A New Variable Star in Camelopardus.

A red star was detected 1887 Febr. 28, and on March 1 and 3 it was estimated $8^m.2$ and $8^m.0$, from the comparison stars: DM. $+68^\circ 40'$ Mag. 8.4 and DM. $+68^\circ 40'$ Mag. 9.1 while the red star was identified as:

$$\text{DM. } +68^\circ 39' 8'' \quad \alpha = 5^h 25^m 22^s \quad \delta = +68^\circ 42' 5'' \quad \text{Mag. } 9.3.$$

It was observed as $8^m.0$, 1887 Nov. 14. On the night of Febr. 16 1891 it was found to be only $9^m.1$, and on Febr. 19 $9^m.2$. It was observed by Mr. Knott 1891 Febr. 26 as $9^m.7$ or $10^m.0$. The star is Es.-Birm. No. 146. The star was believed to be IV type on one night, but on another, neither III nor IV, one very broad band and a suspicion of a bright line being noted.

Tow Law, Darlington, 1891 Febr. 28.

T. E. Espin.

Ephemeride für den Cometen 1890 II. (Forts. zu A. N. 3013.)

12^h M. Z. Berlin.

1891	α app.	δ app.	$\log r$	$\log \Delta$	H	1891	α app.	δ app.	$\log r$	$\log \Delta$	H
März 21	10 ^h 8 ^m 3 ^s	+35° 19' 5"	0.5857	0.4885	0.24	April 10	9 ^h 40 ^m 3 ^s	+32° 52' 6"	0.6051	0.5456	0.16
22	6 16	35 13.4				11	39 3	32 44.4			
23	4 32	35 7.1				12	38 5	32 36.1			
24	2 50	35 0.7				13	37 9	32 27.8			
25	10 1 11	34 54.1	0.5896	0.4994	0.21	14	36 14	32 19.5	0.6089	0.5573	0.15
26	9 59 35	34 47.3				15	35 21	32 11.1			
27	58 1	34 40.4				16	34 31	32 2.7			
28	56 29	34 33.4				17	33 43	31 54.2			
29	54 59	34 26.2	0.5935	0.5106	0.19	18	32 57	31 45.7	0.6126	0.5690	0.14
30	53 32	34 18.9				19	32 13	31 37.2			
31	52 7	34 11.5				20	31 30	31 28.7			
April 1	50 44	34 4.0				21	30 49	31 20.2			
2	49 24	33 56.3	0.5974	0.5221	0.18	22	30 10	31 11.8	0.6163	0.5807	0.13
3	48 6	33 48.6				23	29 33	31 3.4			
4	46 51	33 40.8				24	28 57	30 55.0			
5	45 38	33 32.9				25	28 23	30 46.6			
6	44 26	33 25.0	0.6013	0.5338	0.17	26	27 51	30 38.3	0.6200	0.5922	0.12
7	43 17	33 17.0				27	27 30	30 30.0			
8	42 10	33 8.9				28	26 51	30 21.8			
9	41 5	33 0.8				29	26 23	30 13.6			
10	9 40 3	+32 52.6	0.6051	0.5456	0.16	30	9 25 56	+30 5.4	0.6236	0.6035	0.11

Als Einheit der Helligkeit ist jene des 19. März 1890 gewählt worden.

Sternwarte Wien-Währing 1891 Febr. 23.

Friedrich Bidschhof.

Beobachtung des Planeten (305), entdeckt von Palisa 1891 Febr. 14.

1891 Febr. 28 11^h 27^m 51^s M. Z. Wien $\Delta\alpha = -1^m 1^s 15''$ $\Delta\delta = +6' 13''.2$ α app. = 11^h 21^m 12^s 30 (9.134_n)
 δ app. = $+8^\circ 58' 23''.2$ (0.750) Red. ad l. app. = $+0^\circ 57' -3''.4$

Vergleichstern (1891.0): $\alpha = 10^h 22^m 12^s 58''$ $\delta = +8^\circ 52' 13''.4$ A. N. Bd. 111, S. 54.

Wien 1891 März 2.

J. Palisa.

Beobachtungen des Planeten (306), entdeckt von Charlois 1891 Febr. 16.

1891	M. Z. Hamb.	$\Delta\alpha$	$\Delta\delta$	α app.	$\log p.\Delta$	δ app.	$\log p.\Delta$	Red. ad l. app.
Febr. 26	8 ^h 19 ^m 2 ^s	-2 ^m 18 ^s 60	-0' 31''.7	9 ^h 34 ^m 20 ^s 87	9.379 _n	+7° 53' 12''.6	0.812	+0° 58' 22''.5
27	8 32 35	-2 59.68	+4 42.3	9 33 39.79	9.338 _n	+7 58 26.6	0.809	+0.82 -2.5

Vergleichstern (1891.0): $\alpha = 9^h 36^m 38^s 65''$ $\delta = +7^\circ 53' 46''.8$ B. Z. 69

Die erste Beobachtung ist nach einem Telegramm bereits in Nr. 3022 mitgeteilt.

Sternwarte Hamburg 1891 Febr. 28.

W. Luther.