1882MNRAS...42..408P

"nf." elong. 1882. h	"sup." conj. h	"sp." elong. h	"inf." conj. h
Sept. 19 20·8	Sept. 21 8·1	Sept. 22 19·4	Sept. 24 6·6
25 17·9	27 5·2	28 16·4	30 3·7
Oct. 1 15·0	Oct. 3 2·3	Oct. 4 13·5	Oct. 6 0·8
7 12·1	8 23·3	10 10·6	11 21·9
13 9·2	14 20·4	16 7·7	17 19·0
19 6·3	20 17·5	22 4·8	23 16·1
25 3·4	26 14·6	28 1·9	29 13·2
31 0·5	Nov. 1 11·7	Nov. 2 23·0	Nov. 4 10·3
Nov. 5 21·6	7 8·9	8 20·1	10 7·4
11 18·7	13 6·0	14 17·2	16 4·5
17 15·8	19 3·1	20 14·3	22 1·6
23 12·9	25 0·2	26 11·5	27 22·7
29 10·0	30 21·3	Dec. 2 8·6	Dec. 3 19·8
Dec. 5 7·1	Dec. 6 18·4	8 5·7	9 16·9
11 4·2	12 15·5	14 2·8	15 14·0
17 1·3	18 12·6	19 23·9	21 11·1
22 22·4	24 9·7	25 21·0	27 8·2
28 19·5	30 6·8	31 18·1	Jan. 2 5·3
1883. Jan. 3 16·6	Jan. 5 3·9	Jan. 6 15·1	8 2·4
9 13·7	11 0·9	12 12·2	13 23·5
15 10·8	16 22·0	18 9·3	19 20·6
21 7·8	22 19·1	24 6·4	25 17·6
27 4·9	28 16·1	30 3·4	31 14·7
Feb. 2 1·9	Feb. 3 13·2	Feb. 5 0·5	Feb. 6 11·7
7 23·0	9 10·2	10 21·5	12 8·8
13 20·0	15 7·4	16 18·5	18 5·8
19 17·0	21 4·3	22 15·6	24 2·8
25 14·1	27 1·3	28 12·6	Mar. 1 23·8
Mar. 3 11·1	Mar. 4 22·3	Mar. 6 9·6	7 20·8

The Solar Eclipse, 1882, May 16. By the Rev. S. J. Perry.

With the view of comparing the times of spectroscopic and of ordinary telescopic contact, I arranged to have the partial eclipse of May 16 observed by Mr. W. McKeon with the 8-inch

Equatoreal and a Browning automatic spectroscope of six prisms, and by Mr. J. Rooney with the $9\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Cassegrain and an ordinary negative eyepiece. The sky was perfect, and the dispersion used with the spectroscope was that of ten prisms of 60° , the pencil of light passing twice through each of the first five prisms of the instrument. The slit was kept tangent to the limb of the Sun at the calculated point of contact.

At G.M.T. $18^h 19^m 21^s.85$ the Moon was first seen on the upper limit of the chromosphere.

„ „ $18^h 19^m 38^s.00$ the Moon had half covered the chromospheric layer.

„ „ $18^h 19^m 48^s.97$ the Moon reached the base of the chromosphere, and the solar spectrum was darkened at the limb.

With the Cassegrain—

At G.M.T. $18^h 19^m 36^s.00$ the limb of the Sun near the point of contact suddenly became quite steady.

„ „ $18^h 19^m 56^s.50$ a very minute indentation was first observed. Definition excellent.

At the end of the eclipse—

G.M.T. $19^h 21^m 9^s.90$ the chromosphere was first seen at the point of last contact; possibly a second or so late.

„ $19^h 21^m 20^s.50$ the last contact was observed with the Cassegrain. Observation excellent.

The points of the solar limb cut by the Moon were watched very narrowly during the progress of the eclipse, and the chromosphere was always observed to be cut very sharply by the Moon's limb.

The bright chromospheric lines C and F near the lunar edge were seen projected far within the spectrum of the photosphere, and were both widened and curved, the displacement being very marked from the juxtaposition of the dark and bright lines.

The dark atmospheric lines were also observed to be curved in close proximity to the Moon.

Four faint bright lines were traceable between B and C in the solar spectrum.

After the eclipse, the whole chromosphere was measured. The mean height near the point of first contact was found to be $8''.54$, with a slight prominence, whose maximum height was