Date	Gr.M.T.	Julian Day	Comparisons	Instrum., seeing	Steps	Phase	Note
1908 Aug. 20	5 ^h 1 ^m	2418174.209	$V_2 a, V_{4.5} b, V_3 c, d_1 V_3 e$	T, 4	7.5	22 ^d 03	Poor image
» 21	3 0	8175.125	$d_2 V_{1.5} a, V_4 b, V_{2.5} c$	T, 4	6.9	0.77	
» 27	4 46	8181.199	$d_{1.5} V_2 e, V_{1.5} a, V_3 b, V_{2.5} c$	T, 4	6.7	6.85	
» 29	1 46	8183.074	$V_1 a, V_{2.5} b, V_2 c, d_3 V$	T, 3	6.0	8.72	
Sept. 26	2 7	8211.088	$d_5 V, e_1 V, a_{2.5} V_1 b, V=c$	T, 4	3.7	14.68	
» 27	2 52	8212.120	$a_2 V_1 b, V=c, d_4 V_1 e$	T, 3	4.4	15.70	
» 30	1 13	8215.051	$d_{1.5} V_3 e, V_3 a, V_4 c$	T, 4	7.8	18.63	
Oct. 1	22 36	8216.942	$d_{3.5} V_{2.5} e, V_3 a, V_4 b$	T, 4	6.9	20.52	
Dec. 30	3 51	8306.160	$d_1 V_2 a, V_2 e$	T, 4	7.2	21.06	

At first, I took as basis for the investigation the provisional period derived by Blažko and calculated the phases of all the observations. Then the graphical process showed that this value of the period is a little too long to represent my observations well. Thus, balancing the residuals, I obtained a value 22^d17 better suited. I tried also 22^d14 but the result seems rather worse than that depending upon 22^d17. Therefore this value 22^d17 was taken as the period and 2417620^d0 as the initial epoch. The phases of the observations calculated according to these elements are shown in the above table. Then rearranging the brightness in the order of the phase, I found that the observations agree well in the increasing branch of the light-curve, while the other branch does not agree so well. Besides this, the observations made here show the minimum brighter than the observations made at the Yerkes Observatory. But being at present unable to ascertain whether this is due to the instrument or not, I took both series of observations without distinction. Now grouping the observations according to the phase and combining always five observations following one another we get:

Phase	Steps	Phase	Steps
0 ^d 46	7.2	13 ^d 67	3.1
2.62	6.5	15.53	3.3
4.38	6.8	16.20	3.8
6.69	6.7	17.52	5.7
8.29	4.4	18.74	7.0
9.99	3.3	19.88	7.2
11.42	1.8	21.22	7.8

These values were plotted on a sectioned-paper as usual, taking the brightness as the ordinate and the phase

Tokyo Astronomical Observatory, 1908 Dec. 31.

as the abscissa, and a smooth curve was drawn through or near to these plotted points as shown in the above figure. The mean curve shows a secondary maximum and the general nature of the curve resembles that of S Sagittae. The principal maximum, 7.8 steps, occurs at the phase one day earlier than the initial epoch, and the secondary, of 7^h1, occurs at the phase 5^d3. The principal minimum is attained at the phase 11^d8 and is of 2.3 steps, while the secondary minimum takes place at the phase 3^d0 and reaches 6.5 steps. The range of variation, therefore, is 6^h5 according to my step-magnitude. Then the formula for maximum will be as follows:

$$\text{Max.} = 2417619^{\text{d}}0 \text{ Gr. M. T.} + 22^{\text{d}}17 E.$$

$$M-m = 9^{\text{d}}4.$$

As already stated, I tried to get the mean curve of my observations with the value 22^d14 of the period, since this, or more precisely 22^d139, seems to satisfy the earlier observations which Prof. Kreutz collected. In this sense 22^d139 may be the mean period in the long interval covering nearly 1100 periods but I think the value 22^d17 is more suitable in the interval over which my observations extend.

Naozo Ichinohe.

Genäherte Elemente für zwei neue Algolsterne.

13.1908 Lacertae. Aus den 12 beobachteten Minima 1908 Sept. 4 und 24, Okt. 22, Nov. 19 und 29, Dez. 4, 12 und 27, 1909 Jan. 19 und 24, Febr. 21 und 26, März 13 sind die folgenden genäherten Elemente abgeleitet:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Min.} &= 1909 \text{ Jan. } 19 \text{ } 5^{\text{h}} \text{ M. Z. Gr.} + 2^{\text{d}} 12^{\text{h}} 52^{\text{m}} 7^{\text{s}} E \\ &= 2418326.21 \quad \quad \quad + 2^{\text{d}} 5366 E. \end{aligned}$$

48.1908 Tauri. Im Zeitraum 1908 Okt. 19 bis 1909 März 18 ist der Stern an 61 Tagen in derselben Helligkeit

Dombaas, 1909 März 19.

beobachtet. An den folgenden Tagen war seine Lichtstärke etwa eine Größenklasse schwächer:

1909 Jan. 9 und 25, Febr. 20 und März 18.

Genäherte Elemente:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Min.} &= 1909 \text{ Jan. } 25 \text{ } 7^{\text{h}} \text{ M. Z. Gr.} + 5^{\text{d}} 5^{\text{h}} 5^{\text{m}} E \\ &= 2418332.29 \quad \quad \quad + 5^{\text{d}} 23 E. \end{aligned}$$

Eine kürzere Periode ist nicht ganz ausgeschlossen.

S. Enebo.