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\section*{ASTRONOMICAL DATA CENTER BULLETIN}

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\section*{EDITORIAL}

We initiate herewith a new publication designed to provide a vehicle for the dissemination of information about work in progress on astronomical catalogs. In addition to progress reports on specific tasks, we intend to include in each issue an updated status list for astronomical catalogs available at the Astronomical Data Center at NASA Goddard Space Flight Center. Contributed papers from observatories and individuals involved with astronomical data are welcome. We wish to encourage communications describing ongoing projects, new catalogs completed or planned, and lists of errors determined for existing catalogs. In this way, we hope to avoid redundant efforts and t:o increase the efficiency with which astronomical data are being compiled and distributed.

In order to maintain a reasonably uniform format and decrease editing time, we ask that authors submit camera-ready copy for articles to be publizhed in this bulletin. Papers should be single spaced and typed in an area approximately 6 \(1 / 2\) inches ( 165 mm ) horizontally by \(83 / 8\) inches ( 213 mm ) vertically. The margins should be \(13 / 8\) inches ( 35 mm ) at the top, 1 inch ( 25 mm ) at the left and right sides and \(11 / 4\) inches ( 32 mm ) on the bottom of each page. Standard \(81 / 2-\times 11\)-inch paper and a serif type style (Prestige Elite, Courier, etc.) should be used if possible. Two copies of each manuscript should be submitted to:

Dr. Wayne H. Warren Jr.
Code 601
NASA Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, Md. 20771
It is hoped that there will be sufficient interest and response to warrant semi-annual publication of the Astronomical Data Center Bulletin. Comments, criticisms and suggestions from the astronomical community will be enthusiastically welcomed.

\section*{The Editors}
W. H. Warren Jr.
T. A. Nagy
J. M. Mead

ADC Bull. (July 1980) 1, 2
NASA-CDS Cooperative Agreement
Jaylee M. Mead
Laboratory for Astronomy and Solar Physics / GSFC

In 1977 NASA and the Centre de Donnees Stellaires (CDS) of the Institut National d'Astronomie et de Géophysique (INAG) of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) entered into a cooperative agreement in order to coordinate their activities in the area of machine-readable astronomical catalogues. This collaboration has resulted in the realization of the following goals: exchange of catalogue tapes from the data bases at the Goddard Space Flight Center and at CDS; communication of information about errors identified in original sources, in key-punching, or otherwise in the development of the catalogues; notification of plans to key-punch or compile catalogues, including progress reports on the implementation of these plans; joint meetings of personnel from both centers for detailed discussions of common data problems, including exchange of ideas and experience with regard to data retrieval systems and techniques; and personnel exchanges for limited periods. Because the collaboration to date has been very fruitful, arrangements have now been made to renew this cooperative agreement for another two-year period.

ADC Bull. (July 1980) 1, 3-11
THE ASTRONOMICAL DATA CENTER AT GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER

Theresa A. Nagy, Systems and Applied Sciences Corporation Jaylee M. Mead, Laboratory for Astronomy and Solar Physics - GSFC Wayne H. Warren, Jr., National Space Science Data Center/GSFC

\section*{I. INTRODUCTION AND STATUS REPORT}

The Astronomical Data Center (ADC) at Goddard is a cooperative effort between the Laboratory for Astronomy and Solar Physics (LASP) and the National Space Science Data Center (NSSDC)/World Data Center A for Rockets and Satellites (WDC-A R\&S). The LASP has been acquiring, checking, documenting, maintaining and distributing machine-readable astronomical catalogues of non-solar system objects for more than six years, while the NSSDC/WDC-A had dealt mainly with archiving and dissemination of space science data. The iniation two years ago of an Astronomy Data Group at NSSDC/WDC-A to perform tasks similar to those mentioned above has now led to a close cooperation between the LASP and NSSDC groups, and our recent agreement with the Centre de Donnees Stellaires, Strasbourg, has resulted in the establishnient of a data base containing more than 200 astronomical catalogues.

A status report listing all catalogues currently available at the Astronomical Data Center is updated approximately semi-annually and will be published in each issue of this bulletin. The status codes associated with each catalogue are intended to indicate availability, present condition with respect to completeness and accuracy, existence of detailed documentation, and forms in which the catalogue may be obtained. The status code of A implies that efforts have been made to check that the contents of the machine-readable and the published catalogues either agree or the differences are knowi and documented. We are generally willing to release any catalogue not coded \(R\), provided that the requester understands the assigned status of the catalogue. Status code R is usually assigned when either a catalogue is prel iminary and we have been requested not to distribute it or when a compiler wishes to distribute a catalogue himself. In these cases, we can provide information about a catalogue and how it can be obtained.

\section*{II. THE DATA BASE}

A data base consists of data sets. We accept from all sources the data (astronomical catalogues) and then proceed to check the contents of the machine-readable form with respect to the published data. At this point, documentation is prepared or modified and dissemination of the data plus documentation is then possible。

The current version of the Status Report (Warren, Nagy and Mead 1980, Astronomical Data Center Bulletin 1, p.32) defines data sets. For those data sets with a status code of \(T\) (documentation completed), the information available is as follows:
1) a byte-by-byte description of the contents of the catalogue on magnetic tape;
2) a summary of the data with respect to the physical properties of the tape version (e.g., density, number of tracks, character code, block size, number of blocks, number of records, etc.);
3) a Remarks and Modifications section which defines the source of the machine-readable catalogue, the published reference and all changes to the initial version;
4) a sample listing of the tanc for reference.

Preparation of this documentation can be quite time consuming but the users of the data sets find that it saves them considerable time. Ultimately all data sets in the Status Report will have a status code of T .

Due to the almost continuous updating of many catalogues and because ADC documentation attempts to provide information summaries regarding the origin, evolution and prior modifications of each data set, we strongly recommend that members of the astronomical community refer potential requesters to us rather than make copies themselves for secondary distribution. Although it is permissible to copy an ADC catalogue for a colleague if ADC documentation is supplied along with it, an important consequence is that we have no record that the person has a copy of the catalogue involved. Therefore, when the catalogue is updated and/or revised and we alert recipients, the anonymous user remains unaware of the new developments. Since the ADC normally provides data at no charge, it is to the best interests of all users and to the ADC that the latter disseminate all copies. Another advantage of this procedure is that the statistical information on requests filled is used to document the activities of the ADC for future funding considerations.

Microfilm and/or microfiche copies of the data sets are prepared from the machine-readable catalogues (in the order of user interest); this format is useful in those cases where data for only a few objects are needed. These data sets have a status code of M (Microfilm), F (Microfiche), or \(G\) (both). Microfilm and/or microfiche versions are also being prepared of some original catalogues (primarily older publications which are no longer readily available, e.g., Durchmusterungen).

\section*{III. DATA BASE RETRIEVAL SYSTEM AND THE GODDARD CROSS INDEX}

The Goddard Cross Index (GXI) currently consists of a merging of the following 11 catalogues:
1) Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory
2) Henry Draper (HD)
3) Boss General Catalogue (GC)
4) Jenkins Trigonometric Parallax
5) Blanco et al. UBV
6) Yale Bright Star (YBS)
7) Strömgren-Perry uvby
8) Hackerling Emission Line
9) Batten Spectroscopic Binary (BAT) (6th edition)
10) Jaschek et al. MK Classifications
11) Wilson Radial Velocity

The data retained are equatorial coordinates, the above identifiers explicitly (plus a few others such as Bayer and Flamsteed numbers), proper motion, magnitude, spectral type and the source catalogue for each datum. A description of this catalogue is given in the paper by Mead and Nagy (in Compilation, Critical Evaluation and Distribution of Stellar Data, 1976, Proc. of IAU Colloq. 35, eds. C. Jaschek and G.A. Wilkins, Pp. 161-166).

A Data Base Retrieval System (DBRS) has been developed for rapid recall of data from the HD subset of the GXI. The input to the DBRS is a list of HD numbers (in any order, duplicates permitted). The output is a printout of the GXI data entry with in-stream documentation for each unique HD star. In addition, the user receives the entire catalogue entry from each of the individual catalogues (currently the GC, UBV, YBS and BAT) together with in-stream documentation for each. The major objective of this system is maximum data retrieval with minimum user input or programming requirements.

\section*{IV. PLATE ASSIGNMENT PROGRAM AND OVERLAY PLOTS}

A frequent use of the data base is for the correlation of a given position with other catalogue sources and a possible optical counterpart on a photographic plate/print. We have developed a program which will accept any astronomical list and generate a list of objects as a function of a sky survey plate/print area. This technique is described in detail in a paper by Nagy ( 1980 Astronomical Data Center Bulletin, 1, p. 28).

The output data from the plate assignment program can then be plotted with computer graphics to the same scale as the requested sky survey. An additional category in our status report (category VIII) represents catalogues sorted by plate areas.

