Beobachtung des neuen *Winnecke'schen* Cometen auf der Hamburger Sternwarte.

Mitgetheilt von Herrn Director *Rümker*.

Dieser recht helle Comet wurde hier gestern Abend nach Empfang des Circulars aufgefunden, und wie folgt von mir durch Wolken beobachtet:

1868	M. Hamb. Zt.	Scheinb. AR	Scheinb. Decl.
Juni 15	13 ^h 2 ^m 42 ^s	3 ^h 22 ^m 56 ^s 01	+49° 21' 8" 0

Vergleichstern für 1868, 0.

3^h 21^m 46^s 71, +49° 15' 4" 0. Argel. 49°. 953.

Ausserdem hat Herr *Kampf* folgende Position, gleichfalls durch Wolken, erhalten:

1868	M. Hamb. Zt.	Scheinb. AR	Scheinb. Decl.
Juni 15	13 ^h 55 ^m 42 ^s	3 ^h 23 ^m 14 ^s 34	+49° 23' 30" 8

Vergleichstern für 1868, 0.

3^h 22^m 28^s 64, +49° 25' 2" 4. Rümker, Neue Folge, 1735.

Die Dämmerung war bereits so hell, dass Herr *Kampf* ohne Beleuchtung beobachten konnte. Beide Beobachtungen sind am Fadenmikrometer des neuen 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ zölligen Aequatoreals angestellt.

Hamburg, 1868 Juni 16. *Georg Rümker*.

Observations of δ Librae, made by *C. Chandler jr.*, Esq.

I herewith send my observations, made during the past season, of the minima of δ Librae.

In the following list of comparison stars, *a*, *f*, *g*, *h* and *i*, correspond to the *a*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, respectively, employed by Prof. *Schönfeld* (Astr. Nachr. *N* 1593). In forming my light scale, I have assumed in accordance with his, *a* = 0, *i* = 13.

Approx. Position 1870.

	α	δ	Mag.
<i>a</i> B. A. C. 4945	14 ^h 55 ^m 2	— 7° 3'	0
<i>b</i> B. A. C. 5008	15 6.2	— 10 31	0
<i>c</i> Bessel, Weisse 968	14 52.1	— 4 28	1
<i>d</i> 15 Librae	14 49.7	— 10 53	3
<i>e</i> B. A. C. 5070	15 16.7	— 11 54	4
<i>f</i> 178 Bode	15 31.7	— 8 22	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>g</i> 15 Hev.	15 27.4	— 8 44	8
<i>h</i> 31 ϵ Librae	15 17.2	— 9 50	9
<i>i</i> 37 <i>f</i> =	15 27.1	— 9 37	13

The first observation of a minimum of δ Librae was on March 29, 1867. Comparisons on that date, though not sufficient for determination of the time of maximum, showed that a fluctuation of light actually occurred, and thus confirmed Prof. *Schönfeld's* conjecture that the real period of this star is 2^d 7^h 51^m $\pm$ and not 6^d 23^h 33^m +, as had previously been supposed. The observations were as follow:

11 ^h 30 ^m Boston M. T.	δ = <i>h</i>
15 16	= <i>e</i>
15 42	= <i>e</i> — 1
16 8	= <i>e</i> — 2
16 20	= <i>e</i> — 2
16 40	= <i>e</i> — 2

Daylight prevented further observations.

On subsequent dates determinations of the times of minima were made. Observations were generally begun an hour or more before minimum, and continued, at intervals of ten or fifteen minutes, until daylight, or the close approach of the star to the horizon. At each observation the variable was compared with, at least, two of the stars of the scale; generally with more.

Observed Minima			<i>N</i> of observations	
Boston Mean Time.			Before Max.	After Max.
1867 April 26	14 ^h 51 ^m		5	3
May 3	14 23		6	4
	10 14 13		2	3
	24 13 12		6	4
	31 13 5		5	1

These observations, after the application of the light equation, indicate the following correction to the ephemeris in Astr. Nachr. *N* 1593, after adding 2^d 7^h 51^m.

1867 April 26	— 28 ^m
May 3	— 30
10	— 13
24	— 22
31	— 4

I have never seen δ Librae brighter than *h*; ordinarily it is between that and *g*. At its faintest phase it is a trifle brighter than *a*, equal to *c*. That is, at maximum its light is 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, and at minimum, 1.