

HI-Observations of galaxies in the Virgo cluster of galaxies.

I. The data

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Summary. — New HI-data for a large number of bright galaxies inside the 10° radius area of the Virgo cluster of galaxies have been obtained with the 100 m radiotelescope at Effelsberg. 234 galaxies were observed for the first time. Among them 53 have been detected providing new accurate radial velocities. Data from the literature have been compiled. Together with the new data they form a (nearly homogeneous) set of HI observations for more than 450 galaxies.

Key words : galaxies, cluster of — Virgo — HI observations — redshifts — catalogue.

1. Introduction.

Galaxies inside clusters are believed to suffer from environmental effects provided by the strong gravitational potential and the hot intergalactic medium evidenced in X-ray observations. The gas in the outer disks of these galaxies is liable to be affected most easily by gravitational forces in case of interactions and by ram pressure from the intracluster gas in the course of the evolution of clusters.

The Virgo cluster of galaxies is the nearest such cluster. Therefore, any observation can be made with much higher sensitivity than for other more distant clusters like Coma or Hercules. Naturally, this is the reason why there is a very larger number of observations available for Virgo cluster galaxies ranging from the radio to the X-ray domain (cf. Richter and Binggeli, 1985).

Of particular interest for the evolution of spiral galaxies in clusters is the study of their HI properties as opposed to those of « field » galaxies. Recent studies showed that Virgo cluster spirals tend to have a smaller HI content than galaxies of the same morphological type far from any galaxy aggregate (e.g., Chamaraux *et al.*, 1980; Giovanardi *et al.*, 1983; Giovanelli and Haynes, 1983). This effect shows a systematic trend with distance from the cluster centre. Van Gorkom *et al.* (1984) found from their VLA maps for some of the brightest spirals inside the 6° radius that galaxies inside about 2.5° are markedly different from those further out. They attribute this observational finding to the effect of ram-pressure stripping by the intergalactic medium. Galaxies in the Virgo cluster but not near its

centre appear to be rather « normal » (e.g., Tully and Shaya, 1984).

In order to have a complete sample available for statistical studies of the HI properties of Virgo cluster spiral galaxies we undertook to observe all spiral and irregular galaxies brighter than $B_T^{0,i} = 14^m.2$ inside the 10° radius circle around M 87 which had not been observed before our program began. The observations are briefly described in section 2 and the results are presented in section 3. The new data together with data from the literature are compiled into a catalogue in section 4. A very brief discussion of the sample in section 5 concludes the paper. The analysis of this data sample is presented in a separate paper in the main journal (Huchtmeier and Richter, 1985a, paper II).

2. The observations.

Observations were made during several observing runs from the end of 1982 until October 1984. They were performed with the 100 m radiotelescope at Effelsberg with a spatial resolution of 9'. A cooled two-channel FET receiver was used together with the 384 (i.e., 2.192) channel auto-correlator. With a bandwidth of 10 MHz the channel spacing of 11 km s^{-1} resulted in a resolution of 13.2 km s^{-1} (or 22 km s^{-1} after Hanning smoothing was applied to the data). Galaxies with known radial velocities were observed with both channels centered at this velocity. Other galaxies were observed in a search-mode where the second channel was offset by about $+1700 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ with respect to the first. This gave a useful velocity coverage from -400 to 3300 km s^{-1} . Occasionally, we observed a few galaxies at higher radial velocities when new optical redshifts became known for them. The total system noise

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temperature was around 40 K at best. Observations were performed in the total power mode. More details on the observations and the calibration and data reduction procedures were presented by Richter and Huchtmeier (1982).

For a few galaxies our observations should be taken with care because of potential confusion problems. However, averaging (often with higher resolution Arecibo data) alleviated the problem. For more information see the notes in the catalogue (Table III).

3. The data.

Final calibrated HI profiles of 77 galaxies are presented in figure 1. The measured parameters from our observations are presented in table I. There we list the galaxy's name (col. 1), its (1950.0) coordinates (cols. 2 and 3), the morphological type (col. 4), the optical heliocentric radial velocity and its mean error (cols. 5 and 6), the total blue magnitude (col. 7), the HI heliocentric radial velocity and its error (cols. 8 and 9), the measured HI flux and its error (cols. 10 and 11), the HI linewidths at 50 % and 20 % of the peak flux (cols. 12 and 13), and finally, the peak and the rms flux (cols. 14 and 15). The optical data are all on the same systems and have been taken mainly from an enlarged version of the (1982) catalogue by Kraan-Korteweg (1984). For some galaxies data were also taken from Reaves (1983), or from Binggeli *et al.* (1984) or Sandage and Binggeli (1984). For a few galaxies that were initially included in our search list optical radial velocities became available during the course of our survey (Huchra, 1984). Some of these galaxies turned out to have radial velocities above the upper limit of our search range (3300 km s^{-1}). Nevertheless, for completeness they are listed in table II.

In fact, we expect many of the non-detections to be due to radial velocities outside our search range. Velocities between 6000 and 7000 km s^{-1} , which are typical for the Coma/Abell 1367 supercluster, are found quite frequently for galaxies fainter than $B_T \simeq 14^m0$. Clearly, more optical radial velocities are needed in the first place.

