error of \( \pm 0.002 \). The corresponding intervals between the minima are \( 5^d 882 \) and \( 7^d 861 \).

The plates in the minima and a few at maximum brightness were measured in the Schilt photometer. The same comparison stars were used as for the estimates. The measurements were expressed in a provisional scale of magnitudes (see column 3 of Table 1) and these have been combined with the estimates, which were converted into the same magnitude scale with the mean relation defined by Table 1. Double weight has been given to the measurements. The line drawn at \(-42\) represents the mean brightness at maximum. Open circles indicate observations of low weight.

Table 2 gives for the individual points of the figure the phase, the weighted mean brightness in the provisional magnitude scale, the number of plates on which the point is based and, for the points between phases \(37^d 000\) and \(40^d 000\) and between \(800\) and \(830\), the Julian Day (hel. Mean Astr. Time Grw.). Both minima are very narrow, the width of both probably does not exceed \(0.025\) of the period.

The minimum value of the orbital eccentricity has been computed with the formula (1) in \textit{Uttendenik's} paper, \textit{B.A.N.} No. 237, page 248. Adopting for the difference in phase between the two minima \(430\), we find \( e_{\text{min}} = 0.11\).

**New estimates of EQ Carinae, by F. de Kort.**

The eclipsing variable EQ Car, already investigated by HERTZSPRUNG, has been estimated on 852 plates. The elements for the time of primary minimum are: J.D. \(2425018\) \(12 \pm 25\) \(19\) E.

The light-curve shows some ellipticity and, on the whole, seems slightly abnormal. Provisional orbital elements are given.

Previous observations of this star have been published by HERTZSPRUNG \(^1\). The present note discusses 852 estimates made by the writer on Franklin-Adams plates, including those referred to in the discovery note, and pertaining to the same series. These confirm the former observations, with the exception of one observation near the middle of the eclipse which formerly deviated in the direction of too great brightness.

Phases have been computed throughout with the aid of the formula:

\[
\text{phase} = -4.03919(\text{J.D.\,hel.M.A.T.\,Grw.} - 2420000),
\]

\(^1\) B.A.N. No. 77, 209 (1925); B.A.N. No. 146, 159 (1928).