To date the following catalogues have been processed by the plate assignment program and sorted to the following sky survey plate areas:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Catalogue} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Sky Survey} \\
\hline & Lick & European Southern Observatory & Emission-Line Survey of the Milky Way \\
\hline Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory Catalog (SAO) & & - & \(\bullet\) \\
\hline Catalogue of Stellar Identifications (CSI) & - & & \\
\hline Revised New Generai Catalogue of Non-Stellar Objects (RNGC) & & & \\
\hline Two-Micron Sky Survey (TMSS) & & & \\
\hline Reference Catalogue of Bricht Galaxies (VGC) & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The output of the plate assignment program (multifile tape where one file corresponds to one plate/print area) is then in a convenient form to be plotted. The majority of the requests for these overlay plots are for positions with respect to the Palomar Sky Survey. The utility of these plots is twofold:
1) direct imagery comparisons to correlate position with an optical counterpert and
2) correlation with other catalogue data plotted with the given position.

A program has been developed to generate the overlays with the following options:
1) Plot any combination of the four categories or catalogues: Stellar: SAO or CSI (not both) Specialized: RNGC, TMSS, VGC
2) Input equatorial coordinates other than 1950.0 epoch
3) Generation of one or more target circles on a given overlay plot to size desired (radius given in arc minutes)
4) Magnitude filter to plot only objects brighter than a designated cutoff magnitude.

A sample of such a plot is given in Figure 1. Here the options were SAO, RNGC and TMSS sources as input, one target circle \(15^{\prime}\) in radius and no magnitude filter. The TMSS sources are plotted as diamonds and the RNGC sources are plotted as hexagons. The SAO stars are plotted as asterisks to the rough magnitude scale as given on the plot. (The reduction of the actual plot, which is 20 inches by 14 inches, in the attached figure leaves out a great deal of detail). The actual plots are made (other scales available) to the same scale as the survey so that a direct overlay of the photographic plate/print can be performed. Each object is plotted with a sequential number to the upper right of the symbol. An associated printout gives the catalogue data for each source.

\section*{V. REQUEST ACTIVITY}

Requests for astronomical data from the ADC have increased over the past six (6) years. A summary of the request activity since 1974 is given in Table 1.

TABLE 1.

\section*{NASA/GSFC Data Base Activity}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline CATEGORY YEAR & 1974 & \(\underline{1975}\) & 1976 & 1977 & 1978 & 1979 \\
\hline Direct Copies of Machine-readable Catalogues & 8. & 29 & 10 & 98 & 173 & 232 \\
\hline Overlay Plots & 2 & 1 & 30 & 277 & 149 & 242 \\
\hline Data Base Retrieval System (\#requestors/ \#objects requested) & 0 & 0 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
2 \\
194
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
6 \\
552
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
4 \\
100
\end{array}
\] & 5
48 \\
\hline Special Searches (\#requestors/\#objects found from search) & 0 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \\
& 5
\end{aligned}
\] & 7
210 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
16 \\
3090
\end{array}
\] & \[
958{ }^{9}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
34 \\
14112
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Information & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 19 \\
\hline Microfiche, microfilm and hardcopies of catalogues & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 & 75 \\
\hline BSI searches (\#requestors/ \#objects searched) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


Figure 1. Sample overlay plot with SAO stars, RNGC and TMSS sources plotted to Palomar Sky Survey scale (reduced for publication).
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ORIGINAL PAGE IS } \\
& \text { OE POOR QUALITY }
\end{aligned}
\]

\section*{VI. CURRENT MAJOR PROJECTS}

The Astronomical Data Center is currently involved in several projects which are described briefly below.
1) The entire Bibliographic Star Index (BSI, Cayrel, R., Jung, J. and Valbousquet, A. 1974, CDS Information Bulletin No. 6, p. 24) data and reference sets are now on direct access disks at NASA/GSFC. A first generation retrieval program has been implemented to cull reference information on \(H D\) stars in real time. This capability will be expanded so that other identifiers may be used as input option keys.
2) An HD-DM-ADS-IDS-Right Ascension (1900) Cross Index is nearly completed. Two problem areas remain: multiple HD numbers for a single ADS or IDS number must be included; incorrect DM tags in the ADS must be corrected. This cross index will then be distributed as a NASA publication and by magnetic tape.
3) A set of empirical rules will be determined for right ascensions \(0^{h}\) - \(20^{h}\) of the Evans Catalogue of Radial Velocities. These will be transmitted to the IAU Commission on Radial Velocities for approval and/or updating. The rules accepted by the Commission will then be applied to the generation of the remaining hours of the catalogue \(\left(21^{h}-23^{h}\right)\) which have not yet been compiled.
4) A major improvement of the machine-readable version of the General Catalogue of Variable Stars is in progress.
5) The entire Cordoba and one volume ( \(-1^{\circ}\) to \(+19^{\circ}\) ) of the Bonner Durchmusterungen have been keypunched and transferred to magnetic tape. The data are presently being proofread, after which we hope to continue the work with the Cape Photographic and Schönfeld Southern Durchmusterungen.
6) Work is in progress on a combined uniform Astrographic Catalogue of the Cxford, Paris, Bordeaux and Toulouse zones of the Carte du Ciel. The machine-readable astrographic catalogues, as prepared at the Centre de Données Stellaires, are currently being checked by computer for data consistency. Duplicate entries from overlapping plates are being deleted for the merged version (although the original version having all entries will be retained).
7) The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory Star Catalog (SAO) is being updated with several hundred corrections found by various workers over the last several years. In addition, component identifications from the Index Catalogue of Visual Double Stars are being assigned where two or more existing SAO records have the same DM number. This includes identifications having lower case letters from supplementary BD entries. The resulting SAO will therefore have unique \(D M\) identifications for all entries.
8) The notes section of the Index Catalogue of Visual Double Stars is being made machine readable. A separate file will be created for distribution with the IDS data file currently being updated by C.E. Horley of the U.S. Naval Observatory.
9) We are also preparing an updated version of the Henry Draper Catalogue by incorporating all errors found in recent years by various workers. New cross-identification files between HD-DM and DM-HD will be derived from the corrected version, after which the HDE-DM cross identification file of Bonnet (Bonnet, R. 1978, CDS Information Bulletin No. 15, p. 115) will be added.

\section*{VII. CONCLUSION}

With the advent of space-borne instruments, the coverage of the observed spectrum has broadened from the limited optical window available to ground-based telescopes to the expanded space view in the gamma-ray, \(x\)-ray, infrared, millimeter and radio regions. The influx of these data has resulted in the preparation of many new catalogues, often on magnetic tape.

Along with access to more observational wavelengths has come the discovery of additional classes of objects, such as quasars, pulsars and gamma-ray and \(x\)-ray bursters. The desire to identify the optical counterparts of these objects has been a strong driver for computerized data bases.

Computerization of data from the time they are obtained, either with ground-based telescopes or from space, has increased greatly in recent years and thus contributed to expanding the amount of data available. Satellites and balloons are making automated sky surveys which yield large volumes of data--a mode of operation which had not been possible from the ground in such an efficient manner.

No longer does one hear the debata over whether or not the field of astronomy should have a computerized data base. As more and more users recognize the value of this resource in providing data files designed to fit their specifications, whether it be a well-known catalogue which they can access and rearrange as they wish, or whether it is a data file created to fit their particular requirements of position, magnitude and/or spectral type, the users recognize the two big advantages for them: (1) saving of time by having the data machine readzble and thus computer accessible; (2) broadening of their data resources through the opportunity to have their own specially designed subset culled from a much larger data file, which itself has been produced by combining many machine-readable catalogues.

The increase in computerized data in recent years is probably only a small indication of the flood of such data which will be obtained from the Space Telescope, the Infrared Astronomy Satellite, and instruments on the Space Shuttle. A convenient computerized system is needed by astronomers who use observational data in order to provide an adequate framework for handling the new data in conjunction with the old. The creation of and easy acce:s to such a computerized data system is the goal of the Astronomical Data Center at Goddard.

ADC Bull. (July 1980) 1, 12-13
ASTRONOMICAL INFRARED DATA BASE
Marion Schmitz
Computer Sciences Corporation
and
Daniel Y. Gezari and Jaylee M. Mead NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center

The Infrared and Radio Astronomy Branch and the Laboratory for Astronomy and Solar Physics at NASA/GSFC are jointly producing a computerized data base of astronomical infrared (IR) sources. Measurements of sources outside the solar system in the wavelength range from 1-1000 \(\mu \mathrm{m}\) are included in the data base. The data are obtained from existing catalogues and an extensive literature search beginning with 1960. The data are retained in both the original form and in a uniform system for convenient reference. Details about the data base are described by Schmitz (1978).