4. The catalogue.

Published data for all galaxies inside a radius of 10° around M 87, the adopted cluster centre, were collected (cf. Huchtmeier *et al.*, 1983 for references before 1983; Giovanardi *et al.*, 1983; Helou *et al.*, 1984) and edited before averaging. In table III the adopted values from the literature are given. The discussion of confusion problems is delegated to the notes given at the end of table III. The columns are practically the same as in table I, but $\log D_0$ and $\log r_0$, the optical dimensions in the system of the RC2 (de Vaucouleurs *et al.*, 1976) are added in columns 8 and 9, all

further columns being renumbered accordingly. If only an HI flux is quoted but no HI redshift and no linewidths this is actually the adopted upper limit. References to the original sources can be found in the HI catalogue. Galaxies with known (heliocentric) redshifts larger than 4000 km s^{-1} were excluded from this sample. An example for the editing and averaging procedure has been given in a similar study of nearby galaxies (Huchtmeier and Richter, 1985b). A few general comments concerning HI data for multiply observed galaxies in table III are :

- 1) Agreement in radial velocities is excellent.
- 2) The linewidths determined by different authors agree fairly well.
- 3) A large scatter in the flux integral for large (bright) galaxies is observed, which cannot be accounted for by incomplete sampling of extended galaxies.

Where possible we corrected linewidths for instrumental broadening (following Thuau and Seitzer, 1980) if not done in the appropriate publication. Also flux values of small galaxies observed with single dish telescopes with larger beam size were corrected for the extent of the HI distribution accepting the procedure outlined by Fisher and Tully (1975, 1981).

All the necessary corrections to the basic data will be discussed in paper II, where the sample will be analyzed in detail.

5. Conclusion.

The available HI data for Virgo cluster galaxies have been collected and compiled into a homogeneous catalogue. This data sample is the largest set of such observations for any galaxy cluster. In fact, it constitutes a more than tenfold increase in sample size over the first systematic HI observations of galaxies in the Virgo cluster about a decade ago.

The possible differences of Virgo cluster galaxies from galaxies in the field of the local supercluster will be the subject of a second paper. The third (and final) paper in this series will make use of all available radial velocities and masses determined from the HI data to discuss the dynamical state of the Virgo cluster.

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TABLE I.—*Catalogue of basic HI data for galaxies.*

Name (1)	R.A. (2)	Dec. (3)	Type (4)	v_{opt} [km s $^{-1}$] (5) (6)	B _T (7)	v_{HI} [km s $^{-1}$] (8) (9)	$\int S \cdot dv$ [Jy · km s $^{-1}$] (10) (11)	$\Delta v_{50} \Delta v_{20}$ [km s $^{-1}$] (12) (13)	S_{max} S_{rms} [Jy] (14) (15)
UGC 6913	11 h 53 m 42 s	17° 18'	Sb		14 $^{\circ}$ 70				0.005
NGC 4012	11 55 54	10 18	Sb II		14.27				0.005
NGC 4014	11 56 01.5	16 27 22	Sb II	3775 24	13.41	3773 7	12.1 5.0	403 447	0.020 0.004
IC 755	11 58 36.4	14 23 05	SBb	1501 35	13.61	1509 5	10.9 1.3	179 210	0.093 0.008
UGC 7016	11 59 48	15 07	Sb		14.75				0.006
NGC 4049	12 00 20.5	19 01 53	S III-IV	839 25	14.20	829 10	3.7 0.43	86 115	0.047 0.006
NGC 4067	12 01 37.3	11 08 00	SBc(r)II	2403 25	13.32				0.006
IC 2990	12 02 04.2	11 18 48			14.63				0.007
NGC 4078	12 02 14.2	10 52 27	S0 ₁ (6)	410 150	14.08				0.006
NGC 4082	12 02 36.0	10 55 48	S		14.69				0.008
UGC 7100	12 04 12	17 59	Sc I-II		14.66				0.007
NGC 4110	12 04 30	18 48	SBbc(rs)I		14.58				0.009
UGC 7133	12 06 48	19 16	SBd(s)II		14.70	2267 10	7.0 1.3	196 215	0.046 0.007
IC 3021	12 07 24	13 18	Sa:		14.43	2392 15	5.9 1.9	356 420	0.025 0.005
IC 3025	12 07 52.8	10 26 48	d:S0(4)		14.75				0.008
IC 3029	12 08 10.8	13 36 12	SBc(s)I		14.75				0.007
IC 767	12 08 37.2	12 22 48	E3		14.20				0.006
IC 3033	12 08 40.2	13 50 48	Sc		14.65				0.007
IC 3032	12 08 40.2	14 32 48	d:E0		14.67				0.007
IC 768	12 09 13.8	12 25 12	Sc(s) II-III		14.28				0.007
UGC 7194	12 09 24	16 30	Sb(r)I-II		14.68				0.006
IC 3040	12 10 01.2	11 21 12	Sm III-IV		15.04				0.010
IC 3039	12 10 04.2	12 34 54	Sc		14.71				0.007
IC 3044	12 10 15.5	14 15 16	Sc(s) I-II pec		13.98				0.006
NGC 4180	12 10 28.9	07 19 01	Sb:	2120 13	13.35	1977 20	2.1 0.4	82 193	0.019 0.004
UGC 7230	12 11 06	16 24	Sc + Sc		14.43				0.008
NGC 4193	12 11 20.6	13 27 08	Sc(s) II	2464 20	13.16	2477 10	3.9 0.9	337 358	0.028 0.002
NGC 4186	12 11 33.8	15 00 17	dS _a (r)	2090 100	14.42				0.006
UGC 7249	12 12 04.8	13 05 24	Sc III pec	627	14.76	621 6	6.4 0.8	129 153	0.051 0.009
NGC 4197	12 12 04.9	06 05 01	Sed	2082 32	13.47	2066 5	24.0 2.2	269 293	0.110 0.008

