

noch so ändern werden, dass der Comet wirklich an der Sonnenscheibe vorübergeht, ist zwar nicht wahrscheinlich, immerhin dürfte es aber angezeigt sein, diesen Punkt im Auge zu behalten.

Damit man in dieser Zeit die Cometen- mit den

Sonnen-Orten bequemer vergleichen kann, habe ich Juli 18—22 die Ephemeride von Tag zu Tag gerechnet.

Wien 1874, Juni 24.

Dr. *Johann Holetschek*.

### Observations of Sylvia at Madras, by N. R. Pogson.

At the Opposition of the Year 1867.

					Log (Par. $\times \Delta$ )		
Madras mean Time.		Mag.	App. R.A.	App. P.D.	R. A.	P.D.	Comparisons.
Sept. 23	9 <sup>h</sup> 1 <sup>m</sup> 10 <sup>s</sup>	11.5	21 <sup>h</sup> 1 <sup>m</sup> 15 <sup>s</sup> .04	120° 28' 18''6	8.3691	0.7883 <sub>n</sub>	9 with <i>e</i>
24	11 18 45	11.8	21 1 5.45	120 26 9.2	9.6125	0.7183 <sub>n</sub>	14 with <i>d</i>
25	12 49 48	—	21 0 57.93	120 23 57.6	9.7710	0.5847 <sub>n</sub>	12 with <i>d</i>
26	7 24 40	11.9	21 0 53.62	120 22 15.5	9.3436 <sub>n</sub>	0.7699 <sub>n</sub>	14 with <i>d</i>
30	12 41 44	12.0	21 0 43.01	120 11 43.8	9.7816	0 5603 <sub>n</sub>	7 with <i>d</i>
Oct. 1	10 56 35	12.2	21 0 43.85	120 9 11.0	9.6226	0.7116 <sub>n</sub>	10 with <i>g</i>
2	11 36 37	12.4	21 0 47.03	120 6 25.8	9.7099	0.6576 <sub>n</sub>	6 with <i>f</i>
5	11 8 38	12.3	21 1 2.86	119 57 8.4	9.6815	0.6783 <sub>n</sub>	5 with <i>g</i>
6	8 50 18	12.5	21 1 9.38	119 54 2.9	9.1472	0.7767 <sub>n</sub>	12 with <i>f</i>

At the Opposition of the Year 1868.

Dec. 8	10 7 21	11.8	1 54 12.18	86 57 54.7	9.3184	0.1968 <sub>n</sub>	16 with <i>b</i>
9	11 35 22	11.6	1 53 56.93	86 54 47.9	9.6063	0.2220 <sub>n</sub>	15 with <i>a</i>
11	12 57 3	11.5	1 53 30.66	86 48 25.9	9.7271	0.2585 <sub>n</sub>	11 with <i>b</i>
18	8 1 55	11.8	1 52 41.50	86 24 10.8	7.3249 <sub>n</sub>	0.1632 <sub>n</sub>	16 with <i>c</i>
20	11 5 53	12.4	1 52 37.32	86 15 36.0	9.6348	0.2098 <sub>n</sub>	18 with <i>c</i>

Adopted Positions of the Comparison Stars for 1865.0.

Reference.	Mag.	Mean R.A.	Mean P.D.	Precessions		Secular Variations	
				R.A.	P.D.	R.A.	P.D.
<i>a</i>	9.9	1 <sup>h</sup> 49 <sup>m</sup> 27 <sup>s</sup> .49	86° 46' 2".1	+ 3.107	— 17.81	+ 0.009	+ 0.22
<i>b</i>	9.2	1 50 59.83	86 59 22.9	+ 3.105	— 17.75	+ 0.009	+ 0.22
<i>c</i>	7.4	1 53 20.64	86 16 1.1	+ 3.113	— 17.65	+ 0.009	+ 0.22
<i>d</i>	9.4	20 57 48.88	120 25 6.0	+ 3.632	— 14.05	— 0.022	— 0.37
<i>e</i>	6.6	20 57 51.73	120 39 33.2	+ 3.638	— 14.05	— 0.022	— 0.37
<i>f</i>	8.8	21 0 36.90	120 4 32.4	+ 3.618	— 14.22	— 0.022	— 0.37
<i>g</i>	9.2	21 1 15.08	120 0 10.8	+ 3.615	— 14.26	— 0.022	— 0.37

The preceding observations were all taken with the Throughton and Simms equatoreal of eight and a half inches aperture. An excellent ringmicrometer by *Dollond* was employed, with a magnifying power of 99; and corrections for refraction and motion have been duly applied. The positions of the comparison stars depend upon five determinations of each with the Madras Meridian Circle, and are simply extracted from the Star Catalogue in hand since 1862, which closes with the current year.