The data base presently includes about 900 references. Data in over one-third of these references have been made machine-readable and have been proofread against the original published report. Discrepancies found through inter-catalogue comparisons have been flagged and referred to the original authors for comment. A list of errata and questions about data is being retained and regularly updated.

Periodically, we expect to publish catalogues containing information from the current machine-readable data base. The first, the Merged Infrared Catalogue (MIRC) (Schmitz et al. 1978), contains 11,201 entries compiled from the TwoMicron Sky Survey (Neugebauer and Leighton 1969), the AFGL Four-Color Infrared Sky Survey (Price and Walker 1976) and Supplemental Catalog, (Price 1977), A Catalog of \(10-\mathrm{jm}\) Celestial Objects (Hal 1974), and Observations of Infrared Radiation from Cool Stars (Gillett, Merrill and Stein 1971). The MIRC is a merged version of selected data from the above catalogues. Each catalogue contains an object identification number and apparent magnitude at one or more infrared wavelengths. Additional information includes the equatorial coordinates of the observed source, the spectral or galaxy type of the optical candidate for the source, and the flux at a given wavelength. The MIRC contains all the above information and is sorted by increasing right ascension. Fluxes are in units of \(10^{-16}\) watts \(\mathrm{cm}^{-2} \mu \mathrm{~m}^{-1}\) and were computed by Schmitz et al. from the magnitude when the flux was not given. The catalogue is available from the authors in magnetic tape and microfiche form.

The next catalogue to be published will contain the entries in the MIRC plus data obtained through the literature search. The publication will list the IR source name, position, bibliographic reference, aperture size, wavelength, and IR flux, as well as relevant comments for each observation. The literature search for 1977 and 1978 has yielded about 300 journal articles from which over 3000 catalogue entries have been obtained. The catalogue will al so contain a comprehensive bibliography keyed to a numerical code in the main catalogue. All identifications for IR objects which have been made in the literature will be contained in an Atlas of IR Source Names to be included as an appendix to the catalogue.

We would like to thank Drs. T. Nagy and W. Warren for their help in obtaining the machine-readable data required for this project and al so for discussions about data base management procedures.

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DEARBORN OBSERVATORY CATALOGUE OF FAINT RED STARS

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}

The Dearborn Observatory Catalogue of Faint Red Stars (Lee et al. 1943, 1944 and 1947) has been made machine-readable at the Goddard Space Flight Center and Wellesley College (Mrs. Sawyer, Whitin Observatory). The published version of this catalogue gives the following data:
1) Dearborn number (sequential 1-44076).
2) Right ascension (epoch 1900, hours, minutes, and tenths of minutes).
3) Declination (epoch 1900, degrees and minutes of arc).
4) Magnitude - obtained through comparison on red-sensitive emulsion with the International Polar sequence: "... should be fairly reliable to 0.2 magnitude". If a star were known to be variable by the compilers of the catalogue, the magnitude is given as "99.9" in the machinereadable version. (The quote is from the preface to the published catalogue).
5) Dearborn spectral type obtained from objective-prism plates with redsensitive emulsion.
6) Henry Draper spectral type, which only is given for 5764 (13\%) of the stars. The introduction to the published version of the catalogue does not define the criteria for correlation of Dearborn and Henry Draper entries.

All of the above data in this catalogue have been keypunched, proofread and transferred to magnetic tape. In addition, the equatorial coordinates have been added to each record in decimal hours and degrees to facilitate computing applications. Some of the entries in this catalogue which should be noted are as follows:

Dearborn
Number
Note
1841 Has no Dearborn Spectrum, but does have an HD spectrum of Md.
4261 The listed declination is \(-5^{\circ} 5^{\prime}\) even though the range of the catalogue is supposed to go no further south than -405 . This is the only star with a listed position south of \(-5^{\circ}\).

The magnitude colume is blank in the published version; will read as \(\emptyset . \emptyset\) in the machine-readable version with format F4.1.

14712
Has the footnote symbol '\#' in the published version, but there is only a note referring to 15712. In the version of
the published notes below, the note is given as referring to Dearborn number 14712, because the spectral type of this star is peculiar. in the published version there is in fact no footnote. The '\#' does not appear in the machine-readable version.

There are 80 records with an additional note which are not machinereadable at this time: however, they are given in the technical memo which has been written (Nagy 1979) to accompany the machine-readable version of this catalogue.

A two-dimensional counts matrix (red magnitude versus spectral type) has been prepared for this catalogue and is given in Figure 1. The magnitude range is for half-magnitude bins with the last bin (>14.5) including all variables since this magnitude is given as "99.9". There are 27 different spectral types given and one star with no Dearborn spectral type given (\#1841). As one would expect, the majority of stars in this catalogue is of late spectral type ( \(\mathrm{K} 5 / 35 \%, \mathrm{M} 0 / 23 \%\) and \(\mathrm{M} 1 / 11 \%\) ) and most have red magnitudes fainter than 9.0 .

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Nagy, T.A. (1979). Systems and Applied Sciences Report R-SAW-8/79-01.

Figure 1. Two-dimensional Counts Matrix (Magnitude Versus Spectral Type)
of Stars in the Dearborn Observatory Catalogue
Figure

OF POOR QUALTY

ADC Bull. (July 1980) 1, 17-18

\section*{MACHINE-READABLE DURCHMUSTERUNG CATAL.OGUES}

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Machine-readable versions of the entire Cordoba (CD, Thome et al. 18921932) and zones -10 to +190 of the Bonner (BD, Kuistner 1903) Durchmusterung catalogues have been prepared. At present, only one volume of the \(C D\) has been independently proofread (zones \(-22^{\circ}\) to \(-31^{\circ}\) ). It is planned that the remainder of the Durchmusterung data be proofread, but no target date has been set.

The paper "Zone Statistics for the Durchmusterung Catalogues" (Warren, Nagy and Hill 1980) contains the statistics of all Durchmusterungen (DM) as a function of declination zone. The entire CD contains 613,951 entries of which \(179,798(29 \%)\) have been proofread, and the BD ( \(-1^{\circ}\) to \(+19^{\circ}\) ) contains 110,984 entries ( \(24 \%\) of the entire BD). All DM data have been made machine readable except for the reference codes (occasional data which refer to five other previous works). The information included is as follows: DM number (zone plus sequential number within given zone), equatorial coordinates explicitly as given in catalogue and magnitude as given in catalogue.

The object of this note is to inform the astronomical community of the existence of the above data in machine-readable form. We do not plan to release the data until they have been proofread or checked. If anyone knows of zones that have been made machine readable independent of this effort, this would provide a convenient method for cross checking. We are also planning to extend this work by making the Cape Photographic (CPD, Gill and Kapteyn 1895-1900) and the Southern Durchmusterug (SD, Schönfeld 1886) machine readable. The BD zones ( \(-7^{\circ}\) to \(+19^{\circ}\) ) were made machine readable as part of a cooperative effort with European observatories.

We are indebted to the director of the National Space Science Data Center, Dr. J. Vette, for providing the personnel and equipment necessary for the project. Also, we would like to thank the many people who have participated in the work: R. Post, S. Ball, M. Rópko, M. Goodwin, C. Perry, E. Scarzafava, B. Alexander and C. Bergstrom.

\section*{References}

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Küstner, F. (1903), Bonner Durchmusterung des Nördlichen Himmels, zweite berichtigte Auflage, Bonn Universitäts Sternwarte.

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Warren, W.H. Jr., Nagy, T.A. and Hill, R.S. (1980), Astron. Data Center Bul1. 1, p. 21.

\title{
CATALOG OF SUPPLEMENTAL BONNER DURCHMUSTERUNG STARS
}

\author{
W. H. Warren Jr. and K. Kress
}

\section*{National Space Science Data Center / GSFC}

The Bonner Durchmusterung catalogs (Argelander 1859-62, Küstner 1903), \(\delta\) zones \(+89^{\circ}\) to \(-1^{\circ}\), contain supplemental stars added as footnotes to the original catalogs and designated by lower case letters following the BD numbers after which they have been inserted. Many problems of identification have arisen over the years because the supplemental stars have been included in machine-readable catalogs without their letter designations, this making it impossible for a computer to distinguish between a BD star and its insert(s). The need for a machine-readable list of the supplemental stars arose in connection with identifying stars in other catalogs in order to add the letter designations to them. As a specific example, Warren and Schofield (in preparation) have found that the SAO Catalog contains 49 supplemental stars, most of which have equivalent main \(B D-c a t a l o g\) entries also. The omission of the letter designations for the supplemental stars in the SAO therefore resulted in duplicate BD numbers for stars which should not have them (as opposed to some members of multiplestar systems which should). The SAO stars found to be supplemeintal BD stars will be listed in a forthcoming paper concerning a new updated version of the machine-readable SAO Catalog. To avoid this problem in future machine-readable catalogs containing BD numbers, it is strongly recormended that catalog compilers always retain letter designations for supplemental BD stars, even at the expense of adding an extra byte to each data record.