NGC 4200	12 12 11.0	12 27 32	S0 ₁ (4)	2347 28	13.85				0.009
IC 3060	12 12 28.8	12 49 24	Sab		14.64				0.007
IC 3063	12 12 40.2	12 16 54	S pec		14.81				0.007
IC 771	12 12 40.2	13 27 54	SBc(s)II		14.56				0.007
NGC 4206	12 12 43.7	13 18 10	Sbc(s):	373 100	12.81	703 5	36.8 2.5	277 295	0.020 0.009
IC 3065	12 12 45.0	14 40 54	SO _{1/2} (4)		14.40				0.006
NGC 4207	12 12 57.1	09 51 46	Sc pec	616 18	13.48	596 10	7.2 0.9	196 230	0.033 0.005
IC 3073	12 13 06	13 53	dSO ?		14.95				0.007
A1213+04	12 13 24	04 56	Merger?		14.29	2175 10	3.8 0.6	106 151	0.057 0.008
IC 3080	12 13 30	14 28	SBa		14.87				0.007
IC 3078	12 13 34.2	12 55 54	Sb(r)I		14.69				0.005
IC 3093	12 14 15.0	14 31 54	Sc		14.67				0.006
IC 3094	12 14 25.2	13 54 12	dS ?		14.44				0.006
IC 3096	12 14 27.0	14 45 54	Sc:		14.63				0.006
IC 3097	12 14 28.2	09 41 00	dE5 pec		14.76				0.006
NGC 4233	12 14 33.4	07 54 03	SB0 ₁ (6) pec	2224 188	12.97				0.004
NGC 4234	12 14 35.3	03 57 38	SBc III.4	2143 90	13.37	2021 15	3.8 0.66	110 168	0.038 0.006
IC 3099	12 14 37.8	12 43 48	Scd	2246 80	14.90	2130 10	7.2 1.5	211 239	0.041 0.007
NGC 4237	12 14 38.2	15 36 08	Sc(r) II.8	916 15	12.54				0.005
NGC 4239	12 14 42.3	16 48 35	S0 ₁ (5)	946 17	13.35				0.004
NGC 4241	12 14 52.1	06 58 05	Sa	2235 25	13.00				0.008
A1214+17	12 14 54	17 55			14.35				0.009
A1215+13	12 15 12	13 27	Sc(s) I		14.61				0.006
IC 3109	12 15 16.2	13 24 54			14.72				0.006
NGC 4249	12 15 27.0	05 51 54	S0 ₁ (O)		14.48				0.007
IC 3115	12 15 26.4	06 55 53	SBbc(s) I-II	2261 23	13.82	731 5	10.0 0.9	119 140	0.100 0.006
IC 3118	12 15 33.0	09 46 38	dS0(6)		14.54				0.006
IC 773	12 15 34.8	06 24 36	SBb(s)		14.28				0.006
NGC 4254	12 16 16.9	14 41 46	Sc(s) I.3	2413 10	10.77	2417 5	69.5 2.4	222 268	0.406 0.006
IC 3131	12 16 18.0	08 08 18	d:S0 ₁ (O)		14.30				0.006
NGC 4255	12 16 22.6	05 03 51	S0 ₁ (6)	1696 50	13.61				0.006
IC 3134	12 16 24.0	09 14 12	Sa		14.62	2376 10	2.5 1.0	173 246	0.022 0.007
IC 3136	12 16 25.0	06 27 45	Sc(s) II		14.86				0.007
IC 3142	12 16 33.6	14 15 00	Sd or Im		14.80				0.007
NGC 4257	12 16 33.8	06 00 09	Sa		14.91				0.006

TABLE I (*continued*)

Name (1)	R.A. (2)	Dec. (3)	Type (4)	v_{opt} [km s $^{-1}$] (5) (6)	B _T (7)	v_{HI} [km s $^{-1}$] (8) (9)	$\int S \cdot dv$ [Jy \cdot km s $^{-1}$] (10) (11)	$\Delta v_{50} \Delta v_{20}$ [km s $^{-1}$] (12) (13)	S _{max} S _{rms} [Jy] (14) (15)
NGC 4434	12 ^h 25 ^m 04 ^s .2	08 ^o 25' 53"	S0 ₁ (0)/E0 dE6/dS0(6)	1052 24 1324 30	12 ^m 99 14.03				0.004 -0.006
NGC 4436	12 25 09.6	12 35 35	dE5 or Im IV-V		16.1				0.012 0.013
A1225+08	12 25 09.0	08 48 48	dE		16.0				
RMB 71	12 25 23.4	12 38 42	Sbc(s)Ia		14.74	1118 5	15.6 1.3	165 181	0.106 0.008
RMB 169	12 25 49.2	09 00 24							
IC 3388	12 25 54	13 06	dE4	1873 112	14.87				0.008
IC 3391	12 25 55.6	18 41 32	Sc(s)II	1739 37	14.04				-0.006
NGC 4451	12 26 08.1	09 32 05	Sc(s)III	876 39	13.35				0.006
IC 3392	12 26 12.0	15 16 40	Sc/Sa	1678 28	13.30				0.005
IC 3393	12 26 16.2	13 11 00	dE7	400 60	14.82				0.007
NGC 4464	12 26 48.1	08 26 05	E4	1199 50	13.70				0.006
IC 3414	12 26 56.2	07 02 50	Sc(s)II	597 49	13.70	530 15	5.0 0.7	98 136	0.055 0.007
NGC 4466	12 26 58.0	07 58 22	Sc	1012 100	14.62	761 15	2.1 0.6	101 174	0.019 0.004
NGC 4468	12 26 59.6	14 19 33	S0 ₁ (3)/a	895 28	13.82	2422 30	6.5 1.5	285 567	0.021 0.004
IC 3416	12 27 06	11 04	Im III		14.78				0.009
IC 3425	12 27 24	10 53	Sb(s)I-II		14.31				0.006
UGC 7636	12 27 30	08 12	Im III-IV		14.72				0.009
NGC 4482	12 27 40.8	11 03 12	dE5	1845 36	13.68				0.005
UGC 7642	12 27 42	02 54	Sdm III-IV		14.63	1634 5	2.8 0.6	42 64	0.070 0.006
UGC 7644	12 27 48	04 01	Sc		14.44				0.008
IC 3432	12 27 51.0	14 25 06	S pec:		14.64				0.006
A1227+14	12 27 52.2	14 15 30	Im V		16.0				0.006
NGC 4480	12 27 53.4	04 31 27	Sb(r)II	2415 21	13.05	2466 10	14.0 1.5	188 395	0.067 0.008
IC 3436	12 28 07.8	19 56 06		3365 16	14.35				0.006
NGC 4483	12 28 08.3	09 17 30	SB0 ₁	875 80	13.17				0.0044
NGC 4488	12 28 18.9	08 38 17	S0 pec	990 40	12.86				0.0035
NGC 4489	12 28 21.1	17 02 05	S0 ₁ (1)	930 21	12.84				0.0055
NGC 4492	12 28 27.4	08 21 19	Sa	1801 25	13.17				0.005
IC 3446	12 28 51.6	11 46 00	Sm III	1199 10	14.75				0.007
NGC 4497	12 29 00.9	11 54 10	SB0 ₁ (5)/SBa	1123 32	13.36				0.007

