

have long appeared to be variable in regular periods ever cease to be so, must apparently be answered in the negative. As among the constantly variable stars there are some which at one time exhibit a very great, and at another a very small degree of variability (as, for instance, *variabilis Scuti*), so, it seems, there are also others whose variability is at certain times so very slight, that, with our limited means, we are unable to detect it. To such belongs *variabilis Coronæ bor.* (No. 5236 in the Catalogue of the British Association), recognized as variable by Pigott, who observed it for a considerable time. In the winter of 1795-6 this star became totally invisible; subsequently it again appeared, and the variations of its light were observed by Koch. In 1817, Harding and Westphal found that its brightness was nearly constant, while in 1824 Olbers was again enabled to perceive a variation in its luminosity. Its constancy now again returned, and from August, 1843, to September, 1845, was established by Argelander. At the end of September, a fresh diminution of its light commenced. By October, the star was no longer visible in the comet-seeker; but it appeared again in February, 1846, and by the beginning of June had reached its usual magnitude (the sixth). Since then it has maintained this magnitude, if we overlook some small fluctuations whose very existence has not been established with certainty. To this enigmatical class of stars belong also *variabilis Aquarii*, and probably Janson and Kepler's star in Cygnus of 1600, which we have already mentioned among the new stars.