FEBRUARY PĒPUERE SKY GUIDE

Magellanic Clouds

The Small and Large Magellanic Clouds (SMC and LMC) are irregular dwarf galaxies named after Ferdinand Magellan, the first explorer to circumnavigate the Earth. Only visible in the southern hemisphere, the LMC is our third closest galaxy.

Australian Aboriginal storytellers equate the clouds with the campfires of an old man and his wife, known as the Jukara. Too old to find food for themselves, the stars feed them fish from the sky river, which we know as the Milky Way.

In South Africa, the LMC was said to be a puff of smoke from a pipe-smoking contest held on Cape Town's Table Mountain.

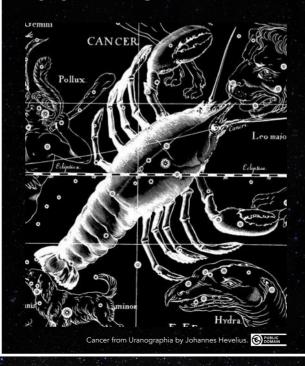
To find the Magellanic Clouds, first locate Canopus, the brightest star in the sky when facing south. From Canopus look south to find the LMC and from there, look south-west to find the SMC (both highlighted in **yellow** on the star chart).

Cancer

Cancer represents Karkinos, a giant crab sent to distract Heracles as he fought the great serpent Hydra. Heracles, however, proved too mighty and crushed the crab using only his foot. The goddess Hera, who had sent the crab, rewarded it for its service by placing it amongst the stars.

To the ancient Egyptians, Cancer was described as a Scarabaeus or scarab beetle. Scarabs were considered sacred, and symbolised immortality and the sun.

Cancer's small constellation which contains no bright stars is easy to overlook. To find Cancer, first look for the Gemini constellation and its bright pair of stars called Castor and Pollux. Look to the south-east of these stars to view the crab (highlighted in **orange** on the star chart).



THE SKY TONIGHT



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