IC 797	12 29 22.9	15 24 00	SBc(s)II-III	2021 17	14.01	2091 17	4.1 0.5	131 170	0.030 0.003
NGC 4502	12 29 31.8	16 57 36	Sm III		14.57	1622 10	2.9 1.0	173 192	0.032 0.005
IC 3466	12 29 36	12 06	Pec	785 20	14.78	891 20	2.5 0.5	58 136	0.029 0.005
NGC 4506	12 29 39.3	13 41 51	S pec	681 100	13.64				0.005
IC 3474	12 30 03.5	02 56 16	Sd		14.82	1732 5	12.6 0.88	146 187	0.095 0.006
IC 3475	12 30 09.5	13 02 54	Im IV or dE2pec		13.88	2583 15	1.5 0.26	63 86	0.023 0.0042
UGC 7697	12 30 24	20 27	Sc		14.89	2536 5	5.6 1.3	215 226	0.038 0.006
NGC 4516	12 30 36.4	14 51 05	SB0 _{2/3} (5)	958 40	13.67				0.006
IC 3484	12 30 37.2	17 40 00	Sc(s)I		14.89				0.008
NGC 4518	12 30 40.2	08 07 24	SB0 _{2/3} (r)/a		14.48				0.009
IC 3487	12 30 42.0	09 40 06	E5:		14.76				0.007
NGC 4522	12 31 07.8	09 27 02	Sc/Sb:	2318 10	12.73	2316 15	4.3 0.5	196 232	0.040 0.007
IC 3501	12 31 16.8	13 35 54	dE0:		14.51				0.006
IC 800	12 31 25.8	15 37 51	SB pec	2295 23	14.05				0.004
NGC 4526	12 31 30.4	07 58 33	S0 ₅ (6)	553 12	10.59				0.012
IC 3505	12 31 39.0	16 14 00	SBc		14.91				0.009
IC 3509	12 31 45.0	12 19 00	E4		14.75				0.006
IC 3517	12 32 00	09 26	Sd IV		14.51				0.009
IC 3520	12 32 00	13 46 54	Scd:		15.2				0.012
IC 3518	12 32 03.0	09 52 54	dE6pec or dS0(6)		14.64				0.009
NGC 4539	12 32 04.4	18 28 40	SBa pec	1287 34	12.86				0.007
IC 3521	12 32 07.0	07 26 13	SBm pec	573 33	13.98				0.005
IC 3530	12 32 25.2	18 04 00			14.81				0.008
NGC 4543	12 32 46.2	06 23 24	E5		14.04				0.006
A1232+06	12 32 46.8	06 49 12			14.68				0.007
IC 3540	12 32 55.2	13 01 30	S0 ₅ (2)		14.14				0.006
NGC 4544	12 33 03.3	03 18 45	Sc	1126 28	13.89	1132 15	4.1 1.0	126 206	0.033 0.005
IC 3567	12 33 51.0	13 52 00	Sbc(s)II		14.75				0.009
IC 3589	12 34 24	07 13	SBm III	1900	14.11	1634 4	8.2 0.5	93 115	0.080 0.005
IC 3586	12 34 24	12 47 24	dSO:		14.72				0.008
NGC 4576	12 35 00.6	04 38 34	S(B)bc(rs):		14.20				0.007
NGC 4580	12 35 15.6	05 38 38	Sc/Sa	1033 23	12.61				0.005
IC 703	12 35 22.8	14 34 00	E3		14.68				0.007
IC 3602	12 35 39.0	10 21 06	dE6		14.88				0.009
NGC 4584	12 35 46.4	13 23 06	Sa(s) pec	1686 9	13.72				0.009

TABLE I (*continued*)

