"The mean number of *sporadic* shooting stars appearing there has been found, from many years of observation (between 3 and 8 years), *a fall of from four to five in the hour*. This is the ordinary condition when nothing periodic occurs. The mean numbers of *sporadic* meteors in the individual months give for the hour, January, 3·4; February, —— ; March, 4·9; April, 2·4; May, 3·9; June, 5·3; July, 4·5; August, 5·3; September, 4·7; October, 4·5; November, 5·3; December, 4·0.

"Of the *periodic* meteors there may be *expected*, on the average, in each hour, *above* 13 *or* 15. For a single period, that of August, the stream of Laurentius presented the following gradual increases from sporadic to periodic, upon an average of from three to eight years of observation.

Time.	Number of meteors in one hour.	Number of years.
6th of August	6	1
7th "	11	3
8th "	15	4
9th "	29	8
10th "	31	6
11th "	19	5
12th "	7	3

The last year gave for the hour, notwithstanding the clear moonlight :

On the 7th of August	3	Meteors.
8th "	8	"
9th "	16	"
10th "	18	"
11th "	3	"
12th "	1	Meteor.

(According to Heis, there were observed on the 10th of August :

1839, in one hour,	160	Meteors.
1841 "	43	"
1841 "	50	"

In the August meteor-stream in 1842, there fell at the time of the maximum, in ten minutes, 34 shooting stars.) All these numbers refer to the circle of vision of one observer. Since the year 1838, the November falls have been less brilliant. (On the 12th of November, 1839, Heis still counted hourly 22 to 35 meteors; likewise, on the 13th of Novem-