

lection effects were considered,

The discussion in full will be published elsewhere.

THE HIGH VELOCITY HYDROGEN CLOUDS CONSIDERED AS SATELLITES
OF THE GALAXY

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The high-velocity hydrogen clouds at high latitudes have been widely discussed as material falling into the galactic disk from outside. The observed velocities show strong effects arising from the galactic rotation at the Sun's position. When this rotation is removed, the residual velocities are compatible with the clouds being in highly eccentric orbits around the Galaxy at distances of the order of 50 kpc. We propose new observations which may help to decide between galactic and extragalactic interpretations.

IDENTIFICACION OPTICA DE RADIOFUENTES

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El programa de identificación óptica efectuado en base al catálogo de Parkes se centró en el estudio de las radiofuentes ubicadas entre -40° y -70° de declinación.

Las placas necesarias para el trabajo fueron obtenidas con el telescopio de Bosque Alegre con cámara en el foco Newtoniano. (f:5

Las determinaciones de posición de las radiofuentes, efectuadas con la computadora IBM 1620 de la Universidad de La Plata, permitieron la probable identificación en forma visual de 12 radiofuentes.

Para el estudio fotométrico de los objetos de apariencia estelar ubicados en las posiciones de las radiofuentes, se utilizó un fotómetro fotoeléctrico aplicado al telescopio de 60" de Cerro

Tololo (Chile); con el cual se midieron 100 objetos correspondientes a 39 radiofuentes.

Se presentan como resultados de este trabajo las identificaciones probables obtenidas a través de coincidencias de posiciones con objetos peculiares y de la presencia de objetos con exceso ultravioleta. Las fotografías de las zonas de las radiofuentes han sido reunidas en un atlas.

R, I PHOTOELECTRIC OBSERVATIONS OF ϵ CrA
 Carlos A. Hernández
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This WUMa star, classified as FOV, has been observed photoelectrically with the 40 cm telescope, N°2, at Cerro Tololo.

The observations in R, I were made simultaneously with U,B,V observations by Santiago Tapia with the 40 cm Cerro Tololo telescope N°1.

Our observations confirm the period given by A.W.J. Cousins.

An analysis of the variation of V-R suggests the existence of a red excess before minima and a blue excess after them.

AG PEGASI
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The present investigation reports on results from the study of two spectra taken in 1961 and 1963 at the Mount Wilson Observatory with a dispersion of about 10 Å/mm in the photographic region and about 20 Å/mm in the region of H α .

In general, the spectrum of AG Pegasi displays the same appearance as ten years ago as reported by Merrill, although there seems to be some differences. On our plates we have:

- 1) The M-type spectrum that seems to have become relatively stronger. The lines of the M-type spectrum suggest velocities of about - 12 km/sec.
- 2) A set of absorption lines, like He I 3888, that shows the