The trails are very strong, showing the asteroid to be a bright one. The trail will be found on the plate made with the 10-inch (Plate XI) at a distance from top, 66 mm (2.6 inches), from the left, 56 mm (2.2 inches)

A much brighter asteroid is shown on the plate of this region on

1907, February 7, $14^h\ 40^m$ G. M. T., $\alpha = 4^h\ 17^m$, $\delta = +22°\ 55'$.

Should it be desired, more accurate places can be obtained by measuring the plates.

On the photographs of February 7 the sixth-magnitude star *B.D.* $+22°.699$ has a thin nebulous wisp running from it to the northeast some 6′ or 8′.

The position of this star from the *B. D.* is

$$6^m.2, \quad \alpha = 4^h\ 18^m\ 37^s.5, \quad \delta = +22°\ 39'.3.$$

The star *B. D.* $+28°.645$, $9^m.1$, $\alpha = 4^h\ 12^m\ 55^s.8$, $\delta = +28°\ 6'.1$, has two nebulous tails. The brightest of these is in the direction of position angle 330°. The other one is at right angles to this, in position angle 60°. These comet-like tails are about 6′ or 7′ long. They are shown on the larger reproduction, where the star will be found 76 mm (3.0 inches) from the top of plate and 51 mm (2.0 inches) from the left-hand side.

The large scale photograph (Plate XI) was made with the 10-inch Brashear lens of the Bruce telescope, and the smaller one (Plate XII) was made with the $6\frac{1}{4}$-inch Voigtländer of the same instrument. The exposures were from $6^h\ 27^m$ to $11^h\ 55^m$, Central Standard Time, 1907, January 9, the duration of exposure being $5^h\ 28^m$.

The defect at the left-hand side of the bright star *B. D.* $+27°.655$ on the large plate was due to trouble with the driving-clock, caused by the cold.

In the smaller scale picture there are certain inequalities of illumination due to the reproduction, which will deceive no one.

NOTE ADDED TO PROOFSHEETS

In observing Swift's periodic comet on 1892 January 18 with the 12-inch refractor of the Lick Observatory, I found a *very, very* faint nebula in the position

$$1855.0, \quad \alpha = 4^h\ 31^m\ 9^s \pm, \quad \delta = +25°\ 26'.3.$$

I have a note which says:

"Both the nebula and the comet are seen on a nebulous background—a vast nebula. The position [of the small nebula] cannot be far from the brightest portion of this great nebula. The small nebula is most excessively difficult."

This description agrees with the small nebula described previously in the position $\alpha = 4^h\ 31^m$, $\delta = +25°\ 25'$. It also shows that the great nebulosity is easily visible in a 12-inch telescope.

YERKES OBSERVATORY
March 9, 1907