

Table II gives the journal of observations. These were formed into thirteen normal places.

## NORMIAL PLACES

	Julian Day	Phase from J. D. 2,420,370	Velocity	Weight	(O-C) <sub>1</sub>	(O-C) <sub>2</sub>	O-C Final
1	2,420,370	0.121	+15.30	0.6	-5.40	-3.89	-3.47
2	370	0.613	- 0.50	1.0	+1.95	+1.34	+1.59
3	370	0.765	- 7.90	0.9	+1.02	-0.38	-0.27
4	370	0.954	-14.50	0.5	+0.25	-1.64	-1.59
5	371	1.519	-11.50	0.5	+3.80	+3.40	+3.74
6	371	1.648	-16.50	0.6	-3.90	-3.86	-3.42
7	371	1.990	- 4.20	0.9	-1.42	-0.97	-0.36
8	372	2.171	+ 4.00	0.6	+0.75	+1.04	+1.55
9	372	2.552	+17.20	0.9	+1.34	+0.61	+0.76
10	372	2.795	+23.65	1.0	+0.73	-0.59	-0.69
11	373	3.008	+28.76	1.2	+0.91	-0.54	-0.81
12	373	3.436	+32.80	0.9	+0.85	+0.54	+0.41
13	373	3.635	+32.50	0.6	+2.30	+2.93	+3.05
					$\Sigma pv^2 = 47.7$	35.0	34.2

Preliminary elements were selected by trial and corrected by least-squares. The result of this solution is indicated in the residuals under headings (O-C)<sub>1</sub> and (O-C)<sub>2</sub>. The reduction in  $\Sigma pv^2$  is satisfactory, but on computing the residuals from the observation equations they were found to differ from those computed from the ephemeris. To show the magnitude of the changes in the elements and indicate the degree of uncertainty which attaches to them, the two sets are given below.

1st.	2nd.
$P = 3.854$ days	$3.854$ days
$T = \text{J.D. } 2,420,370.55$	$2,420,370.375$
$e = 0.10$	$0.030$
$\omega = 105^\circ$	$89^\circ.05$
$K = 25$ km.	$24.60$ km.
$\gamma = +7.65$ km.	$+ 8.24$ km.