

Über den VI. und VII. Jupitersmond. *)

The sixth satellite. Owing to its brightness, the sixth satellite has been photographed readily in ten minutes with the Crossley reflector. Plates have been obtained on thirty-six nights, the last observation being on March 22^d. The planet is now too near the Sun for the satellite to be observed.

A preliminary investigation of the orbit shows the inclination to the ecliptic and the planet's equator to be about 30°. It has a period of about two hundred and fifty days, its mean distance being about seven million miles.

It is not possible to say yet with certainty what the direction of its orbital motion is.

The large inclination of the orbits of both the sixth and seventh satellites to the plane of the planet's equator suggests that these bodies have not always belonged to Jupiter, but that they may be captures.

The actual diameter of these satellites can not be measured, but the brightness indicates a diameter for the sixth of one hundred miles or less.

The seventh satellite. An examination of negatives of the sixth satellite taken with the Crossley reflector on January 2^d, 3^d, and 4th, showed a much fainter object which

apparently belong to Jupiter. It was then north and west of Jupiter, and its motion was toward the planet. The difficulties which presented themselves in determining the true character of the sixth satellite were greater in the case of the new one. Being so much fainter, observations were much more difficult to secure, owing to the long exposures required. Its motion was likewise harder to interpret. However, observations on February 21st and 22^d made it clear that it belonged to Jupiter.

The seventh satellite is not shown on the negatives of December, it being just outside those fields.

Observations have been secured on twenty nights, the last being on March 9th.

A preliminary investigation of its orbit shows it to be quite eccentric, the mean distance from Jupiter being about six million miles, with a period of about two hundred days. Its orbit is inclined to the plane of Jupiter's equator, at an angle of about 30°. The direction of motion is as yet uncertain.

Its photographic magnitude is estimated to be not brighter than the sixteenth. In comparison with the other satellites and the asteroids this indicates a diameter of about thirty-five miles.

1905 March 30.

C. D. Perrine.

*) Abdruck aus Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific Vol. 17 p. 62. *Kr.*

Photographische Aufnahmen von kleinen Planeten.

Objekt	M. Z. Kgst.	α	δ	Gr.	Bb.	Objekt	M. Z. Kgst.	α	δ	Gr.	Bb.
1905 Mai 7.						(348) May	11 ^h 56 ^m 9	15 ^h 14 ^m 9	— 7° 49'	13.0	G
(37) Fides	10 ^h 53 ^m 7	14 ^h 55 ^m 4	— 19° 46'	11.0	W	(144) Vibia	12 47.9	15 41.6	— 16 43	11.3	»
1905 QJ	»	14 55.8	— 22 55	11.7	»	(87) Sylvia	»	15 59.0	— 15 40	11.0	»
1905 QL	»	15 9.1	— 20 39	13.0	»	(48) Doris	»	15 57.1	— 13 2	11.2	»

Die Planeten QJ und QL sind neu. QJ steht nicht weit vom Orte des nur in einer Erscheinung beobachteten Planeten (480) [1901 GL], und ist vielleicht mit diesem identisch. Tägliche Bewegungen: QJ — 0^m8 + 10', QL — 0^m6 0', (348) — 0^m7 + 1. (499) Venusia habe ich vergeblich gesucht. W = *M. Wolf*, G = *P. Götz*.

Astrophys. Institut Königstuhl-Heidelberg, 1905 Mai 9.

M. Wolf.

Beobachtungen von kleinen Planeten und Kometen.

Objekt	1905	M. Z. Wien	α app.	log $p \cdot \Delta$	δ app.	log $p \cdot \Delta$
1905 QB	April 30	8 ^h 50 ^m 38 ^s	9 ^h 30 ^m 29 ^s 76	9.286	+ 17° 27' 27.5	0.670
1905 QF	» 30	9 24 52	10 49 51.53	9.079	+ 18 55 53.7	0.639
1905 QG	» 30	12 37 19	12 5 27.34	9.452	+ 0 37 7.1	0.813
1905 QH	» 28	11 13 41	13 30 46.81	8.120 _n	+ 3 1 17.8	0.793
»	Mai 2	10 5 22	13 27 49.63	8.855 _n	+ 3 4 52.9	0.793
»	» 6	11 37 46	13 24 58.05	9.066	+ 3 6 17.3	0.794
1905 QK	April 30	14 27 36	14 33 9.45	9.372	— 3 34 15.3	0.834
»	Mai 6	12 44 39	14 28 3.93	9.090	— 3 20 49.7	0.835
Komet 1904 I	April 28	9 1 43	7 57 47.42	9.719	+ 53 50 40.4	9.974
Komet 1905 a	» 28	9 32 7	8 20 26.08	9.642	+ 44 7 15.4	9.359

Komet 1904 I kaum zu sehen.

Wien, k. k. Sternwarte, 1905 Mai 8.

J. Palisa.