The initial catalog of supplemental stars was prepared from the second edition of the BD (Küstner 1903), but proofreading and checking were accomplished by using the reprinted edition (Bonn Universitäts Sternwarte 1968) which incorporated all errata known at that time. In thei way, it was possible to simultaneously derive tables of supplemental stars added, deleted or modified for the reprinted edition. The tables are included in the documentation for the catalog, which is supplied with every tape copy distributed.

The final catalog contains 838 supplemental stars. Data included in the machine-readable version are: identification (BD number and letter designation), \(\alpha\) (1855) \(\delta\), and BD magnitude. The catalog is ordered by decreasing declination zone and increasing \(B D\) number within each zone.

\section*{References}

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Küstner, F. (1903). Bonner Durchmusterung des Nördlichen HimmeZs, zweite berichtigte Auflage, Bonn Universitäts Sternwarte.

ADC Bull. (July 1980) 1, 21-24

\section*{ZONE STATISTICS FOR THE DURCHMUSTERUNG CATALOGUES}
N. H. Warren Jr.

National Space Science Data Center / GSFC
and
T. A. Nagy and R. S. Hill

Systems and Applied Sciences Corporation, Riverdale, MD

During our work with star catalogues, we have often needed to know the numbers of stars present in various zones of the Durchmusterung catalogues. This has always required procurement of the original catalogues to look up the data, since, to our knowledge, no statistical summary has heretofore been available (although approximate numbers of stars in the \(B D, S D, C D\), and CPD are given by van Biesbroeck 1963).

In connection with the Astronomical Data Center project of punching the Cordoba, Cape Photographic, and part of the Bonner Durchmustemingen (Nagy, Mead and Warren 1980) we required for checking purposes an itemized list of the numbers of \(D M\) stars by zone, hence we decided to complete the counts for all Durchmusterung zones and publish summary tables of the results. We hope that the following tables will be useful to other astronomers working with star catalogues.

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Nagy, T. A., Mead, J. M., and Warren, W. H. Jr. (1980). Astron. Data Center Buz2. 1, p. 17.
van Biesbroeck, G. (1965). in Basic Astronomical Data, ed. K. Aa. Strand (U. Chicago Press, Chicago), p. 471.






Number of stars Hardcopy
요



 \(\begin{array}{ll}+64 & 1900 \\ +65 & 2007 \\ +66 & 1683 \\ +67 & 1601\end{array}\)
\(b \angle+\)
\(\varepsilon L+\)
\(Z L+\) \(\ln 0\)
7
7 \(\stackrel{\infty}{\sim} \stackrel{9}{+}\) BD
＋
5430
5026
4957
 Number of stars Hardcopy \(\qquad\)
N呙




Total stars in catalogs


\section*{CÓRDOBA DURCHMUSTERUNG STATISTICS}

CAPE PHOTOGRAPHIC DURCHMUSTERUNG STATISTICS

Total Number of stars in CPD \(=454868\)

ADC Bull. (July 1980) 1, 25-27
A REVISED MAGNETIC TAPE OF THE BOSS
GENERAL CATALOGUE OF 33342 STARS FOR THE EPOCH 1950
T.A. Nagy, Systems and A.pplied Sciences Corporation, Riverdale, MD 20840
and
J.M. Mead, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenhelt, MD 20771

A revised machine-readable version of the Boss General Catalogue of 33342 Stars for the Epech 1950 has been prepared. The initial machine-readable version of this catalogue was obtained from the U.S. Naval Observatory (Washington, D.C.). The revisions to this original tape are listed below.
1. All 'VAR' designations in the magnitude field have been replaced with the numerical value of 99.9. This will allow reading the magnitude with a FORTRAN F-format.
2. The numerical codes used for spectral types have been decoded and both the coded and literal presentations of the spectral types (e.q. G2) are retained.
3. Overpunches in the following quantities have been removed and an explicit decimal point has been added so that the information is now readily retrieved with a FORTRAN F-format.
a. Epoch of right ascension.
b. Annual variation in right ascension.
c. Secular variation in right ascension.
d. Third term in right ascension.
e. Annual variation in declination.
f. Secular variation in declination.
g. Third term in declination.
\(h\). Proper motion in declination.
4. The following changes were made based on visual comparison with the published version of the catalogue.
a. A double overpunch (12-11-ø punch) was converted to a zero.
b. The pair of bytes with a " + " and a 12-11-8 punch were converted to "-0".
5. The sign of the declination was moved so that it always appears in byte 64 . Only the minus is explicit; positive values have a blank in the declination sign byte.

The following quantities were not included (and still are not included) in the machine-readable version of the catalogue but are in the published version of the catalogue:
1. The centennial increment of the proper motion in right ascension.
2. Probable error of:
a. Right ascension at epoch
b. Centennial proper motion
c. Right ascension for 1950.0
3. The centennial increment of the proper motion in declination.
4. Probable error of:
a. Declination at epoch
b. Centennial proper motion
c. Declination for 1950.0
5. Remarks. However, there is a numerical code in byte 103 which indicates whether or not a remark is given. Also, this code indicates the type of information which is contained in the remark if there is one. (cf. tape description).

The following quantities have been added to the machine-readable version of the catalogue but are not contained in the published version of the catalogue:
a. Galactic longitude (degrees).
b. Galactic latitude (degrees).
c. Durchnusterung numbers.

The tape is written in EBCDIC characters. The following table provides all the magnetic tape parameter information.

TAPE CHARACTERISTICS
Catalogue ..... GC
Number of Tracks ..... 9
Density (BPI) ..... 1600
Number of Files ..... 1
Logical Record Length (Bytes) ..... 131
Blocksize (Bytes) ..... 13100
Blocking Factor ..... 100
Record Format (IBM OS/JCL) ..... FB
Total Number of Logical Records ..... 33342
Total Number of Blocks ..... 334

Table 1 is a printout (with header columns read vertically from 1-132) of the last 42 records of the tape which represents the last physical block of the tape with the above characteristics.

Table 1. Last physical data block from magnetic tape.

ORIGITAL PAGA IS OR POOR QUALITY.
L.AST GLCCK CY TAPE
nusuetu 0 R Recuabs


ADC Bull. (July 1980) 1, 28-31
AUTOMATED FLATE ASSIGNMENT
T. A. Nagy

Systems and Applied Sciences Corporation, Riverdale, MD 20840

The assignment of astronomical catalogue entries to the limits of a photographic survey plate/print area is a convenient means for construction of a data set for rapid retrieval of data. For example, stars in the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (SAO) Star Catalog (Haramundanis 1966) have been assigned to 1037 rectangular boxes corresponding to the 937 Palomar Sky Survey (PSS) and 100 Whiteoak Extension plate areas. The preparation of digital finder fields is then facilitated by the need to compare a position of interest with only \(\sim 250\) (on the average) stellar positions rather than the entire source catalogue.

Several authors have dealt with the problem in the past and in particular Lund and Dixon (1973) and Lund (1972). The work started by these authors has been expanded (and in some cases corrected) to provide some software programs and data sets which provide an efficient (computer-wise) means for retrieval of data. The Palomar Plate Assignment (PPA) Program (Nagy and Schmitz 1978) inputs an àstronomical dāta set and outputs a multifile tape ( 1037 files) where each file corresponds to a Palomar plate/print region. The southern declination limit of the Whiteoak Sky Survey is \(\sim-46^{\circ}\). The right ascension limits ( \(\alpha_{\min }\) and \(\alpha_{\max }\) ) for each plate/print area are computed by solving the corner equations for each plate.

For a typical print oriented as shown below,

the right ascension limits are defined by the right ascensions of the corners and are a function of the sign of the declination of the center of the plate.
\begin{tabular}{ccc} 
& \begin{tabular}{c} 
Plate with Central \\
positive
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Declination \\
negative
\end{tabular} \\
\(\alpha_{\min }\) & NW & SW \\
\(\alpha_{\max }\) & \(N E\) & SE
\end{tabular}

The corner equations have been derived and given by Lund (1972) and Lund and Dixon (1973). However, sign errors in the latter publication and an error in the southern equations of the former publication may cause problems. It is the intention of this paper to have in one place a set of all equations necessary to assign a source to a rectangular section of the celestial sphere.

