

Provisional elements of 14 new and 6 known variables of the δ Cephei type in the region of η Carinae, by *Ejnar Hertzsprung*.

Of the δ Cephei-variables, which I have found and examined at Johannesburg, only a part has as yet been published in this *Bulletin*. The remainder is contained in the following lines.

The J. D. hel. M. T. Grw. for 14 old plates, using the reductions to the sun valid for the centre of my plates (10^h45^m , $-59^\circ5$), are

plate no.	J. D. hel. M. T. Grw.	plate no.	J. D. hel. M. T. Grw.
90	^d 2419878·2700	244	^d 2420991·2753
165	2420250·3005	247	2421010·2722
173	2420327·2476	254	2421035·2554
292 †)	2420574·3543	274	2421287·3297
202	2420605·2609	277	2421305·3149
204	2420623·2543	277 A	2421401·2431
242	2420963·3209	1018	2421722·2678

† The number of this plate is out of series.

The main results are given in the usual way in Table 1 *) while the more detailed shape of the lightcurves is presented in Table 2 and the accompanying diagrams **). Mean values joined by a bracket

*) The reciprocal periods indicate the actual values used in calculating the phases.

**) Vertical lines have been drawn for each tenth of the period. The one indicating the phase zero has been a little elongated.

in Table 2 have been combined to a single point in the corresponding diagram. The total number of estimates used in the present note is 9215.

The individual variables give rise to the following remarks.

g. The variable was found near maximum on the 2 old plates 254 and 1018. The range is unusually great for a period of about 3 days. Mean error of a single observation \pm ^s.11.

h. This and the following star *i* belong to the faintest variables of the δ Cephei-type known, not situated in extragalactic star-clouds. If the magnitudes indicated are approximately correct and the absolute magnitudes about equal to those derived for bright variables of this class, then the distances of the stars *h* and *i* will be something like 20000 parsecs. The variable was found near maximum on the 2 old plates 173 (^s.0) and 277 A (^s.1).

i. The variable is on the Franklin-Adams plates so near to neighbouring stars, that the estimates are difficult and the range is rather uncertain.

AQ *Car.* The variable was found near maximum on the 2 old plates 202 (^s.4) and 254 (^s.4).

The scale of ordinates is marked in tenths of a step and the zero point of the scale of steps is indicated by an elongated mark.

TABLE I.

star	α (1875)	δ (1875)	C. P. D.	approximate phgr. mag.	epoch of point on the ascending branch half way up J. D. hel. M. T. Grw.	period m. e.		reciprocal period	range	number of plates	zero point J. D. 2420000	
						d	d				phase of point half way up	phase of maximum
	^h ^m ^s	^o [']		^m	^d	^d	^d	^d -1	^s	^P	^P	
<i>g</i>	10 7 21·8	-61 28·4		14	2423963·410	2·910867	\pm ·000058	·343540	·93	346	·59	·635
<i>h</i>	10 15 15·0	-55 40·8		14 $\frac{1}{2}$	3936·240	6·24545	\pm ·0004	·160116	·87	328	·255	·32
<i>i</i>	10 16 34·6	-60 37·4		14 $\frac{1}{2}$	3962·410	4·2356	\pm ·0018	·2361	·51	344	·525	·63
AQ Cn	10 17 7·0	-60 26·6	-60° 1856 9·1	9·6	3964·190	9·7709	\pm ·0009	·102345	·68	547	·715	·01
CS Cn	10 29 51·6	-57 22·6		13 $\frac{1}{2}$	3973·700	6·66155	\pm ·0004	·150115	·75	493	·512	·585
<i>j</i>	10 37 42·0	-60 30·8	-60° 2187 9·7	10·4	3991·260	2·87608		·347696	·30	397	·745	·85
<i>k</i>	10 39 59·0	-57 38·4		13 $\frac{1}{2}$	3865·850	16·3339	\pm ·003	·061222	·99	430	·675	·76
<i>l</i>	10 43 32·3	-59 59·8		13 $\frac{1}{2}$	3983·290	5·66436	\pm ·0003	·176542	·89	458	·218	·35
<i>m</i>	10 46 ·7	-57 55·7		12 $\frac{1}{2}$	3990·850	13·4545		·07432	·86	449	·60	·80
<i>n</i>	10 48 56·8	-59 17·9		13	3938·630	23·246	\pm ·007	·043018	·96	442	·432	·465
WZ Cn	10 50 21·0	-60 16·3	-60° 2386 9·5	10·2	3982·970	23·0035		·04347158	1·60	573	·146	·195
UCn	10 52 44·0	-59 4·0	-59° 2888 7·9	7·7	3983·100	38·7397		·025813313	1·25	570	·817	·915
<i>o</i>	10 55 21·4	-60 19·3		13	3923·010	7·639	\pm ·005	·1309	·73	374	·522	·62
<i>p</i>	10 56 7·3	-59 26·6		11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3980·220	4·58612	\pm ·00026	·218049	·61	542	·883	·00
<i>q</i>	10 56 29·3	-61 37·1		11	3963·340	10·3560	\pm ·0013	·0965625	·43	545	·71	·93
ER Cn	11 4 19·0	-58 9·7	-58° 3216 7·7	7·5	3998·110	7·7156		·129608	·73	398	·187	·366
<i>r</i>	11 4 56·8	-60 10·1		13	3915·860	10·2735	\pm ·0013	·0973375	·81	507	·16	·41
<i>s</i>	11 8 56·5	-59 22·3	-59° 3236 9·4	10·1	3985·029	10·7166	\pm ·0014	·093313	·44	531	·855	·03
<i>t</i>	11 19 30·5	-60 2·9	-60° 2917 9·5	10·3	3946·610	5·3008	\pm ·0005	·18865	·65	474	·528	·665
<i>u</i>	11 19 39·5	-60 41·0	-60° 2919 9·1	9·6	3995·049	3·20667		·31185	·30	467	·856	·07