Name (1)	R.A. (2)	Dec. (3)	Type (4)	v_{opt} [km s ⁻¹] (5) (6)	B_T (7)	v_{HI} [km s ⁻¹] (8) (9)	$\int S \cdot dv$ [Jy · km s ⁻¹] (10) (11)	$\Delta v_{50} \Delta v_{20}$ [km s ⁻¹] (12) (13)	S_{max} [Jy] (14)	S_{rms} (15)
NGC 4586	12 ^h 35 ^m 55 ^s 1	04° 35' 37"	Sa	820 21	12 ^m 55					0.008
NGC 4587	12 36 02.3	02 55 53	E6	901 29	14.04					0.006
NGC 4588	12 36 12	07 02	Sc II-III		14.84					0.008
IC 3611	12 36 33.0	13 38 06	Amorphous ?		13.85					0.004
IC 3612	12 36 37.8	14 59 12	dS0(6)		14.83					0.007
NGC 4591	12 36 39.9	06 17 11	Sb(s)	2450 29	13.70	2428 10	6.0 1.5	289 361	0.038 0.005	
IC 3625	12 37 06	11 15	SO:		14.95					0.009
IC 3631	12 37 17.1	13 14 53	SO ₁ (5)/Sa	2839 60	14.17					0.006
IC 3629	12 37 19.8	13 47 12	Sbc		14.68					0.007
NGC 4598	12 37 39.9	08 39 30	SB0 ₂ /s(2)	1961 23	13.41					0.005
IC 3633	12 37 42	10 09	dE4		14.87					0.009
NGC 4600	12 37 49.4	03 23 38	SO ₁ (6)	787 34	13.47					0.005
IC 3638	12 37 49.8	10 46 12	Sbc(r)II		14.25					0.008
IC 3637	12 37 49.8	14 58 12	dSO ₁ (6) pec		14.92					0.007
IC 855	12 37 49.8	16 12 30	SO(6)		14.69					0.008
NGC 4606	12 38 26.4	12 11 08	Sa pec	1638 18	12.66					0.007
NGC 4607	12 38 40.9	12 09 36	Scd	2440 100	13.75	2259 20	3.3 0.6	210 245	0.020 0.004	
IC 3658	12 38 55.8	14 57 48	dE6		14.85					0.008
A1239+09	12 39 07.2	09 28 42	dE1 or Im V		16.0					0.013
UGC 7854	12 39 18	09 41	d:E6		14.91					0.007
NGC 4620	12 39 28.6	13 13 01	SO ₁ /a	1214 60	13.17					0.004
NGC 4630	12 39 58.5	04 14 03	Sbc(s)II-III	697 19	13.14	740 5	7.7 0.7	134 159	0.060 0.005	
IC 3686	12 40 01.8	10 49 06	Sc(s)II		14.91					0.008
NGC 4633	12 40 06.6	14 37 47	Sd(s)	302 14	13.80	289 10	9.6 1.2	178 219	0.070 0.007	
NGC 4634	12 40 09.7	14 34 13	Sc	262 13	13.29	228 10	2.2 0.22	44 64	0.040 0.005	
NGC 4637	12 40 22.8	11 42 36	SO:		14.82					0.007
NGC 4640	12 40 25.8	12 32 00	SB0(4)/Sa	2077 75	14.19	1931 25	5.5 0.7	233 304	0.024 0.003	
NGC 4641	12 40 36.0	12 19 24	Sa pec	2305 100	14.12					0.004
NGC 4647	12 41 01.1	11 51 21	Sc(rs)III	1448 130	12.02	1415 5	7.4 1.2	158 184	0.050 0.006	
IC 3702	12 41 01.8	11 07 12	SBc		14.71					0.008

IC 3704	12 41 15.0	11 02 36	Sc(s)I-II		14.68					0.006
IC 3709	12 41 30	09 20	Sbc(r)I-II		14.78					0.007
IC 3714	12 41 55.2	10 26 12	SBb(s)I		14.91					0.009
IC 3718	12 42 15.0	12 37 18	Amorphous	954 100	13.68	864 15	1.5 0.5	53 94	0.026 0.005	
IC 3716	12 42 18	08 22	Im III ?		14.91					0.008
IC 3724	12 42 25.2	10 32 12	Sc(s)I-II		14.91					0.009
IC 3727	12 42 34.8	11 10 24	dE3:		14.30	2230 15	12.4 3.0	389 472	0.052 0.012	
RMB 324	12 42 45.0	10 27 00	Sa		14.88					0.009
IC 3735	12 42 49.8	13 57 36	dE5		14.55					0.006
IC 3742	12 43 07.2	13 35 12	Sc(s)II	915 100	13.86	968 5	10.8 1.1	169 194	0.070 0.006	
IC 3745	12 43 16.2	19 26 48			14.56					0.006
IC 815	12 43 54.0	12 08 48	E3	2390 15	14.61					0.004
IC 817	12 44 24.0	10 07 42	E1		14.80					0.008
IC 3773	12 44 44.0	10 28 36	d:SO(6)	1095 44	13.85					0.007
IC 3779	12 44 54	12 25 30	dE6:		14.88					0.008
UGC 7960	12 45 12	04 09	Sab		14.86					0.006
IC 3806	12 46 37.2	15 09 54	Sa:		14.48	3173 15	2.5 0.4	69 101	0.038 0.006	
UGC 7976	12 46 42	04 56	S		14.68	2661 5	6.8 0.7	76 99	0.098 0.007	
NGC 4733	12 48 35.9	11 11 03	SB0 ₂ /a	908 23	12.63					0.004
NGC 4746	12 49 25.2	12 21 18	Sc	1767 39	13.34	1780 10	16.2' 2.3	329 356	0.060 0.007	
UGC 8015	12 50 24	10 16	Sb(r)I		13.95					0.0084
NGC 4762	12 50 25.2	11 30 05	SO ₁ (10)		11.26					0.004
NGC 4765	12 50 42.4	04 44 10	Sd: III	770 29	13.13	724 5	18.6 1.7	83 119	0.230 0.020	
NGC 4791	12 52 12	08 19			14.56					0.009
UGC 8032	12 52 12	13 30	SO ₁ (8)		13.87					0.009
NGC 4796	12 52 36	08 20	S	2775 75	13.98	2761 10	8.2 1.7	284 310	0.044 0.006	
NGC 4803	12 53 06	08 30			13.99					0.006
UGC 8056	12 53 48	10 28	SBc		14.55	2701 10	11.6 1.4	194 231	0.076 0.007	
UGC 8085	12 55 48	14 50	Sb II		14.37	2047 10	18.8 0.82	205 255	0.120 0.004	
UGC 8089	12 56 00	09 48	Sdm		14.56					0.008
IC 840	12 56 12	10 53	Sbc I		14.46					0.008
UGC 8093	12 56 18	09 55	Sbc(r)II		14.59					0.007
UGC 8114	12 57 54	13 57	SBc II-III		14.72	1990 10	8.4 0.71	119 157	0.077 0.006	
UGC 8192	13 03 48	10 38	Sab		14.27	934 5	4.3 0.32	54 78	0.081 0.006	

