

♌ Leo



OpenType features available in:

- Leo Light
- Leo Regular
- Leo Book
- Leo Small Text
- Leo Medium
- Leo Bold

• SMALL CAPS & CAPS TO SMALL CAPS

AABBCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZĐPØ
ÅBÇĎĚFĜĤÎĴĶĻMÑÖPŔŠŤŮŰŲŸŽ

• LIGATURES

fb ff ffi ffl fh fi fj fk ft

• SHORT & LONG DESCENDERS

g j p q y g j p q y

• Proportional Lining Figures & Oldstyle Figures

0123456789 0I23456789

• Tabular Lining Figures & Tabular Oldstyle Figures

0123456789 0I23456789

• SUPERSCRIP / SUPERIORS & SUBSCRIPT / INFERIORS

H⁰¹²³⁴⁵⁶⁷⁸⁹ H₀₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉

• NUMERATORS & DENOMINATORS

H⁰¹²³⁴⁵⁶⁷⁸⁹ H₀₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉

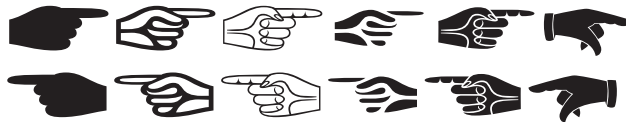
• AUTOMATIC FRACTIONS

1 1/2 89/24 7/31 99/100 7893565/323764

• ORDINALS

1^a 1^o 1^e 1st 2nd 3rd 4th

• Manicules



• LANGUAGE SUPPORT

Afrikaans, Albanian, Basque, Bosnian, Breton, Catalan, Chechen, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Fijian, Finnish, Flemish, French, Frisian, Gaelic, German, Gikuyu, Greenlandic, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Latin, Latvian, Lithuanian, Malay, Maltese, Māori, Moldavian, Norwegian, Occitan, Polish, Portuguese, Provençal, Romany, Romanian, Sámi, Serbian, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Tagalog, Tatar, Turkish, Turkmen, Welsh.

OpenType features available in:

- *Leo Light Italic*
- *Leo Italic*
- *Leo Book Italic*
- *Leo Small Text Italic*
- *Leo Medium Italic*
- *Leo Bold Italic*

• SMALL CAPS & CAPS TO SMALL CAPS

AABBCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZÐǾ
ÅĀÇĎĚĔĖĠĤĲĹĻŃÖĖŔŠŦŨŴÿŽ

• LIGATURES

fb ff ffi ffl fh fi fj fk ft

• SHORT & LONG DESCENDERS

g j p q ß y g j p q ß y

• Proportional Lining Figures & Oldstyle Figures

0123456789 0I23456789

• Tabular Lining Figures & Tabular Oldstyle Figures

0123456789 0I23456789

• SUPERScript / SUPERIORS & SUBScript / INFERIORS

H⁰¹²³⁴⁵⁶⁷⁸⁹ H₀₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉

• NUMERATORS & DENOMINATORS

H⁰¹²³⁴⁵⁶⁷⁸⁹ H₀₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉

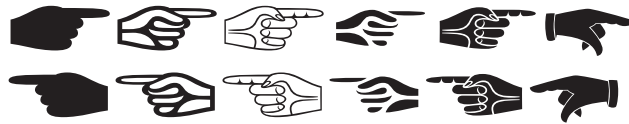
• AUTOMATIC FRACTIONS

1 1/2 89/24 7/31 99/100 7893565/323764

• ORDINALS

1^a 1^o 1^e 1st 2nd 3rd 4th

• Manicules



• LANGUAGE SUPPORT

Afrikaans, Albanian, Basque, Bosnian, Breton, Catalan, Chechen, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Fijian, Finnish, Flemish, French, Frisian, Gaelic, German, Gikuyu, Greenlandic, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Latin, Latvian, Lithuanian, Malay, Maltese, Māori, Moldavian, Norwegian, Occitan, Polish, Portuguese, Provençal, Romany, Romanian, Sámi, Serbian, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Tagalog, Tatar, Turkish, Turkmen, Welsh.

Leo Light

- 6 /7.2
- 8 /9.6
- 10 /12
- 12 /14.4
- 14 /16.8
- 18 /21.6
- 24 /28.8
- 130 /156

PORTEZ CE VIEUX WHISKY AU JUGE BLOND QUI FUME.
portez ce vieux whisky au juge blond qui fume.
PORTEZ CE VIEUX WHISKY AU JUGE BLOND QUI FUME.
portez ce vieux whisky au juge blond qui fume.

