

		R.A.		Decl.	Expos.
		h	m	° ' "	h m
Index Cat. 1312 Sagittæ	...	20	12	+ 17 43	1 30
Index Cat. 1318 Cygni ...	...	20	19	+ 39 57	1 30 (two)
N.G.C. 6914 Cygni	...	20	21	+ 42 9	1 30
Index Cat. 1329 Delphini	...	20	39	+ 15 14	1 30
Index Cat. 1344 Aquarii	...	20	56	- 13 46	1 30
Index Cat. 1360 Equulei	...	21	6	+ 4 39	1 30
N.G.C. 7040 Equulei	...	21	8	+ 8 27	1 30
Index Cat. 1369 Cygni ...	...	21	9	+ 47 21	1 30
Index Cat. 1378 Cephei	...	21	20	+ 55 0	1 30
Index Cat. 1392 Cygni ...	...	21	31	+ 34 57	1 30
Index Cat. 1396 Cephei...	...	21	36	+ 57 0	{ 1 30 2 0
Neb. H III. 452 Aquarii	...	21	49	+ 2 28	1 30
Neb. H III. 692 Aquarii	...	21	55	- 13 41	1 30
Neb. H II. 207 Pegasi ...	...	22	3	+ 30 52	{ 1 30 2 0 2 50
N.G.C. 7226 Cephei	...	22	7	+ 54 55	1 30
Index Cat. 1434 Cephei	...	22	7	+ 52 20	1 0
N.G.C. 7293 Aquarii	...	22	24	- 21 21	{ 1 30 2 12
Index Cat. 1453 Aquarii	...	22	41	- 13 58	1 30
Neb. H II. 212 Pegasi	...	22	55	- 29 10	1 30
Neb. H II. 251 Pegasi ...	...	22	55	+ 15 27	1 30
Neb. H II. 203 Pegasi ...	...	23	4	+ 17 48	1 30
Neb. H II. 706 Cassiopeiæ	...	23	9	+ 60 58	1 30
Neb. H II. 600 Andromedæ	...	23	17	+ 40 42	{ 1 30 2 0
Neb. H II. 226 Pegasi ...	...	23	23	+ 21 52	1 30
Neb. H II. 208 Pegasi ...	...	23	39	+ 25 31	{ 0 47 1 30
Neb. h 2266 Cassiopeiæ	...	23	40	+ 69 12	1 30
Neb. H II. 231 Pegasi ...	...	23	46	+ 19 33	1 30
Neb. H II. 227 Pegasi ...	...	23	59	+ 20 12	1 17
Neb. h 2302 Cassiopeiæ	...	23	59	+ 67 7	1 30

*Mr. Saunder's Observatory, Crowthorne, Berks.*

The principal work done at the telescope has been the completion of the micrometric measures of selenographic positions required for the reduction of photographic plates. In all nineteen points have been measured, each on not less than four nights,

and most of them under evening as well as under morning illumination.

An account of the use made of these measures has already been communicated to the Society, and appears on p. 41 of the November number of the *Monthly Notices*. Subsequent work upon another plate, for which Mr. Saunder is indebted to the generosity of the Director of the Paris Observatory, has shown that half of the 53 positions there given are sufficient for an accurate determination of the constants, and confirms his opinion that the preliminary difficulties of the investigation have been overcome.

On clear moonless nights the telescope has been used for comet sweeping.

#### *Daramona Observatory.*

In the early part of the year the weather was as bad as the end of the previous one, and no work could be done.

In May there was nearly a week of fine weather, and at the request of Professor G. Forbes a photographic search was commenced for his hypothetical ultra-Neptunian planet. As the field of the 24-inch reflector is so small a 6-inch portrait lens by Dallmeyer was used. This fine lens was kindly lent for the search by Sir David Salomons, Bart. A camera for it was bolted to the tube of the 24-inch reflector, and the star-images were found to be very small and sharp, except near the corners of the  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inch by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inch plates which were used. The circular field was about  $5^\circ$  in diameter. One photograph was taken with an exposure of three hours, and two with ninety minutes each. The duplicate photographs for comparison will be taken during the coming spring.

The new pyrhelimeter to be used with Callendar's electric recorder was received from the Instrument Company of Cambridge. It is mounted equatorially and driven by clock-work, and is intended to record the daily amount of solar radiation. It gives every promise of giving a valuable record.

Some further experiments were carried out in the laboratory on the effective solar temperature. The method was to balance the solar radiation with that from an absolutely "black body." The results obtained were published in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society. The mean result comes out as  $6590^\circ\text{C}$ . Experiments were also made on the temperature of the crater of the electric arc, and its temperature came out as  $3300^\circ\text{C}$ ., or just one half of that of the Sun.

#### *Hong Kong Observatory (1900 and 1901).*

Weather forecasts and storm warnings, and the other meteorological work, and the time-service were continued during 1900