For \(\delta_{0}<0^{\circ}\) (Lund 1972)
\[
\text { . let } Q=\left(1-\sin ^{2} P \sin ^{2} \delta_{0}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cos \left[\tan ^{-1}\left(\tan P \cos \delta_{0}\right)\right]
\]
where \(\delta_{0}=\) declination of the center of the plate/print and \(P=\) half plate size ( \(=\sim 3^{0} .22\) for PSS)
\(\alpha_{S W}=\tan ^{-1}\left[\sin P \sin \delta_{0} \tan \left(\delta_{0}-P\right) / Q-\tan P \cos \delta_{0}\right]+\alpha_{0}\)
and
\(\alpha_{S E}=\tan ^{-1}\left[-\sin P \sin \delta_{0} \tan \left(\delta_{0}-P\right) / Q+\tan P \cos \delta_{0}\right]+\alpha_{0}\)
Data for the adjacent Whiteoak prints 7992 and 7993 were input to these equations and the result was:
\begin{tabular}{llll}
\(\frac{\text { Print }}{7992}\) & \(4^{\text {h }} \frac{\alpha_{0}(1950.0) \delta_{0}}{15^{\mathrm{m}} 17^{\mathrm{s}}-35^{0} 47^{\prime} .0}\) & \(\frac{\alpha_{\text {min }} \text { (radians) } \alpha_{\text {max }}}{1.095}\) & 1.133 \\
7993 & \(4^{\mathrm{h}} 43^{\mathrm{m}} 12^{\mathrm{s}}-35^{\circ} 50.3\) & 1.211 & 1.260
\end{tabular}

These two plate areas are adjacent to each other in the sky and should overlap but the above results show that instead of overlap, there were "holes" between plates where \(\delta_{0}<0^{0}\). Actual measurements on the prints themselves give \(\sim 4.2 \mathrm{~cm}\) overlap with \(\sim 67.44 / \mathrm{mm}\) as the print scale yields at least a 0.014 radian overlap.

The equations for the plate edges as given by Lund and Dixon (1973) are correct except for a missing sign in two of the equations. The correct edge equations are as follows:

North Side: \(\tan \delta=\cos \left(\alpha-\alpha_{0}\right) \tan \left(\delta_{0}+p\right)\)
South Side: \(\tan \delta=\cos \left(\alpha-\alpha_{0}\right) \tan \left(\delta_{0}-P\right)\)
East Side : \(\tan \delta= \pm \sin \left[\alpha-\alpha_{0}-\tan ^{-1}\left(\tan P \cos \delta_{0}\right)\right]\).
\[
\tan \left[\cos ^{-1}\left(-\sin P \sin \delta_{0}\right)\right]
\]

West Side \(: \tan \delta=\mp \sin \left[\alpha-\alpha_{0}-\tan ^{-1}\left(\tan P \cos \delta_{0}\right)\right] \cdot\)
\(\tan \left[\cos ^{-1}\left(-\sin P \sin \delta_{0}\right)\right]\)
where \(\alpha_{0}\) and \(\delta_{0}\) are the equatorial coordinates of the plate center, \(P\) is the half-plate size, and where the top sign applies if \(\delta_{0} \geq 0^{\circ}\) and the bottom sign is used if \(\delta_{0}<0^{\circ}\). To compute a corner equation for the SW corner, one simply equates the south to the west side:
\[
\text { let } \begin{aligned}
A & =\cos \left[\tan ^{-1}\left(\tan P \cos \delta_{0}\right)\right] \\
R & =\tan \left[\cos ^{-1}\left(-\sin P \sin \delta_{0}\right)\right]
\end{aligned}
\]
for \(\delta_{0}<0^{0}\)
\[
\begin{aligned}
\alpha_{S W}= & \tan ^{-1}\left[\tan \left(\delta_{0}-P\right) /(A \cdot R)-\tan P \cos \delta_{0}\right]+\alpha_{0} \\
& \text { and } \\
\alpha_{S E}= & \tan ^{-1}\left[-\tan \left(\delta_{0}-P\right) /(A \cdot R)+\tan P \cos \delta_{0}\right]+\alpha_{0}
\end{aligned}
\]

Now when the data for the two adjacent Whiteoak plates are input to the above equations, the results are:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Print & \(\alpha_{0}(1950.0) \delta_{0}\) & \(\alpha_{\text {min }}\) & \(\alpha_{\text {max }}\) \\
\hline 7992 & \(4^{\mathrm{h}} 15^{\mathrm{ml}} 17^{5}-35^{\circ} 47^{1} .0\) & 1.042 & 1.186 \\
\hline 7993 & \(4^{\mathrm{h}} 43^{\mathrm{m}} 12^{\mathrm{s}}-35^{0} 50.3\) & 1.169 & 1.302 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note that now there is indeed an overlap of the approximately correct amount between the plate areas.

The basic tests in the PPA Program require that the values of \(\alpha_{\text {min }}\) and \(\alpha_{\text {max }}\) be correct. If "cracks" in the southern hemisphere are tolerated, then the plate assignment program will allow stars to fail the assignment when they should not fail.

This program has been used to process the following five major catalogues:
\begin{tabular}{lll} 
Catalogue & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Number of \\
Objects
\end{tabular} & Reference \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Smithsonian Astrophysical
Observatory Star Catalog
Revised New General Catalogue of Non-Stellar Objects

Reference Catalogue of Bright Galaxies

2597
5512
Catalogue of Stellar Identifications

258997 Haramundanis (1966)

\section*{Sulentic and Tifft (1973)}
de Vaucouleurs and de Vaucouleurs (1964)
Neugebauer and Leighton (1969)

430824 Jung, Bischoff and Ochsenbein (1973)

In addition, the appropriate scale factors and constants have been modified to process the latter catalogue with respect to the Lick Sky Survey plus Southern extension.

\section*{References}
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Lund, J.M. (1972). M.S. Thesis, Ohio State University.
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Nagy, T.A. and Schmitz, M. (1978). Palomar Plate Assignment Program, Computer Sciences Corp., CSC/TM-7 \(\overline{8 / 6187 .}\)

Neugebauer, G. and Leighton, R.B. (1969). Two-Micron Sky Survey, California Institute of Technology, NASA SP-3047.

Sulentic, J.W. and Tifft, W.G. (1973). Revised New General Catalogue of Nonstellar Astronomical Objects, University of Arizona Press.

STAIUS REPORT ON MACHINE-READAELE ASTRONOMICAL CATALOGUES
ASTRONOMICAL DATA CENTER
NASA-GCDDARD SPACE FIIGHT CENEER
W. H. HAREEN JR., T. A. NAGY, J. M. MEAD

10 JONE 1980

Catalogues are grouped and numbered in terms of the strasbourg stellar Iata Center's numbering system where applicable.
Catalcgues numbered in 700 s have been received from the cDS but modified, upaated with corrections or suppiemented with additional data. If the cis assigns a number to the GSFC version or decides to distribute it in Fl ace of itsown, then the CDS number will be reassigned to the GSFC version.
Catalcgues numbered in 800 s are distinct from the c \(\quad\) dS versions in that they originate from independent sources and/or they have been redone or extensively modified.

Catalcguts numbered in 900s have not yet or are zot expected to be assigned numbers by the Strasbourg Dała Center.

\section*{status Codes for Catalogues:}


\section*{Addresses:}

Jaylé \(\quad\) Mead Laboratory for Astroncry and Solar Physics Code 680, NASA - Gcddard Space Fiight center, Greenbelt, Maryland 26771
Telefhone: (301)344-6543.
Theresa A. Nagy, Systems and Applied Sciences Corporation \(\quad\) Code 681 , NASA - Gcddard'space Finght Center, Greenbelt, Maryland 20771
I flephoit: (301) 344-7615.
 Telephore: ( 301 ) \(344-\varepsilon 390\) or 8105; FIS \(344-8310\) OI 8105: TELES 89675.

