terrestrial magma, whose settling might account for the arrangement of the ores which have puzzled Sudbury geologists, working on orthodox assumptions.

Those of us who have spent years in searching for witnessed and unwitnessed meteoritic falls have, year by year, been forced to broaden our concepts of both the extent and the range in composition of meteorites. When a witnessed fall has been finally run down and collected, we are quite as likely to find that it belongs to one of the so-called rare varieties, such as the howardites, chladnites, eukrites, nahklites, or carbonaceous forms, as to a type that is better known. Obviously, those meteorites that more closely resemble terrestrial rocks are never distinguished from them except under unusual circumstances, such as an exhaustive search following a spectacular fall. We should like to make it clear, however, that this deduction is based upon those recoveries concerning the meteoritic character of which there can be no doubt, in the minds of even those who still cling to the orthodox criteria of identification. Concerning problematical meteorites, lying outside the recognized limits of classification, we shall have something to say in a separate paper.

The meteorite herein described shall be known as the Enon, Ohio, meteorite (mesosiderite). Enon is situated in Clark County, between the cities of Springfield and Dayton.

"A Comet Strikes the Earth" (Review)

"A Comet Strikes the Earth" is the title of a popular booklet of 40 pp. and 8 ill., by H. H. Nininger, describing the Canyon Diablo, Arizona, Meteorite Crater and explaining how to recognize meteorites. A feature of the pamphlet is an attached fragment of "iron shale" (oxidized meteoritic material), which the author calls "a genuine meteorite," collected by him within a distance of 2 miles of the crest of the Crater rim. The booklet sells for 35 cents a copy, or $1.00 for 3 copies, postpaid by the American Meteorite Laboratory, 635 Fillmore St., Denver, Colorado.—F.C.L.

"The Portland Meteor and Resulting Meteorite" (Review)

"The Portland Meteor and Resulting Meteorite" is the title of *Astron. Soc. of the Pacific Leaflet No. 165,* Nov., 1942 (pp., 1 f.), by J. Hugh Pruett of the University of Oregon, the Pacific Director of the American Meteor Society and a Councilor of this Society. The article contains a highly interesting, popular account of the great "Portland meteor" of 1939 July 2, and of the Washougal, Washington, aerolite, which fell from it and for whose recovery Professor Pruett himself was mainly responsible (*v. C.S.R.M.,* **2**, 138-42, 1938-41; *P. A.,* **47**, 500-4, 1939).—F.C.L.

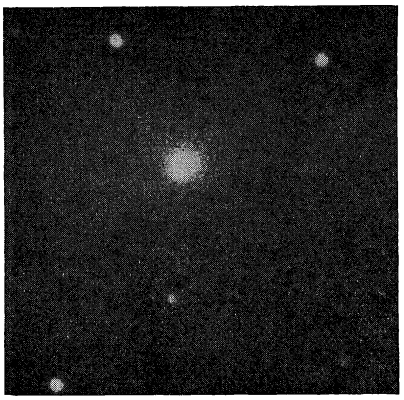
Comet Notes

By G. VAN BIESBROECK

COMET 1942 *e* (OTERMA). A cablegram from Copenhagen received here November 10 announced the discovery of a new comet by Miss Oterma at the Turku (Abo) Observatory in Finland. The first information received gave the following information:

1942 Nov. 6 at $20^h\,16^m$ U.T. Magnitude 13.
Right ascension $4^h\,11^m.0$
Declination $+0°\,47'$
Slow motion northward.

The comet was readily picked up here last night. It appeared appreciably brighter than the discoverer announced. By comparing it extrafocally with neighboring stars I estimated the total brightness as 10.6 mag. in the 24-inch reflector. The comet showed a sharp nucleus surrounded by a coma of 3′ diameter, nearly round although the brighter south-east side seems to indicate a vague indication



COMET 1942 *e* (OTERMA)
1942 NOVEMBER 11

of tail in that direction as seen in the Figure, enlarged from a 20-minute exposure at the 24-inch reflector.

The position measured by the writer

1942 Nov. 11 at $4^h\,22^m.7$ U.T.
Right ascension $4^h\,10^m\,21^s.29$
Declination $+2°\,0'\,4''.8$

confirms the northward motion of about 17′ daily, while the right ascension decreases only 9^s daily. It is too early to predict anything about the future course of this object.

COMET 1942 *b* (OTERMA). The same Turku observer whose discovery was just reported was responsible for an earlier comet discovery this year, news about which has reached this country only late in October. The object, described as diffuse, without condensation and of magnitude fifteen, was observed there several times beginning February 11 and from these data the discoverer herself computed the following preliminary parabolic orbit:

Perihelion date	1942 Sept. 7.18 U.T.
Longitude of perihelion	159° 20′
Node	279 44
Inclination	172 34
Perihelion distance	4.2068

Dr. Whipple of the Harvard College Observatory has computed a rough ephemeris from which it appears that this distant object should still be in reach of large instruments. However, the position is quite uncertain after such a long interval.

Of the previously announced comets only COMET SCHWASSMANN-WACHMANN No. 1 remains under observation. It has again undergone large fluctuations in