CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

PAGE 5.—2d line above Fig. 2 should be "In the case of the altitude of the sun being measured.

PAGE 25.—2d line from top should be "=star's declination $\pm ZS$."

Note to PAGE 7.—In the Nautical Almanac is given a method of finding the latitude by an altitude of the pole star when not on the meridian. The formula is:

Latitude= $a-p \cos h + \frac{1}{2} p^2 \sin^2 h \tan a$.

When a is the star's altitude, h its hour angle, and p its north polar distance in circular measure.

Note to PAGE 17.—Another way of finding the meridian very accurately is by taking transits of two stars of nearly the same Right Ascension, one of which should be as near the pole, and the other as far from it, as possible. The difference of their declination should not be less than 50°. The formula is:

$$d = t' - t - (a' - a) \frac{\cos \delta \cos \delta'}{\cos \ell \sin (\delta - \delta')}$$

Vi

when d is the deviation (in horary units) l the latitude, t, a, and δ the sidereal times of transit, the R. A., and the declination, respectively, of the star near the pole, and t', a', δ' those of the other star. It is necessary to know the rate of the watch, but not its error, as the interval between the transits has simply to be corrected for rate and converted from mean into sidereal time.

If t'-t-(a'-a) is positive the deviation will be east of north. If negative the deviation will be west.