We are not yet in possession of the accurate position of this star.

This morning (Nov. 11) the sky was clear in the east for the first time since the date of the comet's discovery. A careful search was made for it, without success."

9. *Observations of Double Stars made at Poonah, by* Captain W. S. Jacob.

The telescope is by Dollond, 5 feet focal length, and mounted on an universal equatorial stand, which mounting is not, however, so well adapted to high as to low latitudes. The telescope is a pretty good one, but shews rather large discs; hence Captain Jacob has found no advantage in employing a higher power than 152. With this power he can generally measure angles of position when the stars are $1''\cdot5$ apart. The distances are not to be much relied upon, as "little can be done in that department without clockwork." More than half the stars are taken from *Smyth's Cycle*, the remainder are such as are too far south to be seen in England. Many of these, though discovered by Captain Jacob, will probably be found in the forthcoming catalogue of Sir J. F. W. Herschel.

In attempting to determine the orbits of double stars, Captain Jacob has only been satisfied with that of 12 *Cassiopeiæ*, which is circular, inclined to the eye at an angle of 33°; period, 501·6 years; nearest approach, 1888·0; greatest and least distances, $12''\cdot6$ and $6''\cdot9$; position of node, $54^\circ\cdot1$. This seems a fair first approximation.

Errata in No. 3, Vol. VII. of the Notices.

Page 41, line 24. *The whole expression should be multiplied by* $\frac{1}{\sin d}$

,, last line but one. *For* the equation as printed, *substitute*

$$-\frac{\text{Cot. } x' + \text{cot. } \beta}{\text{Cot. } x - \text{cot. } \alpha} = \frac{\sin \Delta' \sin \alpha \sin d.}{\sin \Delta \sin \beta \sin d'.}$$