

discovery of *Trans-neptunian* planets since the boundary which determines whether a comet is to be called an interior one is changeable, still this term is preferable to that of *comets of short period*, from the fact that it is in each epoch of our knowledge dependent upon something definite. The six *interior* comets now accurately calculated certainly vary in their periods of revolution only from 3·3 to 7·4 years; but if the return of the comet discovered by Peters at Naples, upon the 26th of June, 1846 (the 6th comet of the year 1846, with a half-major axis of 6·32), after a period of 16 years, should be confirmed,* it may be foreseen that intermediate members, in reference to the duration of the period of revolution, will gradually be discovered between the Comets of Faye and Olbers. Then it would be difficult in future to fix a limit for the *shortness* of the *period*. Here follows the table in which Dr. Galle has arranged the elements of the six *interior* comets.

* Galle, in Olbers's *Methode der Cometenbahnen*, p. 232, No. 174. The comets of Colla and Bremiker, of the years 1845 and 1840, present elliptical orbits with *proportionately* not very short periods of revolution. (I allude to the 3065 and 8800 years of the Comets of 1811 and 1680.) They appear to have periods of revolution of only 249 and 344 years. (See Galle, *op. cit.*, p. 229 and 231.)