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## COMMUNICATION FROM THE OBSERVATORY AT LEIDEN

### Red magnitudes of 160 bright parallax stars, by *J. G. Ferwerda*.

*Program.* The great majority of the stars contained in this photometry have a large parallax. As the magnitudes have been determined visually and the red filter used absorbs rather much light the program had to be limited to the brighter stars. The limits of the program are as follows :

- declination  $> -20^\circ$ ,  
stars brighter than  $6^m.4$  approximately,  
trigonometric parallax  $> ".050$ ;

moreover stars with trigonometric parallax smaller than  $".050$  as far as the probable error is less than one tenth of the value of the trigonometric parallax have been included. For the stars of spectral types B and M the limit of the parallax (mainly spectroscopic) is  $".015$ . Finally the bright members of the Ursa Major group were included in the program.

The stars were chosen from the card-system of parallaxes at the Observatory, which has been compiled by G. P. KUIPER, (the catalogue of F. SCHLESINGER had not yet appeared at that time) and further from the lists in *Mt. Wilson Contributions* 12, 99, 1923 and 14, 311, 1926.

As comparison stars 26 stars with Harvard spectrum A<sub>0</sub> were selected (see Table I; nos. 12 and 16 are omitted because they have not been used).

*Instrument.* The measurements have been performed in the years 1933–1935 with the aid of a photometer designed by K. GRAFF. The principle of the instrument is the same as that given in GRAFF's description <sup>1)</sup> except that there is no transversal eye-piece. For the purpose of photometry in the red the blue filter in front of the lamp has been removed and a red filter (RG1, thickness 2.0 mm, of Schott & Gen., Jena) was inserted between the mirror and the eye-piece. The photometer was attached to the 6-inch Merz refractor.

<sup>1)</sup> K. GRAFF, „Ein einfaches Universalphotometer für astrophysikalische Zwecke.“ *Ztschr. Instr.kunde* 35, 1, 1915.

TABLE I.

List of comparison stars

No.	name	$\alpha$ (1900)	$\delta$ (1900)	$m_{\text{vis}}$ Potsdam
		h m	$^\circ$ ' "	m
1	BD + 63° 265	1 52.2	+ 64 08	5.59
2	$\xi^2$ Cet	2 22.8	+ 08 01	4.48
3	$\nu$ Tau	3 57.8	+ 05 43	4.20
4	$\lambda$ Per	59.1	+ 50 05	4.51
5	$\mu$ Lep	5 08.3	— 16 19	3.55*
6	136 Tau	47.0	+ 27 35	4.84
7	13 Mon	6 27.5	+ 07 24	4.73
8	$\gamma$ Gem	31.9	+ 16 29	2.34
9	BD + 50° 1460	7 36.5	+ 50 40	5.58
10	$\delta$ Hya	8 32.3	+ 06 03	4.38
11	26 UMa	9 28.0	+ 52 30	4.78
13	60 Leo	10 57.0	+ 20 43	4.62
14	$\eta$ Vir	12 14.8	— 00 07	4.25
15	21 CVn	13 14.0	+ 50 12	5.40
17	$\gamma$ CrB	15 38.5	+ 26 37	3.98
18	$\lambda$ Oph	16 25.9	+ 02 12	3.98
19	$\gamma$ Oph	17 42.9	+ 02 45	4.10
20	$\delta$ UMi	18 04.5	+ 86 37	4.68
21	$\gamma$ Lyr	55.2	+ 32 33	3.55
22	$\theta$ Aql	20 06.1	— 01 07	3.62*
23	$\sigma$ Aqr	22 25.4	— 11 11	5.18*
24	$\rho$ Peg	50.2	+ 08 17	5.08
25	$\kappa$ And	23 35.5	+ 43 47	4.44
26	2 Cet	58.6	— 17 54	4.91*

\*) HR magnitude, reduced to Potsdam system.

*The effective wavelength* of the measurements has been determined with the aid of the 10-inch refractor and a grating placed in front of the objective. The distance between the spectra of the fifth order of  $\alpha$  Lyrae (A<sub>0</sub>) was measured with the micrometer. The resulting effective wavelength is 625  $m\mu$ . From the distance between the spectra of the third order it was found to be 629  $m\mu$ . Similar measures were made of the third order spectra of  $\beta$  Pegasi (M<sub>2</sub>). These gave the value 632  $m\mu$ . The weighted mean value 628  $m\mu$  (with weights 5, 3 and 3 respectively) was adopted as the effective wavelength of the photometry with neglect of the difference in effective wavelength for different spectral classes.

*The measurements.* Every star of the program has been measured on four different nights. During each night of observation the stars to be measured were taken together into groups. Each group was chosen in connection with one of the comparison stars and contains stars of the program in the neighbourhood of that special comparison star. The stars of one group were measured with time intervals as short as possible, but in such a way that the adjoined comparison star was measured immediately before each star of the group and also at the end of the group.

