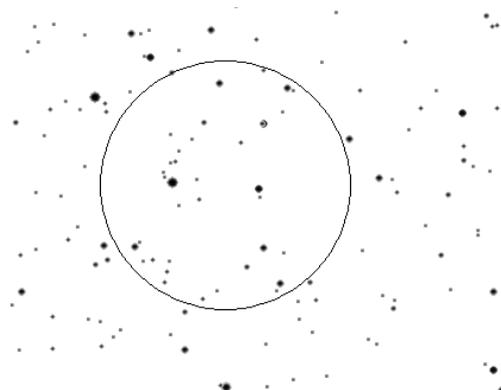
Circle is 1 degree

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## 30. Webb's Wreath

Hercules      Webb's Wreath      RA: 18h 02m      DEC: 26d 18m      11'x7'

About 2.7° SSW of the star Xi ( $\xi$ ) Herculis you find a golden star of magnitude 7. This star forms the eastside of Webb's Wreath. Through telescopes there are 13 stars of magnitude 11 and 12 visible in the wreath.



Circle is 1 degree

### 31. Zig Zag

Hercules

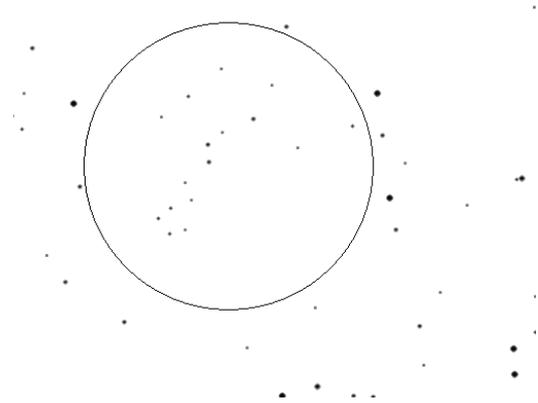
STAR 7  
*Zig Zag*

RA: 16h 18m

DEC: 13d 00m

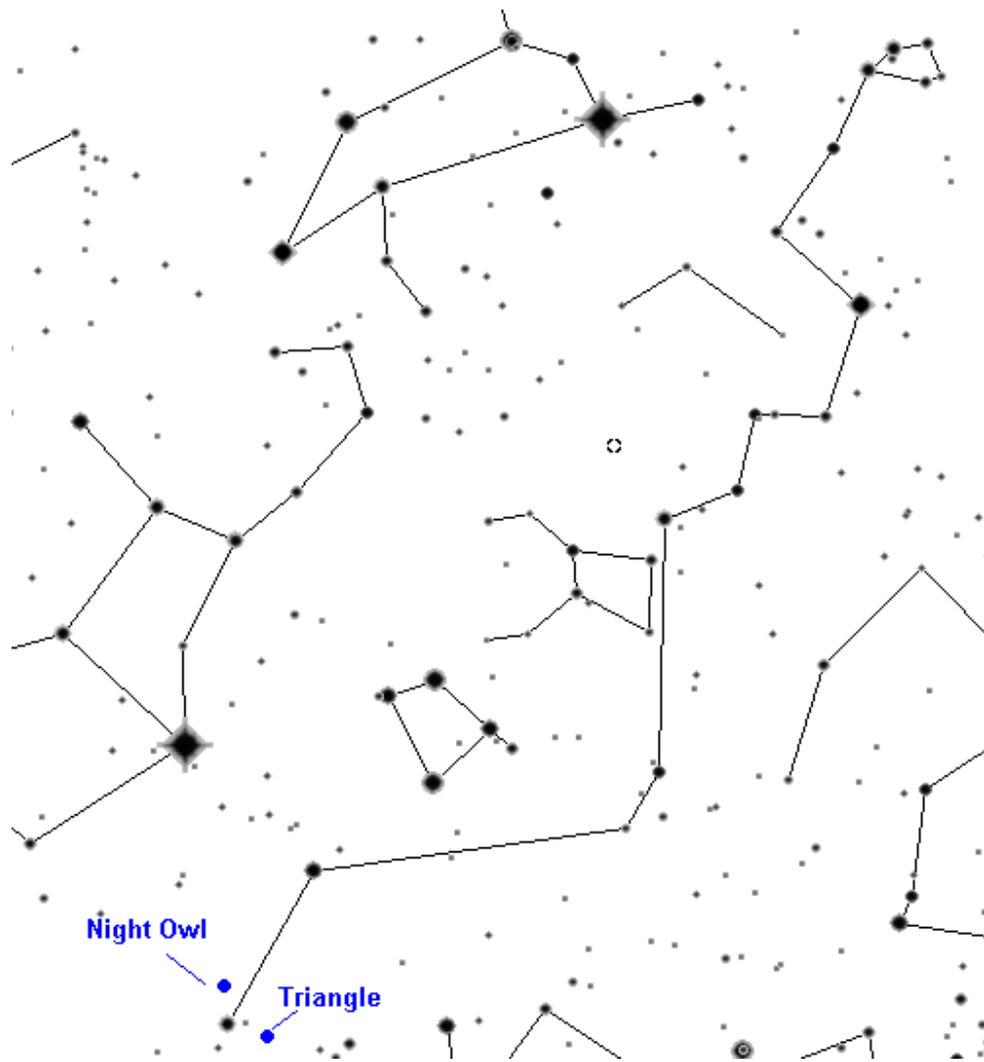
100'x15'

Zig Zag is an asterism which is made up of about 12 stars with magnitude 8 to 9. The asterism goes up and down, which explains its name. You find Zig Zag 2° west of  $\omega$  (Omega) Hercules.



*Circle is 2 degrees*

# Hydra



### 32. *Night Owl*

Hydra

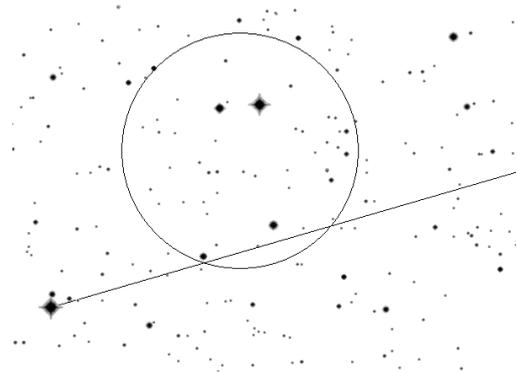
Night Owl

RA: 14h 00m

DEC: -25d 00m

1. x 0.7°

The Night Owl is an asterism in the shape of an owl. The stars 47 and 48 Hydrae are the eyes. The stars that shape the owl are pretty faint. You can find the Night Owl sitting on the tail of Hydra.



*Circle is 2 degrees*

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### 33. *Triangle*

Hydra

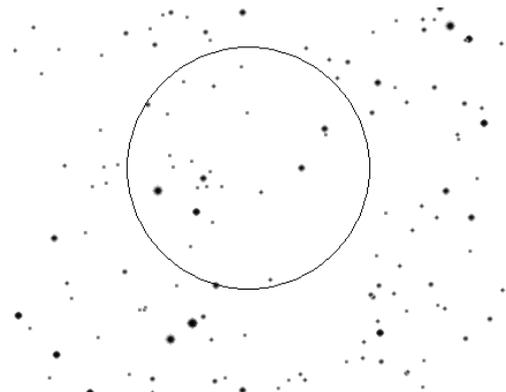
Triangle

RA: 14h 04m

DEC: -28d 28m

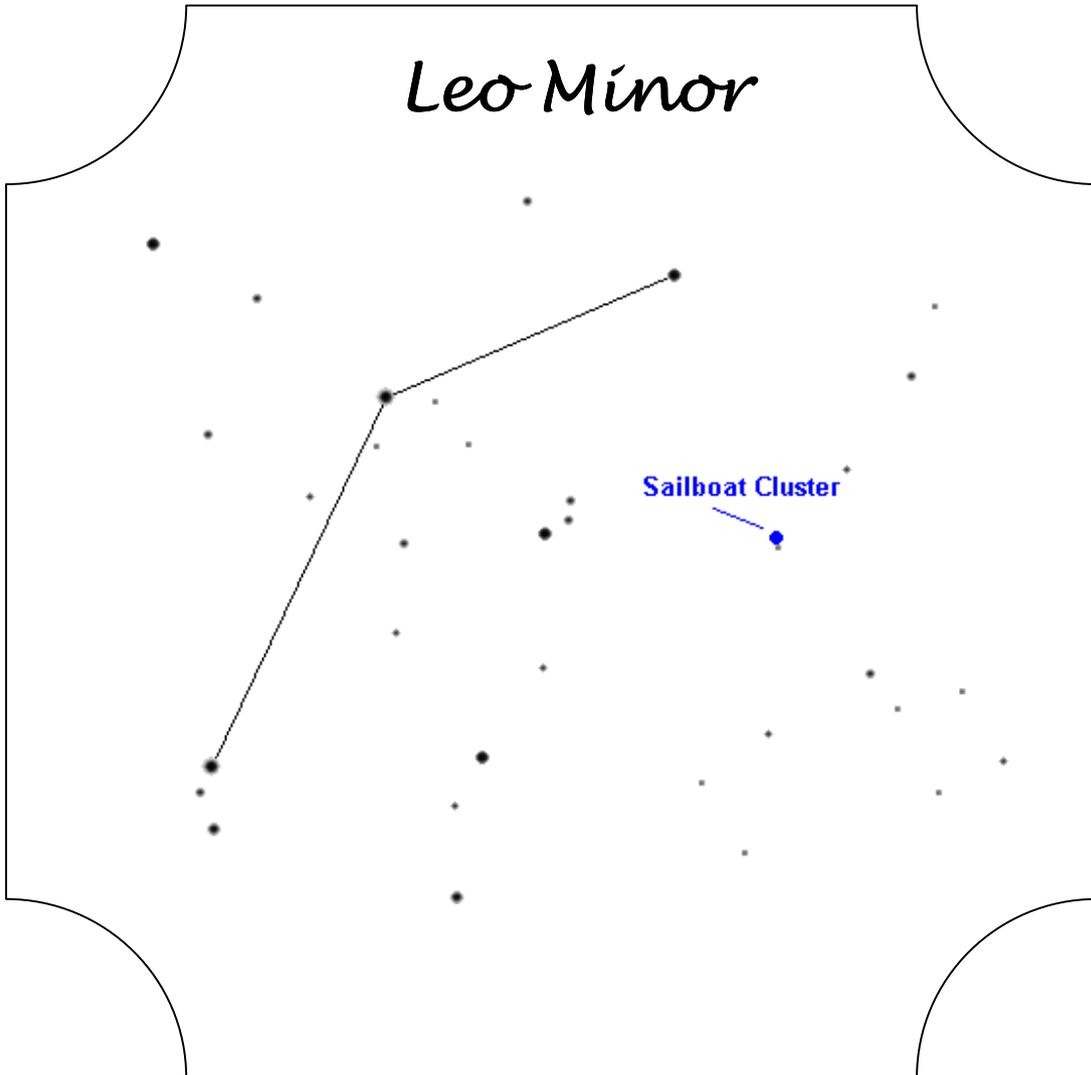
Hydra

The Triangle is only a half degree large. The stars that form this asterism are faint: the brightest one has a magnitude of 9.5. The other 6 stars in the triangle have magnitudes 11 to 12. Use a telescope to observe The Triangle.