TABLE II. — *Galaxies with optical radial velocities outside the search range.*

Name	Coordinates (1950.0)		Type	v_{opt}	B_T	S_{rms}
	R.A.	Dec.				
NGC 3996	11 ^h 55 ^m 12 ^s .3	14° 34' 31"	Sb I	6989± 30	14 ^m 16	0.006
NGC 4029	11 57 29.3	08 27 38	S(B)b:	6144 29	14.26	0.006
UGC 7032	12 00 53.4	16 45 53	Sa I	4048 29	14.51	0.014
NGC 4166	12 09 37.0	18 02 08	Sa(s)I	6954 32	13.88	0.007
IC 3107	12 15 14.2	11 07 23	Sbc(s)I-II	7299 32	14.21	0.005
IC 3128	12 16 10.2	11 59 54	Double	11590 30	14.59	0.007
NGC 4296	12 18 55.1	06 55 53	dSB0 ₁ (3)	4227 24	13.54	0.006
IC 3209	12 19 33.0	12 00 54	Sbc(s)I-II	7531 20	14.75	0.006
NGC 4334	12 20 51.2	07 45 04	Sab(s)II	4382 100	13.93	0.008
IC 3331	12 23 36	12 05 12	dSO(5)	13929 102	14.68	0.008
IC 3609	12 36 07.8	14 37 00	Sb	9169 30	14.86	0.007
NGC 4685	12 44 42.6	19 44 11	S0 pec	6760 24	13.61	0.007

Notes to Table 2:

NGC 4029: Later spectrum at optical velocity gives $S_{rms} = 0.014$ JyUGC 7032: Later spectrum at optical velocity gives $S_{rms} = 0.016$ Jy

TABLE III (*continued*).

Name (1)	R.A. (2)	Dec. (3)	Type (4)	v_{opt} [km s $^{-1}$] (5) (6)	B_T (7)	Log D $_0$ (8)	Log r $_0$ (9)	v_{HI} [km s $^{-1}$] (10) (11)	$\int S * dv$ [Jy · km s $^{-1}$] (12) (13)	$\Delta v_{50} \Delta v_{20}$ [km s $^{-1}$] (14) (15)	S $_{max}$ S $_{rms}$ [Jy] (16) (17)	
NGC 4866	12 ^h 56 ^m 57 ^s 9	14° 26' 25"	Sa			11 ^m 72	1.81	0.62	1988 4	25.2 7.1	542 582	0.058 0.007
NGC 4880	12 57 40.9	12 45 10	E4/S0 ₁ (4)	1479 32	12.42	1.52	0.12			≤3.0		
UGC 8114	12 57 54	13 57	SBc		14.72	1.22	0.38	1990 10		8.4 0.7	119 157	0.077 0.006
UGC 8155	13 00 42	08 04	S pec		13.31	1.49	0.05					0.018
UGC 8192	13 03 48	10 38	Sab		14.27	1.10	0.07	934 5	4.3 0.32	54 72	0.081 0.006	

Notes:

- 1) A1212+06: The whole signal is probably due to confusion with NGC 4197.
- 2) NGC 4268: Confusion with NGC 4273. The flux observed is just as expected for a separation of 4.3 arcmin. Tentatively an upper limit of 4.0 Jy · km s $^{-1}$ may be placed on the flux from NGC 4268.
- 3) NGC 4322: All observed signal is coming from NGC 4321.
- 4) NGC 4567/4568: Even with Arecibo data it is not possible to disentangle the signals from the two galaxies.
- 5) NGC 4795/4796: Signal is most likely due to NGC 4795. NGC 4796 is much smaller and the separation is only 0.5 arcmin.

In the following three cases only Arecibo data allowed to separate the signals from the two galaxies:

NGC 4294/4299,
NGC 4298/4302, and
NGC 4633/4634.