CS Car = B. A. N. 56 d. This variable was reobserved owing to the interesting form of its lightcurve. It was estimated on the 14 old plates as follows: —, .05, .75, faint, .8, .25, .2, .55, .35, .65, —, —, —, and .2 steps. Mean error of a single observation \pm s .14.

j. The star was found marked with an arrow on an enlargement made at the Union Observatory, where its variability therefore has evidently been noted or at least suspected at an earlier date. The variable was found relatively bright on the 3 old plates 242, 277 and 1018. Mean error of a single observation \pm s .076.

k = Harvard 1225. The variable was found near maximum on the old plate 277 A (s .0).

l. The variable was found near maximum on the 4 old plates 292 (s .1), 247 (s .0), 274 (s .0) and 277 A (s .0). Mean error of a single observation \pm s .14.

m. The variable was found near minimum on the old plate 173 (s .3).

n. The variable was found near maximum on the 2 old plates 242 and 254. The star looks double. The presence of a companion would make the minimum too bright and too flat.

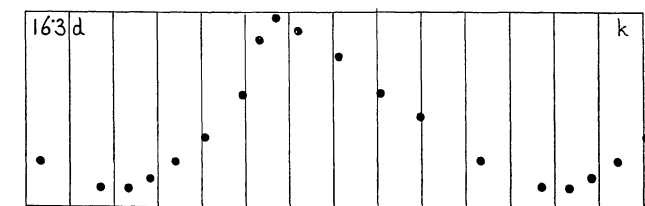
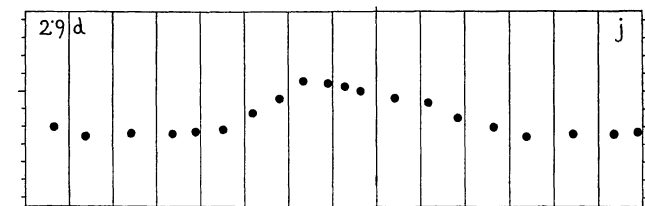
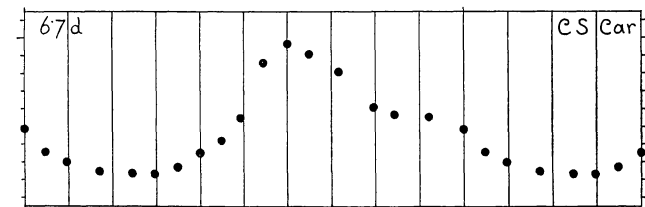
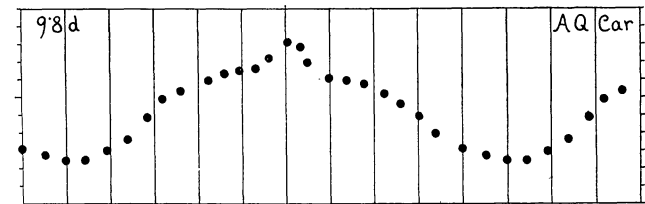
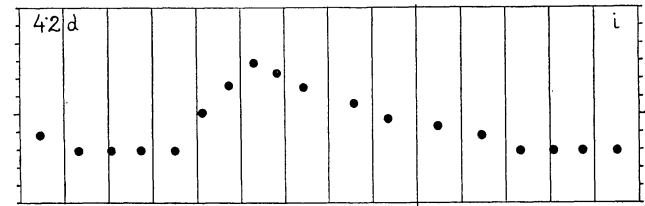
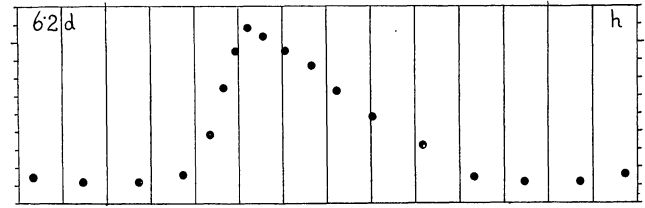
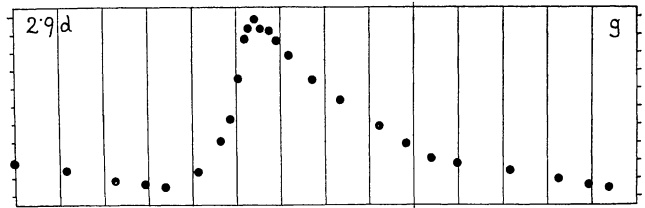
WZ Car. The unusual form of the lightcurve of the variable *n*, the rise to maximum being very steep and the minimum unusually flat, led me to observe WZ Car, the period of which ($23^d.0$) is similar to that of *n* ($23^d.2$). In fact, the general character of the two lightcurves proved to be the same in marked difference to all other variables of the δ Cephei-type so far examined. On the other hand the lightcurves of WZ Car and *n* are rather similar to those of variables of the RR Lyrae type. The period of WZ Car is so nearly equal to 23^d , that during the time covered by my plates practically only 23 points of the lightcurve are obtained. The form of the rising branch of the lightcurve is therefore not well known.