*Circle is 1 degree*

# Leo Minor



### 34. *The Sailboat Cluster*

Leo Minor

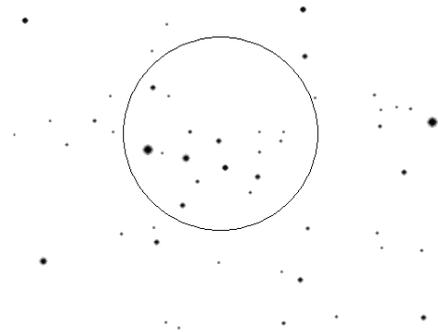
STAR 6  
*Sailboat Cluster*

RA: 10h 14m

DEC: 31d 30m

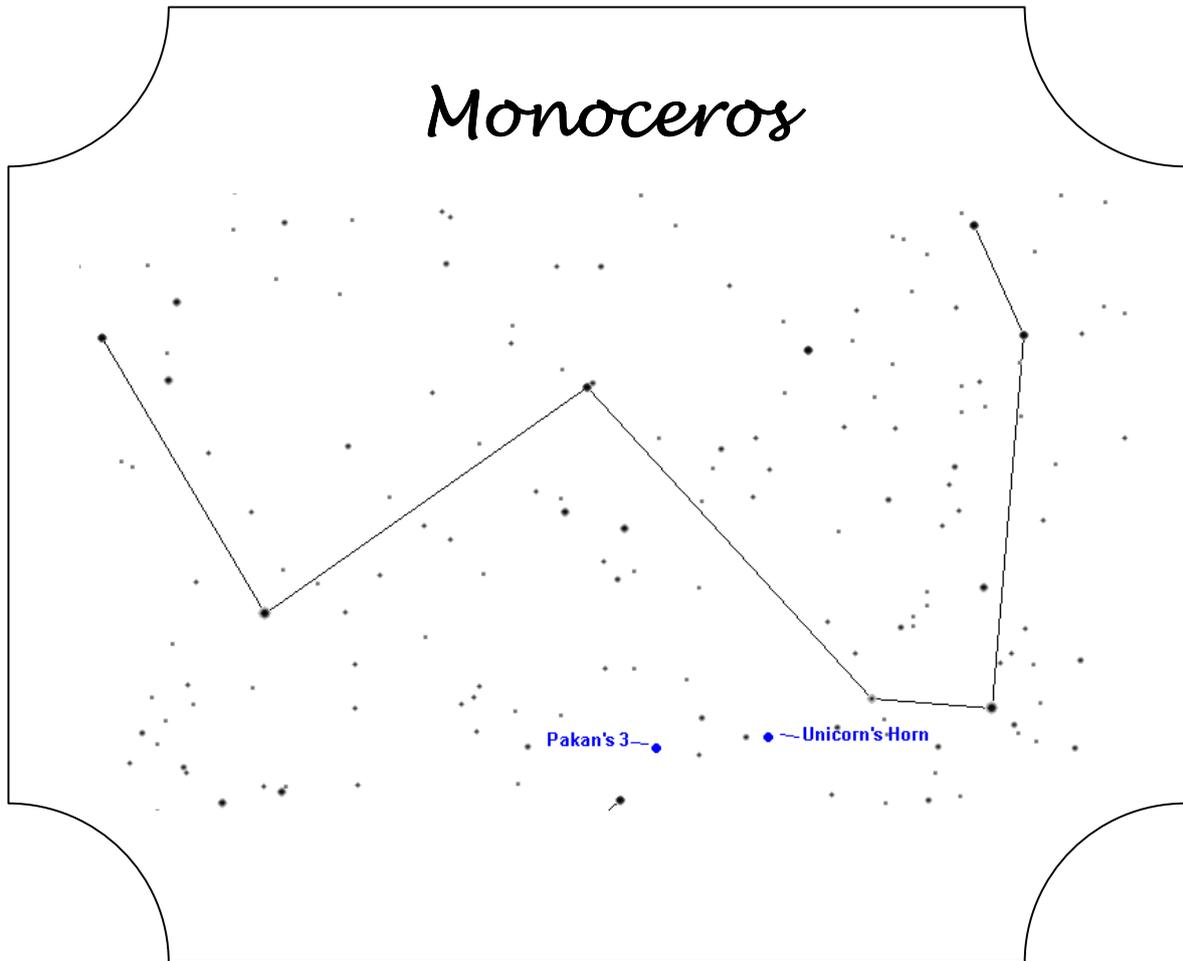
45'

The Sailboat Cluster looks a lot like a sailboat. The 13 or 14 stars that form this asterism are blue/white and have different magnitudes. It also contains the star 22 Leonis. In the mast there are 2 red coloured stars visible. In binoculars the Sailboat stands upside down.



*Circle is 1 degree*

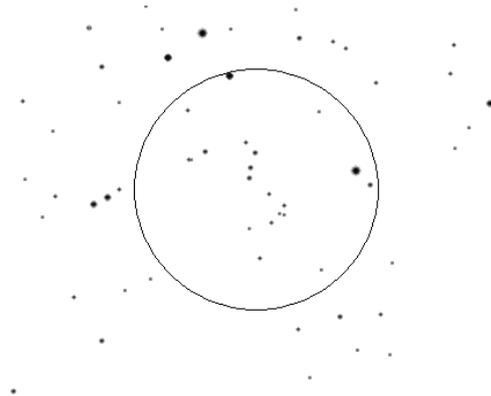
# Monoceros



### 35. *Pakan's 3*

Monoceros      STAR 18      RA: 06h 52m      DEC: -10d 10m      30'  
*Pakan's 3*

This asterism has a shape of a "3". There are 15 to 20 stars of magnitude 9 to 10 visible. Because of its size, you can observe Pakan's 3 best with binoculars or telescopes with a low magnification. Draw a line between the stars  $\gamma$  and  $\theta$  in Canes Major. Extend the nose of Canis Major 1/4e of the line you just draw. Here you find Pakan's 3.



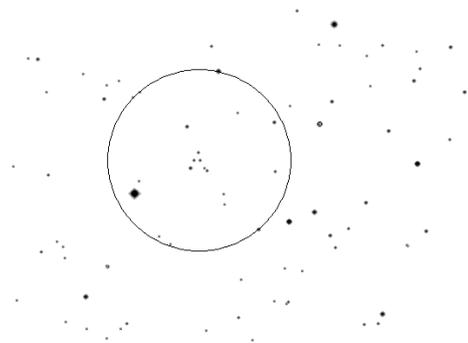
*Circle is 1 degree*

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### 36. *Unicorn's Horn*

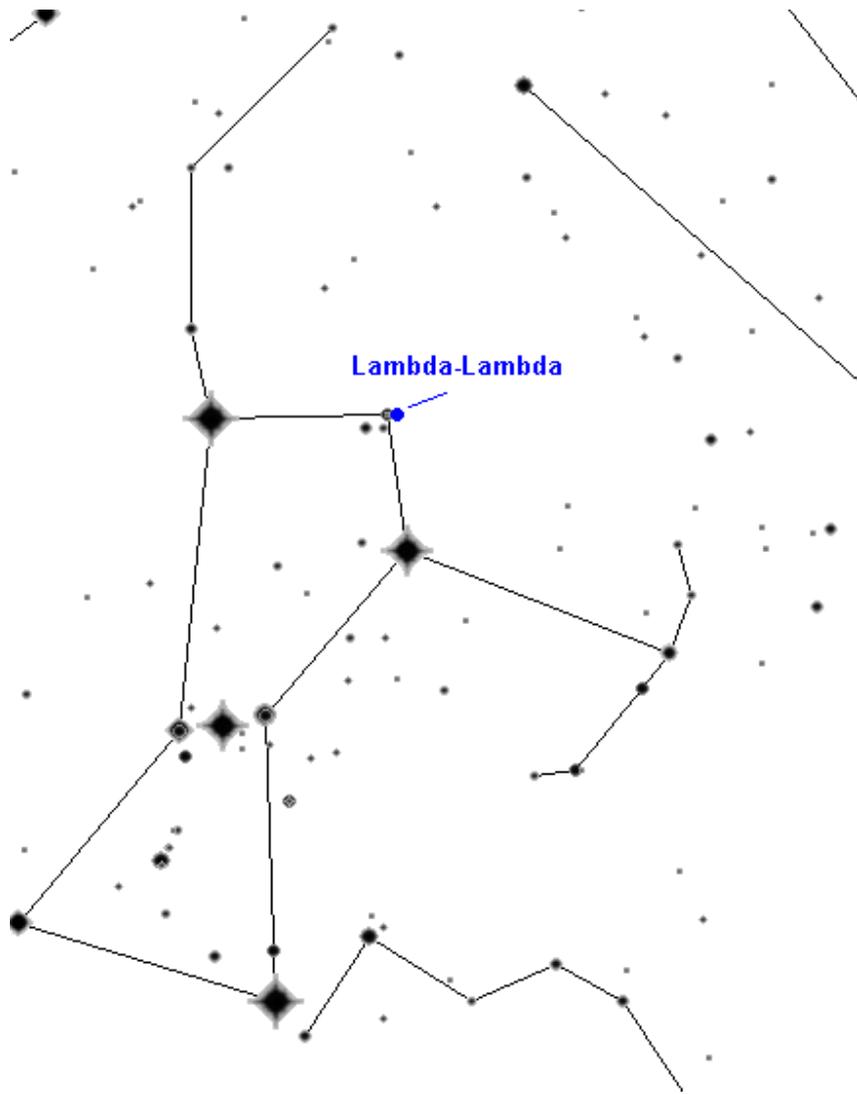
Monoceros      STAR 5 / 17      RA: 06h 40m      DEC: -09d 00m      15'  
*Arrowhead*  
*Unicorn's Horn*

Six blue/white stars form the Unicorn's Horn. The asterism has an obvious shape of a triangle, the horn of the unicorn. The stars are relatively faint, but because there are no background stars the asterism is good to recognize. All of the stars have the same colour and magnitude. The asterism is also known as the 'Arrowhead'.



