

16h. 35m. 37s., N. Decl. $36^{\circ} 47'$; first described by Halley in 1714.

A cluster of stars near ω Centauri; described by Halley as early as 1677; appearing to the naked eye as a round cometic object, almost as bright as a star of the fourth or fifth magnitude; in powerful instruments it appears composed of countless stars of the thirteenth to the fifteenth magnitude, crowded together and most dense toward the center; R. A. 13h. 16m. 38s., S. Decl. $46^{\circ} 35'$; No. 3504 in Sir John Herschel's catalogue of the clusters of the southern hemisphere, 15' in diameter. (*Observations at the Cape*, p. 21, 105; *Outlines of Astr.*, p. 595.)

Cluster of stars near κ of the Southern Cross (No. 3435), composed of many-colored small stars from the twelfth to the sixteenth magnitude, distributed over an area of $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a square degree; a nebulous star, according to Lacaille, but so completely resolved by Sir John Herschel that no nebulous mass remained; the central star deep red. (*Observations at the Cape*, p. 17, 102, pl. i., fig. 2.)

Cluster of stars, 47 Toucani, Bode; No. 2322 of Sir John Herschel's catalogue, one of the most remarkable objects in the southern heavens. I was myself deceived by it for several evenings, imagining it to be a comet, when, on my arrival at Peru, I saw it in 12° south lat. rise high above the horizon. The visibility of this cluster to the naked eye is increased by the circumstance that, although in the vicinity of the lesser Magellanic cloud, it is situated in a part of the heavens containing no stars, and is from 15' to 20' in diameter. It is of a pale rose color in the interior, concentrically inclosed by a white margin composed of small stars (fourteenth to sixteenth magnitude) of about the same magnitude, and presenting all the characteristics of the globular form.*

A cluster of stars in Andromeda's girdle, near ν of this constellation. The resolution of this celebrated nebula into small stars, upward of 1500 of which have been recognized, appertains to the most remarkable discoveries in the observing astronomy of the present day. The merit of this discovery is due to Mr. George Bond, assistant astronomer† at the Observatory

* "A stupendous object—a most magnificent *globular* cluster," says Sir John Herschel, "*completely insulated*, upon a ground of the sky perfectly *black* throughout the whole breadth of the sweep."—*Observations at the Cape*, p. 18 and 51, Pl. iii., fig. 1; *Outlines*, § 895, p. 615.

† Bond, in the *Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, new series, vol. iii., p. 75.