U Car. This variable was observed owing to its exceptionally long period. The star is too bright for accurate estimates as the available comparison stars conveniently near to the variable are evidently of whiter colour, causing a difference in the character of the images. The period given in Table 1 is that indicated by ROBERTS. Adding my own observations I find the corrected period to be $38^d.750$.

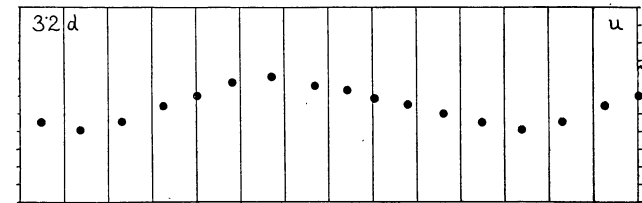
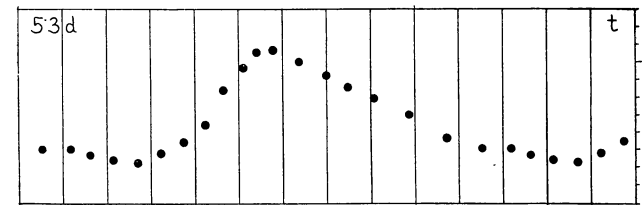
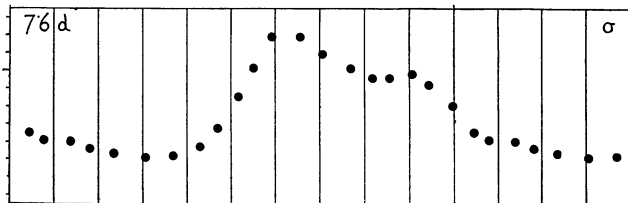
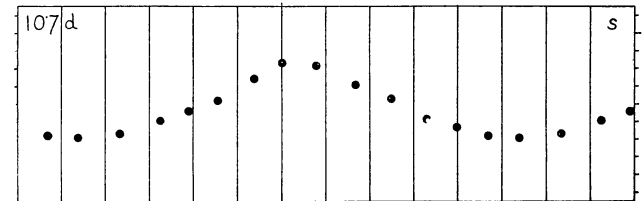
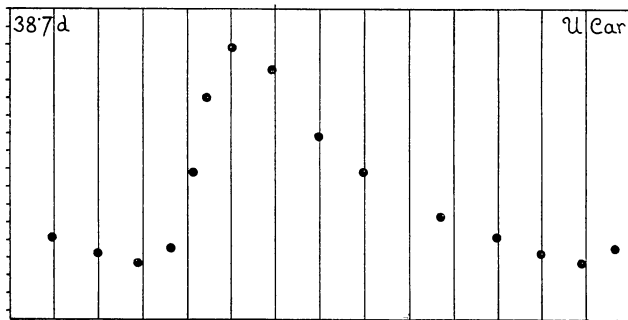
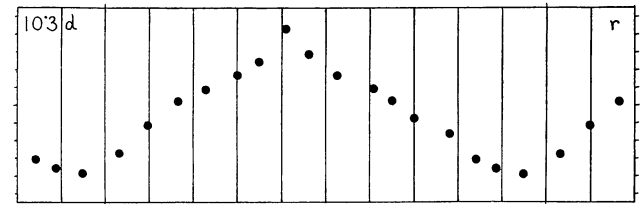
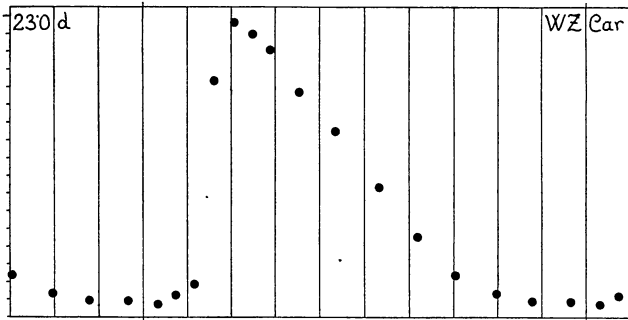
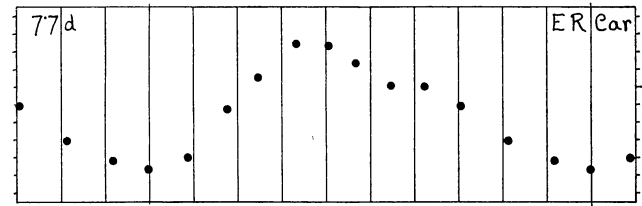
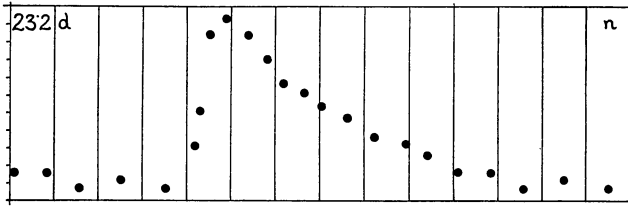
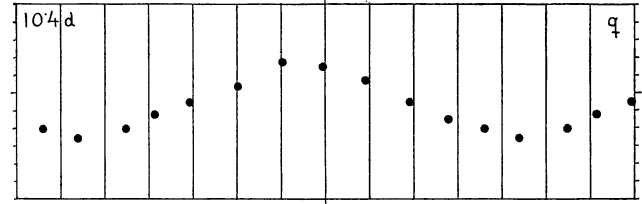
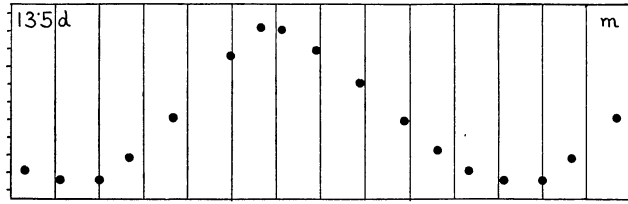
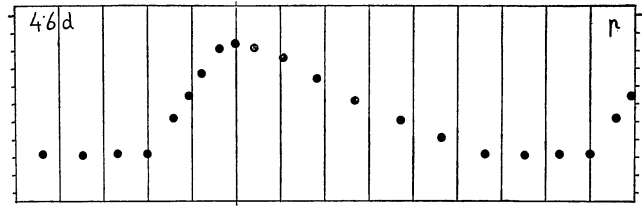
