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No.	Mag.	No.	Mag.	No.	Mag.	No.	Mag.
43202	y 8	4 400 3	8	45232	8	46678	6
43208	ц 8	44018	9	45274	8	46686	8
43281	8	4 4035	7	45301	8	46792	4 8
{ 43283	∫ 248	4 40 62	9	45424	9	46906	6
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43402	ىم 8	44112	щ 8	45517	щ 8	47024	4 8
43414	7 µ	4 4130	щ 8	45624	8	47069	4 8
43448	7 µc	44154	8	45684	4 8	47°95	4 8
43464	9	44172	7	45766	9	47100	7
43484	8	44 ¹ 77	4 0	4577 1	7	47183	8
43504	7	44332	7 µ	45822	8	47186	4 8
435°5	7	4439°	pe	45846	8	47207	7
43563	щ 8	44534	6 µ	45920	щ 8	47216	7
43623	8	44753	щ д	45960	4 6	47222	9
43634	8	44869	9	46020	9	47232	7 µ
43686	7 µ	44904	7	46115	4 8	4725I	7
43723	8	44911	8	46130	9	47259	7 µ2
4375 1	6 µ	449 1 7	7 🖊	46143	щ 8	47287	7
43758	ىم 8	44933	8	4615 3	8	47301	9
43759	щ 8	45016	4 8	46373	ىم 8	47316	7 µ
43819	4 B	45092	5 µ2	4 6496	8	47349	4 8
43988	8	45162	7	46547	8	47368	4 B

"The many thousand errors which still remain to be corrected, so far as relates to the star-magnitudes in this Catalogue, would occupy too much space. This, however, may be effected by means of my Charts.

"Driesen, 1859, June 30."

Note from Capt. W. S. Jacob to the Editor.

"In my paper on Jupiter's Mass, lately printed in vol. xxviii. of the Society's Memoirs, there occurs a passage which Mr. Airy has pointed out to me as requiring correction. It is at p. 110, l. 18 :--- 'My reason for not adopting Mr. Airy's epoch was, that it was not apparent whether the light-equation was included in it or not.' The portion in *italics* would read more correctly as follows: 'that I was not certain of the extent to which the light-equation had been included in it.' "I was aware that the equation had been in some way taken into account, Mr. Airy having distinctly stated the fact in the paper referred to (Mem. R. A. Soc., vol. vi., p. 91); but the term 'light-equation' has not an invariable meaning, being sometimes taken as the whole interval occupied in the passage

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of light from the planet to the earth, as, for instance, in Herschel's paper on *Saturn* in his volume of *Cape Results*; while at others it means the excess of such interval above a definite minimum, as in Delambre's Tables of *Jupiter's* Satellites.

"Now, in attempting to transform Airy's formulæ so as to suit my purpose, from grades to degrees, and from Greenwich mean time to Madras sidereal time, and taking the lightequation in its *first* sense, I found a wide difference between the observed and computed places of the satellite ; and though this was reduced by adopting Delambre's sense, the difference was still large enough to leave room for doubt. This might arise from some error in my computation; but as no such error could be readily detected, and as there was no one on whom I could thoroughly depend to repeat the computation, it seemed better to adopt an independent epoch, of the meaning of which I could be quite certain, than to lose time in trying to hunt up my error, or in a reference to Mr. Airy himself, the reductions having been made in Madras.

P.S. I regret to have to indicate the following errata, which have been discovered in my papers:—

Pages 37 and 38, column 12, heading, for
$$\frac{\text{Epoch}}{1855+}$$
, read $\frac{\text{Epoch}}{1850+}$.
39, column 12, heading, for $\frac{\text{Epoch}}{1858+}$, read $\frac{\text{Epoch}}{1850+}$.
40, columns 8 and 12, heading, for $\frac{\text{Epoch}}{1858+}$, read $\frac{\text{Epoch}}{1850+}$.
45, line 12 from foot, for = -86.59, read = +86.59.
45, line 10 from foot, for + 348.7 x, read + 3487 x.

Raglan House, West Malvern, August 29, 1859.

Corrections of the Elements of the Moon's Orbit, deduced from the Lunar Observations made at the Royal Observatory of Greenwich from 1750 to 1851. Being an extension of a preceding Memoir entitled "Corrections of the Elements of the Moon's Orbit, deduced from the Lunar Observations made at the Royal Observatory of Greenwich from 1750 to 1830." By G. B. Airy, Esq., M.A., Astronomer Royal.

The author commences with a statement of the reasons which induced him to continue the reduction of the Greenwich Lunar Observations subsequent to 1830, on the same plan as that pursued in the great work on the reductions from 1750 to