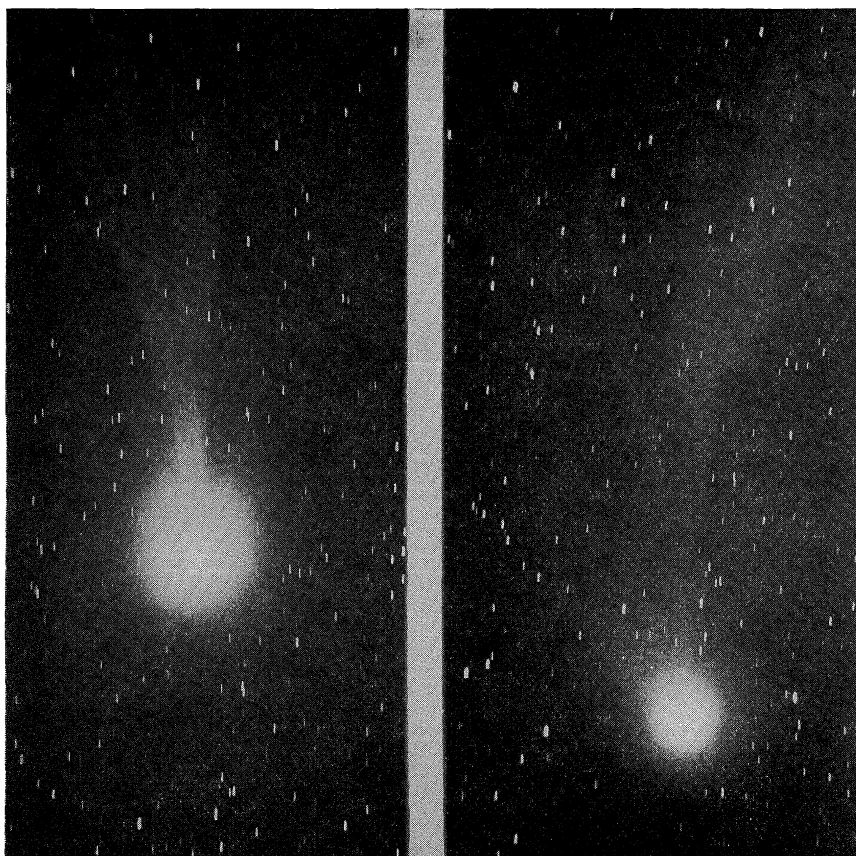


the Greenwich C.T., and obtain the predicted Greenwich Civil Time for the phenomenon at the place of observation. To obtain Eastern Standard Time it is necessary to subtract five hours; Central Standard Time, six hours, etc.

Comet Notes

By G. VAN BIESBROECK

COMET 1942 *f* (WHIPPLE). This bright comet has followed well the course predicted by the preliminary parabolic orbit computed by the discoverer (see p. 102 of the February issue). Observers have been surprised to find this object much brighter than was predicted. It became quite conspicuous to the naked eye, the more so since the Ursa Major region crossed by the comet is poor in stars. My naked-eye estimates of total brightness indicate a maximum of magnitude 3.9 on January 26-27 but in February the decrease set in and by February 8 the brightness had dropped to 4.8.



COMET 1942 *f* (WHIPPLE)

Two half-hour exposures with the 24-inch reflector of the Yerkes Observatory on January 27 (left) and January 28 (right), 1943.