

stars which form Orion's belt (*i.e.*)  $\delta$ ,  $\epsilon$  and  $\zeta$  Orionis points to Aldebaran, the first star in the constellation Taurus, and on the north and a little towards east of it will be found Capella (*i.e.*)  $\alpha$  Aurigæ. It is of distinctly yellowing color and its magnitude is 2. The R. A. and Dec. are 5 hrs. 10 mts. and  $45^{\circ} 55' N$ . On the 5th February next it will cross our meridian at 9 hrs. 4 mts. p.m. and will be  $23^{\circ} 22'$  north of our zenith. Towards east will be found the second star in the constellation, namely  $\beta$  Aurigæ, a star of 2nd magnitude; and south of it is  $\theta$  Aurigæ. On the west are the three stars  $\epsilon$ ,  $\delta$  and  $i$  Aurigæ. Of these  $\epsilon$  Aurigæ is a variable star, the magnitude varies from 3 to 4.5; the magnitudes of the other two stars are about 3. The R. A. and the Dec. of the radiant point of the shower are 5 hrs. and  $41^{\circ} N$ . They are almost exactly the same as those of the star  $\eta$  Aurigæ, whose magnitude is 3.2. On the 5th February the radiant point will cross our meridian ten minutes before Capella, and at that time it will be  $18^{\circ} 34'$  north of our zenith.

The last Boötid shower of 2nd and 3rd January, it appears, was very poor. On the morning of the 3rd January I watched from 3 hrs. 16 mts. a.m. to 3 hrs. 56 mts. a.m. standard time, and observed only one meteor. The following is its description:—

*Duration.*— $\frac{2}{3}$  of a second.

*Magnitude.*—3.

*Direction.*—Its direction is represented by the straight line drawn a little north of  $\delta$  and  $\epsilon$  Ursæ Majoris and parallel to the straight line joining those two stars.

*Color.*—It appeared to be white.

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## Note on a Large Meteorite.

BY H. H. THE MAHARAJ RANA BAHADUR OF JALAWAR.

A very luminous meteor was visible here at about 3-55 p.m. on Sunday, the 22nd January 1911. The meteor shot across the northern sky from west to east. It was as bright as a rocket and as big as a cannon ball. The forepart was radiant blue, the middle white, and the back purple. It burst into two on the eastern horizon and gradually got out of sight. A loud and prolonged report like that of thunder followed. It took about five minutes to reach us, and hence the surmise that the meteor burst at a point 60 to 65 miles away from here. The long milky trail left by the meteor rapidly vanished, the sun shining in full glare at the time.