

The dates given in the first column, except January 1st and December 31st, correspond with the coincidence of the assumed prime meridian of the sun, with the central meridian as defined in the "Observatory" ephemeris for 1889. The numbers in the sixth column are obtained by dividing the total number of single spot observations in a rotation, by the number of days on which observations were made during the rotation.

A large spot, which was first observed near the eastern limb on June 17th (whole area about  $10^{15.0}_{00000}$  and umbra  $10^{6.0}_{00000}$  of the sun's hemisphere) made one complete revolution and was observed on its second rotation until it disappeared beyond the western limb on July 24th. It did not greatly alter in form or area while visible. A large group, first seen on August 2nd, was observed in the two following rotations and disappeared about the end of September, having been last seen in longitude E  $12^\circ$  on September 28th. On their re-appearance these groups have been counted as "new." A small spot (area about 5 units) was observed in latitude S  $40^\circ$  on June 30th.

[The lists of donations to the Library and Museum will be contained in the Annual Calendar.]