*Circle is 1 degree*

# Orion



### 37. *Lambda-Lambda*

Orion

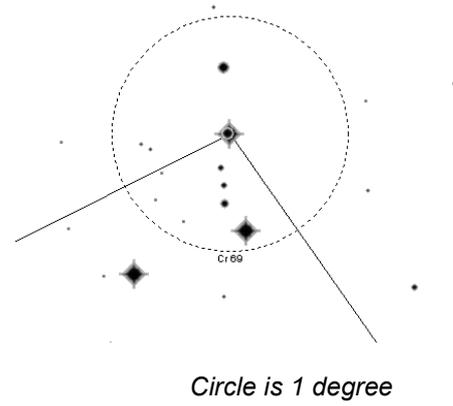
Lambda-Lambda

RA: 05h 36m

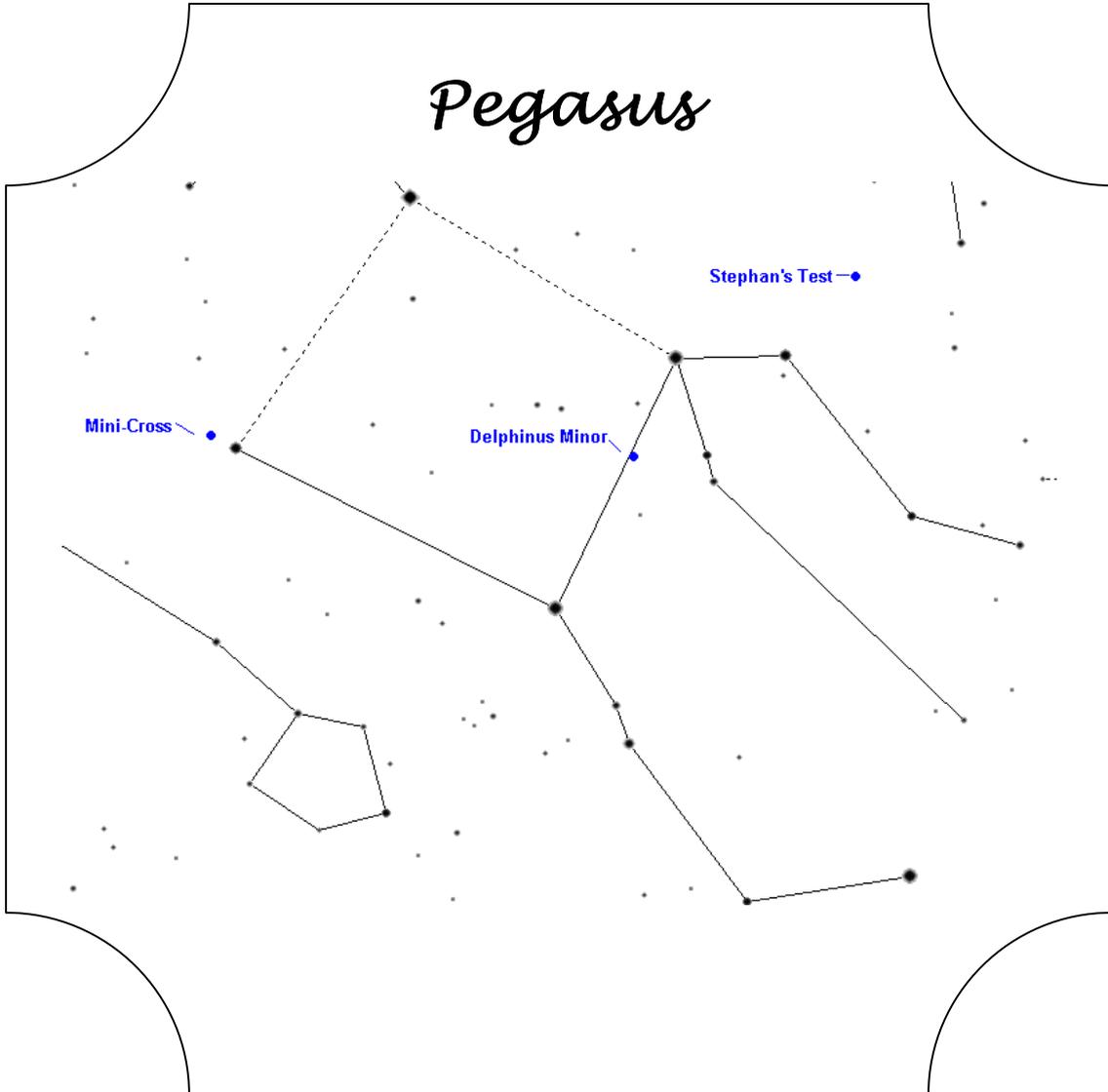
DEC: 10d 00m

50'x20'

This figure has the shape of the Greek letter Lambda ( $\lambda$ ). The star Lambda Orionis is part of this asterism, which explains its suitable name.



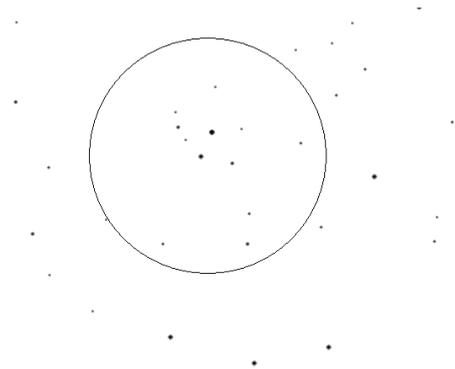
# Pegasus



### 38. Delphinus Minor

Pegasus      Delphinus Minor      RA: 23h 03m      DEC: 23d 12m      1.1°

Delphinus Minor looks like the constellation Delphinus. With stars of magnitude 7 and 8 you best observe this asterism with binoculars or telescopes with a low magnification. Draw a line between the stars Scheat and Markab (in the square) in constellation Pegasus. Halfway, just outside, this line you find Delphinus Minor.



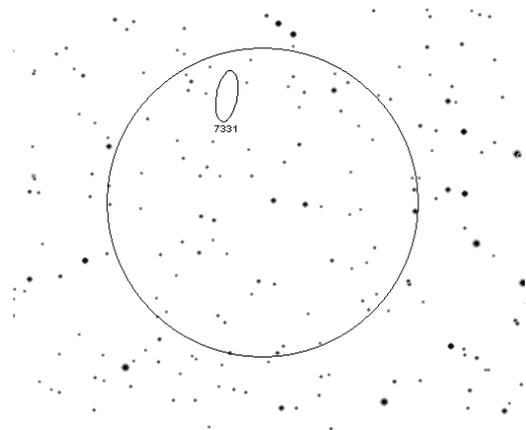
Circle is 2 degrees

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### 39. Stephan's Test

Pegasus      Stephan's Test      RA: 22h 37m      DEC: 34d 08m      3'

Stephan's Test is a jagged asterism of faint stars at a distance of 17 arc minutes NE from Stephan's Quintet. The faintest star is of magnitude 14.7. This stargroup was used by Stephan to test the transparency.

