centre appeared to separate it into two luminous portions. On the 2nd October the coma round the head had become broader, while the nucleus had become brighter. On the 15th the tail, though much fainter and diminished in magnitude, appeared broader and of a more hyperbolic form than before, and the nucleus which was round and pretty well defined on the side away from the sun, exhibited a brighter and more irregular appearance, with flame-like jets, in that portion which was turned towards it.

"The following approximate places were obtained at 7 P. M, on the 13th and 14th September:

	Right Ascension.	Declination North.
13th.....	11h 12′ 35″	36° 32′
14th.....	11h 18′ 24″	36° 33′

From the 13th to the 20th the variation both in Right Ascension and Declination was slow. The following are the places more recently observed, and which may be taken as very nearly correct:

	P. M.	Right Ascension.	Decline.
Sept.	20, 7:00.....	11h 48′ 56″.....	36° 20′ N.
"	24, "	12h 6′ 8″.....	35° 10′
"	25, "	12h 24′ 39″.....	34° 34′ 30″
Oct.	2, "	13h 36′ 36″.....	26° 10′
"	5, 6:50.....	14h 12′ 50″.....	19° 3′
"	14, 6:31.....	15h 58′ 10″.....	10° 44′ S.
"	15, 6:11 47′	16h 8′ 28″.....	13° 48′
"	18, 6:14 30′	16h 37′ 25″.....	21° 51′

The observations were made in the Observatory here with the large equatorially mounted telescope constructed by Mr. Alvan Clarke, the object-glass of which has 6¼ inches of aperture, and of which the Right Ascension reads to four seconds of time, and the Declination Circle to one minute of arc.

The motion of the Comet is, as will be seen from the above, retrograde. The elements of its orbit have not yet been given, so far as we have observed, either in Britain or here: and although three observations, taken at short intervals, are theoretically sufficient for their determination, some time must elapse, and the whole series of observations will require to be taken into consideration before they be fully ascertained, and their accordance with the observed places verified. We know, however, by simple trigonometrical calculation, its nearest distances from the sun and earth, and the , by micrometrical and