

Final word has been received from Harvard, giving exact location of the Cunningham and Paraskevopoulos Comets during the latter part of January and the first part of February 1941. From this we now come to the conclusion that in the Philippines it would seem that only the Paraskevopoulos Comet was seen, at first in the morning up to the 26th January inclusive, and then in the evening, from January 31st onward. It is interesting to note that the Cunningham and Paraskevopoulos Comets, around January 26th and 27th, were not far away from each other, no more than one hour in right ascension and 15 degrees in declination. Nevertheless, careful investigation shows that the Cunningham Comet must have been too close to the sun to be seen. Whereas the positions now accurately known for the Paraskevopoulos Comet seem to agree very well with the positions reported by Philippine observers. Harvard does not recognize a "McIntosh Comet", since McIntosh did not report the same to it. It seems evident that what McIntosh discovered was the comet already seen a day or two previously by Paraskevopoulos.

The reasons why, in our previous reports, we suggested that the Comet seen in the morning was the Cunningham, are as follows: No accurate positions of the Paraskevopoulos Comet were known, and the rapidity of the motion through the southern sky in passing through perihelion was unexpectedly large. Furthermore, the published data on the Cunningham Comet had been none too accurate as to expected brilliancy, and a slight change in its predicted orbit would have placed it in a position to be seen in the morning, as reported by different persons in the Philippines.