\section*{STAIUS hefceic on machine-readable astronomical cataiogues 10 JUNE 1980}
I. ASIfCMETEIC LATA:

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        3-yale zone catalogues (yz)E
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4 - CAPE PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE (CFC) ..... E
5 - Cape zone catalogoe (SPencer and Jackion 1900) (CZ) ..... B
E - CATAIOGOE OF 20554 FATNT STAKS TN THR ASTECGERPHIC ZONE
```(SPENCER E JACKSCN 1939 )808-GENfeAL CATALOGUE OF 33342 STAES FOF Ehe EPOCH 1950.0(GC) (BOSS 1937)
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 ..... E

```810 - Yale catalogue of teIGoncmemfic parallaxes (Jenkins) (TP)A G
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11 - CATALOGUE CF PFOPEE MOTICNS OF 8790 STAES WITH ..... B
12 - STEEN-KATALOG FOR DIE ZONE VCN - 6 DEG. BTS - 10 DEG. ..... B F SUDLCEER DEKLINATION FUE DAS AEQUINOKTIUM 1890, ERSTE DND 2HEITE ABSTEILUNG (HERZ 9907 )
13 - CATALOGUEOF 5268 STANLARD STARS BASED ON IHE NORMAL ..... B
14 - Fgopde motions of 1160 Late-type Stads (fogh oison 1970) ..... E
15 - FOUETH FUNDAMENTAI KATALOG AND SUPPIEMBNT ..... B (FRICKEANE KOPFF 1963) (FK4)
16 - KATALOG VON 3356 SCHMACHEN STERNEN FUR DAS AEQUINOKTIUM ..... E 1950 (IARINK 1955) (ZONES-5DEG TO +89 DEG)
21 - CAETL DU CIEL CATALOGUE (IACROUTE AND VALBOUSQUET 1974) ..... C (AC) (OXFODD, TODLOUSE, EOREFAUX, ALGEEES ZONES)
22 - CARTE DUCIEL CATALOGUE (LACGOUTE AND VALBOUSQUET 1974

```(AC) (PARIS ZONE)
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23 - (FATALOGUE OF PROPER MOTIONS FOR 437 A STARS ..... E
26 - CATALOGUEDE 8803 ETCILES ENTRE 31 ET 40 DECLI NAISON ..... E
STATUS EEPCRT CH MACHINE-REALABLE ASTEONOMICAL CATALOGUES
28 - BCNN 10: KATALOG VON 10663 STERNEN (KUSTNER 1908) ..... E
31 - BUCHAREST CATALOGOE: CATALOGOE KSZ D'ETOILES FAIBLES ..... B
32 - GEEENHICH CATALOG OF STARS FOR 1910.0 (IONDONG H. K. ..... $E$
33 - EIEST GREENDICH CATAIOG CF STARS FOR 1925.0 (LONDON 1924) E

35 - SECOND NINE-YEAR CATALOG OF STARS FOR 1900: ASTEOGRAPHIC E GEFEKENCE STARS (IONDON 1909)
36 - CATALOGUE DE 964 ETOILES (FAYET) ZONES +5 DEG TO +15 DEG E
38 - TOKYO MTTAKA CATALOGOE OF EQOATORIAL STAES 1950.0 (TME) ..... E

49 - CATALOGUE MERIDIZN DE STFASBOURG 1972 (MELCHIOR AND ..... E
 ..... $E$55 - 3eme CATALOGOE DE TOULOUSE (PALOQUE 1937) ZONES + 3 TO + 12 E
57 - CATAIOGUE DE 14263 TOTLES: CATAIOGUE D'ABEADIA ..... E (HENDAYE 1915) ZONES + 16 DEG 10 + 24 DEG
 ..... $E$ +25 「O-20 DECLINATECN ZCNE (GOREI)
86C - DATA GN TEIGONOMETEIC PAEALIAXES HHICH RAVE EEEN OSED IN B IGEYALE CATAIOGDE (AIGHTHAND PAGES OF TEIG. PAR. CAT.) (JENKINS 1963)
861-AGK3 CAIALOGOE (HEIDELBEGG, FINAL VERSION) (AGK3) ..... A $\boldsymbol{B}$ T
 ..... A T
901 - COEDOBA DURCHMUSTERUNG (CD) ..... C $G$
902 - ACCUHATE POSITIONS OF 502 STARS IN REGION OF 2 LEIADES ..... A T
903 - CATALOGUE OF STAES TNREGICN OF HYADES CLUSTER ..... B
STATYS AEECET ON HACHINE-REALABLE ASTFONOMICAL CATAIOGUES
904 - SHITHSONIAN ASTROFHYSICAL OBSERVATORY CAMALOG ..... A T (HAEAMUNDANS 1966 ) (BITH HD AND GC NUMBERS ADDED)
905 - CATALOG CF SOPPLEMENTAL STAES TO MHE BONNEF ..... 2. T
906 - ECNNEE DUFCHMUSTEFUNG (BL) ZCNES - 1 TO +19 ..... C $G$
907 - ECHNEE DURCHMOSTERUNG (BC) ZCNES +20 TO +40 ..... G
908 - ECNNER DUECHMOSTERUNG (BL) 2ONES +41 TO +89 ..... G
90G - CAPE PHOTOGRAPHIC DIRCHMOSTEFUNG (CPD) ..... G

## STATUS EEEOET ON MACHINE-REALABLE ASTFONOMICAL CATALOGUES 10 JUNE 1980

II. IHCICHETEIC DATA:

STATUS AEFOKT ON
 ..... E
(HAGGKVIST AND OJA 1970)
22 - H-ALPHA PHOTCMETRY OF LATE-TYPE STARS IT. F END G DWARFS ..... E
 ..... $E$
$25-\frac{\text { FHOTGMETRY OF ORANGE-RED CA-I TRIELET IN LATE-TYPE STAFS. E }}{\text { TABLE }}$
26 - CATALOGUEOF EARIY-TYPE STARS MEASURED IN A NAREON-BAND ..... E
FHOTCMETRIC SYSTEM (MORGULEFF AND GERBALDI 1975)
 ..... IN ..... B
29 - CATALOGUE OF UBV FHOTOMETRY AND MK SPECTEAL TYPES IN ..... B OPEN CLUSTEFS (MEFMILLIOD) (1974VERSION)
32 - O STARS CATALOGUZ, 3RD EDITION (GOY 1976) ..... B
33 - uvby BETA PHOTOMETRY FOR ERIGHT O- TO GO-TYPE STARS ..... B SOUTG OF DECITNATION+10 DEGREES (GEONBECH AND OLSEN) (MEEGED EDITIONOFII/30/ANDII/31/)
34 - ECLAEIZATICN CATALOGOE (BATHEWSON, FOED/KLABE, NBCKEL AND ..... B P KEAUITER CCMBINED)
35 - A GENEEAL CATALOGUE OF UBV FBCTOELECTRIC PHOTOMETRY ..... A M ( $B E E M L L I O D A N D$ NICOLET 1977) (MN-UBV)
36 - CATALOGUE OF INSIVIDOAL OBV AND UYBY-BETA GBSEEVATIONS ..... E IN THE REGION OF THE $\quad$ ORICN OB 1 ASSOCIATION
37 - CATALOGUE OF UBV GR LIAGEAHS OF GLOBULAE CIOGTGRS ..... B (PHILIF et al. 1976 )
3ع - CATALOGUE MINIPHOTE (15 FIIES, MAGNENAY 3975) ..... B
39 - CATALOGUE OF STARS PHOTOMETRICALLY MIASTRED ..... B
40 - ERGTOELECTRIC MEASURES OF HYDROGEN-IINE ABSORPXION I ..... E EAELY-TyPE STARS, TABLE II: GAMAA vaIdES
 ..... E G BANDIN G8-KS SPECTRA42 - K-IINE PHOTCMETRY OF A STARS, TABLE I (HENEY 1969)E
STATUS EEFORTON
 ..... $E$
 ..... E ..... E (HESSER AND BENEY 1971 ),
45 - STEONG CYAMOGEN STARSG TABLE 2: EHOTCMETRIC DATA ..... E ..... -

47 - SCANNERABUNCANCE STODIES TOAN INVESTIGATION OF SUPER-48 - REFBRENCE LIST FOR THE UBV SYSTEM (NICOLET 1976)E
49 - CATALOGUROF AE STARS HITH KNONN SPECTRAL IYPBS ..... E
5C - PHOTCMETRIC STANDARD STAFS, TABLE II: MAGNITUDES AND ..... E AND COLOUFS OF STARS IN EQUATORIAL ZONE (COUSINS 1971)
51 - PHOTOELECTRIC PHOTCMETRIC CATALOGUE OF HOMOGEN ROUS ..... h
52 - 13-COLUR PHOTOMETEY OF 1380 ERIGHT STSES (JOHNSON AND ..... C
