

vertical column. The next column would contain the values of  $\varepsilon$  (if there are no  $z$ 's greater than  $45^\circ$  this column is not required); in the 3<sup>rd</sup> column would be found the values of  $r_0$ ; in the 4<sup>th</sup> the values of  $r_0 F$ ; in the 5<sup>th</sup> (if required) the values of either  $\varepsilon \frac{\Delta\gamma}{\gamma}$  or  $\varepsilon \left(F - \frac{\sigma}{\gamma}\right)$  as the case may be. As the corrections in the 5<sup>th</sup> column will always be small the quantities  $\frac{\Delta\gamma}{\gamma}$  and  $\left(F - \frac{\sigma}{\gamma}\right)$  can be regarded as constant for a given series of observations, (the variations being practically allowed for in the method of forming the columns containing the values of  $F$  and

$r_0 F$ ) using those values which correspond to about the mean of the times of observation.

It is my intention to tabulate, for greater convenience, the values of  $r_0$  and  $\varepsilon$  for every minute of arc from  $45^\circ$  to  $85^\circ$ . My present tables can be used at any station if the pressure falls within the limits 28.600<sup>in.</sup> and 29.500<sup>in.</sup>, and the temperature between the limits  $-10^\circ$  and  $+80^\circ$  F. As these tables are rather extended (although they are contained upon a single sheet of paper) I thought that it would be impracticable to have them published in the Astr. Nachr. Especially as they would only be best adapted for observatories having about the altitude of Ann Arbor.

Ann Arbor, 1887 April 4.

*J. M. Schaeberle.*

### Beobachtungen des Cometen 1887 II (Brooks Jan. 22)

angestellt mit dem Zehnzöller der Sternwarte zu Genf.

1887	M.Z. Genf	$\Delta\alpha$	$\Delta\delta$	Vgl.	$\alpha$ app.	$\log p.\Delta$	$\delta$ app.	$\log p.\Delta$	Red. ad l. app.	*
April 18	9 <sup>h</sup> 24 <sup>m</sup> 23 <sup>s</sup>	— 0 <sup>m</sup> 40 <sup>s</sup> 68	— 5' 14".7	18.5	4 <sup>h</sup> 52 <sup>m</sup> 41 <sup>s</sup> 66	9.644	+ 22° 19' 50".4	0.785	— 0 <sup>s</sup> 68 — 8".2	1
18	9 24 23	— 1 4.17	— 6 42.6	12.5	4 52 41.37	9.644	+ 22 19 49.2	0.785	— 0.68 — 8.2	2
20	9 22 12	— 1 12.66	+ 3 50.0	8.4	4 55 7.13	9.640	+ 21 29 20.8	0.789	— 0.69 — 8.2	3

April 20. Dunstig; der Comet verschwindet zuletzt.

Mittlere Oerter der Vergleichsterne für 1887.0.

*	$\alpha$ 1887.0	$\delta$ 1887.0	Autorität
1	4 <sup>h</sup> 53 <sup>m</sup> 23 <sup>s</sup> 02	+ 22° 25' 13".3	W <sub>2</sub> 4 <sup>h</sup> 11 65
2	4 53 46.22	+ 22 26 40.0	W <sub>2</sub> 4 <sup>h</sup> 11 72
3	4 56 20.48	+ 21 25 39.2	$\iota$ Tauri. Berl. Jahrb.

*A. Kammermann.*

### Beobachtungen des Cometen 1887... (Barnard Mai 12)

angestellt am 9 zölligen Refractor der Marine-Sternwarte zu Nicolaiew von *J. Kortazzi*.

1887	M.Z. Nic.	$\Delta\alpha$	$\Delta\delta$	Vgl.	$\alpha$ app.	$\log p.\Delta$	$\delta$ app.	$\log p.\Delta$	Red. ad l. app.	*
Mai 14	12 <sup>h</sup> 51 <sup>m</sup> 0	+ 0 <sup>m</sup> 28 <sup>s</sup> 04	+ 0' 15".3	4.3	15 <sup>h</sup> 13 <sup>m</sup> 34 <sup>s</sup> 28	9.126	— 29° 41' 24".4	0.928	+ 2 <sup>s</sup> 22 — 2".1	1
15	11 29.9	+ 0 31.97	— 3 6.8	6.6	15 15 7.55	— $\infty$	— 29 10 16.5	0.933	+ 2.21 — 1.7	2
17	11 48.8	+ 4 43.61	— 8 33.2	4.4	15 18 28.73	8.437	— 28 1 13.2	0.931	+ 2.18 — 2.0	3
18	11 31.3	+ 0 9.31	+ 9 9.1	8.10	15 20 11.73	— $\infty$	— 27 25 26.0	0.930	+ 2.18 — 1.6	4
21	11 27.7	— 0 56.07	— 6 6.0	5.5	15 25 28.89	— $\infty$	— 25 30 59.7	0.925	+ 2.14 — 1.3	5

Mittlere Oerter der Vergleichsterne für 1887.0.

*	$\alpha$ 1887.0	$\delta$ 1887.0	Autorität	*	$\alpha$ 1887.0	$\delta$ 1887.0	Autorität
1	15 <sup>h</sup> 13 <sup>m</sup> 4 <sup>s</sup> 02	— 29° 41' 37".6	AOe <sub>2</sub> 14451	4	15 <sup>h</sup> 20 <sup>m</sup> 0 <sup>s</sup> 24	— 27° 34' 33".5	$\frac{1}{3}(2Y.6344 + AOe_2 14548)$
2	15 14 33.39	— 29 7 7.9	Anschl. an Y. 6310	5	15 26 22.82	— 25 24 52.4	$\frac{1}{3}(2Y.6384 + AOe_2 14636)$
3	15 13 42.94	— 27 52 38.0	AOe <sub>2</sub> 14464				

Die Eig. Bew. der Sterne Y. 6310, Nr. 3 und 5, ist berechnet aus der Vergleichung mit Lacaille.

Nicolaiew 1887 Mai 10/22.