Every measurement consisted of four consecutive settings and readings of the wedge. During these settings the refractor had such a direction that the star and the artificial star could be seen on a horizontal line. Two settings were made with the artificial star at the right, two with the artificial star at the left.

It appeared that results of sufficient accuracy could only be obtained with a small magnification of the refractor (a magnification of about 20 was used). The eye proved namely to be extremely sensitive to small differences in shape between the images of the star and the artificial star, still more than in ordinary visual photometry. This might be explained by the fact that in the retina mainly the cones are sensitive to red light, thus obliging the observer to fix the images sharply.

It also appeared that the eye becomes tired very soon from observing the red light and that it loses within 20 seconds its power to distinguish small differences in brightness. This difficulty was removed by alternating rapidly the observations with the right and the left eye (changing about every 5 seconds) until the images were seen equally bright with both eyes.

In the case of a double star both components were measured, provided they were sufficiently separated and bright enough to be seen. For some stars the separation was too small to measure both components accurately. These stars have been omitted from the program. In all other cases one star image was seen and measured. For double stars with a separation less than 5" the resulting red magnitude (marked with a colon in Table 2, column 8) may be considered as the total brightness, for separations more than 10" as the magnitude of the brighter component. There is only one star in the program with a separation between 5" and 10" ( $\alpha$  Gem) and in this case there is some uncertainty as to the meaning of the observed magnitude (marked with a double colon in Table 2, column 8) but it is considered best to assume that in this case the total brightness has been measured.

*The reduction.* The readings were reduced to provisional magnitudes with the aid of a calibration of

the wedge made visually (without red filter) by G. P. KUIPER on a sequence of stars in the Pleiades. The calibration was repeated by the writer in red light by measurement of the intensities of the ordinary images of some stars as well as the central and spectral images obtained by placing a grating in front of the objective. It is in good agreement with KUIPER's calibration.

Because the comparison star was measured several times in each group it could be checked to some degree that no serious changes occurred in the instrument during the measurement of a group. In some cases the measurements of the comparison star showed a rather regular run. This run proved to be caused by a slowly appearing condensation of water vapour on the objective. A correction has been applied for this effect.

The corrections for extinction have been computed on the assumption of a transmission coefficient of .830 for all observations. This value was taken from the tables of MÜLLER and KRON<sup>1)</sup> at a time when the effective wavelength had not yet been measured. The true value may be somewhat smaller but the errors in the corrections are negligible. The correction for differential extinction amounts to .20 or more in less than 5% of the material only.

From the corrected differences in magnitude between the stars and the adjoined comparison stars the definitive red magnitudes have been obtained on the assumption that the red magnitudes of the comparison stars are equal to the Potsdam visual magnitudes. For four comparison stars viz. nos. 5, 22, 23 and 26, not occurring in the Potsdam photometry on account of their low declination, the HR magnitudes have been taken after application of a correction<sup>2)</sup> to reduce them to the Potsdam system of magnitudes.

The results are given in Table 2. Columns 1 to 7 are self-explanatory. Column 8 gives the red magnitudes obtained in each of the four measurements. Column 9 gives the current numbers of the comparison stars used in these four measurements and column 10 gives the red magnitude definitively adopted, being the arithmetical mean of the values in column 8.

*Discussion of errors.* The internal mean error has been computed according to the formula

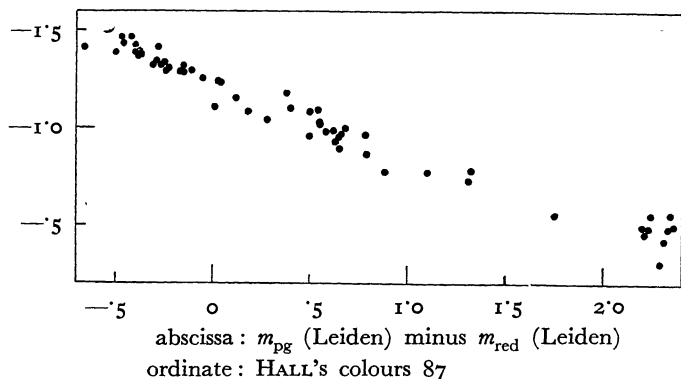
$$\text{m.e.} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\sum \Delta^2}{3n}}$$

where  $\Delta$  means the difference between each of the

<sup>1)</sup> G. MÜLLER, „Die Extinktion des Lichtes in der Erdatmosphäre usw.“. *Publ. des Astroph. Obs. Potsdam*, Bd. 22, Nr. 64, 1912.

<sup>2)</sup> *Publ. des Astroph. Obs. Potsdam*, Bd. 17, p. XXXIV.

