

$$d - c = x \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{d}{D} = \sin \theta$$

$$D \cos \theta = y \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (2)$$

N.B. Mean time is turned into Sidereal time by adding 0^h.18 to the time of Sun's passing the meridian.

The advantage of not requiring any "wire frame," in the telescope is very great.

EXAMPLE.

June 1, 1866.

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 d = 65^{\circ} 5' & \left. \begin{array}{l} 65^{\circ} 5' \\ - 7^{\circ} 0' \\ \hline 58^{\circ} 5' \end{array} \right\} & x = 19^{\circ} 71'. \\
 c = 7^{\circ} 0' & & \\
 D = 68^{\circ} 4' & & \\
 \hline
 & & 65^{\circ} 5' \quad 1^{\circ} 81624 \quad \cos \theta . 9^{\circ} 45968 \\
 & & 68^{\circ} 4' \quad 1^{\circ} 83505 \quad \quad 1^{\circ} 83505 \\
 & & \hline
 \sin \theta . \quad 9^{\circ} 98119 \quad \quad y = 1^{\circ} 29473 \quad 19^{\circ} 71'
 \end{array}$$

Comet II. 1867.

Discovered by M. Tempel 3d April, 1867—

$$\text{R.A.} = 225^{\circ} 45' \quad \text{Decl. S.} = 2^{\circ} 27'.$$

The following elements, calculated by Dr. Peters from the original observation of April 3, observations at Leipzig and Berlin, 12 April, at Berlin 21 April, and Hamburg 25 April, are given *Ast. Nach.* No. 1638:—

T = 1867, Feb. 27^h 88264, Berlin M.T.

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \alpha & = & 162^{\circ} 40' 17'' \\
 \Omega & = & 168^{\circ} 35' 31'' \\
 i & = & 6^{\circ} 7' 0'' \\
 \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} & & \text{App. Equinox, April 21.} \\
 \text{Log } q & = & 0^{\circ} 05090. \\
 & & \text{Motion direct.}
 \end{array}$$