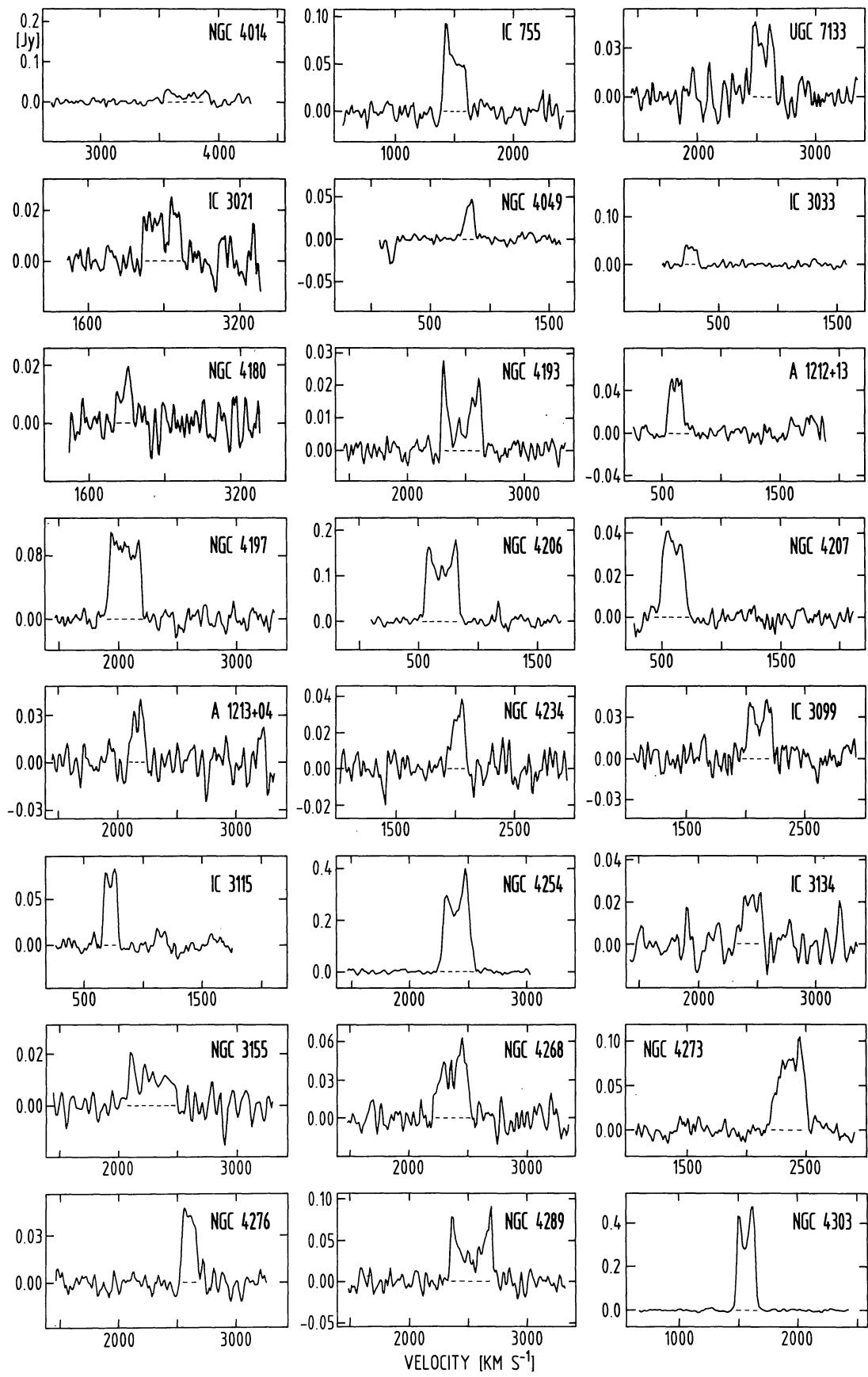


FIGURE 1.1

FIGURE 1. — Final calibrated HI profiles for the galaxies detected during our Effelsberg observations.

