

ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

 Vol. II.

November 11, 1831.

 No. 7.

THIS was the first meeting after the long vacation; and the following communications were read: viz.

I. Observed Occultations and Eclipses of *Jupiter's* Satellites, by Mr. Maclear, of Biggleswade, from May 1830 to the present month.—These observations were made as usual, with the Wollaston telescope, and will afford means of comparison with similar observations made in other parts of the world.

II. Three Observed Occultations, in the months of May and June in the present year; and Five Observed Eclipses of *Jupiter's* Satellites, in the months of August, October, and November. By Mr. Snow.—These observations were made at Saville Row, London. In the eclipses recorded on the 3rd of November, the 4th satellite emerged quite close to the 1st, which made the latter appear as if it had suddenly become double. It was an interesting phenomenon.

III. Observations of the Occultation of *Aldebaran*, on the 23rd October. By Mr. Holehouse.

“The telescope was a seven-feet achromatic, by Tulley, with a power of 162, adjusted to the star. The atmosphere was free from clouds, and clear. I saw the moon steadily approach the star, until the star appeared to cling, half hidden by the moon, for about 4 or 5 seconds, by estimation, when it suddenly disappeared, leaving in my mind little doubt that the appearance was caused by the refraction of the moon's atmosphere.”

IV. Observations of the Right Ascensions and Polar Distances of the Planets *Uranus*, *Jupiter*, *Vesta*, and *Mars*, from September to December, 1830. By M. Bianchi. In a Letter to Professor Airy.

M. Bianchi made his observations with a meridian circle of 3 feet, having a 5-feet telescope magnifying about 100. The apparent right ascensions and north polar distances are given, together with the differences arising from a comparison of their places, as given in the *Berlin Ephemeris*. The observed right ascension of *Uranus* is less than its computed right ascension, by a quantity varying from $1^s,12$ to $2^s,09$, and its polar distance is less, by a quantity varying from $4'',81$ to $12'',91$. The difference in the right ascension of *Jupiter* varies from $-0^s,06$ to $+0^s,70$, and in polar distance from $+0'',36$ to $-6'',43$. The difference in the right ascension of *Vesta* varies from $-0^s,56$ to $+0^s,36$, and in polar