mit den folgenden übrig bleibenden Fehlern (im Sinne Beob.—Rechn.)

März 22	$\cos \beta \, d\lambda = 0''.0$	$d\beta = 0''.0$
Apr. 15	-0.09	-1.16
Apr. 27	-0.71	$+1.63$
Mai 9	$+3.40$	$+2.10$
Juni 2	$+1.63$	-0.09
Juli 10	0.0	0.0

Wien 1882 November 23.

Stefan Wolyncewicz.

Beobachtung des Schweifes des grossen Septembercometen 1882.

Auszug aus einem Schreiben des Herrn *W. G. Lettsom* an den Herausgeber.

Horizon.

In Nr. 2468 of the A. Nachr. Dr. J. F. J. Schmidt describes and illustrates by a lithograph a nebulous body perceived, sketched and measured by him, upon the 9th, 10th and 11th of October, in the vicinity of the Great Septembercomet.

Dr. Schmidt, in the same article, expresses a hope that this phenomenon will also have attracted the notice of persons situated South of the European Observatories.

That hope has been already fulfilled, or to speak more correctly Dr. Schmidt's observations of the 9th, 10th and 11th October confirm, as will be seen from what follows, the earlier observations by Mr. Grover of the same phenomenon.

among us as a trustworthy observer, is at present engaged as assistant of one of the observers forming the British Expedition to Brisbane for the forthcoming Transit.

Being now on the voyage out, he on the 30th September despatched a letter to me from Dobson's Bay, about 40 Miles from Melbourne, wherein he gives a very interesting account of the Great Comet, first seen on September 14 and then says,

„but the most singular thing about it is that the comet, as seen to the naked eye, is only the nucleus or kernel, so to speak, of a larger cometic form seen in the glass. The Comet seems enclosed in a large and faint envelope, which, singular to say, does not take the curved

figure of the Tail, but shows a straight outline, and projects in front on either side of the nucleus, ending in two points *A* and *B*. The sector enclosed between these two points looks quite black, as if the nucleus cast a shadow before it, but probably in a powerful telescope this part would be filled by a faint light.“

„I made a sketch of the Comet, as seen from the bridge of the Steamer.“

Herewith I beg to forward you Mr. Grover's copy of his sketch.

London 1882 Nov. 25.

W. G. Lettsom.

Bemerkung. Die von dem Herrn Verfasser mitgetheilte Beobachtung bezieht sich offenbar nicht auf Dr. Schmidt's cometarische Nebelmasse vom 9., 10. und 11. October (vergl. A. N. 2468 und die zugehörige Zeichnung), sondern auf die höchst merkwürdige Verlängerung des Schweifes, über das Kopfende des Cometen hinaus, in der Richtung nach der Sonne. Die lithographische Darstellung (Nr. 2468) des Cometen am 11. Oct. giebt leider die Originalzeichnung sehr unvollkommen wieder; nach letzterer befand sich der Comet mit seinem hellen Schweife gewissermassen in einem Nebelrohre. Die Beobachtung des Herrn Grover stimmt hiermit überein. Auch in der Note des Herrn Ch. André, A. N. 2470, vom 12. Oct. ist diese sonderbare Erscheinung angedeutet. Herr Tempel (Nr. 2468) und Herr Riccò (Nr. 2469) haben übrigens dieselbe ebenfalls bemerkt.

Kr.