

Für $d\mu = +1''$ wird die Aenderung des geocentrischen Ortes $d\alpha = +54''$ und $d\delta = +58''$. Es wird also die Aufsuchung der Eugenia trotz der ungünstigen Bestimmung der Elemente keine Schwierigkeiten verursachen, wenn man auch

noch den Umstand berücksichtigt, dass die Helligkeit der Eugenia in der herankommenden Opposition nur um einige Hundertel kleiner wird, als im vorigen Jahre.

Wien 1859 Nov. 29.

M. Löwy.

Observations of Asteroids,

made with the Washington Equatorial by *James Ferguson* (communicated by Comd. *Maury*.)
(corrected for refraction.)

M a s s a l i a.

	M. T. Wash.	No. of Comp.	Comp. star	$\Delta\alpha$	$\Delta\delta$	α	δ
1859 July 29	10 ^h 36 ^m 49 ^s 7	5	7263 B. A. C.	-1 ^m 14' 61	- 9' 2'' 22	20 ^h 48 ^m 36 ^s 18	-16° 43' 4'' 61
Aug. 10	9 25 9,9	10	A. C. 20838	-1 34,00	- 5 42,84	20 36 57,19	-17 28 48,34
10	9 25 9,9	10	A. C. 20840	-1 41,52	-16 42,40	20 36 57,12	-17 28 50,29

Mean places for 1860,0 of Comparison stars.

Star	Mag.	α	δ
7263 B. A. C.	6	20 ^h 49 ^m 49 ^s 91	-16° 34' 4'' 52
A. C. 20838	9	20 38 30,26	-17 23 18,58
A. C. 20840	8.5	20 38 37,70	-17 12 20,91

B. A. Cat.

Argel. Cat.

E u p h r o s y n e.

	M. T. Wash. *)	No. of Comp.	Comp. star	$\Delta\alpha$	$\Delta\delta$	α	δ
Sept. 1	11 ^h 27 ^m 31 ^s 8	2	* 2	-0 ^m 3' 65	- 16' 4'' 52	23 ^h 8 ^m 18 ^s 41	-40° 17' 52'' 61
6	9 45 43,2	3	* 4	+0 31,98	-17 44,39	23 2 59,47	40 22 7,29
26	9 52 13,0	7	7957 B. A. C.	+0 9,21	+14 22,60	22 43 14,83	39 39 29,98
28	9 51 37,1	6	* 5	-2 40,81	+11 59,42	22 41 32,64	39 29 40,38
Oct. 4	9 18 9,0	6	7944 B. A. C.	-2 52,05	+ 2 28,71	22 36 58,73	-38 55 54,79

Mean places for 1860,0 of Comparison stars.

Star	Mag.	α	δ
* 2	8	23 ^h 8 ^m 20 ^s 06	-40° 1' 53'' 96
* 4	8	23 2 25,72	40 5 6,42
7957 B. A. C.	6	22 43 3,86	39 53 49,92
* 5	8	22 44 11,71	39 41 38,10
7944 B. A. C.	7	22 39 44,11	-38 57 21,31

Wash. Equatorial from 8045 B. A. C.

B. A. Cat.

Wash. Equatorial from 7957 B. A. C.

B. A. Cat.

P r o s e r p i n a.

	M. T. Wash.	No. of Comp.	Comp. star	$\Delta\alpha$	$\Delta\delta$	α	δ
Oct 19	9 ^h 40 ^m 14 ^s 2	11	B. Z. 337,20	+0 ^m 26 ^s 68	+ 2' 21'' 79	2 ^h 54 ^m 27 ^s 95	+16° 0' 22'' 24
20	9 8 49,1	18	=	-0 22,21	- 0 9,45	2 53 39,07	15 57 51,06
21	9 45 10,9	11	=	-1 14,09	- 2 49,98	2 52 47,21	15 55 10,72
31	9 26 3,4	6	Rümker N. F.	+0 55,99	+17 7,50	2 43 49,86	15 26 10,59
Nov. 1	8 58 59,5	15	1446	+0 1,06	+14 0,74	2 42 54,95	+15 23 3,85

*) These observations were taken with much difficulty. — Those of the 26. Sept. and 4. Oct. are the most reliable.

Mean places for 1860,0 of Comparison stars.

Star	Mag.	α	δ	Bessel's Zones
B.Z. 337,20	8	2 ^h 54 ^m 0 ^s .06	+15° 57' 49".82	Rümker, Neue Folge
*) Rümker N.F. 1446	9	2 43 49,10	+15 8 36,71	

*) This star is probably Bessels 337,8. — The place in Bessel being erroneous. — The Rightascension too small by 20 seconds of time. F.

