

April at Naples. I owe this discovery to the disappearance of a small star of the eleventh magnitude, which I had observed on the 5th of April, 1851. Fixing my attention upon the surrounding region, I took note of a small object (under the twelfth magnitude), the proper motion of which I recognised on the following evening.

“ Here are the positions of the new planet :—

1853.	Naples M.T.	R.A.	Decl.
	h m s	h m s	° ' "
April 6	8 55 34	11 4 17.75	+6 48 24
7	9 16 48	3 50.15	50 42
8	8 55 54	25.48	52 49
9	9 19 3	11 3 2.01	+6 55 0”

#### *Discovery of a New Comet.* By M. Schweizer of Moscow.

A comet was discovered at Moscow by M. Schweizer, on the 4th of April, 1853. It is a small, round, telescopic comet, without any tail. M. Schweizer estimates its diameter to be about 3'; he adds that he perceived from time to time indications of a nucleus. The following are its observed positions, as assigned by him :—

1853.	Moscow M.T.	Comet's R.A.	Comet's Decl.
	h m	h m s	° ' "
April 4	15 0	20 3 20	+13 4
5	14 0	20 4 25	+13 1

#### *Note from Mr. De La Rue.*

On referring to my notes relating to *Saturn*, I find that my measures of his disk were made on Nov. 19, 1852. On reducing the observations carefully, I have discovered an error which somewhat alters the mean values communicated to Mr. Dawes, and hence the ellipticity deduced therefrom. The following are the corrected numbers :—

Polar Diameter.	Equatoreal Diameter.
18.68	20.58
18.51	19.89
18.68	20.58
18.85	—
18.68	20.35

$$\text{the ellipticity is, therefore, } \frac{20.35 - 18.68}{20.35} = 0.082064 = \frac{1}{12.1856}$$

April 2, 1853.