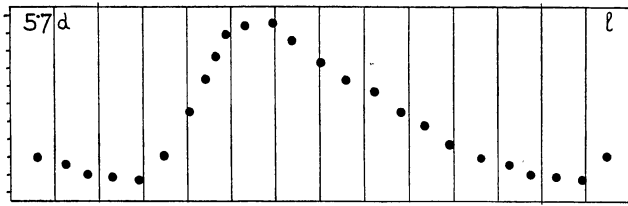
o. Mean error of a single observation \pm s .09.

p. The variable was found near maximum on the 2 old plates 202 (s .19) and 242 (s .04).

q. The estimates of the variable on the 14 old plates are respectively: .05, — .02, .19, —, .45, .07, .00, — .08, .18, — .11, .32, — .04, .36 and .16 steps.



ER Car = H.D. 97082. In the Draper Catalogue the star is announced in a footnote as a variable of the δ Cephei-type. The star was found near maximum on the 3 old plates 90, 254 and 1018. The period



given in Table I has been found from recent plates only. Adding the 3 old maxima just mentioned the period derived is $7^d.71886 \pm ^d.00064$ (m. e.). Mean error of a single observation $\pm ^s.11$.

r. The estimates on the 14 old plates are respectively —, ·32, ·76, —, 1·23, ·61, ·88, ·60, ·27, ·84, ·62, 1·15, ·12 and ·60 steps.

