$$\begin{aligned}
 (10^5 \Delta \tau) + [9.8268349n] (10^6 \Delta q) + [1.3038450n] \Delta \pi + [1.2494081] \Delta \Omega + [0.6291191] \Delta i + [1.1521169] &= 0 \\
 (10^6 \Delta q) + [9.4511019n] \Delta \pi + [0.3559073] \Delta \Omega + [0.4440324] \Delta i + [0.2381412] &= 0 \\
 \Delta \pi + [0.3536537n] \Delta \Omega + [9.7620255n] \Delta i + [0.7386785] &= 0 \\
 \Delta \Omega + [0.2020836] \Delta i + [1.2280038] &= 0 \\
 \Delta i + [0.7555783n] &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Die eingeklammerten Zahlen bedeuten die Logarithmen der Coefficienten. Die sich ergebenden Correctionen der Elemente sind demnach:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta i &= + 5''70 \\
 \Delta \Omega &= - 25''98 \\
 \Delta \pi &= - 60''83 \\
 10^6 \Delta q &= + 24.20 \\
 10^5 \Delta \tau &= - 785.41
 \end{aligned}$$

Als wahrscheinlichstes Elementensystem findet sich also das folgende:

$$\begin{aligned}
 T &= 1877 \text{ April } 26.856885 \text{ M. B. Zt.} \\
 \pi &= 102^\circ 51' 17''26 \\
 \Omega &= 346^\circ 4' 12.34 \\
 i &= 77^\circ 10' 1.25
 \end{aligned}
 \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{m. Aeq. 1877.0}$$

$$\log q = 0.0040135$$

Die Summe der Fehlerquadrate ist durch die Verbesserung von $159''64$ auf $12''94$ reducirt worden. Als übrig bleibende Fehler der Normalörter ergaben sich aus den Bedingungsleichungen:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos \delta \Delta \alpha &= 0''70 & \Delta \delta &= 0''27 \\
 &+ 1.33 & &+ 0''06
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos \delta \Delta \alpha &= 0.11 & \Delta \delta &= 1.46 \\
 &0.00 & &+ 2.28 \\
 &+ 1.40 & &- 1.13
 \end{aligned}$$

und durch directe Rechnung:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos \delta \Delta \alpha & & \Delta \delta & \\
 - 0''71 & & + 0.27 & \\
 + 1.34 & & + 0.06 & \\
 - 0.11 & & - 1.45 & \\
 - 0.01 & & + 2.29 & \\
 + 1.40 & & - 1.13 &
 \end{aligned}$$

also eine fast absolute Uebereinstimmung.

Als Gewichte der gefundenen Elementencorrectionen sowie als wahrscheinliche Fehler derselben ergaben sich in der obigen Reihenfolge:

Gewicht		Wahrsch. Fehler
6.57834	für Δi ,	$\pm 1''84$
1.2624	» $\Delta \Omega$,	± 4.20
0.23096	» $\Delta \pi$	± 9.82
0.53795	» $10^6 \Delta q$,	± 6.44
0.00104	» $10^5 \Delta \tau$,	± 146.41 .

R. Poenisch.

Ueber den von Dr. Schmidt beobachteten Stern bei *U Canis minoris*.

Von Herrn *Joseph Baxendell*.

In a communication in No. 2374 of the A. N. Herr J. F. Jul. Schmidt states that on the evening of April 1 he observed near the new variable in Canis Minor (*U Canis minoris*) a star ϵ of the 8 to 9 magnitude, of which, on the following evening, April 2, no trace could be seen. Also, that on March 28 he observed *U* but ϵ was not then seen, from which he concludes that the increase of brightness of the star from invisibility with the $5\frac{1}{2}$ foot Refractor to the $8\frac{1}{2}$ magnitude took place within an interval of only four days, whilst the decrease from $8\frac{1}{2}$ magnitude to invisibility occurred in less than 24 hours. Now on referring to my journal I find that I observed *U Canis minoris* and comparison stars on the evenings of March 28, 31, April 1 and 3, and gave particular attention to much smaller neighbouring stars, as I had suspected two of them to be slightly variable, but I saw no star on the place of Schmidt's ϵ and had one of much smaller than the $8\frac{1}{2}$ or 9 magnitude been visible in such a position with respect to α and *U*, I think it could not have escaped my notice.

On April 1 my observations for the night commenced at $8^h 50^m$ G. M. T., but it would be about $9^h 30^m$ before I turned the telescope on *U Canis minoris*, or about $11^h 5^m$ Athens M. T., or rather more than an hour after Schmidt's observation. My observations therefore indicate a rapidity of change much exceeding that indicated by Schmidt's observations, — the increase taking place in less than 24 hours, and the decrease in about one hour! Such a rapidity of change seems incredible, and yet it is extremely difficult to believe that an observer of Herr Schmidt's great experience could mistake the configuration or identity of the stars he observed.

I may add that my observations were made with an excellent equatorially mounted achromatic of 6 inches aperture, by Mrss. Cooke & Sons, of York, using a magnifying power of 80.

The Observatory, Birkdale, Southport, May 11, 1881.

Joseph Baxendell.