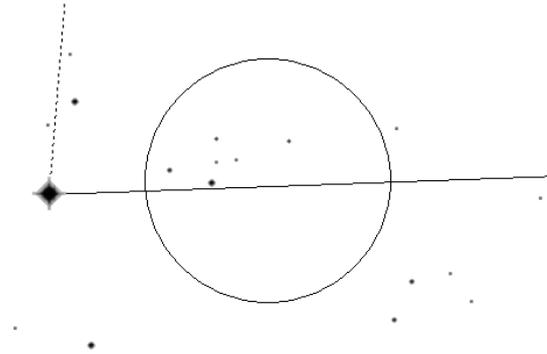


Circle is 1 degree

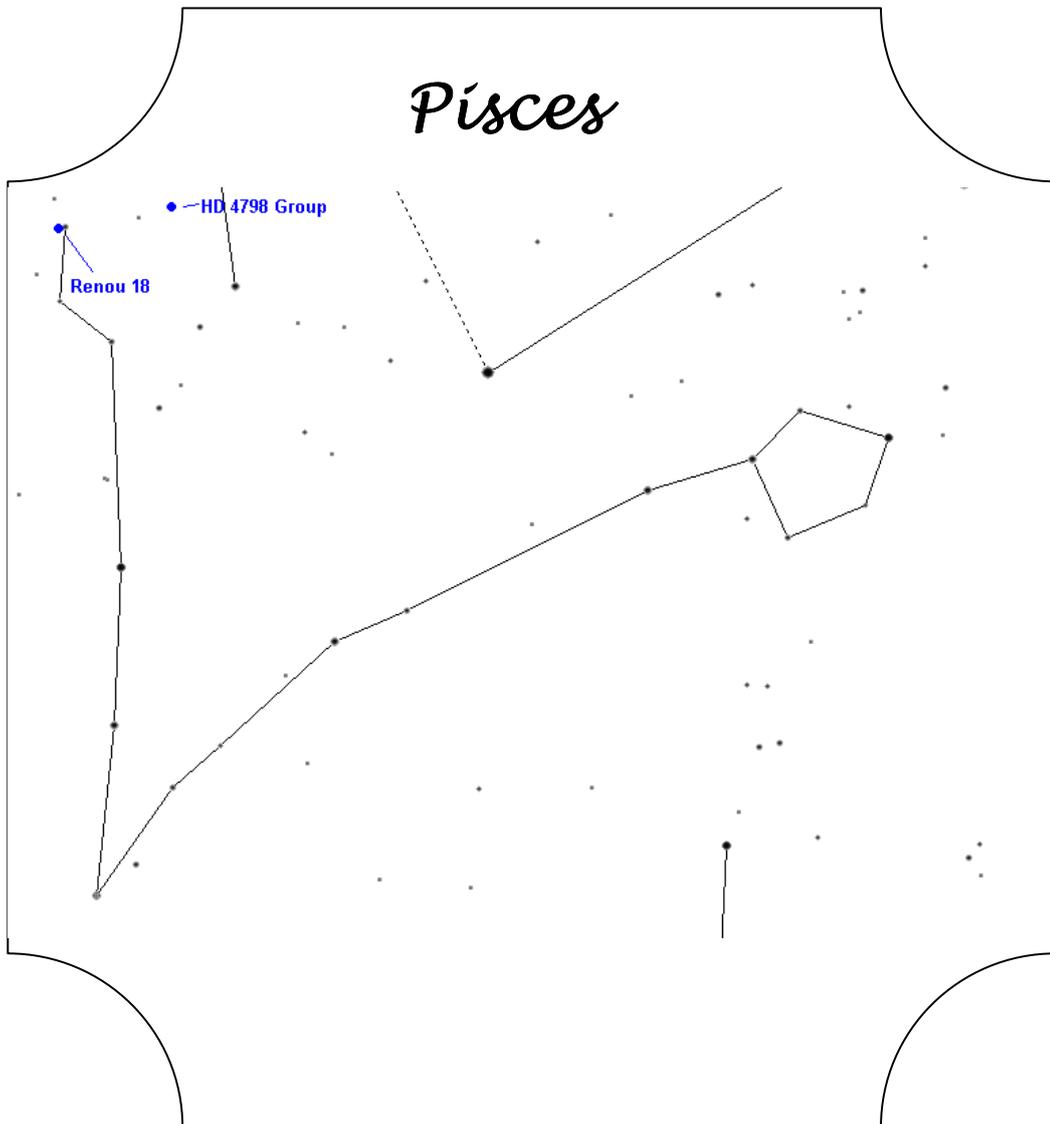
## 40. The Mini-Cross

Pegasus      The Mini-Cross      RA: 00h 10.5m      DEC: 15d 18m      16.5'

An asterism in the shape of the Northern Cross, or constellation Cygnus. It contains 5 stars that vary in magnitude from 8 to 10.5. The Mini-Cross is best observed through not all to large telescopes with a low magnification. You can find the Mini-Cross near the star Algenib, on the line with Markab in constellation Pegasus.



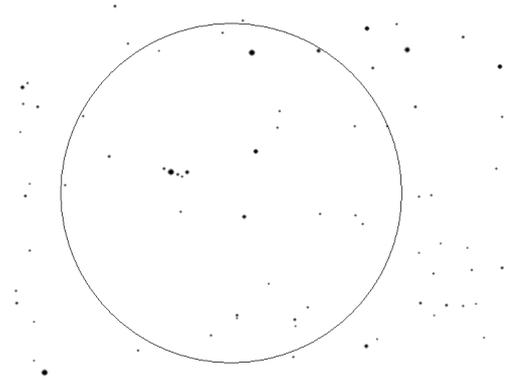
*Circle is 1 degree*



## 41. HD 4798 Group

Pisces      HD 4798 Group      RA: 00h 50m      DEC: 28d 22m      5.6'

Namend after the brightest star. This asterism looks like a flying wing. It's located 40' north of 65 Piscium. Through medium sized telescopes there are 7 stars visible in the shape of a triangle with one point facing south. The stars in this asterism are from magnitude 7.2 to 12.8.



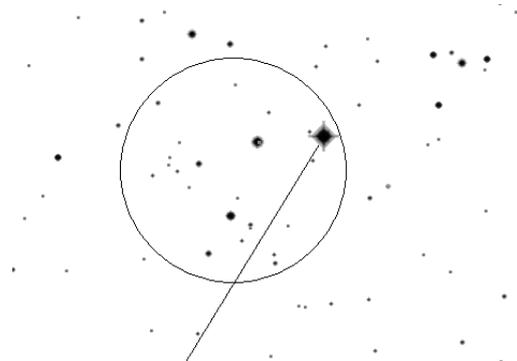
*Circle is 1 degree*

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## 42. Renou 18

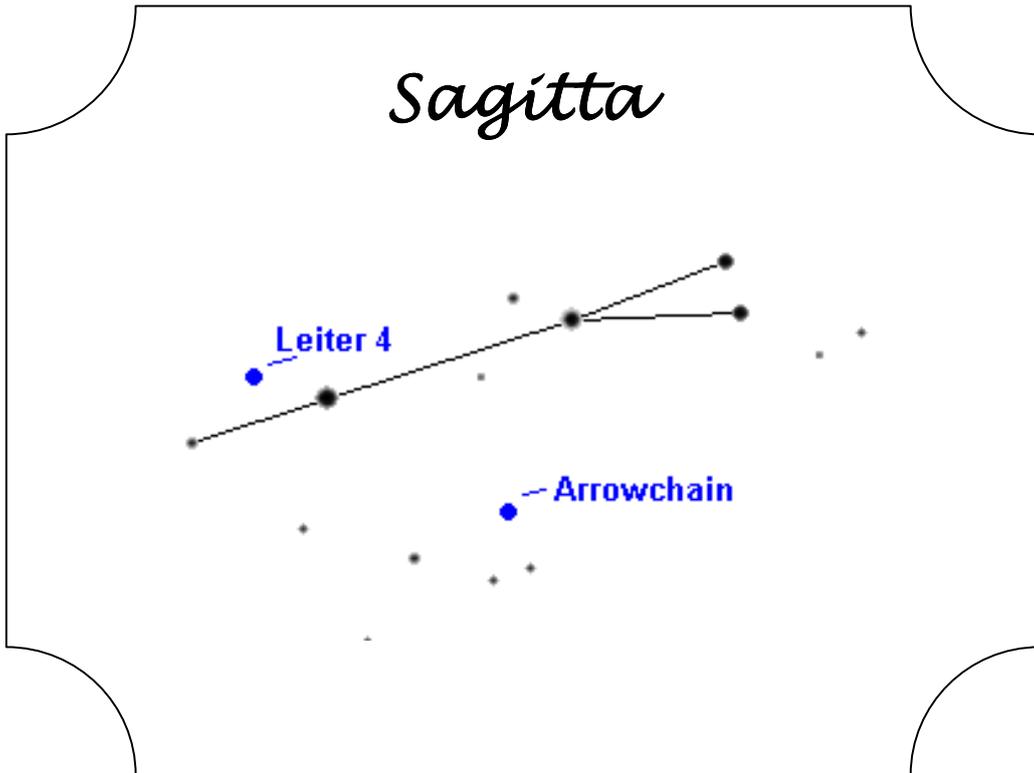
Pisces      Renou 18      RA: 01h 14.5m      DEC: 30d 00m      18'

Renou 18 lies 37' West of Tau ( $\tau$ ) Piscium. The asterism looks like the letter 'S' from Superman through large telescopes.



*Circle is 1 degree*

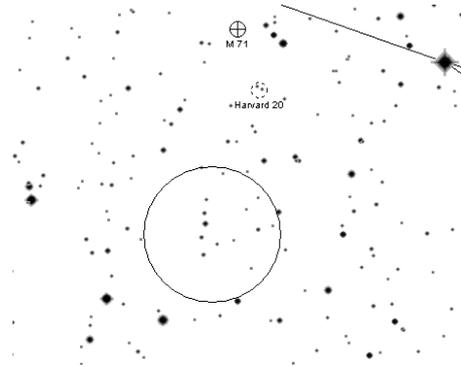
# Sagitta



### 43. Arrowchain

Sagitta      Arrowchain      RA: 19h 55m      DEC: 17d 18m      36'

The Arrowchain is an asterism of 36 arc minutes large. We see a chain of stars (north south oriented) with a magnitude of 8 to 10. It is located inside the arrow of Sagitta.

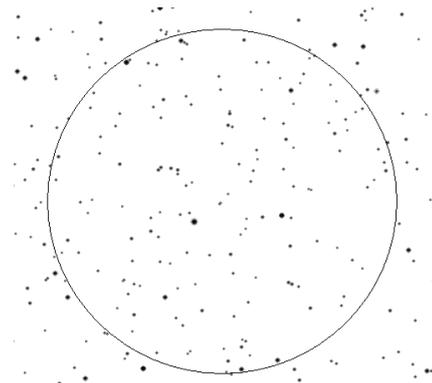


Circle is 1 degree

### 44. Leiter 4

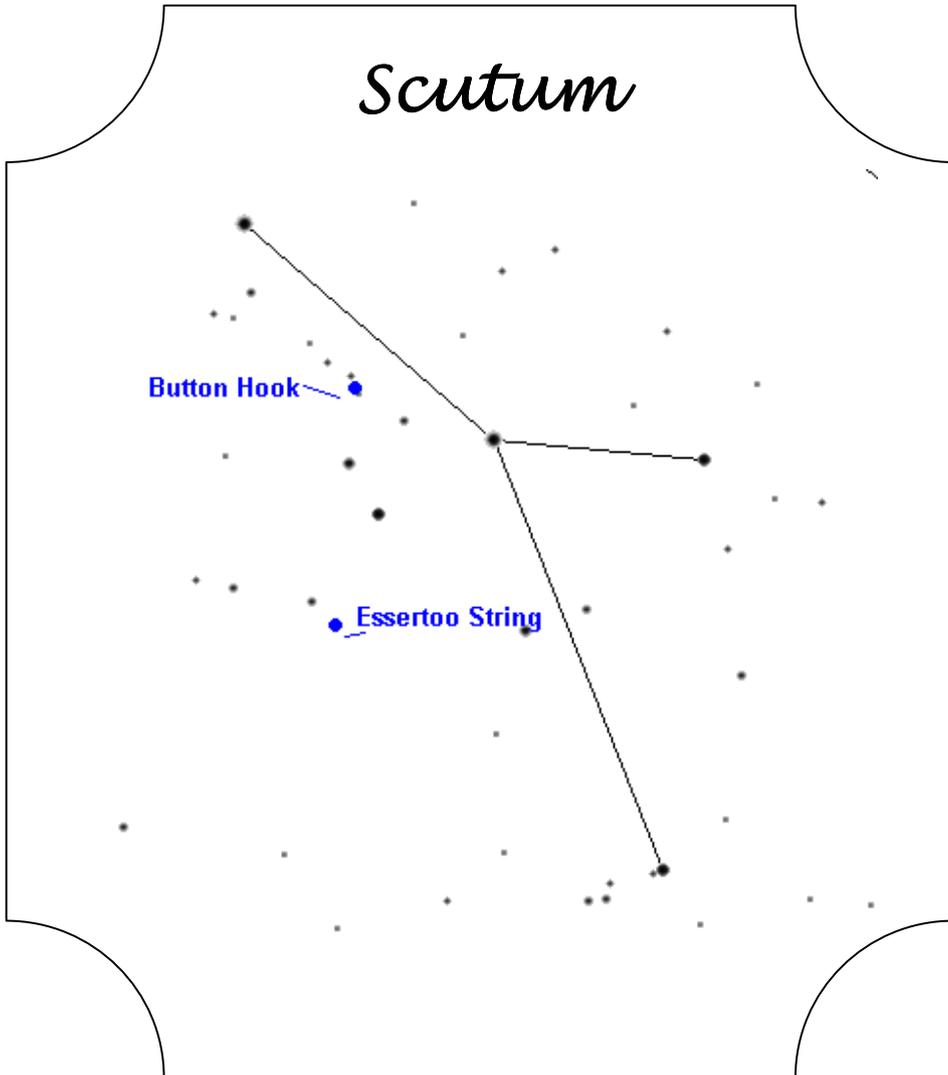
Sagitta      Leiter 4      RA: 20h 01m      DEC: 20d 03m      7' x 5'

