

## M e t i s. (Equatoreal).

1850	Greenw. M. T.	R. A.	N. P. D.	Comp. — Obs.		Stars of Comp. B. A. C.
				R. A.	N. P. D.	
Febr. 20	7 <sup>h</sup> 16 <sup>m</sup> 28 <sup>s</sup> .9	0 <sup>h</sup> 30 <sup>m</sup> 47 <sup>s</sup> .20	89° 58' 3" 1	—0° 75	—4" 3	95; 204
Mar. 4	7 18 11,6	0 52 47,48	87 19 14,5	0,56	1,8	324
12	7 39 45,7	1 7 49,61	85 33 42,1	—0,53	—2,5	427

„The observations are corrected for refraction and parallax. The computed places were deduced from Mr. *Graham's* ephemeris, published in the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, No. 700. The places of the stars of comparison are taken from the catalogue cited.“

## A s t r a e a. (Equatoreal).

1850	Febr. 13	Greenw. M. T.	R. A.	N. P. D.
		7 <sup>h</sup> 12 <sup>m</sup> 38 <sup>s</sup> .4	3 <sup>h</sup> 14 <sup>m</sup> 28 <sup>s</sup> .96	77° 19' 64" 6
7 32 36,1	3 14 29,91	77 19 58,5		
7 52 34,5	3 14 30,84	77 19 51,7		
8 12 32,4	3 14 31,80	77 19 46,5		

„The planet was compared with 5 Tauri; each determination is from a transit over five wires and the readings of two microscopes. The place of the star is from the Greenwich catalogue.“

Auszug aus einem Schreiben des Herrn *Hind* an den Herausgeber.  
Mr. *Bishop's* Observatory, Regents-Park, London 1850. March 28.

Mr. *Curley*, of Georgetown College U. S. writes me, that the Rev. *J. Jenkins* left Baltimore for Rio Janeiro where he arrived on the 8th of December 1849. While at sea he saw a Comet which is thus described in his journal.

„On the 28th of November at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  P.M. we saw distinctly a comet to Westward nearly in the track of the Sun, about 14° above the horizon as measured with the quadrant: the nucleus very distinct and about as large in appearance as Mars, the tail curved and pointing toward the South (S. W.), quite bright and nearly a degree in length as visible to the naked eye, but much longer when viewed with the glass. It was seen by all the crew for about 20 minutes, when a cloud intercepted it and it never more was seen.“

Mr. *Curley* suggests this may have been the expected comet of 1264 and 1556. If by „track of ☉“ is meant the same parallel of declination, the AR. of ♄ must have been about 18<sup>h</sup> 30<sup>m</sup> supposing the Ship's place 10° N. lat. with 30° W. Long. as Mr. *Curley* thinks it would be. If the comet of 1556 were in perihelion Nov. 13, it would have that AR. on the 28th, but a less southerly declination than the Sun, which seems hardly reconcilable with the direction assigned

to the tail. However, Mr. *Curley* promises to apply to the Rev. *J. M. Jenkins* for further particulars, as that gentleman intended too keep a journal during his voyage. I shall have some interesting results to send you next week relative to the effects of ♃ and ♃ on the comet of 1556 during the present revolution.

\*) On January 5 I found a new Nebula, = rably bright and of an elliptical form with a strong nuclear condensation. Its place is, for 1850

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AR.} & 12^{\text{h}} 0^{\text{m}} 33^{\text{s}}.16 \\ \delta & +66^{\circ} 0' 29'' 9 \end{aligned}$$

It does not occur in the catalogues of the *Herschels*, nor in any other with which I am acquainted. *1851 R. L. Bishop's*

I may mention also a remarkable crimson star in *Lepus* of about the 7th. magn. the most curious coloured object I have seen. The mean place for 1850 is

$$\text{AR. } 4^{\text{h}} 52^{\text{m}} 46^{\text{s}}.76 \quad \delta = -12^{\circ} 2' 9'' 3$$

I found this star in October 1845 and have kept a close watch upon it since.

\*) Das Folgende ist schon in Nr. 712 angezeigt, aber wegen des genaueren Details hier wiederholt. *S.*

*J. R. Hind.*

Altona 1850. April 29.

15  
see # 712  
and # 532  
J.R.H.