1888	<i>T</i>	<i>W</i>	λ	<i>T'</i>	Diff.	<i>R</i>
May 21	12 ^h 29	2	252.7	11 ^h 33 ^m 7	+ 6 ^m 4	9 ^h 54 ^m 57 ^s 6
» 24	9 52	2	248.9	11 32.4	+ 5.1	58.1
» 26	11 21	2	243.5	11 27.0	— 0.3	56.2
June 14	11 23	?	221.6	11 23.0	— 4.3	55.2
July 1	9 58.5	1	205.8	11 25.4	— 1.9	57.6
» 18	8 53 ±	—	200.3 ±	(11 45.1)	(+17.8)	—

Mean value of $R = 9^h 54^m 58^s.6 \pm 0^s.66$. It will be seen from the residuals in col. 6 of the foregoing table, that the motion of this spot was not quite uniform. The figures in the last column indicate a slight though steady decrease in the length of the rotation period. Spot (e) was a small, but dark and definite, isolated spot, with a smaller and fainter companion spot lying a short distance north and a little following it. In poor seeing the presence of this companion spot made the chief spot appear as though it had a short dark streak or tail extending from it nf. The position of the chief spot was measured with the micrometer on May 14, the resulting zenographical latitude of its centre being -54° . Assuming this latitude for the centre of the chief spot, the latitude of the N edge of the

companion spot would be -40° , from measures of a diagram made on May 2. Making allowance for the fact that the measured positions relate to the centres of spots (d) and (e), and not to their N and S edges respectively, the limits of latitude of the zone embraced by the present observations may be put at -37° and -55° .

Bringing the results together, we have :

Spot (d) $R = 9^h 55^m 1^s.8 \pm 0^s.46$ 174 rotations

Spot (e) $R = 9^h 54^m 58.6 \pm 0.66$ 174 rotations

and giving them weights proportional to the squares of the probable errors, the mean rotation period is $9^h 55^m 0^s.9 \pm 0^s.97$ for the zone -37° to -55° in 1888. This is just on 40^s shorter than the period from the red spot.

West Brighton, 1895 Nov. 11.

A. Stanley Williams.

Observations of Comet 1895 . . . (Perrine Nov. 16).

(Communicated by *W. H. M. Christie*, Astronomer Royal).

	Gr. M. T.	RA.	NPD.
1895 Dec. 6	6 ^d 18 ^h 28 ^m 41 ^s	15 ^h 4 ^m 27 ^s 49	105° 37' 5".2
7	18 49 31	15 13 45.94	107 16 58.0

The observations have been corrected for parallax, $\log \Delta$ being taken as 9.9680 and 9.9547 on the two days. The times have not been corrected for aberration. The observations were made with the altazimuth, three observations in each coordinate being obtained on Dec. 6 and one in each on Dec. 7.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich, 1895 Dec. 11.

Beobachtungen des Cometen 1895 . . . (Brooks Nov. 21).

1895	M. Ortszeit	$\Delta\alpha$	$\Delta\delta$	Vgl.	α app.	$\log p.\Delta$	δ app.	$\log p.\Delta$	Red. ad l. app.	*
------	-------------	----------------	----------------	------	---------------	-----------------	---------------	-----------------	-----------------	---

Auf der Privatsternwarte in Teramo von Dr. *V. Cerulli*.

Dec. 9	10 ^h 32 ^m 9 ^s	+0 ^m 13 ^s 50	0' 0".0	—	7 ^h 57 ^m 44 ^s 47	9.767 _n	+48° 32' 14".5	0.239	+ 6 ^s 49 — 12".2	1
15	9 1 6	+0 25.18	0 0.0	—	6 22 30.07	9.913 _n	+63 51 6.9	9.800 _n	+ 9 38 + 2.6	2
19	10 51 46	— 0 16.14	+2 24.2	—	5 6 32.66	9.043 _n	+68 1 52.9	0.578 _n	+10.16 +16.6	3

Fadenmikrometer. Vergr. 200. — Dec. 15. Comet in der dunstigen Luft sehr schwach.

Am 15 z. Refractor der Kgl. Sternwarte in Edinburg.

Dec. 11	8 39 7	—	—	—	7 30 9.03	—	+54 59 41.7	—	+ 7.43 — 9.2	4
11	9 56 12	—	—	—	7 29 20.08	—	+55 9 20.5	—	— —	5
11	11 34 16	—	—	—	7 28 17.15	—	+55 21 7.1	—	+ 7.51 — 8.8	6

Erste und dritte Beobachtung von Dr. *J. Halm*, zweite Beobachtung von Prof. *R. Copeland*.