

The latter instituted observations on the 21st of October, 1766, 18th October, 1838, 17th October, 1841, 24th of October, 1845, $\frac{1}{2}$ th October, 1847, and $\frac{2}{6}$ th October, 1848. (See remarks upon three *October phenomena*, in the years 902, 1202, and 1366, *Cosmos*, vol. i., p. 128, and note †.) The conjecture of Boguslawski, that the Chinese swarms of meteors, of the 18th and 27th of July, and the fall of shooting stars of the 21st of October (O.S.), 1366, may be the now *advanced* August and November periods, loses much of its weight after the recent experience of 1838–1848.*

November: $\frac{1}{4}$ th, very seldom the 8th or 10th. The great fall of meteors of 1799, in Cumana, on the $\frac{1}{2}$ th of November, which Bonpland and I have described, so far gave occasion to *believe in periodic appearances upon certain days*, that on the occasion of the great fall of me-

* An entirely similar fall of shooting stars as that which the younger Boguslawski found for October 21st, 1366 (O. S.), in Benesse de Horovic, *Chronicon Ecclesiæ Pragensis* (*Cosmos*, vol. i., p. 128), is fully described in the famous historical work of Duarte Nunez do Lião (*Chronicas dos Reis de Portugal Reformados*, pt. i., Lisb., 1600, f. 187), but placed in the right of the 22d to 23d of October (O. S.). Were there two streams seen in Bohemia, and on the Tagus, or has one of the chroniclers erred in a day? The following are the words of the Portuguese historian: "Vindo o anno de 1366, sendo andados xxii. dias do mes de Outubro, tres meses antes do fallecimento del Rei D. Pedro (de Portugal), se fez no ceo hum movimento de estrellas, qual os homees não virão nem ouvirão. E foi que desda mea noite por diante correrão todalas strellas do Levante para o Ponente, e acabado de serem juntas começarão a correr humas para huma parte e outras para ontra. E depois descerão do ceo tantes e tam spessas, qué tanto que forão baxas no ar, parecião grandes fogueiras, e que o ceo e o ar ardião, e que a mesma terra queria arder. O ceo parecia partido em muitas partes, alli onde strellas não stavão. E isto durou per muito spaço. Os que isto vião, houverão tam grande medo e pavor, que stavão como attonitos e cuidavão todos de ser mortos, e que era vinda a fim do mundo." "In the year 1366, and xxii. days of the month of October being past, three months before the death of the king, Dom Pedro (of Portugal), there was in the heavens a movement of stars, such as men never before saw or heard of. At midnight, and for some time after, all the stars moved from the east to the west; and after being collected together, they began to move, some in one direction, and others in another. And afterward they fell from the sky in such numbers, and so thickly together, that as they descended low in the air, they seemed large and fiery, and the sky and the air seemed to be in flames, and even the earth appeared as if ready to take fire. That portion of the sky where there were no stars seemed to be divided into many parts, and this lasted for a long time. Those who saw it were filled with such great fear and dismay, that they were astounded, imagining they were struck dead, and that the end of the world had come."