

transition of the cosmical vapor into clusters of stars, of an agglomerative force, of a concentration to a central nucleus, and of hypotheses of a gradual formation of solid bodies out of a vaporous fluid—views which were generally received in the beginning of the nineteenth century, but which at present, owing to the ever-changing fluctuations in the world of thought, are in many respects exposed to new doubts.

Among newly-appeared temporary stars, the following (though with variable degrees of certainty) may be reckoned. I have arranged them according to the order in which they respectively appeared.

(a)	134 B.C.....	in Scorpio.
(b)	123 A.D.	in Ophiuchus.
(c)	173 "	in Centaurus.
(d)	369 "	?
(e)	386 "	in Sagittarius.
(f)	389 "	in Aquila.
(g)	393 "	in Scorpio.
(h)	827 "	in Scorpio.
(i)	945 "	between Cepheus and Cassiopeia.
(k)	1012 "	in Aries.
(l)	1203 "	in Scorpio.
(m)	1230 "	in Ophiuchus.
(n)	1264 "	between Cepheus and Cassiopeia.
(o)	1572 "	in Cassiopeia.
(p)	1578 "	
(q)	1584 "	in Scorpio.
(r)	1600 "	in Cygnus.
(s)	1604 "	in Ophiuchus.
(t)	1609 "	
(u)	1670 "	in Vulpes.
(v)	1848 "	in Ophiuchus.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

(a) This star first appeared in July, 134 years before our era. We have taken it from the Chinese Records of Ma-tuan-lin, for the translation of which we are indebted to the learned linguist Edward Biot (*Connaissance des Temps pour l'an 1846*, p. 61). Its place was between β and ρ of Scorpio. Among the extraordinary foreign-looking stars of these records, called also guest-stars (*étoiles hôtes*, "Ke-sing," strangers of a singular aspect), which are distinguished by the observers from comets with tails, fixed new stars and advancing tailless comets are certainly sometimes mixed up. But in the record of their motion (Ke-sing

tails of comets (the vapory radiation from their nuclei) with the galaxy to which I have already alluded, (*Cosmos*, vol. i., p. 103.)