Leiter 4 is an arrowshaped asterism that shares the field of view with Gamma, at  $3/4^\circ$  southwest of it. The brightest star in Leiter 4 is gold and shapes with 6 other stars the top of the arrow. The arrow points in ssw direction. The stem of the asterism is curved and is shaped by 7 stars. .



Circle is 1 degree

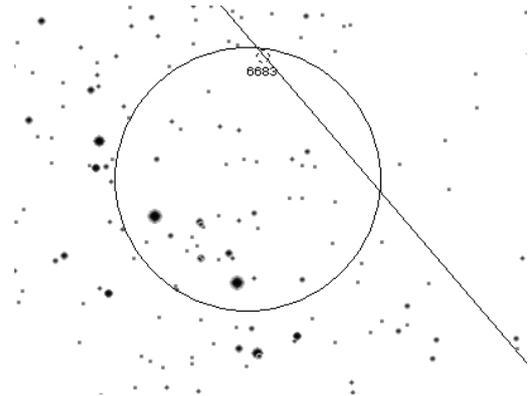
# Scutum



## 45. Button Hook

Scutum      Button Hook      RA: 18h 43m      DEC: -6d 50m      75'x45'

The Button Hook is an asterism in the shape of a wavy line of bright stars that runs through the Scutum Star Cloud.



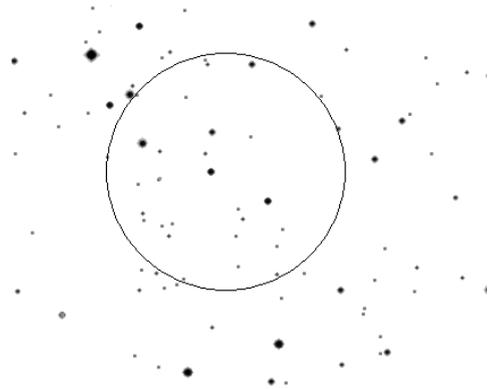
Circle is 1 degree

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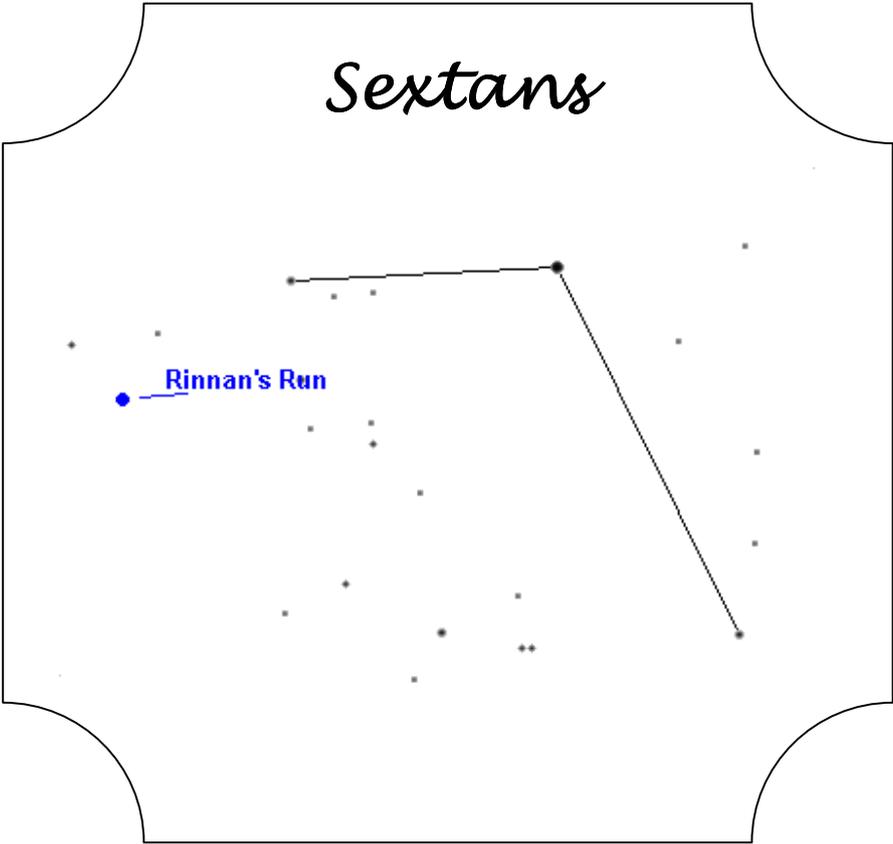
## 46. Essertoo String

Scutum      Essertoo String      RA: 18h 45m      DEC: -10d 36m      6'

The asterism Essertoo String is a row stars in the shape of an 'S'. There are about 12 stars visible of magnitude 10 to 12. The asterism goes from nne to ssw.



Circle is 1 degree



## 47. Rinnan's Run

Sextans

Rinnan's Run

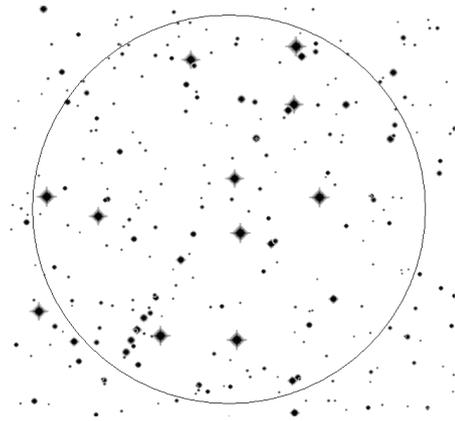
RA: 10h 46m

DEC: 03d 26m

3°

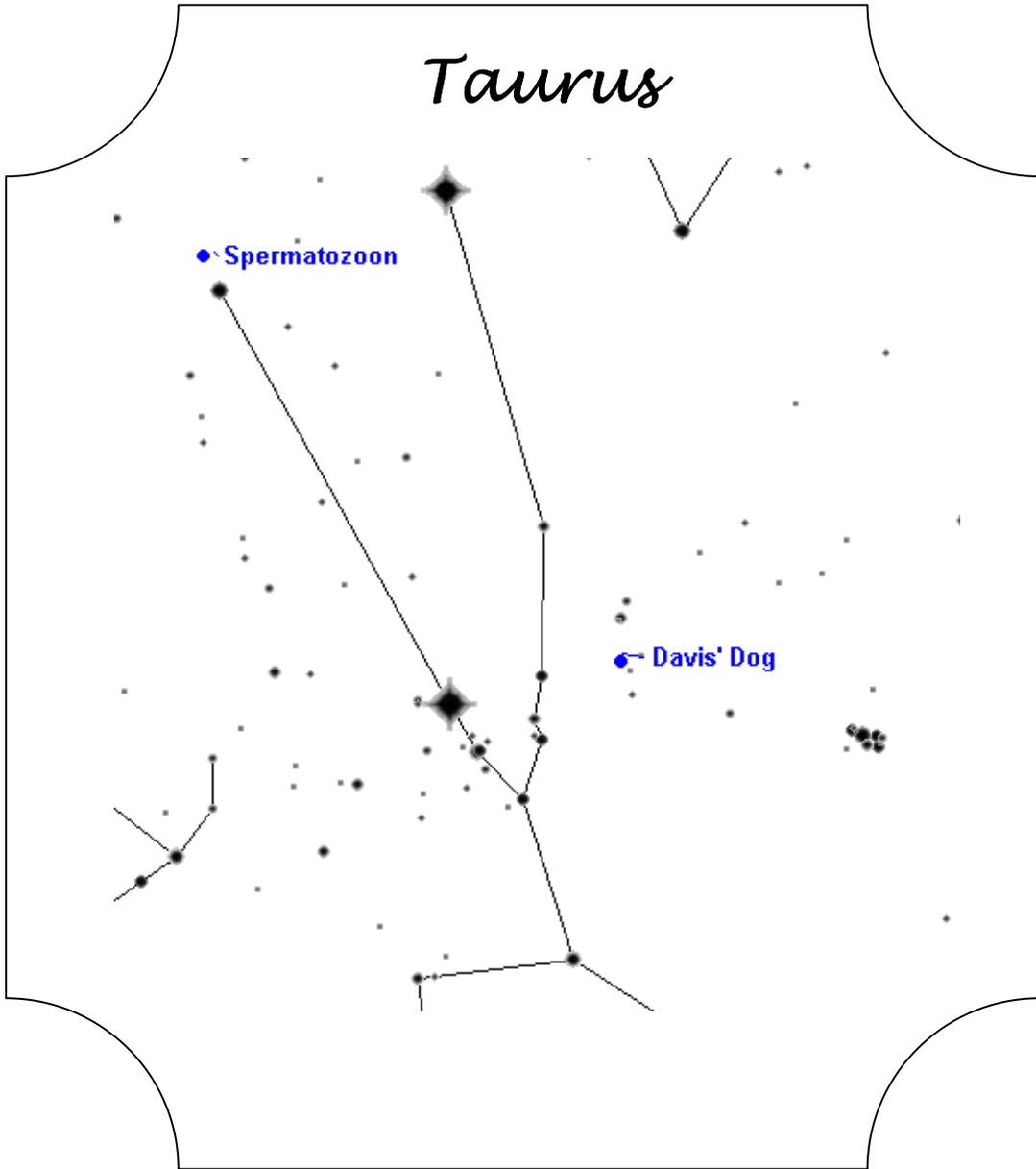
From the star 35 Sextantis goes a row of stars 3 degrees ssw. This row has a small curve on the upper side.

