Partiale Mondfinsterniss 1894 Sept. 14.

Obgleich der Rand des Kernschattens sehr verwaschen erschien, wurde notirt:

1894 Sept. 14 von Dr. *W. Luther* Anfang um 16^h 2^m 29^s M. Z. Düsseldorf
 » » 14 » Prof. *Rob. Luther* » » 16 3 0 » »

Schon vor Monduntergang wurde es neblig.

Düsseldorf 1894 Sept. 24.

R. Luther.

Observation of the Transit of Mercury, 1894 November 10.

The contacts at egress were well observed here. A very light fog prevailed from sunrise to within about half an hour of the egress, and during this interval, the images of the sun and planet being well defined, I frequently examined the planet. Although a very small white spot was occasionally seen in the centre of its disc there was no trace of a halo or of a satellite. After the disappearance of the fog the images continued to be well defined but occasionally tremulous. The internal contact of limbs was well seen at 19^h 15^m 0^s 9 local mean time, there being no black drop or distortion of the planet. The observed time is possibly a second late. Two times were noted for the external contact. The indentation was observed to vanish at 19^h 16^m 35^s 1, but I thought I could again distinguish it for a moment at

19^h 16^m 38^s 6. The mean of these times will probably give a good approximation to the time of external contact. The instrument employed was the 4½ inch equatorial with its full aperture and a magnifying power of 120 diameters adapted to Cooke's diagonal prismatic eyepiece. The combination in the eyepiece was exactly that employed by me in the observation of the transit of Venus in 1874 and the transits of Mercury in 1881 and 1891. The sun's limb was a straw yellow against a black background. In order to ensure all possible accuracy in the determination of the error and rate of the chronometer employed transits of stars were observed on the evenings preceding and following the phenomenon and a group of five stars was also observed between sunrise and the egress of the planet.

Private Observatory, Windsor, N. S. Wales, 1894 Nov. 17.

John Tebbutt.

Ephemeride des Planeten (372) (1893 AH).

12^h M. Z. Berlin.

1895	α app.	δ app.	$\log r$	$\log \Delta$	1895	α app.	δ app.	$\log r$	$\log \Delta$
Jan. 6	8 ^h 36 ^m 25 ^s	+42° 21.7	0.3723	0.1573	Febr. 3	7 ^h 58 ^m 4 ^s	+38° 48.1	0.3801	0.1705
8	33 42	42 13.9			5	55 50	38 25.3		
10	30 56	42 5.0	0.3733	0.1553	7	53 43	38 1.7	0.3814	0.1772
12	28 7	41 54.9			9	51 45	37 37.5		
14	25 15	41 43.7	0.3744	0.1546	11	49 56	37 12.8	0.3826	0.1850
16	22 22	41 31.2			13	48 16	36 47.6		
18	19 28	41 17.6	0.3755	0.1552	15	46 44	36 22.0	0.3839	0.1938
20	16 35	41 2.8			17	45 22	35 56.2		
22	13 43	40 46.7	0.3766	0.1571	19	44 9	35 30.1	0.3852	0.2033
24	10 54	40 29.5			21	43 5	35 3.9		
26	8 9	40 11.2	0.3777	0.1603	23	42 11	34 37.5	0.3866	0.2135
28	5 29	39 51.8			25	41 26	34 11.0		
30	2 54	39 31.5	0.3789	0.1648	27	40 50	33 44.6	0.3879	0.2243
Febr. 1	8 0 25	39 10.2			März 1	40 23	33 18.2		
3	7 58 4	+38 48.1	0.3801	0.1705	3	7 40 5	+32 51.9	0.3893	0.2355

Grösse in der Opposition: 10^m 5.

Nach genäherten photographischen Oertern vom 22. und 23. Dec. 1894 (Nizza) scheint der Planet jetzt einige Bogenminuten südwestlich von obiger Ephemeride zu stehen. Es wäre zu wünschen, dass die gegenwärtige Erscheinung des Planeten andauernd verfolgt wird, da die nächsten Oppositionen wieder ungünstiger sein werden.

Berlin, Kgl. Recheninstitut, 1894 Dec. 30.

A. Berberich.

Neuer Planet 1894 BN.

Planète Charlois 28 Décembre 11^h 29^m 5 t. m. Nice AR. = 112° 47' DP. = 69° 35' Mouvement diurne: -15' +3'. Grandeur 12^m.

Perrotin.