

Adopted Mean Places, 1850.0, of Comparison-Stars.

*	Mag.	α	δ	Authority.
(¹) B. A. C. 177; Weisse O. 579; } Santini 37	7	^{h. m. s.} 0 33 27.42	+8° 32' 9".23	Mean of Weisse and B. A. Catalogue.
B. A. C. 66; Weisse O. 223; } Santini 17; Gr. 12 Y. C. 16 }	6.7	0 12 52.86	7 21 23.32	Mean of Weisse, Santini, and Gr. 12 Y. C.
Weisse O. 192	9	0 11 24.79	6° 26' 54.84	Weisse's Catalogue.
" 89	9	0 5 19.82	6 3 40.49	" "
" 104	9	0 6 23.80	6 2 40.39	" "
Weisse XXIII. 1222; Rümker 11970; } Santini 1676 }	8	23 59 23.31	6 2 28.78	Mean of Weisse, Rümker, and Santini.
Weisse XXIII. 1251	8	0 0 43.46	5 46 53.30	Weisse's Catalogue.
Weisse XXIII. 1178; Rümker 11941	8	23 57 1.09	5 41 23.91	Mean of Weisse and Rümker.
Weisse XXIII. 1180	9	23 57 9.61	5 34 56.33	Weisse's Catalogue.
(²) Weisse XXIII. 1142; Rümker 11913	8.3	23 55 4.46	5 12 1.16	Mean of Weisse and Rümker.
Weisse XXIII. 1032	9	23 50 7.53	4 34 13.03	Weisse's Catalogue.
Weisse XXIII. 1006; Rümker 11777	7.8	23 49 6.21	3 53 24.83	Rümker's Catalogue.
Weisse XXIII. 994; Rümker 11766	9	23 48 36.83	3 47 32.35	" "
Weisse XXIII. 1110	9	23 53 55.13	4 13 12.18	Weisse's Catalogue.
" 1258	8.9	0 1 7.09	4 15 42.89	" "
" 1260	8.9	0 1 7.69	4 18 17.69	" "
Santini 10	7.8	0 7 56.24	+4 59 34.24	Santini's Catalogue.

(¹) The α of WEISSE O. 579 is five seconds too small. The error is in the reduction to 1825. *Vide* BESSEL's Zone 111.

(²) BESSEL estimates this star at 9. RÜMKER at 7. At the time of observation it was estimated at (8.3).

FROM LETTERS OF PROFESSOR D'ARREST TO THE EDITOR.

Leipsc, 1852, May 1.

Observations of DE GASPARIS's new Planet, made at the Leipsc Observatory.

1852.	M. T. Leipsc.	(¹⁶) α	(¹⁶) δ
April 19	^{h. m. s.} 9 22 54.6	147° 36' 49".1	+13° 48' 44".5
20	11 22 22.8	147 38 52.6	13 48 36.1
21	9 27 44.9	147 40 48.1	+13 48 16.6

1852.	M. T. Leipsc.	(¹⁶) α	(¹⁶) δ
April 22	^{h. m. s.} 10 30 38.1	147° 43' 27".6	+13° 47' 44".3
23	10 8 45.2	147 46 11.9	+13 47 9.4

The planet resembles a star of the 12 magnitude. An observation of April 25, and the places of LUTHER's (seventeenth) asteroid, are not yet reduced. The latter is equal in brightness to a star of the 11 magnitude.

Collected Observations of Thetis.*

1852.	M. T.	Place.	(¹⁷) α	(¹⁷) δ
April 22	^{h. m. s.} 10 5 43.0	Bonn	179° 57' 24".2	+9° 1' 30".6
22	12 54 46.0	Bonn	179 56 35.3	9 1 44.5
22	12 11 58.7	Berlin	179 56 45.5	9 1 22.1
23	9 37 26.0	Bonn	179 50 50.0	9 3 31.0
23	10 35 13.2	Hamburg	179 50 10.7	+9 3 18.0

I have found, while searching for comets, a new nebula in *Antinous*, not given in the published catalogues. The object is equal in brightness to a first-class nebula, about three minutes in diameter. Its approximate position is for 1852,

$$\text{R.A.} = 285^\circ 55' 8''.2$$

$$\text{Dec.} = +0^\circ 46' 7''.7$$



* This name has been given to the seventeenth asteroid by Professor ARGELANDER, to whom Mr. LUTHER had delegated his rights as discoverer. The sixteenth asteroid has received the name of *Psyche*. — G.

1852, May 12.

I have made a little cometary discovery, namely, elements by BURCKHARDT of a comet of 1816, which has been entirely omitted in our catalogues. I will give the matter in detail in the *Astronomische Nachrichten*. The elements are, as given by BURCKHARDT,

T	1816, March 1, 8 ^h . 27 ^m . Paris.
π	267° 35' 33"
Ω	323 14 56
i	43 5 26
q	0.048503
	Motion Direct.

H. D'ARREST.

FIRST COMET OF 1852.

1. Observations.

MR. G. P. BOND has communicated the following observations of the comet recently discovered by him. They were made with the Great Cambridge Equatorial, and referred to the mean equinox of 1852.0.

1852.	M. T. Cambridge.			α			δ		
	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.
May 18	13	5	45.1	22	28	55.51	+74°	35'	53.2"
19	9	36	9.0	22	26	12.47	76	53	15.2
20	9	37	18.0	22	21	38.85	+79	31	47.8

Mr. BOND describes the comet as rather faint, round, and with a diameter of about two minutes of arc.

2. Elements.

Mr. I. B. BRADFORD has computed a parabolic orbit from the three Cambridge observations given above. The elements are for the mean equinox of 1852.0, and Greenwich mean time.

Inclination,	48° 54' 41.2"
Longitude of Perihelion,	280 3 26.0
“ Node,	318 15 54.3
Perihelion Distance,	0.908154
Time of passing Perihelion,	April 19.67
	Motion Retrograde.

Mr. BOND has communicated the following elements, computed from observations May 18, 21, and 25.

Perihelion Passage, April 19.5446, Greenwich M. S. T.

Longitude of Perihelion,	280° 17' 42"	} Mean Equinox,
“ Node,	317 17 54	
Inclination,	48 32 0	
Log. of Perihelion Distance,	9.95645	
	Motion Retrograde.	

“The comet is receding from the earth and from the sun, and will not probably be long visible; it must have been brighter in the early part of the month. The reduction of our later observations is delayed for want of the places of the comparison-stars, of which the catalogues contain very few in the regions about the pole where the comet now is.”

Mr. C. W. TUTTLE has also computed elements, as follows:—

T	April 19.65325, Greenwich M. T.
π	279° 46' 24"
Ω	317 26 55
i	49 23 36
Log. q	9.95824
	Motion Retrograde.

This comet was first discovered by Dr. PETERSEN in Altona, May 17, who has communicated the following copy of his announcement, published the ensuing day in an appendix to the *Astronomische Nachrichten*:—

“Last evening about 11 o'clock, I discovered in the constellation *Cepheus* a small telescopic comet, which is moving with considerable rapidity toward the north pole. The sky unfortunately became obscured after midnight, and the light of the comet was consequently so much enfeebled, that the later observations are entitled to but little confidence. In the absence of an accurate position for the comparison-star, I have computed the following approximate apparent position, and hourly proper motion for the comet from the observations.

1852.	M. T. Altona.			α			δ		
	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.
May 17	12	43	25	22	31	38.45	+71°	13'	4.6"
				Hourly motion,	—3".06		+7'	22".5"	

G.