

Sequence of the Planetary Discoveries (of principal and secondary planets) since the Invention of the Telescope in the Year 1608.

(A.) The Seventeenth Century.

Four satellites of Jupiter : Simon Marius, at Ansbach, December 29, 1609 ; Galileo, January 7, 1610, at Padua.

Triple configuration of SATURN : Galileo, November, 1610 ; Hevelius, hypothesis of two lateral bars, 1656 ; Huygens, final discovery of the true form of the ring, December 7, 1657.

The sixth satellite of Saturn (Titan) : Huygens, March 25, 1655.

The eighth satellite of Saturn (the outermost, Japetus) : Domin. Cassini, October, 1671.

The fifth satellite of Saturn (Rhea) : Cassini, December 23, 1672.

The third and fourth satellites of Saturn (Tethys and Dione) : Cassini, end of March, 1684.

(B.) The Eighteenth Century.

URANUS : William Herschel, May 13, 1781, at Bath.

The second and fourth satellites of Uranus : William Herschel, January 11, 1787.

The first satellite of Saturn (Mimas) : William Herschel, August 28, 1789.

The second satellite of Saturn (Enceladus) : William Herschel, September 17, 1789.

The first satellite of Uranus : William Herschel, January 18, 1790.

The fifth satellite of Uranus : William Herschel, February 9, 1790.

The sixth satellite of Uranus : William Herschel, February 28, 1794.

The third satellite of Uranus : William Herschel, March 26, 1794.

(C.) The Nineteenth Century.

CERES* : Piazzi, at Palermo, January 1, 1801.

PALLAS* : Olbers, at Bremen, March 28, 1802.

JUNO* : Harding, at Lilienthal, September 1, 1804.

VESTA* : Olbers, at Bremen, March 29, 1807.

(During 38 years no planetary discoveries were made).

ASTREA* : Hencke, at Dresden, December 8, 1845.