wo die C_α beständig convergente Potenzreihen in n^2 und von m und β unabhängig sind. Zur Ermittlung der C kann man unter Berücksichtigung von (9) die Gleichung verwenden, welche man aus (10) erhält, wenn man für m irgend einen speciellen Werth, z. B. $m = 0$ oder $m = n$ setzt. Ein anderer Weg besteht darin, dass man auf irgend eine Weise aus der ursprünglichen Differentialgleichung die Reihenentwicklung der Wurzel m nach β direct herleitet und in die Bedingung $f(m) = 0$ substituirt. Da ich auf diesen Gegenstand bei einer späteren Gelegenheit wieder

zurückkommen will, so beschränke ich mich hier auf die Bemerkung, dass die C sich in der Form:

$$F \cos 2\pi n + G \sin 2\pi n$$

darstellen lassen, wo die F und G rationale Functionen von n sind, in deren Nennern nur Linearfactoren von der Form $2n + \text{ganze Zahl}$ auftreten.

Leipzig 1883 Juli 20.

Filar-Micrometer Observations of Comet 1883 I (Brooks)

made with the thirteen-inch Equatoreal of the Dudley Observatory.

1883	M.T. Albany	$\Delta\alpha$	$\Delta\delta$	Comp.	α app.	$\log p.A$	δ app.	$\log p.A$	*
March 1	7 ^h 40 ^m 19 ^s	+ 1 ^m 22 ^s 96	— 2' 17".8	6	23 ^h 55 ^m 15 ^s 17	9.707	+ 31° 50' 55".3	0.733	1
2	6 58 7	— 1 25.00	— 0 47.9	4	0 4 38.38	9.707	31 57 29.2	0.671	2
5	7 49 32	— 2 7.80	+ 0 35.5	10	0 33 40.84	9.709	31 58 49.1	0.716	3
8	7 57 51	+ 1 44.73	— 0 26.8	6	1 1 30.19	9.691	31 32 57.2	0.778	4
9	7 51 2	+ 2 12.27	— 5 8.0	10	1 10 25.01	9.706	31 18 57.3	0.694	5
13	7 24 36	+ 3 41.33	— 2 32.7	6	1 44 4.53	9.688	30 1 54.0	0.643	6
14	7 37 1	+ 3 31.20	+ 2 27.6	4	1 52 2.19	9.690	29 37 57.3	0.658	7
16	7 30 23	+ 7 4.24	— 3 45.1	3	2 7 10.08	9.680	28 46 16.7	0.646	8
18	8 24 23	— 6 15.49	— 2 54.7	5	2 21 39.97	9.691	27 49 36.3	0.708	9
25	8 7 41	+ 1 17.35	+ 5 59.1	10	3 4 34.83	9.662	24 18 55.2	0.691	10
29	8 25 6	— 6 43.90	+ 0 11.4	4	3 25 5.85	9.667	22 16 48.2	0.716	11
30	8 39 6	— 6 48.63	— 0 35.7	6	3 29 51.72	9.669	21 46 31.0	0.729	12
31	9 14 43	+ 3 24.86	— 3 10.2	5	3 34 32.72	9.667	+ 21 16 15.0	0.757	13

Each comparison in Right-Ascension is the mean of three wires on both comet and star. Corrections for Differential Refraction have been applied.

Mean places of comparison stars for 1883.0.

*	α 1883.0	δ 1883.0	Authority
1	25 ^h 53 ^m 52 ^s 06 + 0 ^s 15	+ 31° 53' 7".7 + 5".4	Leiden IV, Zone 112 No. 128; Zone 115 No. 140
2	0 6 3.18 0.20	31 58 11.7 5.4	Filar-Micr. comp. with * Leiden IV, Zone 112 No. 137
3	0 35 48.32 0.32	31 58 8.3 5.3	Leiden IV, Zone 139 No. 30
4	0 59 45.07 0.39	31 33 19.2 4.8	" Zone 132 No. 76
5	1 8 12.33 0.41	31 24 0.7 4.6	" Zone 132 No. 81
6	1 40 22.69 0.51	30 4 23.1 3.6	" Zone 128 No. 85
7	1 48 31.44 0.55	29 35 26.4 3.3	W ₂ 1 ^h 1083
8	2 0 5.25 0.59	28 42 33.6 2.8	" 1 1402, 1403
9	2 27 54.77 0.69	27 52 29.0 + 2.0	" 2 631
10	3 3 16.77 0.71	24 12 56.6 — 0.5	" 2 1481
11	3 31 48.97 0.78	22 16 38.6 1.8	" 3 644, 645
12	3 36 39.56	2.1	BB. VI 21° 508
13	3 31 7.10		

