Occultation of $\pi$ Cancri by the Moon, on Friday, March 3, 1871, observed at Forest Lodge, Maresfield. By Capt. Wm. Noble.

The star disappeared instantaneously at the Moon's

Dark Limb at $9^h 55^m 41^s 7$ L.S.T. = $11^h 10^m 34^s 7$ L.M.T.

The reappearance was not observed.

The telescope employed was my Rosse Equatorial of 4'2 inches in aperture, with a power of 154, adjusted on the star.

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Note on the Occultation of Uranus, on Thursday, March 2.

By Capt. Wm. Noble.

The disappearance of Uranus was predicted, on p. 452 of the Nautical Almanac, to occur at $14^h 7^m$ S.T. Having adjusted my equatorial (with a power of 255) on the planet, I went to the telescope at $14^h 5^m$ L.S.T., only to find that he had already disappeared. There would seem to be something in this requiring further explanation; as it is rare indeed—save in the case of Jupiter's Satellites—to find our National Ephemeris 2 minutes in error.

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I have commenced the work of isographically charting down all the stars shown in Argelander's noble series of maps. I am constructing the chart on Sir John Herschel's polar isographic projection described in my Handbook of the Stars. It will be necessary to divide the northern hemisphere into four quadrants, which will subsequently be carefully united into a single circular chart about 4½ feet in diameter. The quadrantal charts will be submitted to the Society's attention as soon as they are severally completed; and photolithographic reductions of the full chart will eventually be provided for the inspection of the Fellows.

I need hardly say that several months (at least) must elapse before all the 324,000 stars are charted. Already, however, I have evidence strongly confirming the theories I have put forward respecting stellar distribution; and clearly demonstrating the importance of considering the details of such distribution, instead of averages as heretofore.