PORTEZ CE VIEUX WHISKY AU JUGE BLOND QUI FUME.
portez ce vieux whisky au juge blond qui fume.
PORTEZ CE VIEUX WHISKY AU JUGE BLOND QUI FUME.
portez ce vieux whisky au juge blond qui fume.

PORTEZ CE VIEUX WHISKY AU JUGE BLOND QUI FUME.
portez ce vieux whisky au juge blond qui fume.
PORTEZ CE VIEUX WHISKY AU JUGE BLOND QUI FUME.
portez ce vieux whisky au juge blond qui fume.

PORTEZ CE VIEUX WHISKY AU JUGE BLOND QUI FUME.
portez ce vieux whisky au juge blond qui fume.
PORTEZ CE VIEUX WHISKY AU JUGE BLOND QUI FUME.
portez ce vieux whisky au juge blond qui fume.

PORTEZ CE VIEUX WHISKY AU JUGE BLOND QUI FUME.
portez ce vieux whisky au juge blond qui fume.
PORTEZ CE VIEUX WHISKY AU JUGE BLOND QUI FUME.
portez ce vieux whisky au juge blond qui fume.

PORTEZ CE VIEUX WHISKY AU JUGE BLOND Q
portez ce vieux whisky au juge blond qui fume.
PORTEZ CE VIEUX WHISKY AU JUGE BLOND QUI FUME
portez ce vieux whisky au juge blond qui fume.

PORTEZ CE VIEUX WHISKY AU JUGE BLOND Q
portez ce vieux whisky au juge blond qui fume.
PORTEZ CE VIEUX WHISKY AU JUGE BLOND QUI FUME
portez ce vieux whisky au juge blond qui fume.

abcdefghijkl

Leo Regular

- 6 /7.2
- 8 /9.6
- 10 /12
- 12 /14.4
- 14 /16.8
- 18 /21.6
- 24 /28.8
- 30 /36

WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!
WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!

WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!
WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!

WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!

WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!
WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!

WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!
WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!

WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUE
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!
WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJE
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!

WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUE
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!
WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJE
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!

jklnop

Leo Book

- 6 /7.2
- 8 /9.6
- 10 /12
- 12 /14.4
- 14 /16.8
- 18 /21.6
- 24 /28.8
- 130 /156

THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.

THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.

THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.

THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.

THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.

THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.

THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.

qrstuvwxyz

Leo Small Text

6 /7.2

8 /9.6

10 /12

12 /14.4

14 /16.8

18 /21.6

24 /28.8

130 /156

WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!
WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!

WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!
WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!

WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!

WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!
WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!

WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!
WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!

WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUE
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!
WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJE
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!

WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUE
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!
WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJE
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!

yz ABCDEF

Leo Medium

- 6 /7.2
- 8 /9.6
- 10 /12
- 12 /14.4
- 14 /16.8
- 18 /21.6
- 24 /28.8
- 30 /36

THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.

THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.

THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.

THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.

THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.

THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.

THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.

GHIJKLMN

Leo Bold

6 /7.2

8 /9.6

10 /12

12 /14.4

14 /16.8

18 /21.6

24 /28.8

30 /36

WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!
WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!

WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!
WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!

WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!

WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!
WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!

WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!
WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!

WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQU
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez
WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJ
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez

WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQU
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!
WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJ
whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!

OPQRSTU

Leo Light Italic

- 6 /7.2
- 8 /9.6
- 10 /12
- 12 /14.4
- 14 /16.8
- 18 /21.6
- 24 /28.8
- 30 /36

ZWEI BOXKÄMPFER JAGTEN EVA QUER DURCH SYLT.
zwei boxkämpfer jagten eva quer durch sylt.
ZWEI BOXKÄMPFER JAGTEN EVA QUER DURCH SYLT.
zwei boxkämpfer jagten eva quer durch sylt.

ZWEI BOXKÄMPFER JAGTEN EVA QUER DURCH SYLT.
zwei boxkämpfer jagten eva quer durch sylt.
ZWEI BOXKÄMPFER JAGTEN EVA QUER DURCH SYLT.
zwei boxkämpfer jagten eva quer durch sylt.

ZWEI BOXKÄMPFER JAGTEN EVA QUER DURCH SYLT.
zwei boxkämpfer jagten eva quer durch sylt.
ZWEI BOXKÄMPFER JAGTEN EVA QUER DURCH SYLT.
zwei boxkämpfer jagten eva quer durch sylt.

ZWEI BOXKÄMPFER JAGTEN EVA QUER DURCH SYLT.
zwei boxkämpfer jagten eva quer durch sylt.
ZWEI BOXKÄMPFER JAGTEN EVA QUER DURCH SYLT.
zwei boxkämpfer jagten eva quer durch sylt.