Rinnan's Run is named after Dan Rinnan.



*Circle is 3 degrees*

# Taurus



## 48. Davis' Dog

Taurus

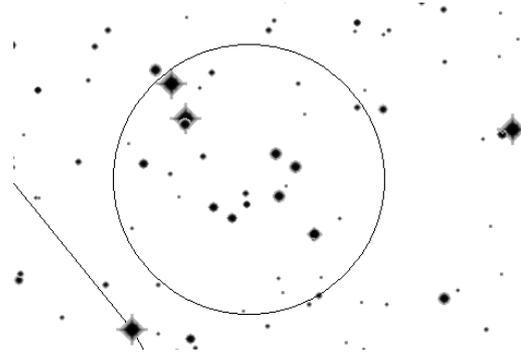
Davis' Dog

RA: 04h 22m

DEC: 21d 25m

3.5° x 1.5°

Between the Hyads and Plejads there lies a stargroup, just visible with the unaided eye. Because Davis' Dog is pretty large, you could observe this asterism best with binoculars. Look for a 'Canis Major' shape. Davis' Dog lies just north of the northern eye of constellation Taurus, the bull. Contains the stars Upsilon, 51 and 53 Tauri.



Circle is 4 degrees

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## 49. Spermatozoon

Taurus

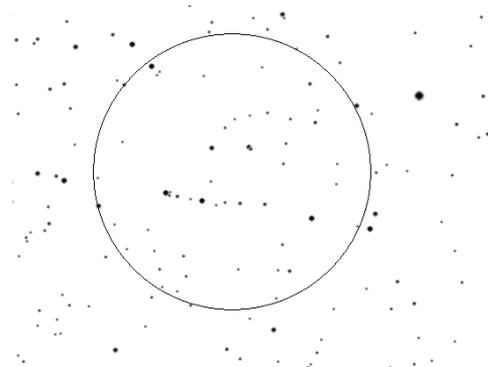
Spermatozoon

RA: 05h 43m

DEC: 21d 30m

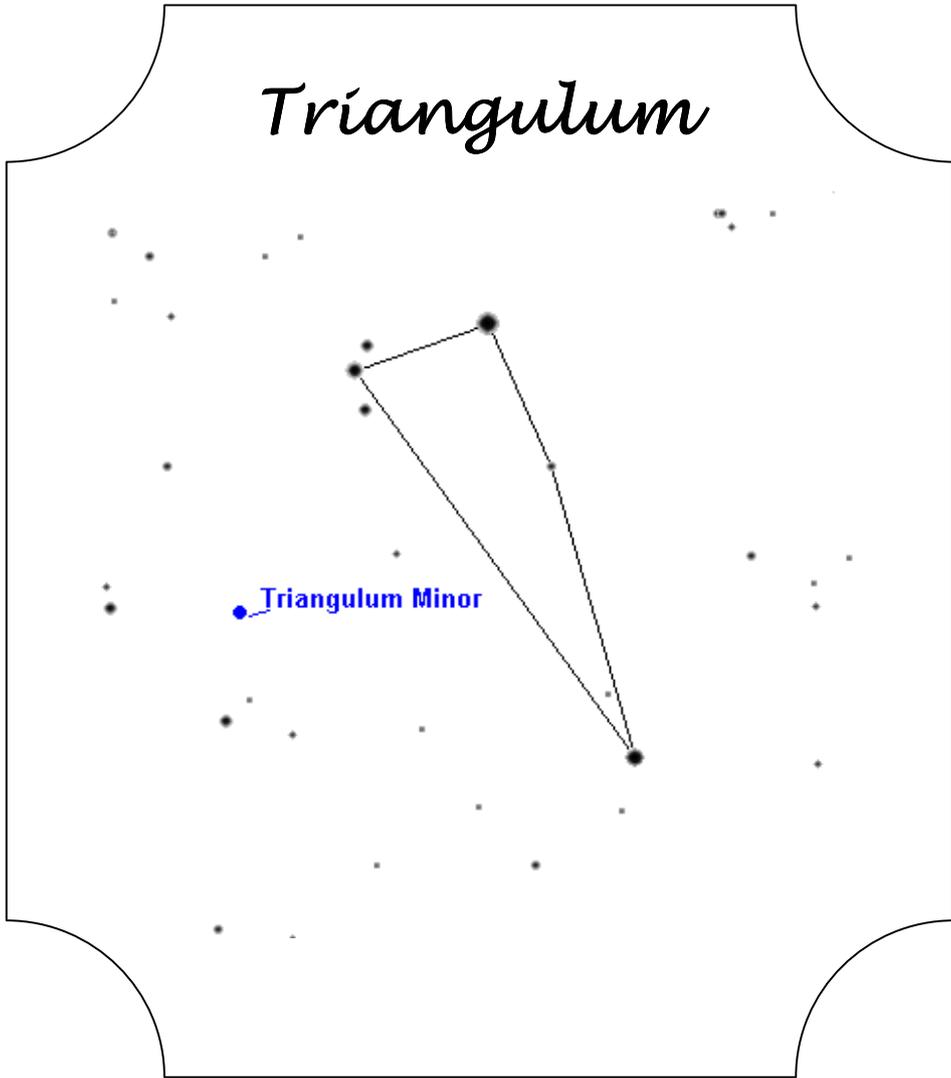
30'

35 Arc minutes East of the star Zeta Tau we find a row of stars of about the same magnitude. We can find the brightest star at the tip of a triangular area.



Circle is 1 degree

# Triangulum



## 50. *Triangulum Minor*

Triangulum

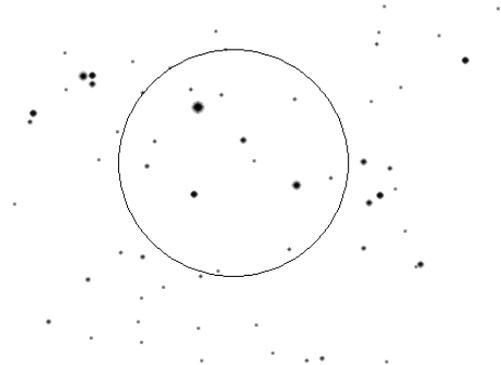
Triangulum  
Minor

RA: 02h 20m

DEC: 30d 00m

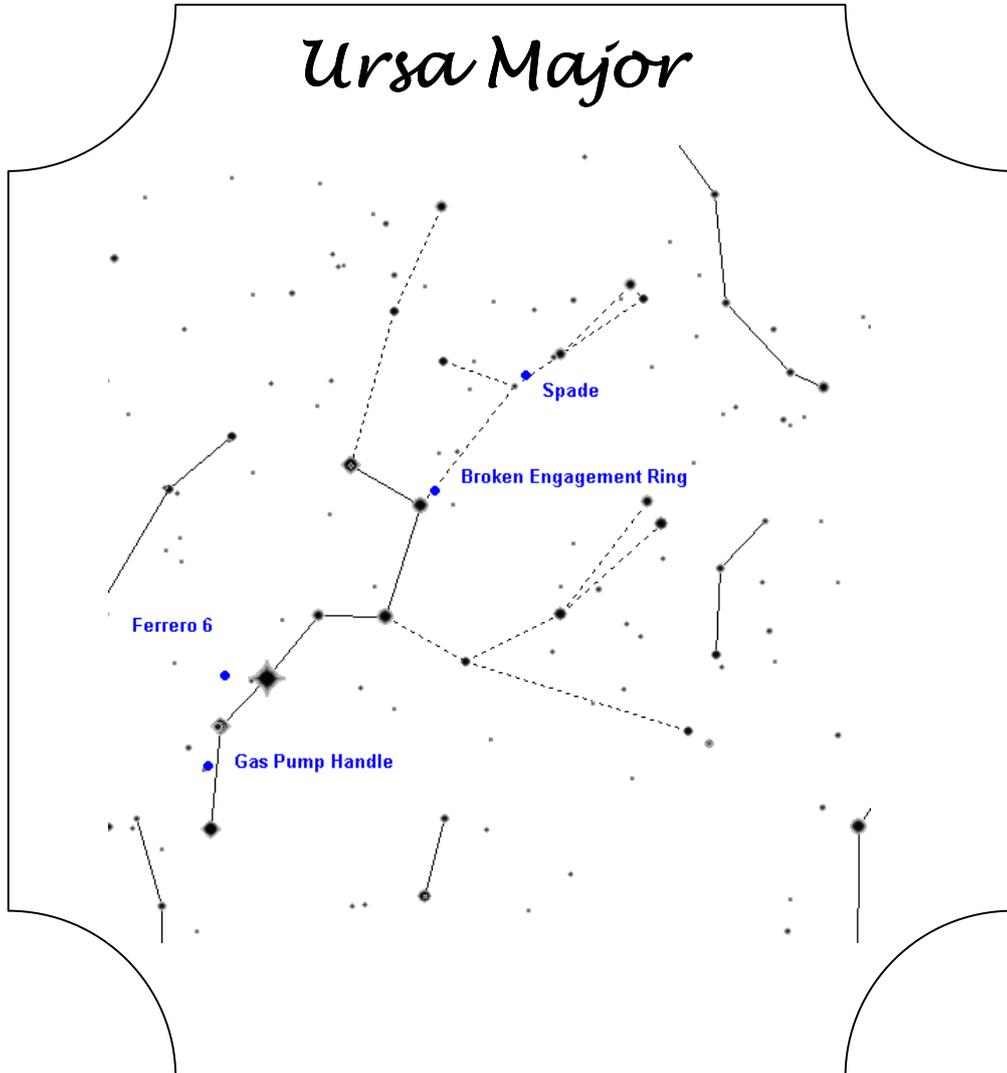
90'x60'

This asterism is a small triangle that is shaped by the stars 6, 10 and 12 Triangulii.



