

Observation of comet 1905 c after perihelion.

A letter has been received from Professor *Herbert R. Morgan* of Glasgow, Mo., stating that he has obtained an observation of comet 1905 c since it appeared east of the Sun. On Febr. 21, 1906, $7^h 40^m 44^s$ it followed $-11^{\circ} 22' 28''$ by $22^{\circ} 21'$ and was north $3' 54''.4$. Using the Durchmusterung

position of the star, this gives the apparent place of the comet $\alpha = 1^h 8^m 29^s.2$ $\delta = -11^{\circ} 9' 11''$. The approximate correction to Dr. R. T. Crawford's ephemeris given in the Lick Bulletin 91 is $\Delta\alpha = +1^m 2^s$ $\Delta\delta = +12' 30''$.*)

Harvard College Observatory, Cambridge Mass., 1906 Febr. 26.

Edward C. Pickering.

*) Die Ephemeride Wedemeyer in Nr. 4074 erfordert unter der Annahme, daß die oben angegebene Beobachtungszeit Ortszeit ist, die Korrektur: Febr. 21 $-11^s -3'.4$. Kr.

Beobachtungen des Kometen 1906 b.

1906	M. Ortszeit	$\Delta\alpha$	$\Delta\delta$	Vgl.	Bb.	α app.	$\log p.A$	δ app.	$\log p.A$	Red. ad l. app.	*
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Auf der Sternwarte in Arcetri von Prof. *A. Abetti.*

Marz.	5	$10^h 15^m 13^s$	$-2^m 5^s.99$	$-3' 56''.4$	16.8	A	$11^h 35^m 10^s.77$	9.415_n	$+1^{\circ} 42' 7''.0$	0.774	$+1^s 12 - 7''.9$	1
	6	$10 23 37$	$-2 31.79$	$-2 32.1$	16.8	»	$11 34 44.97$	9.377_n	$+1 43 31.3$	0.772	$+1.12 - 7.9$	1
	6	$16 21 19$	$-2 38.40$	$-2 7.8$	8.4	»	$11 34 38.36$	9.546	$+1 43 55.6$	0.777	$+1.12 - 7.9$	1

Sereni, ma con nebbia leggera e chiaro di luna in PQ. La cometa è pochissimo diversa da una stella di 11^m , e si riconosce soltanto per un piccolo accenno di nebulosità, che tende a scomparire nel chiarore del campo illuminato dalla luce lunare per poco che questa aumenti, e come si andrà verificando nelle sere successive.

Auf der Sternwarte des Collegio Romano in Rom.

Marz.	5	$9 15 50$	$-2 4.85$	$-4 0.7$	15.2	M	$11 35 11.90$	9.538_n	$+1 42 2.7$	0.758	$+1.11 - 7.9$	1
	5	$9 36 44$	$-2 5.40$	$-4 1.4$	14.2	Z	$11 35 11.35$	9.505_n	$+1 42 2.0$	0.757	» »	1
	6	$9 2 53$	$-2 30.07$	$-2 37.6$	10.2	B	$11 34 46.69$	9.551_n	$+1 43 25.7$	0.758	$+1.12 - 8.0$	1
	7	$9 35 24$	$-2 56.60$	$-1 9.5$	19.5	»	$11 34 20.17$	9.491_n	$+1 44 53.7$	0.756	$+1.13 - 8.1$	1

Osservatore: M = *E. Millosevich*, B = *E. Bianchi*, Z = *G. Zappa*. — Marzo 5. Nucleo stellare; gr. 10.8; piccola e debole nebulosità. — Marzo 6. Nucleo stellare 11^{ma} , astro debole per lume lunare.

A l'observatoire de Nice, communiquées par M. *M. Simonin.*

Mars	5	$9 2 2$	$-2 5.23$	$-4 0.9$	15.10	S	$11 35 11.52$	9.544_n	$+1 42 2.4$	0.776	$+1.11 - 8.0$	1
	6	$11 48 16$	$-2 33.70$	$-2 25.4$	14.10	»	$11 34 43.06$	8.997_n	$+1 43 37.9$	0.770	$+1.12 - 8.0$	1
	7	$11 3 0$	$+3 20.42$	$+2 33.1$	14.10	»	$11 34 17.69$	9.208_n	$+1 45 0.7$	0.771	$+1.14 - 8.2$	2
	8	$9 49 29$	$+2 56.01$	$+3 55.6$	12.8	»	$11 33 53.28$	9.436_n	$+1 46 23.2$	0.773	$+1.14 - 8.2$	2
	9	$10 0 19$	$+2 29.93$	$+5 26.0$	15.10	J	$11 33 27.21$	9.399_n	$+1 47 53.5$	0.772	$+1.15 - 8.3$	2

Instrument: Equatoréal de 0.76 m d'ouverture. — L'observation du 9 mars, rendue difficile par le voisinage de la lune a été faite par M. *Favelle*.

Photogr. Aufnahme am 6 Zöller des Astrophys. Instituts Königstuhl-Heidelberg von Herrn *A. Kopff*.

März 3 $14^h 4^m.3$ M. Z. Königstuhl α (1906.0) = $11^h 35^m 55^s.53$ δ (1906.0) = $+1^{\circ} 39' 46''.0$

Repsoldscher Meßapparat, rechtwinklige Koordinaten. Vergleichsterne AG. Albany 4323, 4330.

Telegramm an die Zentralstelle.

March 7.7364 Gr. m. t. α app. = $173^{\circ} 32' 34''.5$ δ app. = $+1^{\circ} 45' 28''$ Maddrill. *Campbell*.

Mittlere Örter der Vergleichsterne.

*	α 1906.0	δ 1906.0	Autorität
1	$11^h 37^m 15^s.64$	$+1^{\circ} 46' 11''.3$	AG. Albany 4335
2	$11 30 56.13$	$+1 42 35.8$	Bonn Veröff. 4

Personalnotiz. Herr *E. T. Whittaker*, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, England, ist zum Andrews' Professor der Astronomie an der Universität in Dublin und zum Direktor der Dunsink Sternwarte mit dem Titel eines Royal Astronomer of Ireland ernannt worden.