Mean Discordance Küstner – Altazimuth arranged in order of Magnitude.

R.A.	^m _{4° to 4°9.}	^m _{5° to 5°9.}	^m _{6° to 6°9.}	^m _{7° to 7°9.}	^m _{8° to 8°4.}	^m _{8°5 to 8°9.}	^m _{9° to 9°5.}
	^h _h	^s _s	^s _s	^s _s	^s _s	^s _s	^s _s
0-6	+ '045 ₂	- '002 ₁₈	'000 ₂₄	- '015 ₃₃	- '004 ₄₃	+ '002 ₅₈	+ '005 ₃₃
6-12	+ '043 ₃	+ '008 ₉	- '014 ₂₄	- '014 ₃₀	- '009 ₃₄	'000 ₄₃	- '002 ₁₉
12-18	+ '010 ₄	'000 ₁₈	+ '009 ₁₇	+ '006 ₂₆	+ '020 ₃₀	+ '007 ₃₉	+ '026 ₂₇
18-24	+ '015 ₆	- '026 ₂₁	- '013 ₂₅	- '034 ₂₈	- '026 ₄₄	- '029 ₄₈	- '034 ₃₆
Means	+ '023 ₁₅	- '008 ₆₆	- '006 ₉₀	- '015 ₁₁₇	- '007 ₁₅₁	- '005 ₁₈₈	- '004 ₁₁₅
	^h _h	^s _s	^s _s	^s _s	^s _s	^s _s	^s _s
6-18	+ '024 ₇	+ '004 ₁₇	- '004 ₄₁	- '005 ₅₆	+ '005 ₆₄	+ '003 ₈₂	+ '016 ₄₆
18-6	+ '023 ₈	- '015 ₃₉	- '007 ₄₉	- '024 ₆₁	- '015 ₈₇	- '012 ₁₀₆	- '016 ₆₉

It will be seen that with the exception of the column 4^m° to 4^m°9, which depends on a small number of stars, the mean discordance Küstner – Altazimuth is practically constant for all magnitudes, so that the use of the travelling-wire micrometer almost entirely eliminates personality depending on magnitude, at least for the fainter stars.

A Proposal for the Comparison of the Magnitude Scales of the Astrographic Catalogue. Seventh Note. The Vatican Magnitudes. With a Photographic Determination of the Relative Galactic Condensation per Stellar Magnitude.
By H. H. Turner, D.Sc., F.R.S., Savilian Professor.

1. The last note is in *Monthly Notices*, lxxv. p. 465, where previous references are given; and on p. 480 a diagram is given showing the general disposition of certain presumably obscured patches in the sky. The material of the present paper indicates that of the two portions into which the northern patch divides at the Oxford zones (+26° to +31°) the one to the right (8^h–16^h) does not extend so far north as the Vatican zones (+59° to +65°): the one to the left reaches these zones in R.A. 20^h–4^h. But it seems unnecessary to give a revision of the diagram until more material is accumulated.

2. Of the Vatican zones, +64° has been printed and +63°, +62°, +61°, +60° are fully reduced ready for press, zone +63° being in type as far as 6^h. Much of the copy for press is at Oxford, where the determination of plate constants is made; and Miss E. F. Bellamy has kindly counted, partly in her leisure time, zones +64°, +62°, and +60°, which cover the sky once from +59° to +65°. The intermediate zones +63° and +61° will ultimately be counted, but the information they give is essentially of a duplicating nature, though the diminution of accidental errors by these independent counts is of undoubted value. For the