

March 1899.

Cape Observations of Nebulae.

339

Date.	h m	Mag.	Path.		Length.
			From.	To.	
1885 Apr. 20	13 20	4	$275^{\circ}\frac{1}{2} + 27^{\circ}$	$275^{\circ} + 23^{\circ}$	4
1885 Apr. 20	13 46	4	$265 + 53$	$262 + 58$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
1885 Apr. 20	14 12	4	$270 + 12\frac{1}{2}$	$269\frac{1}{2} + 7$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
1885 Apr. 20	14 24	4	$261\frac{1}{2} + 21$	$258 + 16\frac{3}{4}$	6
1885 Apr. 20	14 49	4	$266 + 20\frac{1}{2}$	$263 + 16$	5
1873 Apr. 21	10 22	3	$273 + 51$	$273 + 61$	10
1893 Apr. 21	12 8	4	$270 + 44$	$268 + 49\frac{1}{2}$	6
1893 Apr. 21	12 39	4	$268 + 27\frac{3}{4}$	$266\frac{1}{2} + 25\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
1878 Apr. 22	10 50	5	$265 + 61\frac{1}{2}$	$256 + 71$	11
1894 Apr. 22	9 59	2	$260 + 59$	$243 + 72$	15

Bristol, 1899 February 20.

Nebulae observed at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, in 1898.

(Communicated by David Gill, C.B., F.R.S., &c., H.M. Astronomer.)

The following observations were made by Mr. R. T. A. Innes with the 7-inch Merz equatorial:—

No.	R.A.			1860. Dec.		
	h	m	s	°	'	
1	3	27	44	52	23	Equal to $10^m.5$, round, 2' diameter, near C.P.D. — 52° , 414.
2	4	4	41	45	53	Equal to $9^m.8$, round, 10'' diameter, near C.P.D. — 45° , 403.
3	4	14	8	60	33	Equal to $9^m.8$, round, 1' diameter, brighter in middle.
4	5	39	0	51	6	Equal to $9^m.7$, round, 10'' diameter, brighter in middle.
5	14	12	5	59	56	Faint, small, elongated.

The above are supposed to be new.

h 2629=G. C. 834 The position for 1860 is about $4^h 12^m 44^s - 55^{\circ} 56'$, the place in the N.G.C. being wrong. It is quite close to C.Z. IV., 419, mag. 8.5, reddish, and is $13'$ N. p .

h 2630=G.C. 838, which is a double nebula, the smaller component being N. f .

h 3443. h calls this a cluster. It now looks like an irregular nebula surrounding two stars.

H. V. 39. Not seen; H. V. 40, which is near, and has exactly the same description, was well seen.

Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope:
1899 January 6.