ZWEI BOXKÄMPFER JAGTEN EVA QUER DURCH SYLT.
zwei boxkämpfer jagten eva quer durch sylt.
ZWEI BOXKÄMPFER JAGTEN EVA QUER DURCH SYLT.
zwei boxkämpfer jagten eva quer durch sylt.

ZWEI BOXKÄMPFER JAGTEN EVA QUER DURCH
zwei boxkämpfer jagten eva quer durch sylt.
ZWEI BOXKÄMPFER JAGTEN EVA QUER DURCH SYLT.
zwei boxkämpfer jagten eva quer durch sylt.

ZWEI BOXKÄMPFER JAGTEN EVA QUER DURCH
zwei boxkämpfer jagten eva quer durch sylt.
ZWEI BOXKÄMPFER JAGTEN EVA QUER DURCH SYLT.
zwei boxkämpfer jagten eva quer durch sylt.

VWXYZßTh

Leo Italic

- 6 /7.2
- 8 /9.6
- 10 /12
- 12 /14.4
- 14 /16.8
- 18 /21.6
- 24 /28.8
- 30 /36

HØVDINGENS KJÆRE SQUAW FÅR LITT PIZZA I MEXICO BY.
høvdingens kjære squaw får litt pizza i mexico by.
HØVDINGENS KJÆRE SQUAW FÅR LITT PIZZA I MEXICO BY.
høvdingens kjære squaw får litt pizza i mexico by.

HØVDINGENS KJÆRE SQUAW FÅR LITT PIZZA I MEXICO BY.
høvdingens kjære squaw får litt pizza i mexico by.
HØVDINGENS KJÆRE SQUAW FÅR LITT PIZZA I MEXICO BY.
høvdingens kjære squaw får litt pizza i mexico by.

HØVDINGENS KJÆRE SQUAW FÅR LITT PIZZA I MEXICO BY.
høvdingens kjære squaw får litt pizza i mexico by.
HØVDINGENS KJÆRE SQUAW FÅR LITT PIZZA I MEXICO BY.
høvdingens kjære squaw får litt pizza i mexico by.

HØVDINGENS KJÆRE SQUAW FÅR LITT PIZZA I MEXICO BY.
høvdingens kjære squaw får litt pizza i mexico by.
HØVDINGENS KJÆRE SQUAW FÅR LITT PIZZA I MEXICO BY.
høvdingens kjære squaw får litt pizza i mexico by.

HØVDINGENS KJÆRE SQUAW FÅR LITT PIZZA I MEXICO
høvdingens kjære squaw får litt pizza i mexico by.
HØVDINGENS KJÆRE SQUAW FÅR LITT PIZZA I MEXICO BY.
høvdingens kjære squaw får litt pizza i mexico by.

HØVDINGENS KJÆRE SQUAW FÅR LITT PIZZA I
høvdingens kjære squaw får litt pizza i mexico b
HØVDINGENS KJÆRE SQUAW FÅR LITT PIZZA I MEXICO
høvdingens kjære squaw får litt pizza i mexico b

HØVDINGENS KJÆRE SQUAW FÅR LITT PIZZA I
høvdingens kjære squaw får litt pizza i mexico b
HØVDINGENS KJÆRE SQUAW FÅR LITT PIZZA I MEXICO
høvdingens kjære squaw får litt pizza i mexico b

abcdefghijkl

Leo Book Italic

6 /7.2
8 /9.6
10 /12
12 /14.4
14 /16.8
18 /21.6
24 /28.8
30 /36

PA'S WIJZE LYNX BEZAG VROOM HET FIKSE AQUADUCT.
pa's wijze lynx bezag vroom het fikse aquaduct.
PA'S WIJZE LYNX BEZAG VROOM HET FIKSE AQUADUCT.
pa's wijze lynx bezag vroom het fikse aquaduct.

PA'S WIJZE LYNX BEZAG VROOM HET FIKSE AQUADUCT.
pa's wijze lynx bezag vroom het fikse aquaduct
PA'S WIJZE LYNX BEZAG VROOM HET FIKSE AQUADUCT.
pa's wijze lynx bezag vroom het fikse aquaduct.

PA'S WIJZE LYNX BEZAG VROOM HET FIKSE AQUADUCT.
pa's wijze lynx bezag vroom het fikse aquaduct.
PA'S WIJZE LYNX BEZAG VROOM HET FIKSE AQUADUCT.
pa's wijze lynx bezag vroom het fikse aquaduct.