From a late and more complete determination of the value of one revolution of the micrometer, by Mr. H. V. Egbert, there result the following corrections to the Declinations of the series of observations of the Great Comet of 1882, published in A. N. Nr. 2502.

Oct. 1	— 1".2	Oct. 26	— 0".1
3	+ 0.4	27	+ 5.4
7	— 1.5	30	+ 3.0
8	— 0.2	Nov. 2	— 2.3
9	+ 2.2	4	+ 1.0
14	+ 0.6	5	— 0.4
15	— 2.1	10	— 0.4
19	— 2.6	13	+ 0.5
20	— 0.4	18	— 1.7
24	— 1.9	19	+ 2.5

Dudley Observatory, Albany, 1883 Aug. 2.

R. H. Tucker jr., Assistant.

Observations des occultations des étoiles faites à l'Observatoire de Tachkent.

Par M. Zalessky.

Instrument: lunette de Fraunhofer; ouvert. de l'object. 77^{mm}; dist. focale 1^m20; grossissement 70.

1882	Étoile	Gr.	Dispar. t. m. de	Réappar. Tachkent	Remarques
Sept. 26	λ Piscium	5	6 ^h 33 ^m 40 ^s .4*	—	Bonne.
Oct. 2	χ^1 Orionis	4 ¹ / ₂	16 56 44.3*	—	Bonne.
15	λ Librae	6	6 10 56.2	—	Très-bonne. [deuxième bonne.
Nov. 2	60 Cancr	6	11 51 4.0*	12 ^h 49 ^m 18 ^s .2	La première observation n'est pas tout à fait exacte; la
17	ν Aquarii	4 ¹ / ₂	6 29 29.3	7 33 0.5*	Toutes les deux observations sont bonnes.
20	22 Piscium	6	6 18 2.2	—	Bonne. [bonne.
26	χ^2 Orionis	6	12 2 59.5*	12 59 42.5	La première observ. n'est pas exacte; la deuxième est
29	B. A. C. 2872	6	—	10 25 27.2	Très-bonne.
30	ω Leonis	6	12 58 37.5*	14 16 2.4	Toutes les deux observations sont bonnes.
Déc. 17	15 Piscium	6 ¹ / ₂	4 51 13.2	—	Très-bonne.

* signifie que le phénomène était observé sur le bord éclairé de la lune.

A convenient method of finding or identifying an Asteroid.

The following method I have never seen noticed and is rapid in its use. The means to be employed are a micrometer and a sheet of cross-section paper.

Let the micrometer be light and furnished with an accurate but somewhat coarse screw for quick motion.

Also let the screw head be divided in the ordinary way for fractional parts of a revolution. The usual graduated position circle is unnecessary. The micrometer plate itself carrying the spider lines is to be capable of a revolution through 90° upon its tube, at the same time being prevented from further motion by stops.

Having adjusted the micrometer to the telescope and brought the region of the asteroid into the field, turn the

micrometer plate until it abuts against one of the stops, and, with it in this position, turn the whole micrometer, by the position circle of the telescope itself or rotation of the entire tube, until one of the spider lines coincides accurately with a parallel of declination.

Having selected a convenient star and attached the driving clock, measure with the micrometer screw the difference of Right-Ascension and Declination of each object in the field from it, bringing the plate alternately against each stop. In this way a rapid determination of relative position of all objects in the field may be made in both coördinates.