

an oscillation; but then the velocity oscillation and the decay of the granule proceed independently. This is compatible with the CC-curves between the two phenomena.

The details of this investigation, with the Fourier power spectra, will be published in the near future.

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REFERENCES

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SPECTRUM OF A STELLAR OBJECT IDENTIFIED WITH THE RADIO SOURCE 3C 286

The radio source 3C 286 has been identified with a seventeenth-magnitude star—R.A. $13^{\text{h}}28^{\text{m}}51^{\text{s}}$, decl. $+30^{\circ}45'59''$ (1950)—by Matthews and Sandage (1962). The colors of the star ($B - V = +0.26$, $U - B = -0.91$) are very abnormal.

Four spectra of the star were taken with the 200-inch prime-focus spectrograph at dispersions of 400 and 180 Å/mm, both widened and unwidened. The spectra were traced with a direct-intensity microphotometer. Each of the plates was exposed for about $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and the night sky was sufficiently strong to contaminate the stellar spectrum in the blue region. The effect of the night-sky spectrum was eliminated by subtraction of direct-intensity tracings of star and night sky on a plate on which the star was trailed over half the slit length. The corrected stellar spectrum shows no distinct features below 5000 Å. There may be an absorption feature around 4390 Å with a depth of a few per cent of the continuum and a width of 30 Å, but it is very uncertain. In the region 5000–6300 Å, covered by two plates at the lower dispersion, a distinct emission feature is visible around 5170 Å. The emission extends over the range 5150–5200 Å, has a half-width of about 30 Å, and a peak intensity of 30 per cent of the underlying continuum.

No reasonable identification for the emission around 5170 Å is suggested. It is not observed in spectra of supernovae, white dwarfs, planetary nebulae, the solar corona, etc. The spectrum of a star (Greenstein 1962) identified with the radio source 3C 48 (Matthews and Sandage 1962), of which the colors are also peculiar, does not show it either. The anomalous character of both color and spectrum of the star leaves little doubt that its identification with the radio source 3C 286 is correct.

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