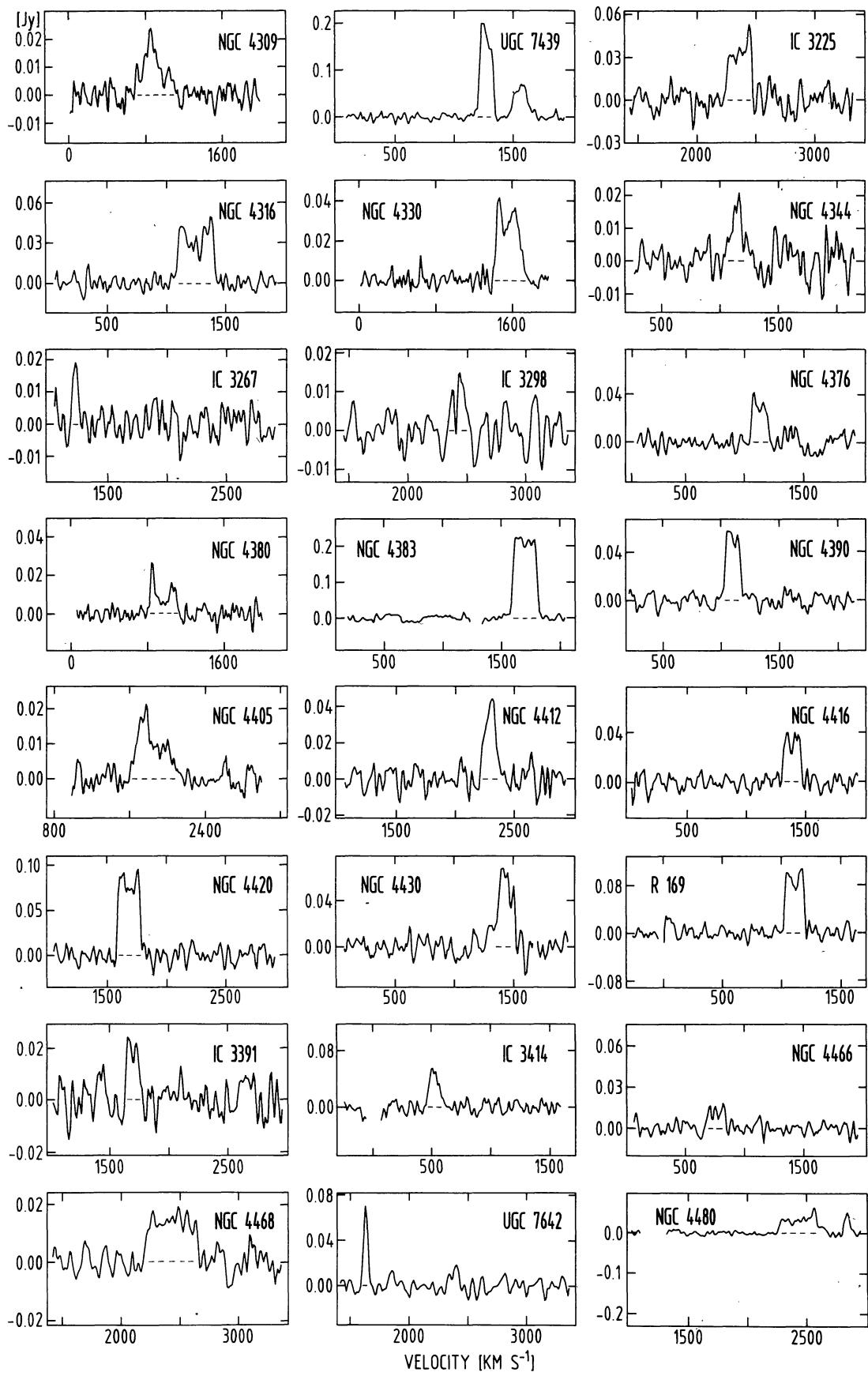


FIGURE 1.2

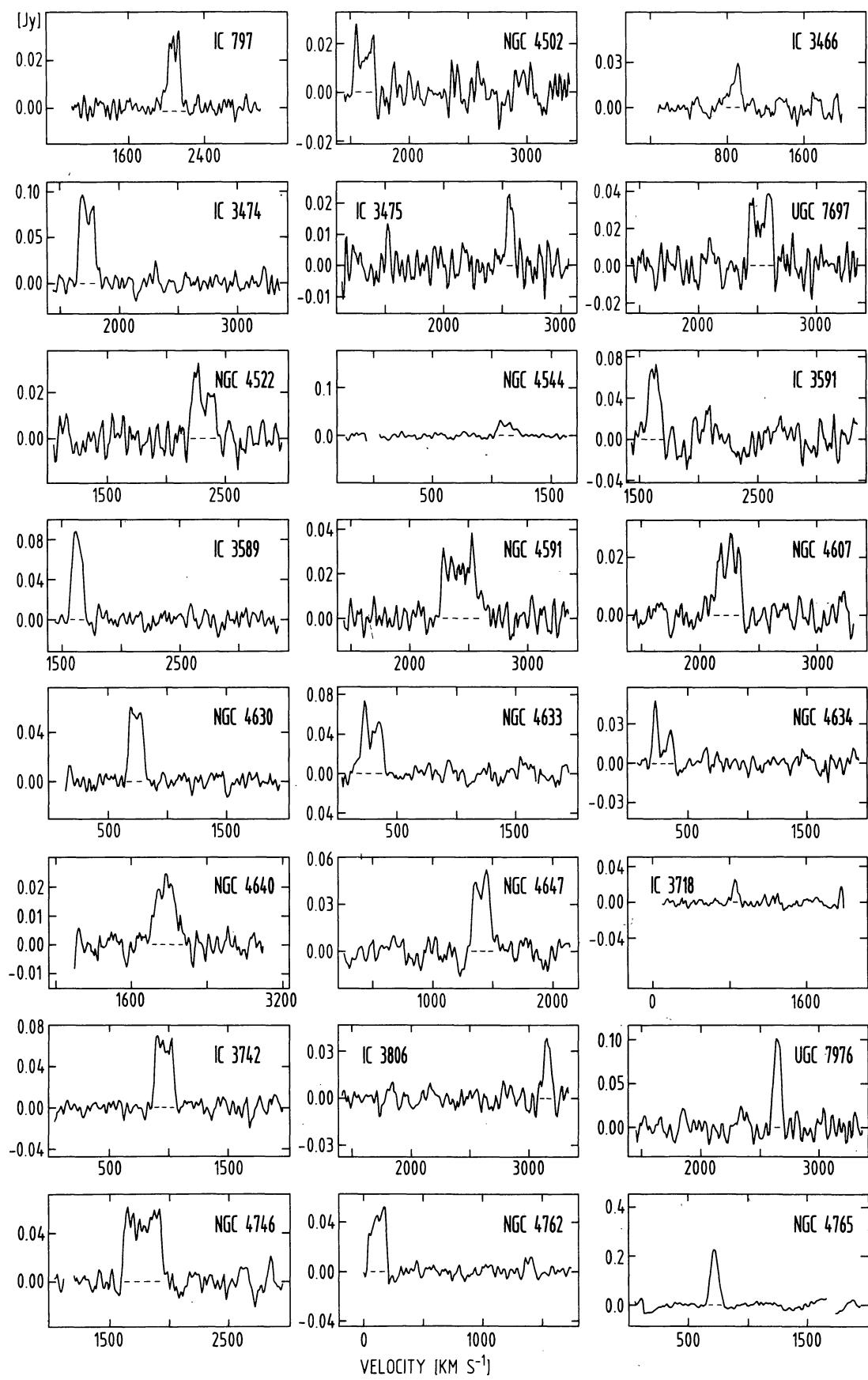


FIGURE 1.3

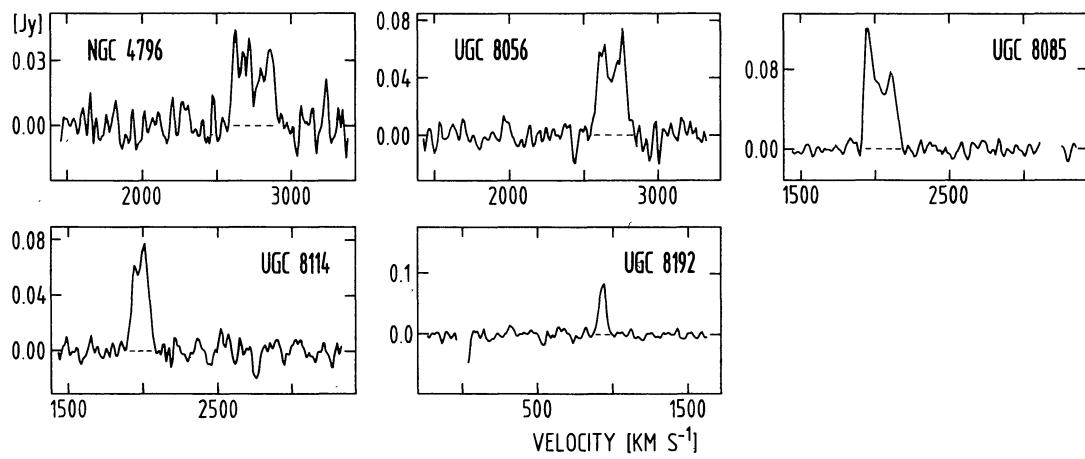


FIGURE 1.4