*Circle is 1 degree*

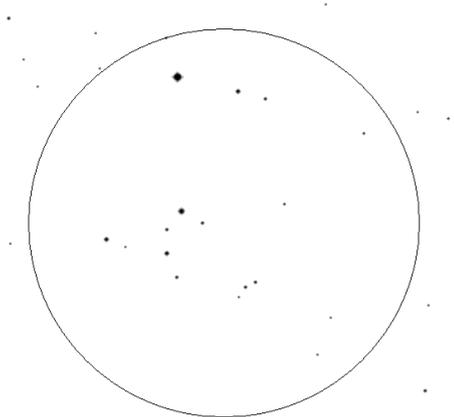
# Ursa Major



## 51. Broken Engagement Ring

Ursa Major      STAR 19      RA: 10h 51m      DEC: 56d 09m      20'  
*Broken  
Engagement  
Ring*

A broken ring. That's what this asterism looks like. This missing part of the ring lies a bit away from the ring. There are approximately 10 stars visible that belongs to this asterism. You can find the Broken Engagement Ring just west of Beta Ursa Majoris, the star Merak. Observe the asterism with small telescopes.



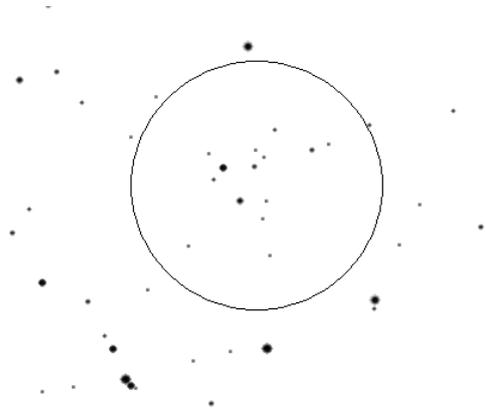
Circle is 1 degree

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## 52. Eiffel tower

Ursa Major      Ferrero 6      RA: 13h 10m      DEC: 57d 31m      28'x20'  
*Eiffel Tower*

An asterism in the shape of the Eiffel tower. There are a lot of stars visible within and around this object. This makes it a challenge to recognize the tower. Concentrate on the brightest stars. Go up and left at the star Alioth until you find a row of tree stars. The tower lies above this row, between the two stars at the right.

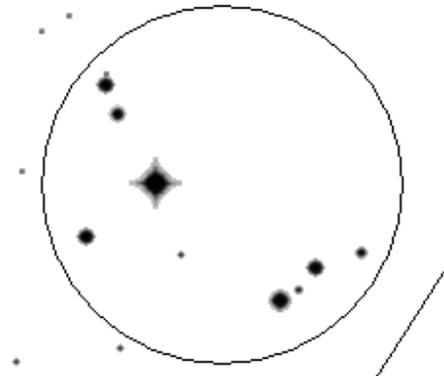


Circle is 1 degree

### 53. Gas Pump Handle

Ursa Major      Gas Pump Handle      RA: 13h 38m      DEC: 52d 56m      1°

The Gas Pump Handle is about  $\frac{3}{4}^\circ$  tall. Observe this object with a (small) telescope. The asterism is easy to find and recognize. You will find it about halfway between the stars Mizar/Alcor and Alkaid.



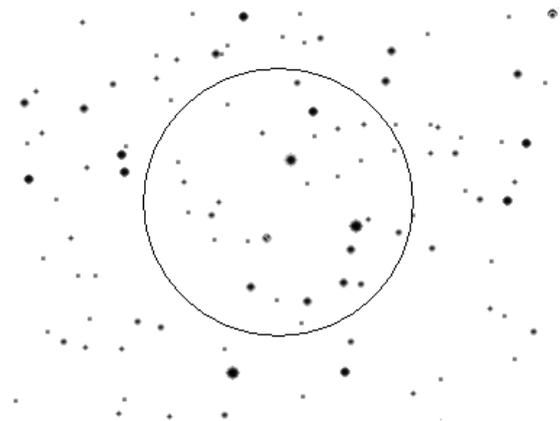
Circle is 1 degree

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### 54. The Spade

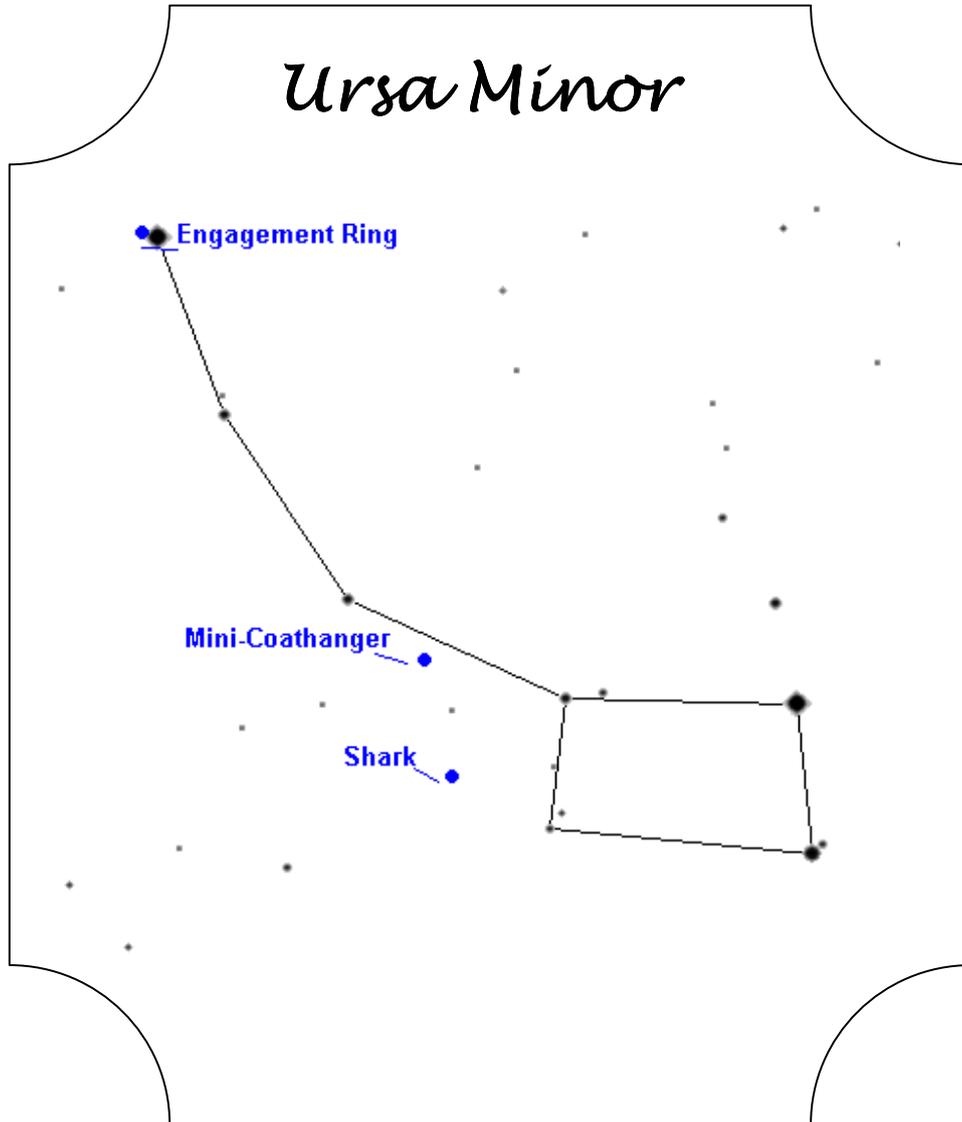
Ursa Major      The Spade      RA: 09h 43m      DEC: 53d 17m      1.1°

The Spade is made up of 11 stars. In the handle there are 3 stars visible, the upper side is shaped by 8 stars. You can observe this asterism best with small telescopes or large binoculars. You can find the asterism  $1.6^\circ$  SW of Phi ( $\Phi$ ) Ursae Majoris.



Circle is 1 degree

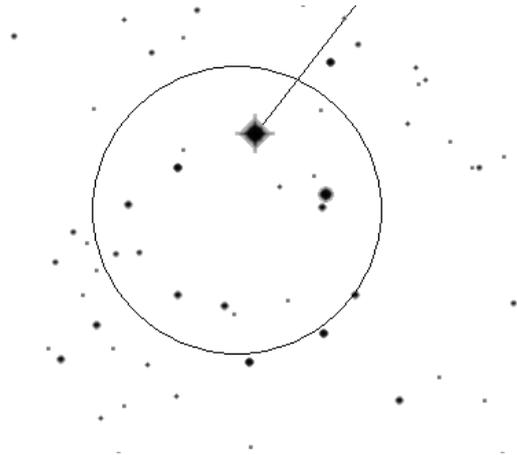
# Ursa Minor



## 55. Engagement Ring

Ursa Minor      STAR 1      RA: 02h 32m      DEC: 89d 00m      45'  
*Engagement  
Ring*

The Engagement Ring (or Diamond Ring) is a pretty asterism in Ursa Minor. Approximately 10 bright stars and a few fainter ones (of magnitude 7 and 8), form an obvious circle, the ring, with Polaris as a diamond. This really is a beautiful asterism to observe with small telescopes with a low magnification! Because Polaris is part of this asterism, The Engagement isn't hard to find.



Circle is 1 degree

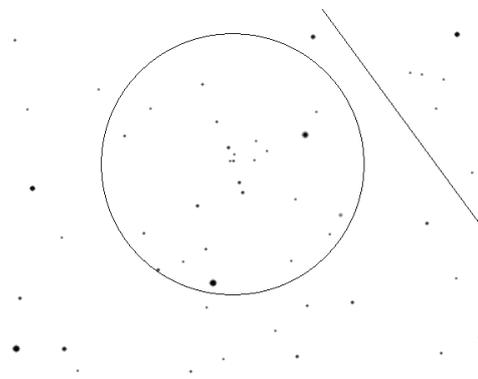
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## 56. Mini-Coathanger

Ursa Minor      STAR 22      RA: 16h 29m      DEC: 80d 13m      15'  
*Mini-  
Coathanger*

The Mini-Coathanger in Ursa Major looks like the coathanger in Vulpecula. The straight line of 8 blue/white stars is easy to find and recognize, the 3 blue/white stars that form the hook are harder to find, because these stars are fainter than the rest of this asterism.