53 - A CATALOGUE OF 10-MICRON CEIESTIAL OBJECTS (HAIL) (10MO) ..... A
54 - AIE FORCE GEOPHYSICS LABORATORY 4-COIOE INFRAEED ..... 1. M T
55 - FLAFE STARS (GERSHBEEG) (FS) ..... A $\quad$ T
 ..... A T
 MEANS (HAUCK AND HERMILLIOD) (1979 VEFSION)F
901 - STECMGREN-PERRY uvby COLORS (SP)A G
902 - CAO-2 HISCONSIN EXPERIMENT PACKAGE (CODE et al.) ..... C
903 - NON-SOLAR X-RAY MEASUREMENTS (ARENS AND ROTHSCHILD) (XRY) ..... A
904 - DEAEBORN OESERVATORY CATALOGUE OF FATNT RED STARS (DO) ..... A $T$
STATUS KEFCAT ON MACHINE-READABLE ASTRONOMICAT CATMIOGUBS
 ..... A
906 - FAK IAPRARED LIST ( $>40$ MICECNS, EMERSON) ..... R
 ..... B
908 - MERGED INFRARED CATAIOGOE (MIRCL) ..... R FT
909 - UPVEIJKL EHOTOMETEY OF BRIGRT STARS (JOHNSON et al.) ..... E (FOEMEEIY II/ 7/, SOEEBCEDED BY PEESENT II/ 7/)
910 - EHOTGELECTRIC CATALOGUE: MAGNTTUEES AND COIOES OF STARS
911 - CATALOGUE OF STARS SUSPECTED OF VARIABILITI: TABLE I ..... A G
912 - CATALOGUE OESTARS SUSPECTED OF VAEIABILITY: TABLE II ..... A

## STATUS GEpORTON MACHINE-REALABLE ASTRONOMTCAL CATAIOGUES

## III. SPECTEOSCOPIC CATA:

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801 - HENRY DRAPER CATALOGOE AND EXTENSION (HD) B M
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4 - BIELIOGRAPHY OF STELIAR BADIAL VELOCITIES B R
5 - CATALOGUZ OF FATNT OB STARS BETWEEN CAETNA AND CENTAUROS E
6 - STUDIES OF THE MIIKY WAY FROM CENTAUEUS TO NORMA III. E
7 - A SUEVEY OF FAINT OBSTAES IN CARINA E
8 - LUMZNOUS STAFS IN THE SOUTHERN MIIKY WAY (ISS) B
(STEPHENSON AND SANDOLEAK 1971) MIKY WAY (ISS)
و - F8-G2 STARS IN THE NORTH GALACTIC POLE EEGICN E
10 - GS AEND LATER STARS IN THE NORTH GALACTIC PCLE REGION E
11 - F2 AND EARIIER STARS TN SAA. 28, 54, 106, 107 E

$13-$ VYSSUTSKY'S CATALCGUES 1950.0 (VYSSOTSKY 1943, 1946, E
14-STAEST2 AND EARLIER IN NORTH GAIACTIC SOIE REGION B
(SLETTEBAK ANESTOCK 1959)
15 - LUMINODS STARS IN THE NOETHERN MILKY WAY (ISN) B R
16 - SEVENTH CATALOGUE OF THE ORBITAL ELEMENES OFE E
SPECTEOSCODIC BINARY SYSTEMS (BATT)
(EATEEN, FLETCHER AND MANN 1978)
817 - CATALOGUE OF EARIY-TYPE STARSMHOSE SPECTRA HAVE SHOWNAEMISSICN LINES (WACKERIIAG1970) (WEI)
STATUS EEECETCN GACHINE-REAEABLE ASTRONOMICAL CATAIOGUES 10 JUNE 1980
818 - CATALOGUE OF STELLAR SPECTRACIASSIEIED TN THE ..... (JAS)
A MT
19 - MK CLASSIFICATION EXTENSICN (KENNEDY 1978) ..... $E R$
21 - GENEGAL CATAIOGUR OF STELLAR RADIAL VELOCITIES ..... A G T (WILSCN 1953 ) (WRV)E
23 - $\quad$ K CLASSIFICATION FOR OB STARS (LESH 1968) ..... B
 ..... E
26 - $\operatorname{ABUNDANCES}$ OF SODIDMG MAGNESIOM AND CPICIUM IN R-TYPE ..... E
27 - SCANNER ABUNDANCE STUDIES II. IATEG ANDK DRARFS IN THE ..... E
28 - SCANNZR ARONLANCE STUDIES II- IATEGGANDRKDWARES SCLAN NEIGABO
(TAYIOR 1970 )
 ..... A G (CKAMPTON, LEIR AND YOUNGER 1973) (HGAMMA)730 - A CATALOGUEOF STELLAR ROTATIONAI YEIOCTTTESA G T
 ..... A $T$32 - DETEKMINATICN OF FE/H VAIUES (BOREL et al. 1975)B
33 - A SPECTEAL SURVEY OF THE SOUTHERNMIIKY WAY I ..... B (SUNDGAN, LODENAND NORDSTEOM 1974 )
34 - ÁSEECTRAL SURVEY OF THE SOUTHERN MILKY WAY II ..... E
35 - A SPECTRAL SORVEY OF THE SCUTHERN MILKY WAY III ..... B (IODEN, L. O. et al. 1976)
36 - ${ }^{\text {a GENERAL CATALOGUE CF COOL CARBON STARS }}$ ..... B
37 - THE HERRILL-EURWELL CATALOGUES OF STAFS EXHIBT ITNG ..... E 
38 - EIBIIOGRAPHIC CATALOG OF RADIAL VELOCITIES (BAEBTER)E k

## STATUS EEEORT ON HACHINE-READABLE ASTEOMOBICAI CATALOGUES 10 JU HE 1980

39 - ULAEAVIOLEI RRIGHT STAR SPECTROPHOTOMETEIC CATALOGUE ..... B
 ..... E
 ..... E
42 - CATALOGUE OF SELECTECSSECTRAL TYPES IN THE MK SYSTEM ..... A R
43 - CATALOGUE OF IUMINOUS STARS IN THE SCUTHEREMTIKY WAY (STEPHENSON AND SANDOLEAK ..... E
44 - AN aTLAS OF STELLAR SPECTRA (JOHNSON 1977) ..... C
4E - INFEARED SPECTRA FOR 32 STARS (JOHNSON AND MENDEZ 1970) ..... C
46 - CATALOGOE OF AP AND AD STARS ..... B
747 - CATALOGUE OF STELIAR EADIAI VEIOCITIES ..... B F
E48 - SPECTEOFHOTCMETRIC SCANS (EREGER) (BSP) ..... A
49 - WHITE DWARFS (LUYTEN 1970 (IVD) (PREPARED BY G. SEARE SELECTED DATh CNLY)
50 - SCUFHEIN MIIRI MAY SEECTEAL SURVEY FOE STABS EARIIEF ..... E IHAN AS (GEYER 1978)51 - V. 2 OF MICHIGAN CATALOGOE OF 2-DIMEN. SPECTAALB
TYPES FOR FD STARS (HOUK 1978) (MHD2)52 - MK SPECTRAL CIASSIFICATICNS, 3RD GENERAL CATALCGUEB(BUSCCMBE 1977)
901-EOTA「IONAL VELOCITIES (BCYARCHOK AND KOPYLOV 1964 BKRV) ..... A G T
902 - GENEAAL CATALOGUE OF S STARS (STEPHENSON 1976) (SS) ..... A T
904 - CATALOGUE OF GALACTIC MOIF-
 ..... IATA) ..... A $T$907 - BIDEIMAN-PARSONS SPECTROSCOPIC AND BTBITOGEAPHICAIA T
STAIUS EEPCRTGCN MACHINE-REALABLE ASTBOMOMICAL CATALOGUES
 ..... A
909 - BK CLASSIFICATION EXIENSION (KENNEDY 1976) ..... A M
910 - CATALOG OF FAR-OLTRAYIOLET OEJECMIVE-PRISM SPECTRO- ..... C FHOTOMETRY : SRYLAB EXPERIMENT SOO19G OLTRAVIOLET STELIAR ASTEONCMY (HENIZE, WRAY, PAESONS ANS EENEDICT 1979)
$\begin{aligned} & 911-1980 \text { CATALOGUE CF GALACTIC WCLF-RAYET STARS } \\ & \text { (van der HOCET et al. } 1980 \text { ) }\end{aligned}$ ..... A
912 - CATAIOGOE OF STELLAR ULTRAVICLET FLUXESERESULTS OFTHE ..... B

## STATUS FFEORTON MACHINE-REALABLE ASTBONOMICAL CATALOGOES

## IV. CECSS IDEATIFICATIONS:

1 - A COMPIIATION OFGTRANSIT TABIES FOR STAR NOMBEBINGS IN ..... E
2 - CATALOGUE OF HD HDE AND EM IDENTIFICATIONS FOR STARS ..... B
A M T703 - GENEKAL CATALOGUE OF STEIIAR TDENTIF ICATIONS (CSI)
4 - IABLE OF CORRESPONDENCES SAO/HD/DM/GC (MORIN 1973)A $T$
5 - TABLE OF CORRESPONDENCES BD/CD/CPD (JUNG AND BISCHOFF) ..... B