Observations of Iris, Lutetia, Mnemosyne and Comet VIII. 1858 by *Norman Pogson*,
Director of the Hartwell Observatory.

I r i s .

	Greenw. m. t.	Mag.	App. AR.	log Par. Δ	App. Decl.	log Par. Δ	Comp.
1858 July 19	13 ^h 2 ^m 19 ^s		19 ^h 45 ^m 25 ^s .90	8,993	—15° 32' 46".2	0,894	14 with <i>e</i>
21	12 53 6		19 43 16,69	9,000	—15 34 3,8	0,894	8 = <i>ca. f</i>
21	13 17 44	9.3	19 43. 16,26	9,135	—15 34 4,8	0,892	10 = <i>e</i>
Aug. 1	12 46 50	9.4	19 31 49,21	9,235	—15 42 58,4	0,889	12 = <i>c</i>
5	12 49 58	8.5	19 28 3,59	9,309	—15 47 5,0	0,885	7 = <i>b</i>
6	12 31 21	8.3	19 27 10,17	9,266	—15 48 2,7	0,887	6 = <i>b</i>
7	12 24 37	8.7	19 26 17,82	9,260	—15 49 1,9	0,888	12 = <i>b</i>

L u t e t i a .

1859 June 29	12 19 21	10.1	19 39 5,19	8,948 _n	—24 0 34,1	0,916	5 = <i>d</i>
29	12 56 3		19 39 3,38	8,436 _n	—24 0 42,1	0,919	5 = <i>d</i>
July 11	12 4 59	9.5	19 28 12,46	8,192 _n	—24 51 0,0	0,920	11 = <i>a</i>
12	12 31 49	9.7	19 27 13,46	8,586	—24 55 3,5	0,920	6 = <i>a</i>

M n e m o s y n e .

Oct. 3	12 9 27	10.9	23 58 3,20	8,941	+6 28 32,4	0,784	10 = <i>k</i>
4	10 17 42	10.7	23 57 28,69	8,903 _n	+6 19 42,0	0,785	10 = <i>l</i>
5	10 47 37	11.2	23 56 51,01	8,411 _n	+6 9 58,7	0,788	7 = <i>l</i>
5	11 29 28		23 56 49,37	8,600	+6 9 41,9	0,783	4 = <i>l</i>

C o m e t V I I I . 1858. (*Tuttle's*).

1858 Oct. 8	13 2 55		22 19 54,26	9,510	+20 3 55,7	0,729	8 = <i>ga h</i>
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The observations of Iris were taken with Dr. *Lee's* excellent five-foot telescope, and a sidereal chronometer obligingly lent me by the Royal Geographical Society of London. They were the last made at my private residence in Oxford.

The first position on July 21 was determined by my friend and colleague *A. Quirling*, using the *Boguslawski* method or difference-micrometer: all the rest by me with a ring-micrometer. Lutetia and Mnemosyne were observed with the Hartwell Equatoreal and ring-micrometer, except on Oct. 5, when the wire micrometer, with power 110, was used for the first position: the planet was however too faint to bear the requisite illumination and was therefore reobserved with the ring-micrometer.

Tuttle's comet was compared by the *Boguslawski* method, *M. Quirling* making a simultaneous observation with the Heliumeter, while I employed the Equatoreal of the Radcliffe

Observatory. The comet was reobserved on one or two other nights by *M. Quirling* who will doubtless publish his positions in due course.

The adopted places of the comparison stars were as follows:

Ref.	Autorithy	Mag.	Mean Place in 1859,0	α	δ
<i>a</i>	A.Z. 239,50 = A.Z. 24039	8.7	19 ^h 28 ^m 1 ^s .35	—23° 51' 32".4	
<i>b</i>	A.Z. 230,161	9.5	19 28 25,76	—16 4 12,3	
<i>c</i>	37403 Lal.	6.5	19 35 28,75	—15 47 24,5	
<i>d</i>	A.Z. 240,253	8.5	19 38 43,06	—23 43 21,4	
<i>e</i>	A.Z. 249,9	8.0	19 42 23,67	—15 17 14,2	
<i>f</i>	A.Z. 249,10	9.0	19 42 26,77	—15 46 26,5	
<i>g</i>	(33 Pegasi) Mäd. Gen. Cat.		22 16 52,65	+20 8 4,8	
<i>h</i>	B.Z. 196	9.0	22 21 4,23	+19 57 22,4	
<i>k</i>	W. 23,1011 = 46931 Lal.	9.3	23 49 48,82	+6 40 30,1	
<i>l</i>	(<i>w</i> Pisc.) Nautic. Alm.	4.0	23 52 4,35	+6 4 57,8	

Hartwell 1859 Novbr. 10.