Draw a line between the stars  $\epsilon$  and  $\eta$  in Ursa Major (the first star in the handle and the star up left of the pan itself). Halfway this diagonal line you will find the Mini-Coathanger (just above the galaxy NGC 6217).



Circle is 1 degree

## 57. The Shark

Ursa Minor

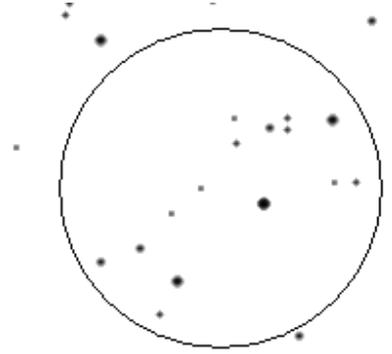
The Shark

RA: 16h 44m

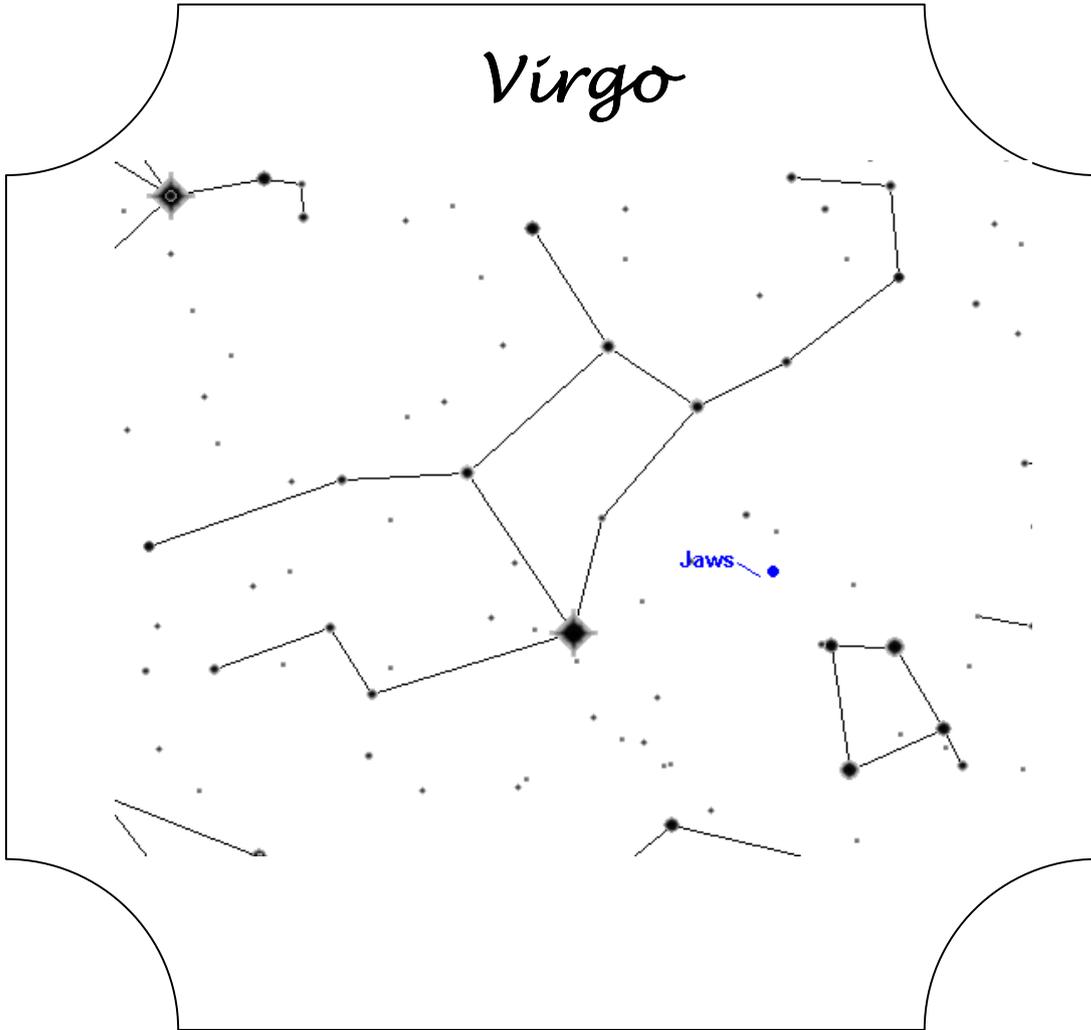
DEC: 77d 48m

1.5°

The Shark is easily to recognize as a shark. The asterism is about 1,5 degrees large. The asterism counts 12 stars and you can find it within only 2 degrees distance of the star 21 Ursa Minor. Draw a line between the stars 21 ( $\eta$ ) and 22 ( $\epsilon$ ) in Ursa Minor. In about 1/3e of this line, counting from star 21, you'll find The Shark, near the galaxy NGC 6217.



*Circle is 2 degrees*



## 58. Jaws

Virgo

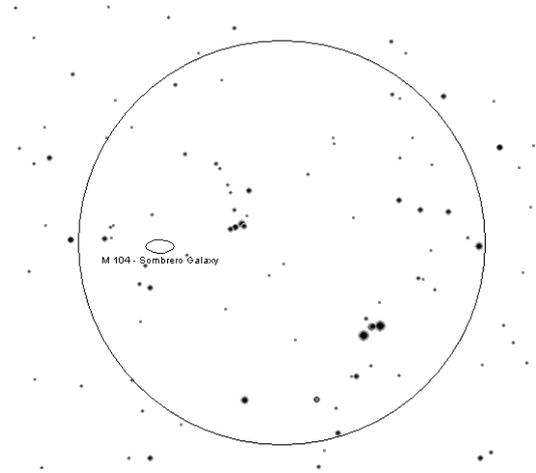
STAR 21  
*Jaws*

RA: 12h 38m

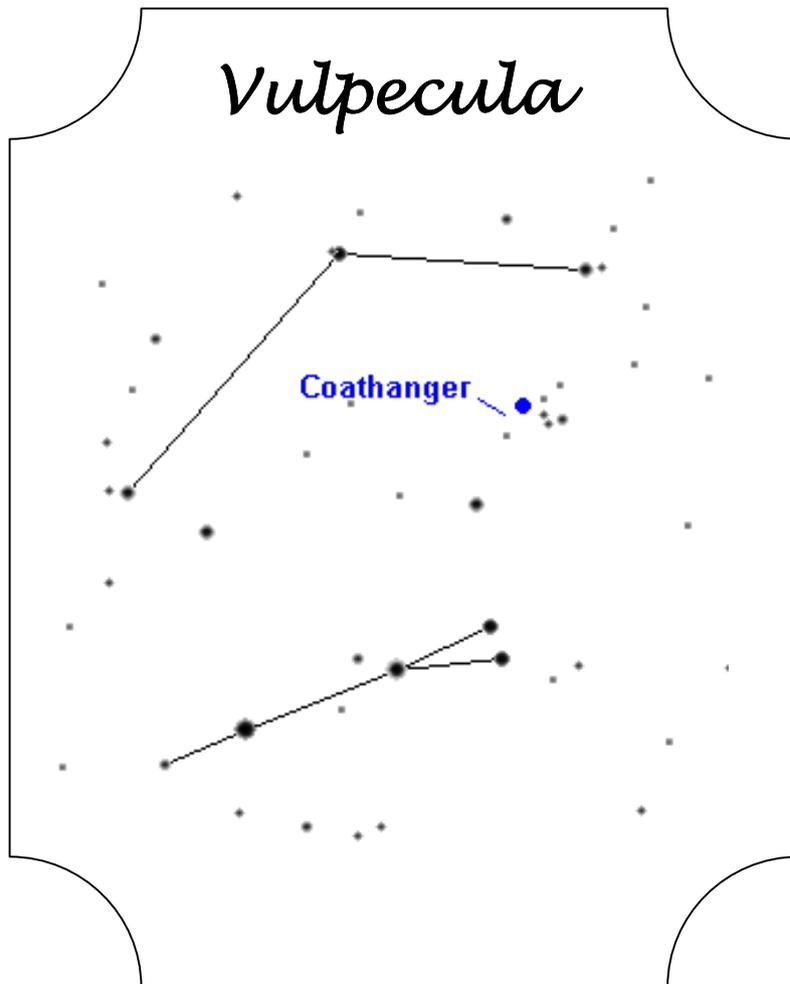
DEC: -11d 30m

15'

The asterism Jaws represents a shark: tail up, jaws down. Unfortunately you need a lot of imagination to see a shark in this asterism. The stars that form Jaws vary in magnitude from 7.6 to 11.5. Observe this object with a low magnification. Jaws lies next to the galaxy M104 in Virgo. It is possible to see both objects in one image.



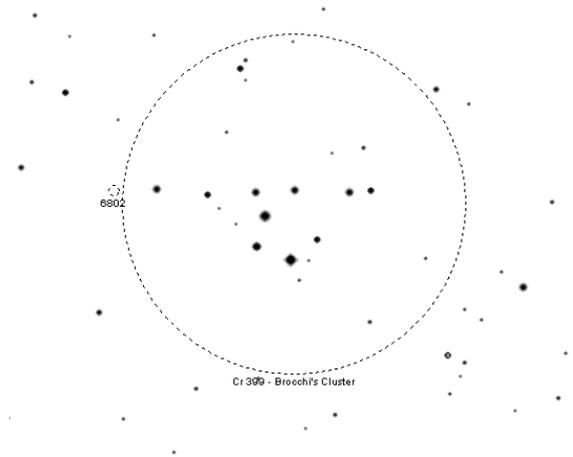
*Circle is 1 degree*



## 59. The Coathanger

Vulpecula      Collinder 399      RA: 19h 25m      DEC: 20d 11m      90'x60'  
                            *The*  
                            *Coathanger*

The Coathanger is a beautiful object for binoculars. Its shape is obvious a coathanger. In the hook is an obvious orange star visible. The constellation Vulpecula forms a triangle. Go a little bit down from the right star and you should be able to find this asterism. This really is an object for binoculars. Because of its size it is too big for most telescopes.



*Circle is ca 2 degrees*