PA'S WIJZE LYNX BEZAG VROOM HET FIKSE AQUADUCT.
pa's wijze lynx bezag vroom het fikse aquaduct.
PA'S WIJZE LYNX BEZAG VROOM HET FIKSE AQUADUCT.
pa's wijze lynx bezag vroom het fikse aquaduct.

PA'S WIJZE LYNX BEZAG VROOM HET FIKSE AQUADUCT.
pa's wijze lynx bezag vroom het fikse aquaduct.
PA'S WIJZE LYNX BEZAG VROOM HET FIKSE AQUADUCT.
pa's wijze lynx bezag vroom het fikse aquaduct.

PA'S WIJZE LYNX BEZAG VROOM HET FIKSE A
pa's wijze lynx bezag vroom het fikse aquaduct.
PA'S WIJZE LYNX BEZAG VROOM HET FIKSE AQUADU
pa's wijze lynx bezag vroom het fikse aquaduct.

PA'S WIJZE LYNX BEZAG VROOM HET FIKSE A
pa's wijze lynx bezag vroom het fikse aquaduct.
PA'S WIJZE LYNX BEZAG VROOM HET FIKSE AQUADU
pa's wijze lynx bezag vroom het fikse aquaduct.

ijklmnopqr

Leo Small Text Italic

- 6 /7.2
- 8 /9.6
- 10 /12
- 12 /14.4
- 14 /16.8
- 18 /21.6
- 24 /28.8
- 30 /36

WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
 whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!
 WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
 whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!

WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
 whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!
 WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
 whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!

WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
 whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!
 whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!
 whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!

WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
 whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!
 WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
 whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!

WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
 whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!
 WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJEZ!
 whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!

WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUE
 whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!
 WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJE
 whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!

WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUE
 whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!
 WHISKY BUENO: ¡EXCITAD MI FRÁGIL PEQUEÑA VEJE
 whisky bueno: ¡excitad mi frágil pequeña vejez!

stuvwxyz

Leo Medium Italic

6 /7.2
8 /9.6
10 /12
12 /14.4
14 /16.8
18 /21.6
24 /28.8
30 /36

THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.

THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.

THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.

THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.

THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.

THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.

THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG.
the quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.

&&!!?? 1I¹1₁

Leo Bold Italic

- 6 /7.2
- 8 /9.6
- 10 /12
- 12 /14.4
- 14 /16.8
- 18 /21.6
- 24 /28.8
- 130 /156

PORTEZ CE VIEUX WHISKY AU JUGE BLOND QUI FUME.
portez ce vieux whisky au juge blond qui fume.
PORTEZ CE VIEUX WHISKY AU JUGE BLOND QUI FUME.
portez ce vieux whisky au juge blond qui fume.

PORTEZ CE VIEUX WHISKY AU JUGE BLOND QUI FUME.
portez ce vieux whisky au juge blond qui fume.
PORTEZ CE VIEUX WHISKY AU JUGE BLOND QUI FUME.
portez ce vieux whisky au juge blond qui fume.

PORTEZ CE VIEUX WHISKY AU JUGE BLOND QUI FUME.
portez ce vieux whisky au juge blond qui fume.
PORTEZ CE VIEUX WHISKY AU JUGE BLOND QUI FUME.
portez ce vieux whisky au juge blond qui fume.

PORTEZ CE VIEUX WHISKY AU JUGE BLOND QUI FUME.
portez ce vieux whisky au juge blond qui fume.
PORTEZ CE VIEUX WHISKY AU JUGE BLOND QUI FUME.
portez ce vieux whisky au juge blond qui fume.

PORTEZ CE VIEUX WHISKY AU JUGE BLOND QUI FUME.
portez ce vieux whisky au juge blond qui fume.
PORTEZ CE VIEUX WHISKY AU JUGE BLOND QUI FUME.
portez ce vieux whisky au juge blond qui fume.

PORTEZ CE VIEUX WHISKY AU JUGE BLOND
portez ce vieux whisky au juge blond qui fume.
PORTEZ CE VIEUX WHISKY AU JUGE BLOND QUI FU
portez ce vieux whisky au juge blond qui fume.

PORTEZ CE VIEUX WHISKY AU JUGE BLOND
portez ce vieux whisky au juge blond qui fume.
PORTEZ CE VIEUX WHISKY AU JUGE BLOND QUI FU
portez ce vieux whisky au juge blond qui fume.



Leo Light 14/16

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion.

Leo Light 18/20

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion.

Leo Light 21/23

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion.

