$b = 1^h 42^m 34^s.46 + 13^{\circ} 50' 56''.8 \quad 9.10^m$,
 durch 4 Microm.-Messungen angeschlossen an
 $1 \ 40 \ 27,62 + 13 \ 54 \ 33,9 \quad W. 1^h 721$,
 dessen Position controlirt wurde durch Vergleich. mit $W. 1^h 872$.

Die gewöhnliche Vergrößerung von 270 am Faden-Mikrometer wurde gebraucht.

Der Planet ist gut 11ter Grösse.

Aus den Beobachtungen vom 22^{sten}, 25^{sten} und 28^{sten} Sept. habe ich dann die folgenden Elemente hergeleitet, welche zeigen, dass der Planet keiner der bisher bekannten ist.

Epoche 1862 Sept. 25,5 m. Zt. Washington

$$M_0 = 22^{\circ} 7' 6''.7$$

$$\pi = 336 \ 31 \ 33,6$$

$$\Omega = 0 \ 22 \ 23,0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \pi \\ \Omega \\ i \end{array} \right\} \text{m. Aeq. der Epoche}$$

$$i = 5 \ 8 \ 46,0$$

$$\varphi = 16 \ 30 \ 40,6$$

$$\mu = 825''.590$$

$$\log a = 0,4221613.$$

Hamilton College Observatory, 1862 Oct. 1.

C. H. F. Peters.

Observations of Comet I. 1862, made at the Hamilton College Observatory.

By Dr. *C. H. F. Peters.*

1862	Ham Coll. m. T.	$\Delta \alpha$	$\Delta \delta$	Nr. of Comp.	Comp. star	Comet's apparent		$\log(p\Delta)''$	
						α	δ	α	δ
July 11	$10^h 24^m 44^s.2$	$+1^m 19^s.55$	$-5' 56''.1$	10 - 4	<i>a</i>	$13^h 23^m 59^s.33$	$+13^{\circ} 52' 32''.8$	0,7674	0,7002
15	9 39 21,7	— 36,91	—1 42,6	6 - 6	<i>b</i>	18 57,97	8 5 12,0	0,7339	0,7248
25	9 52 57,5	+ 16,77	+2 13,6	8 - 3	<i>c</i>	15	2 36	0,7787	0,7584
29	9 40 40,6	—3 22,97	—1 48,0	1 - 1	<i>d</i>	14 53,14	1 32 20,9	0,7803	0,7614
30	9 42 14,1	— 13,47	+3 32,5	12 - 3	<i>e</i>	14 52,20	1 18 51,6	0,7832	0,7622

The mean places of the comparison stars for 1862,0 have been assumed as follows:

<i>a</i>	$13^h 22^m 37^s.12$	$+13^{\circ} 58' 37''.5$	$W. 13^h 357$.
<i>b</i>	19 32,23	8 7 5,0	9.10^m ; det. by 6 fil. micr. observ. from:
	19 48,25	8 10 16,1	$W. 13.310$.
<i>c</i>	14 30	2 34	12^m ; not yet determined.
<i>d</i>	18 13,57	1 34 21,0	$W. 13.284$.
<i>e</i>	15 5,11	1 15 30,6	13^m ; det. by 2 fil. microm. observ. from:
	16 34,40	1 14 34,4	$W. 13.255$.

Though only few in number, these observations may have some value as being of the latest made upon the comet. They have been made with the filar-micrometer (illuminated wires in dark field), using a power of 270. The comet in the last days showed but little concentration of light, and at no time I have seen a distinct nucleus, not even on the 25th July, when the sky was very fine. The single comparison on July 29 is a good one; no more could be obtained on account of a thick cloud, lasting until the comet was quite near the horizon. — The differences between comet and star, as given above, comprise the correction for refraction.

Beobachtungen der Daphne, von Herrn Dr. *R. Luther* in Bilk.

(Fortsetzung von Nr. 1380 und 1382.)

1862	mittl. Zt. Bilk	AR (41)	Decl. (41)	
Sept. 15	$10^h 35^m 1^s.7$	$359^{\circ} 42' 12''.2$	$+0^{\circ} 29' 45''.1$	10 Vergl. mit <i>c</i>
16	11 4 16,0	359 30 52,7	+0 20 46,3	8 = = <i>d</i>
26	8 57 55,4	357 39 47,4	—1 7 18,2	7 = = <i>e</i>

Die Oerter der Vergleichsterne wurden so angenommen:

1862	Vglst.	Gr.	Scheinb. Ort für den Beob.-Tag		Mittl. Ort 1862,0		
Sept. 15	<i>c</i>	8	$0^{\circ} 36' 59''.4$	$+0^{\circ} 29' 1''.2$	$0^{\circ} 35' 52''.4$	$+0^{\circ} 28' 32''.1$	Bessel Zone 40.
16	<i>d</i>	8,9	0 10 11,4	+0 20 6,7	0 9 4,3	+0 19 37,5	= = 40.
26	<i>e</i>	7	358 17 46,8	—1 7 15,4	358 16 38,8	—1 7 44,9	= = 112.

Bilk bei Düsseldorf, im October 1862.

R. Luther.