

The discussion was continued by M. Andoyer, Professor Brown, Dr Kopff, M. Commendantoff, M. Fayet and Dr Merton.

Finally resolution *A* (p. 187) was proposed by Professor Brown and carried *nem. con.*

The remainder of the first sitting was occupied with a discussion on the advisability of including a physical description of comets in telegrams announcing discovery and whether the place telegraphed was visual or photographic. After Dr Crommelin, Professor Brown, Dr Merton and Dr Dawson had spoken, resolution *B* (p. 187) was moved by Dr Merton and carried *nem. con.*

Dates of Ephemerides: It was decided after some discussion that this should be left to Commission 6 to deal with.

Dr Crommelin suggested that large telescopes should be used to determine the size and shape of Eros at its near approach in 1931. He considered it might be a third of second of arc in diameter and its variable magnitude suggested an irregular figure. This was agreed to.

Research Survey of the Minor Planets

Dr Crommelin expressed his appreciation of Professor Leuschner's work. It was remarked that 50 per cent. of the planets now found annually were lost because of insufficient observations.

Dr Van der Bilt and Dr Kopff went into some detail as to requirements and the efforts made to assist. Dr Kopff was asked on what principle numbers were assigned to the small planets; he explained that the requirement was five observations spread over at least one month. After Professor Heinrich had referred to M. Buchar's work at Prague on a method by which orbits can be improved, resolution *C* (p. 187) was put and carried *nem. con.*

The Chairman informed the meeting that it had been decided in Commission 6 that the Gerrish telegraphic code for comets should be amended so as to indicate the weight of the observation.

Dr Crommelin suggested that the "Magnitude" group should lose a figure which would then be used for a description of the object. The meeting favoured leaving this matter to Commission 6.

The Chairman submitted a memorandum by Dr Kopff which was read.

The Chairman then moved a motion on the distribution of information about minor planets which was carried *nem. con.* (p. 304).

Precedence of the naming of Comets: A resolution (see p. 304) was moved by Dr Crommelin and carried after some discussion as to difficult cases.

The Chairman referred to the report from the Leningrad Institute circulated in proof by M. Commendantoff and the latter also read a report which the Chairman recommended should be added to the report of the Commission and this was agreed to.

The Chairman also referred to the work done at Nice by M. Fayet and it was agreed that it and a note of the tables in hand by Dr Crommelin should be noted in the report.

After a few informal remarks the Chairman declared the session closed.

Commission 22. (ÉTOILES FILANTES.)

The Commission held a well-attended meeting on July 9. Four of its members were present.

Professor C. P. Olivier presided. Mr Felix de Roy was appointed Secretary..

On the proposal of its President, the Commission unanimously passed the following resolutions concerning items (e), (f) and (g), submitted to it by the General Assembly:

(1) That so far as it is concerned, the Commission sees no reason to make a change in the usual notation of Meteor Showers.

(2) That the Commission agrees in principle to proposals (f) and (g) which were submitted to it by the General Assembly.

The Commission adopted with two additions, as Recommendations, the following points of its Report (p. 132):

(1) To obtain the co-operation of variable star observers and comet hunters for the study of telescopic meteors.

(2) To continue the study of meteors by photography in three ways: (a) actually to photograph a few of the brightest annual showers; (b) to urge the systematic examination of large existing collections of plates for meteor trails, and to study those found; (c) to experiment further as to what are the best lenses and plates for such work.

(3) To study the possible accuracy of naked-eye observations in two ways: (a) by two observers side by side plotting independently the same objects; (b) by three observers, in three different stations, observing simultaneously the same absolute region of the atmosphere for meteors.

(4) To seek to co-operate with meteorologists: (a) by a study of persistent trains; (b) by collecting data which will be the basis for such studies as those by Lindemann and Dobson. These data would also be useful for statistical study.

(5) To make further experiments with various mechanical devices to secure greater accuracy in naked-eye work.

(6) To urge that some Observatory (or some well-known amateur), in each country, consent to act as a central bureau to which records of meteoric phenomena may be sent and kept on record.

(7) To seek to impress through newspapers and radio upon the casual meteor observer what are the important things to be noted when a brilliant object is seen.

The following motions were also carried:

With reference to (1): That Mr de Roy be requested to put before the meeting of the Commission on Variable Stars the desirability of observing telescopic meteors.

With reference to (2): That the Commission empowers its President to communicate with the Directors of Observatories possessing large collections of photographs, expressing the desire of the Commission that the photographic collection be systematically examined for meteor trails.

Commission 23. (CARTE DU CIEL.)

Miss Williams was appointed Secretary.

Professor Turner (President of the Commission) classified the Observatories taking part in the Carte du Ciel under three headings—*F* (finished), *S* (safe) and *D* (doubtful), placing under *F*, Greenwich, Vatican, Oxford, Algiers, San Fernando, Hyderabad (1), Perth, Cape; under *S*, Catania, Helsingfors, Paris, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Hyderabad (2); under *D*, Potsdam, Tacubaya, Edinburgh, Sydney, Melbourne.