At the northern edge of the plate is that remarkable stream of nebulosity running nearly in a straight line southward from ζ Orionis. The curious embayment (a in the key map) is distinctly visible on the accompanying plate. Dr. Roberts' photograph does not show the whole of the southern part on account of the restricted size of his field. The linear nebulous arm is really curved farther south, going more eastward, and in this stream, in

$$a = 5^{h} 37.1^{m}$$
 $\delta = -3^{\circ} 7' (1900.0)$

is a second bay (b in the key map) similar in form and size to the other.* This bay contains three fine stars free of nebulosity. The eastern neighbourhood shows several curved rifts in the nebulosity. It is impossible here to describe the whole in detail, but I would call attention to three places where the woven nebulosity is exceptionally beautiful:

R.A. 1900.	Decl. 1900.
(a) 5 33.6	s '1'8
(b) 5 31.2	- 6 43
(c) 5 33·7	-7 9

The concentration (a) forms a striking flat ring resembling a smoke ring. The concentration (b) is a pretty cloud somewhat similar to the "trifid" nebulæ. Its centre is the B.D. star -6°1252 of the 9.3 magnitude. The third concentration (c), consisting of several bright clouds and dark channels, has much resemblance to the cloud following Z Orionis. The fainter parts embrace the 5th magnitude star B.D. -7° 1152 = d Orionis.

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On the Period and Light Curve of (7514) UY Cygni.
$$R.A. = 20^{h} 52^{m} 16^{s}$$
, $Decl. = + 30^{\circ} 2' \cdot 8$ (1900). By A. Stanley Williams.

The observations on which the following results are based number altogether 238, and consist of 12 photographic observations from plates taken with a 4.4-inch portrait lens, 41 visual observations made with a $2\frac{3}{4}$ -inch refractor, and 185 made with a $6\frac{1}{2}$ -inch reflector. But 15 of these 238 observations were rejected owing to their having been marked as uncertain, or as

^{*} For the history of this nebula see the note by Miss Clerke to my article in the Journal Br. Astr. Assoc. 1890, p. 252.