The planet Sylvia has not, so far as I am aware,

been seen since the end of 1868, but with observations extending over three oppositions can hardly be considered lost at the present time. I sought for her myself, very carefully, in February 1871, in April 1872, and in June and July 1873, but unsuccessfully upon each occasion. Should any zealous calculator care to work up the observations new given and provide a future ephemeris I shall use every exertion to refind Sylvia and prevent her sharing the fate of *Dike* and *Camilla*. This last planet was also very laboriously hunted up throughout June, July and

August 1872 but in vain, and is now I suppose really lost.

Observations of several planets, and of some very interesting comets, far south, when lost to European observers, await reduction; but for many years past I have been quite unable to attend to them, though ever most deeply regretting the inevitable delay. —

Recent changes in the Observatory staff lead me to hope that tolerably speedy publication of all outstanding arrears is now far from unlikely. Hitherto circumstances have rendered it quite impossible.

1874 June 2.

*Norman Robert Pogson.*  
Government Astronom at Madras.

### Aus einem Schreiben des Herrn Dr. Palisa an Dr. C. F. W. Peters.

Ich habe Ihnen voriges Jahr mitgetheilt, dass ich vergebens nach Sylvia gesucht habe. Dem scheint nun nicht so zu sein.

Ich habe nämlich, wie ich dies immer thue, wo grosse Unsicherheit des Ortes vorhanden ist, einen ziemlich breiten Streifen mappirt und dann täglich nachgesehen. Das letzte Mal notirte ich ein Sternchen, welches bei der früheren Mappirung nicht eingezeichnet wurde, und da es mir zu hell zu sein schien, als dass ich's hätte übersehen können, so nahm ich eine Rectascensionsdifferenz an einer Lamelle mit dem allernächsten Stern (11. Grösse). Ich kam aber voriges Jahr nicht mehr dazu nachzusehen. Gestern habe ich diese Stelle angesehen und jenes Sternchen vermisst. Indess steht freilich ein bedeutend schwächeres Sternchen 2 Secunden später am Himmel, doch glaube ich, dass voriges Jahr der Himmel nicht so durchsichtig

und dieses Sternchen daher überhaupt nicht zu sehen war. Auch ist ein Fehler in der Differenz wenig plausibel. Alles zusammengenommen, glaube ich, dass dort Sylvia gestanden ist.

Die Rectascensionsdifferenz ist wohl auf  $\frac{1}{2}$  Zeitsecunde sicher. Die Declination auf  $\frac{1}{2}$  Bogenminute und ist jener des Sterns gleich angenommen. Den Stern habe ich mittelst zweier Durchgänge an Arg. Oeltz. 18437 angeschlossen.

1873 Juni 26 12 <sup>h</sup> 26 <sup>m</sup>		
Stern (11. Gr.) 18 <sup>h</sup> 29 <sup>m</sup> 18 <sup>s</sup> .87	— 28° 45' 57" 7	
Red.	+ 2.43(:)	— 3.4(:)
Diff.	+ 8.0	0.0
<hr/>		
	18 29 29.30	— 28 46 1.1

Pola, am 17. Mai 1874.

*J. Palisa.*

### List of Stars for micrometrical comparison in Declination with the Planet Juno near the Opposition of 1874 for the determination of her Parallax on the plan proposed by Dr. Galle.

Those stars of which the R. A. is given to tenths of a second are taken from the Durchmusterung. Those marked with the sign of uncertainty (:) are extracted from the Berlin maps, all the others are from the lists accompanying those maps.

Owing to the great scarcity of stars in the region traversed by Juno near her opposition of this autumn many of the comparison stars were by no means so

favourably situated as could have been wished, yet we hope that all the measures will be of value. As it is also the intention of one of our party to determine the Parallax of Juno by observations of her daily parallax at Mauritius, it will be very interesting to obtain a result based on a different method. The cooperation of astronomers at northern and southern observatories is earnestly requested.