

1832, and by those of Maclear in 1839.\* According to this statement, it is the nearest of all the fixed stars that have yet been measured, being three times nearer than 61 Cygni.

The parallax of  $\alpha$  Lyræ has long been the object of Struve's observations. The earlier observations (1836) gave† between  $0''\cdot07$  and  $0''\cdot18$ ; later ones gave  $0''\cdot2613$ , and a distance of 771,400 mean distances of the earth, with a period of twelve years for the transmission of its light.‡ But Peters found the distance of this brilliant star to be much greater, since he gives only  $0''\cdot103$  as the parallax. This result contrasts with another star of the first magnitude ( $\alpha$  Centauri), and one of the sixth (61 Cygni).

The parallax of the Polar Star has been fixed by Peters at  $0''\cdot106$ , after many comparisons of observations made between the years 1818 and 1838; and this is the more satisfactory, as the same comparisons give the aberration at  $20''\cdot455$ .§

The parallax of Arcturus, according to Peters, is  $0''\cdot127$ . Rümker's earlier observations with the Hamburg meridian circle had made it considerably larger. The parallax of another star of the first magnitude, Capella, is still less, being, according to Peters,  $0''\cdot046$ .

The star No. 1830 in Groombridge's Catalogue, which, according to Argelander, showed the largest proper motion of all the stars that hitherto have been observed in the firmament, has a parallax of  $0''\cdot226$ , according to 48 zenith distances which were taken with much accuracy by Peters during the years 1842 and 1843. Faye had believed it to be five times greater,  $1''\cdot08$ , and therefore greater than the parallax of  $\alpha$  Centauri.||

\* Sir John Herschel, *Outlines*, p. 545 and 551. Mädler (*Astr.*, s. 425) gives in the case of  $\alpha$  Centauri the parallax  $0''\cdot9213$  instead of  $0''\cdot9128$ .

† Struve *Stell. compos. Mens. Microm.*, p. clxix.-clxxii. Airy makes the parallax of  $\alpha$  Lyræ, which Peters had previously reduced to  $0''\cdot1$ , still lower; indeed, too small to be measurable by our present instruments. (*Mem. of the Royal Astr. Soc.*, vol. x., p. 270.)

‡ Struve, *On the Micrometrical Admeasurements by the Great Refractor at Dorpat* (Oct., 1839), in Schum., *Astr. Nachr.*, No. 396, s. 178.

§ Peters, in Struve, *Astr. Stell.*, p. 100.

|| *Id.*, p. 101.