Memoranda for Observers.

Standard Time of India is adopted in these Memoranda.

For the Month of March 1911.

Sidereal time at 8 p.m.

	H.	M.	S.
March 1st	6	33	6
,, *8th*	7	0	42
,, *15th*	7	28	18
,, *22nd*	7	55	54
,, *29th*	8	23	30

From this table the constellations visible during the evenings of March can be ascertained by a reference to their position as given in a Star Chart.

Phases of the Moon.

		H.	M.
March 8th	First Quarter .	4	32 a.m.
,, *15th*	Full Moon . .	5	29 a.m.
,, *23rd*	Last Quarter .	5	56 a.m.
,, *30th*	New Moon . .	6	8 p.m.

Meteors.

Date.	Radiant R. A.	Radiant Dec.	Character.
March 1-4 . .	166°	+ 4	Slow : bright.
14th . .	250	+54	Swift.
18th . .	316	+76	Slow : bright.
24th . .	161	+58	Swift.
27th . .	229	+32	Swift : small.
March-May . .	263	+62	Rather swift.

The showers in the month of March are not likely to be very brilliant.

Planets.

Venus—Is an evening star. It sets 1 hr. 52 mts. after sunset.

Saturn—The position of the planet on 15th March at 8 p.m. will be R. A. 2 hrs. 10 mts. 20 secs. Dec. 10° 47′ 9″ N. Time of its setting 8 hrs. 39 mts. p.m.

Mars.—The position of the planet on 15th March at 8 p.m. will be R. A. 20 hrs. 14 mts. 31 secs. Dec. 20° 49′ 17″ S. Time of its rising will be 2 hrs. 56 mts. a.m. on 16th March.

Jupiter.—The position of the planet on 15th March at 8 p.m. will be R. A. 14 hrs. 48 mts. 44 secs. Dec. 14° 50′ 22″ S. The time of its rising will be 9 h. 19 m. p.m.

The New Star.—The position of this body is R. A. 22 hrs. 32 mts. 10 secs. and Dec. +52° 15′ 56″. Its magnitude in January was 7·5, but it has faded rapidly.

Extracts from Publications.

The attention of Astronomers is being directed to a new star which has suddenly blazed forth in the Milky Way in the constellation Lacerta. It was first noticed by Mr. T. E. Espin of Towlaw, Durham. Immediate steps were taken at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, to keep the new star under vigilant observation. The Astronomer Royal, Mr. F. W. Dyson, assisted by Messrs. Meloth and Stevens, succeeded in photographing it on Friday night. It is situated in 22 h. 32 m. 10 s. Right Ascension, and 52° 15′ 26″ declination (north). Its present magnitude is estimated at 7·5; it is close to the 8·8 magnitude star A. G. C. 7,788. The Milky Way often affords examples of these new stars; it is generally supposed that one of the faint stars of this vast constellation passes in its orbit through different nebulosities, and shows by its violent superficial activity that resistance has been offered to its progress through space. The spectra of these temporary stars offer a close resemblance to that of the solar chromosphere, the incandescent gaseous layer which envelops the sun; hence it may be reasonably inferred that the conflagration is not caused by the collision of two huge bodies, but in the manner previously stated. These temporary stars are vastly, remote, for none have shown a perceptible parallax, nor do they appear to have proper motion; they materialise suddenly, and gradually sink into their former obscurity.

Sir Robert Ball telegraphed to the *Times* from Cambridge Observatory on Monday night: "Mr. Espin's new star in Lacerta was observed here by Mr. Hinks last night. The star was easily identified by its redness. The spectrum shows four conspicuous bright lines in red, yellow, blue-green, and blue. The red hydrogen line was the most intense. The star was observed again this evening at seven o'clock. It has lost nearly half its magnitude. The