6 - CATALOGUE CF CORRESPONDENCES CSIGADS/IDS ..... B
7 - IABLE OF CORRESFONDERES GICLAS/BD (MERMILLIOD) ..... B
8 - ChCSS-IDENTIFICATICNS OF RDE STARS (EONNET 1978) ..... B
G - CATALOGUE CF STELIAE IDEATIFICATIONS, EDITION 1979 ..... ER (CCHSENEEIN, BISCHOFF AND EGRET 1979)901-HE-DM (MEAC)B
902 - DM-HD (MEAD) ..... B
903-Hi-YBS (NAGY) ..... A $\quad$ T
904 - YBS-HD (NAGY) ..... A $T$
905 - VAEIABLE STAR CATALOG: TABLE I - NOMENCIATUFE (GCVS-I1) ..... A G T
906 TABLE VI - COREESEONDENCES BD/CD/C2D (GCVS-TG) ..... A M
907 - GOLLARD Cה̃CSS INDEX ..... B
$908-H D-D K-A D S-I D S-R A$ FOR HD STARS (GSFC-NGGY/MEAD) ..... B
909-KD-SZO-DM-GC CROSS INDEX (NAGY AND MZAD 1978) ..... A $T$
910 - CSI EBCDIC, 143-BYTE FECORDS, COMPLEEELY UNPACKED WIIH SCMEFEAGS VISSING OF IV/ 3/ PGERARED AT GSFC)
911 - CSI SORTED BY SPECTRAL TYPE AND MVL BPIGHTEST TO ..... A
FAINTEST (FEEPAREDAT GSFC, SANEVEESIONASIV/3/)
STATUS EEECETGON MACHINE-REALABLE ASTRONOMICAI CATAIOGUES
912 - CSI SORTED BY SPECTRAL TYPE ANDM(B) ERIGHTEST TO ..... A
 ..... A
914-AGK3-BD (WABEEN 1978) ..... A
915 - ED-AGK3, NON-BD STARS OMITTED (FAFREN 1978) ..... A.
 ..... B

$\nabla . \quad$ CCMEINED DATA:
801 - CATALOGOE OF NEARBY STARS (GLIESE 1969) (GL) ..... A T
802 - YALE3 - LATA FOR FK4/FK4 SOPE. STAKS (MORIN 1973)E
4 - CATALOGDE OF STAES WITHIN 25 PARSECS OF THE SLIN ..... B
5 - CCLOURS LOMIHOSITIES ANL MOTIONS OF THE NEAEER GIANMS ..... E
6 - KINEMATIC STODIES OF EARIY-TYPE STAES (TABIES 1 AND 2) ..... E
7 - SPACE VELOCITIES OFGGNI K GIANTS ..... E
8 - SPACE VELOCITY CATALCGUE (EGGEN 1962) ..... $E$
 ..... E
10 - NEW KINEMATIC DATA FCE BEIGHT SOUTHE EN OB STAES ..... E
11 - CATAIOGUE OF HIGH VEIOCIIY STARS (EGGEN 1964-65) ..... B
12 - CATALOGUE OF REDUCED UVEY BETA PHOTOMETAY ..... B
13 - PFOEABLE MEMBERS OF THE SMAII MAGELIANIC CIOUD SNEH ..... $E$ VEESICN) (AZZOPARDI AND VIGNEAU 1975 ) DDATED OCT 1978 (EEMAEKS NCT AVAIIABLE IN MACHINE-EEADAEIE FORM)
14 - UVbY ESTIMATED ASTROPHYSICAI PARAMETEES ..... B
901 - EXTENDED BRIGHT SIAR CATALCG (DAVIS - 5/24/76) ..... C
902 - YALE ERIGRT STAR CATALOGUE CCMBINED WITH BCSS GENERAL ..... A. M CATALOGUE LATA
A $\mathrm{F} T$
903 - SKYMAE CATALOGUE OF 248727 SIARS, VERSICN 3. 0 (GOTMLこEB) ..... R F

## STATUS GEPORT ON MACHINE-READABLE ASTEONOMICAI CATAIOGUES

VI. EISCEILANECUS:
1 - CATALOGUE OF PHOTCHETRIC SEQUENCES (AEGUE AND BOK 1973) ..... E
 ..... ER
5 - SEASITIVITY FONCTICNS OF PHOTCMETRIC SYSTEMS ..... E
8 - bibicicgraphical catalogue of field er ly raz stans ..... B R
9 - EIBLIOGRADHICAL TNDEX FON̄ PLANBTARY NEBELAEFFOF ..... R
 ..... B
 ..... A
901 - BIBLIOGRAPHICAI STAR INDEX (1950-72) ..... A R
902 - INDEX CATAIOGUE OF VISUAI LOOBLE STA $\overline{2}$ S 1976.5 (WORLEY) ..... B M
STATUS KEFCRTGON MACHINE-READABLE ASTEONOMICAL CATALOGUES
VII. NOA-SIELLAE OBJECTS
801 - KEVISED NEW GENERAL CATAICGUF OF NON - STELLAP OBJECTS ..... A
802 - A MESTEE LISI OF NON-STEILAR OBJECME (DEXON 1976) (DNSM) ..... A M
3 - CATALOGUE OF QUASI-STELIAK OBJECTS (BAEBIEEI, CABACCICLI ANL ZAMBON, NOV. 1976)(PREPARED BY' BUIGARIAN ACAD. OF SCIENCEASTEON. DEPI.)
6 - CALALOGUE CF POLAEIZATION MEASUEEMENTE AND RELATED DATA ..... C(EICHENDORE AND REINHARDT 1978, 1978 a)
7 - LASK NEBULAE (LYNLS) (LDN) ..... A G T
8 - FULSARS (SZIRADAKIS) (PUI) ..... A $T$
9 - ERIGHT NEBULAE (LYNDS) (IBA) ..... A MT
10 - 3EL CAMBRIDGE FADIO CATALOG (FEVISED) (3CR) ..... A $T$
11 - DEVENY KITT PEAK QUASAR CATALOG (QKE) ..... A $\mathbf{T}$
12 - 3FD UHUKO X-RAY CATAIOG (3U) ..... A $T$
13 - ARE'S GLOBULAR CLUSTER CATALOG (GCL) ..... A T
14 - GALACTIC SOFEENOVA RFMNAKTS CATALOGUE (SNCC) ..... A $\quad$ T
15 - GALACTIC SDPERNOVA REMNANTS CATALOGUE (SNII) ..... A $T$
16 - EEFEHENCE CATALOGOE OF BEIGHT GALAXIES (de VAUCOULBURS ..... A T AND de VAOCOULEURS) (VGC)17 - CUASAES (EDREIDGE et al. 1977) (QB)A T
18 - FOUATH UHORU (FCRMAN et al. 1977) (4 U) ..... A $\mathbf{T}$
19 - SECOND ARIRL (COOKE et ai. 1977) (2A) ..... A $T$
20-H II REGIONS (SHAFPLESS) (SHII) ..... A $T$
STAIUS KEROKTGCN MACHIME-READABLE ASTROMOHICAL CATALOGUES
21 - CATALOGUE OF REFIECTION NEEDLAE (VAN DEN BEFGH) (VDB) ..... A ..... T
22 - CaTALOGUE OF OPEN CLESTERS (LINGA 1978) ..... E
23-4CATALOGUE OF ABSORETION IINES IN QSO SPECTEA ..... E
901 - SCUTHEFN GROOPS ANL CLUSTERS OF GALAXZES
(DUUS AND NEMELL 1977) (IN)A T
902 - AN OPTICAL CATALOGOE OF EADIO GALAXIES ..... B
 ..... E
904 - SEYEET GAIAXIES (WEFDMAN 1977, 1978) ..... A
905 - SECCND EEFEEENCE CATALOGUE OF BRIGHT GALAXIES (VGC2) ..... B
906 - LIST OF POSITIONS OF ALL X-RAY SOURCES WITE POSITIONS ..... A

KNOHNMORE ACCURATELY, THAN THOSE GIVEN IN THE 4UOR
2A CATALOGOSS (DOIAN 1979)
Status fipgef on machine-readable asthononical catalogues
VIII. CAIALCGUES SORTED BY ELATE AEEAS
901 - ELATE CENTERS OF EMCHAR SKY SURVEY ..... A
902 - ELATE CENTEES OF WHITEOAR EXTENSION OF POSS ..... A
903-FLATE CENTEZS OF EUKCPEAN SOUTH. O. SKY SURVEY ..... A
904 - ELATE CENTERS OF LICK OBSEEVATORY SKY SURVEY ..... A- CAIALOGOES SORTED BY PALCMAR PLATE AREAS WITH X- AND Y-COOFDINATES GIVEN IN MM (NAGY)$905=$ SAO
906 THOCACN SRY SURVEY907 - R NGC907 - RNGC
908 - REFBRENCE CATALCGUE OF BEIGHT GALAXIES
909 - CSIA
A
A
A
910 - CSI SORTED EY LICK PLATE MEAS (NAGY 1978) ..... A
911 - BASTER SPECIALTY CATALOGOE (NAGY 1977) ..... A
(Concatenailon OF VIII/9C6/./907/./908/)- AN ZMEISSION-LINE SURVEY OF THE MILKI WAY(PAEKER, GOLIANDKIESHNERG 1979 (97)$\stackrel{A}{A}$

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