1892	M. Ortszeit	$\Delta\alpha$	$\Delta\delta$	Vgl.	α app.	$\log p.A$	δ app.	$\log p.A$	Red. ad l. app.	*
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Auf der Sternwarte des Kammerherrn von Bülow in Bothkamp von Herrn *J. Möller*.

Nov. 25	7 ^h 19 ^m 22 ^s	+1 ^m 56 ^s 74	+ 7' 14".3	10	—	9.060 _n	—	0.439	+2 ^s 82 +27".5	5
26	7 4 36	+1 6.11	+ 7 18.1	10	0 ^h 42 ^m 7 ^s 28	9.136 _n	+36° 33' 54".0	0.449	+2.82 +27.6	6

Instrument: 11 zölliger Refractor, Ringmikrometer. — Nov. 25. Kern nur zeitweise sichtbar. — Nov. 26. Kern nur mit Mühe zu sehen. Himmel cirrös verschleiert. Heftiger Wind erschüttert das Fernrohr.

A l'Equatorial coudé (0^m 32) de l'Observatoire de Lyon par M. *G. Le Cadet*.

Nov. 25	10 7 41	+0 37.81	— 2 10.4	4.2	0 42 4.02	9.364	+36 39 24.5	0.244	+2.82 +27.5	7
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La comète est faible; les nuages interrompent les comparaisons.

Am Zehnzöller der Sternwarte in Genf von Herrn *A. Kammermann*.

Nov. 25	9 32 6	+0 37.77	— 1 54.0	17.6	0 42 3.92	9.191	+36 39 40.9	0.215	+2.82 +27.5	8
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An den nachfolgenden Tagen war der Himmel Abends meist bedeckt oder stark bewölkt. Nov. 29 Himmel klar; Comet wurde vermuthet, konnte aber wegen Mondscheins nicht beobachtet werden.

Mittlere Oerter der Vergleichsterne für 1892.0.

*	α	δ	Autorität	*	α	δ	Autorität
1	0 ^h 39 ^m 18 ^s 46	+36° 47' 31".3	Lund AG. Z. 73, 89, 94	5	0 ^h 40 ^m 4 ^s	+36° 32'	BD. +36° 120
2	0 41 23.19	+36 41 7.8	Lund AG. Z. 335, 481	6	0 40 58.35	+36 26 8".3	W ₂ 0 ^h 1013
3	0 36 43.18	+36 37 48.1	Lund AG. Z. 320, 324	7	0 41 23.39	+36 41 7.4	W ₂ 0 ^h 1021
4	0 41 23.20	+36 41 8.8	Lund AG. Z. 335 (W ₂)	8	0 41 23.33	+36 41 7.4	W ₂ 0 ^h 1021

Beobachtung des Cometen 1892... (Barnard Oct. 12).

1892 Nov. 13 7^h 12^m 17^s M. Z. Wien $\Delta\alpha = +2^m 4^s 35$ $\Delta\delta = -3' 29".4$ α app. = 20^h 53^m 49^s 89 (9.266)
 δ app. = +1° 59' 47".8 (0.805)

Vergleichstern (1892.0): $\alpha = 20^h 51^m 43^s 87 +1^s 67$ $\delta = +2^\circ 3' 8".0 +9".2$ AG. Alb. 7340.

Wien 1892 Nov. 15.

J. Palisa.

The Spectra of Comets 1892... (Holmes Nov. 6) and 1892... (Brooks Aug. 28).

By *W. W. Campbell*.

The spectrum of the very interesting comet discovered by Holmes is of an extreme type and probably unique. Visual observations made Nov. 8 and 9 showed a continuous spectrum for all parts of the comet. It extended from near *D* to above *G* for the nucleus, for the very condensed and nearly circular coma (about 5'.5 in diameter), and for the very condensed tail seen within this coma. Outside the coma, in the direction of the tail, a very faint glow was just visible in the high power finder of the spectroscopic (which would probably be seen to better advantage under low power). This also gave a continuous spectrum, though very short, in the yellow and green. The position of maximum brightness in the spectrum was near $\lambda 515$, which doubtless was due to the presence of a slight trace of the usual green band. But except for the fact that the maximum brightness was higher than is generally

the case in continuous spectra it would have escaped detection. The increased brightness was more noticeable in the spectrum of the very faint parts of the comet than in that of the bright parts. There was possibly a trace of the yellow band; but if so it was exceedingly faint.

Photographs of the spectrum extending from *F* to *H* δ show it as continuous, but the wide slit required leaves it in doubt whether the Fraunhofer lines were present or not.

The spectrum of Comet 1892... (Brooks Aug. 28) was (Nov. 9) of the usual type. The spectrum of the nucleus was continuous. The yellow and blue bands were poorly defined, but their lower edges were approximately at $\lambda 561$ and $\lambda 472$. The lower edge of the green band was sharp enough to measure with considerable accuracy and was at $\lambda 5152 \pm 0.7$.

Mt. Hamilton 1892 Nov. 10.

W. W. Campbell.