

New Nebula.—Professor Swift writes in the August number of *ASTRONOMY AND ASTRO-PHYSICS* about a new nebula independently picked up by Professor Barnard and myself in α , $3^{\text{h}} 56^{\text{m}} 20^{\text{s}}$; $\delta + 69^{\circ} 30'$ (1890), and about two degrees S. E. of the star Gamma Camelopardi. He claims to have seen this nebula many years ago with his $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch comet-seeker. My purpose now is not, however, to discuss the question as to priority of discovery but to mention that, while comet-seeking on August 19 last, I was surprised to find another new nebula not far distant from the one before alluded to. It is rather faint, with nucleus about 12th magnitude, and very small, but it was sufficiently conspicuous to be discovered with a power of 40 only on my 10-inch reflector. The position of the nebula is

$$\alpha 3^{\text{h}} 36^{\text{m}} 15^{\text{s}}, \delta + 67^{\circ} 45' (1890).$$

My determination of the place is not likely to be very accurate as I have no good observations of the comparison stars. A small nebula discovered by Professor Swift, No. 1469 of the New General Catalogue, lies in the region closely contiguous, for it is only $1\frac{1}{4}$ degrees E. N. E. of the new object.

Bristol, England, Jan. 1, 1893.

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