

The accompanying reproduction (Plate XI.) of a number of spectra of the nova on different dates shows clearly the great changes taking place in the spectrum as it develops from the absorption line type to the nova type with strong hydrogen, 4641, and helium emission and the gradual appearance and increase of intensity of the nebular emission, particularly N, 5007, 4685 and 4363.

The hydrogen absorption series is also well shown on a number of these spectra, normal and displaced *H* and *K*, and also the broad pair of lines to the violet of *H_δ*. These spectra are reproduced in the negative form which seems to me more suitable than the positive, especially to those accustomed to examine spectrum negatives. The scale of enlargement over the original negatives is 6.54 times.

DESCRIPTION OF SPECTRA

It is interesting to note the development of the spectra in this series, and a few notes may help to point out the most striking features.

On June 10, the spectrum is mostly absorption with displaced metallic and hydrogen lines with emission relatively weak at *H_β*, *H_γ*, *H_δ*, *H_ε*.

On June 11, the metallic lines are narrower and sharper and emission relatively stronger.

On June 14, only a few metallic absorption lines are left, the hydrogen emission is still stronger and helium emission bands at 5017 and 4923 are quite prominent. The nova band at 4641 is also beginning to appear.

On June 15 there are still a few metallic lines, including the stationary *H* and *K* of calcium which are present in the majority of the spectra, but the feature of this spectrum is the much strengthened hydrogen and nova emission and the long broad and narrow displaced hydrogen series.

On June 19, the narrow hydrogen absorption has disappeared, the broad is sharper and extends almost to the theoretical limit and there is a great further strengthening of the