Leo Light 24/26

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha,

Leo Small Text 7/8.5 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Small Text 8/9.5 LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Small Text 8/10 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune.

Leo Small Text 8/10 LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune.

Leo Small Text Italic 9/II DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star.

Leo Small Text Italic 9/II LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours.

Leo Small Text 7/8.5 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Small Text 8/9.5 LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Small Text 8/10 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune.

Leo Small Text 8/10 LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune.

Leo Small Text Italic 9/II DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star.

Leo Small Text Italic 9/II LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours.

Leo Book 8/9.5 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Book 8/9.5 LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Book 9/II DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Book 9/II LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Book 10/I2 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Book 10/I2 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Book II/I2.5 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind

Leo Book II/I2.5 LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Book I2/I3.5 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters.

Leo Book I2/I3.5 LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress,

Leo Book Italic 8/9.5 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Book Italic 8/9.5 LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Book Italic 9/II DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Book Italic 9/II LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Book Italic 10/I2 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Book Italic 10/I2 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Book Italic 11/I2.5 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor

Leo Book Italic II/I2.5 LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Book Italic I2/I3.5 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters.

Leo Book Italic I2/I3.5 LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their

Leo Regular 8/9.5 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Regular 8/9.5 LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Regular 9/II DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Regular 9/II LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Regular IO/I2 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Regular IO/I2 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Regular II/I2.5 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind

Leo Regular II/I2.5 LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Regular I2/I3.5 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters.

Leo Regular I2/I3.5 LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in

Leo Italic 8/9.5 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Italic 8/9.5 LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Italic 9/II DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Italic 9/II LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Italic IO/I2 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Italic IO/I2 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Italic II/I2.5 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated

Leo Italic I2/I2.5 LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Italic I2/I3.5 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters.

Leo Italic I2/I3.5 LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress,

Leo Medium 8/9.5 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Medium 8/9.5 LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Medium 9/II DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Medium 9/II LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing

Leo Medium IO/I2 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Medium IO/I2 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Medium II/I2.5 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's

Leo Medium II/I2.5 LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Medium I2/I3.5 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters.

Leo Medium I2/I3.5 LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles

Leo Medium Italic 8/9.5 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Medium Italic 8/9.5 LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Medium Italic 9/II DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Medium Italic 9/II LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Medium Italic IO/I2 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Medium Italic IO/I2 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Medium Italic II/I2.5 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs

Leo Medium Italic I1/I2.5 LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Medium Italic I2/I3.5 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters.

Leo Medium Italic I2/I3.5 LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles

Leo Bold 8/9.5 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Bold 8/9.5 LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Bold 9/II DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Bold 9/II LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in

Leo Bold IO/I2 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Bold IO/I2 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Bold II/I2.5 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair,

Leo Bold II/I2.5 LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Bold I2/I3.5 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters.

Leo Bold I2/I3.5 LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was

Leo Bold Italic 8/9.5 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Bold Italic 8/9.5 LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Bold Italic 9/II DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Bold Italic 9/II LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing

Leo Bold Italic IO/I2 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Bold Italic IO/I2 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Bold Italic II/I2.5 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand

Leo Bold Italic II/I2.5 LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters. When the Lion pounced, Hercules caught it in midair, one hand grasping the Lion's forelegs and the other its hind legs, and bent it backwards, breaking its back and freeing the trapped maidens. Zeus commemorated this labor by placing the Lion in the sky.

Leo Bold Italic I2/I3.5 DEFAULT DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by Heracles during the first of his twelve labours. The Nemean Lion would take women as hostages to its lair in a cave, luring warriors from nearby towns to save the damsel in distress, to their misfortune. The Lion was impervious to any weaponry; thus, the warriors' clubs, swords, and spears were rendered useless against it. Realizing that he must defeat the Lion with his bare hands, Hercules slipped into the Lion's cave and engaged it at close quarters.

Leo Bold Italic I2/I3.5 LONG DESCENDERS

LEO WAS ONE OF THE earliest recognized constellations, with archaeological evidence that the Mesopotamians had a similar constellation. The Persians called Leo Ser or Shir; the Turks, Artan; the Syrians, Aryo; the Jews, Arye; the Indians, Simha, all meaning lion. Some mythologists believe that in Sumeria, Leo represented the monster Khumbaba, who was killed by Gilgamesh. In Babylonian astronomy, the constellation was called UR.GU.LA, the Great Lion; the bright star Regulus was known as the star that stands at the Lion's breast. Regulus also had distinctly regal associations, as it was known as the King Star. In Greek mythology, Leo was identified as the Nemean Lion which was killed by