FIGURE 1.



four single measurements obtained at different nights and their mean value, and where  $n$  indicates the

number of stars. The mean error has been computed separately for seven intervals of the red magnitudes. The values derived are:

magnitude	$n$	m.e.
1	8	$\pm$ m.16
1-2	5	$\pm$ .12
2-3	18	$\pm$ .12
3-4	35	$\pm$ .10
4-5	46	$\pm$ .11
5-6	44	$\pm$ .11
>6	4	$\pm$ .12
all	160	$\pm$ .112

The internal mean error of a mean value as given in Table 2, column 10, is therefore  $\pm$  m.056.

TABLE 2.

HR	PGC	name	$m_{vis}$ Potsdam	$\pi$ SCHLE- SINGER	M Potsdam system	Sp. Mt Wilson	measurements	comp. stars	$m_{red}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8	6	BD + 28°4704	6.39	.078	+ 5.8	G8	5.89 5.87 6.08 5.78	2 2 2 24	5.90
21	12	$\beta$ Cas	2.56	.071	+ 1.8	F2	2.48 2.35 2.41 2.46	1 1 1 1	2.42
33	22	6 Cet		.062	(+ 4.2)	F5	4.89 4.95 4.92 5.08	26 26 26 26	4.96
166	133	54 Psc	6.08	.104	+ 6.2	K1	5.58 5.70 5.67 5.72	2 2 2 24	5.67
219	168	$\eta$ Cas	3.72	.182	+ 5.0	F9	3.32 3.48 3.40 3.38	1 1 1 1	3.40
222	171	BD + 4°123	5.98	.148	+ 6.8	K4	5.50 5.29 5.28 5.32	26 2 2 2	5.35
235	181	19 Cet		.063	+ 5.4	F9	5.08 5.28 5.16 5.18	26 26 26 2	5.18
244	189	BD + 60°124	5.06	.064	(+ 4.1)	F8	4.83 4.77 4.94 4.74	1 1 1 1	4.82
321	244	$\mu$ Cas	5.32	.130	+ 5.9	G4	5.09 5.27 5.01 5.09	1 1 1 1	5.12
337	259	$\beta$ And	2.32	.044	(+ 5.5)	Mo	1.70 1.67 1.99 1.75	1 2 2 2	1.78
458	350	$\nu$ And	4.28	.061	+ 3.2	Go	4.12 3.98 4.08 4.09	1 2 2 2	4.07
483	372	BD + 41°328	5.29	.087	+ 5.0	Go	4.91 4.61 4.95 4.90	1 2 2 2	4.84
493	382	107 Psc	5.56	.132	+ 6.2	G9	5.10 4.75 4.92 5.00	2 2 2 2	4.94
509	391	$\tau$ Cet		.301	+ 6.1	G4	3.62 3.48 3.62 3.43	26 2 26 2	3.54
511	394	BD + 63°238	5.82	.111	+ 6.0	K0	5.60 5.65 5.51 5.51	1 1 1 1	5.57
542	419	$\epsilon$ Cas	3.64	.011	(- 1.2)	B5	3.77 3.96 3.88 3.60	1 1 1 1	3.80
553	428	$\beta$ Ari	3.02	.063	+ 2.0		2.98 3.07 2.86 2.84	2 2 2 2	2.94
660	514	$\delta$ Tri	5.10	.098	+ 5.1	Go	4.69 4.75 4.73 4.59	2 2 2 2	4.69
753	588	BD + 6°398	6.16	.144	+ 7.0	K4	5.50 5.41 5.59 5.41	2 2 3 2	5.48
799	617	$\theta$ Per	4.33	.078	+ 3.8	F5	4.03 4.19 4.13 4.20	4 1 1 1	4.14
804	622	$\gamma$ Cet	3.80	.040	+ 1.8	A2	3.51 3.78 3.66 3.70	2 2 2 2	3.66
857		BD - 13°544		.134	+ 6.8		5.99 5.81 5.67 5.74	2 2 3 3	5.80
911	691	$\alpha$ Cet	2.89	.030	(+ .3)	M2	2.12 2.32 2.10 2.50	2 2 2 2	2.26
937	710	$\iota$ Per	4.22	.085	+ 3.9	G1	3.99 4.08 4.07 4.03	2 4 1 1	4.04
962	722	94 Cet		.056	+ 4.0	F8	4.89 5.09 4.97 4.79	2 2 2 2	4.94
996	752	96 Cet	5.23	.106	+ 5.4	G5	4.74 4.84 4.69 4.80	2 2 2 2	4.77
1084	814	$\epsilon$ Eri		.305	+ 6.3	K2	3.53 3.56 3.78 3.78	2 2 3 3	3.66
1101	825	10 Tau		.056	+ 3.2	F9	4.19 4.16 4.31 4.17	2 2 3 2	4.21
1122	838	$\delta$ Per	3.31	.015	(- .8)	B5	3.42 3.48 3.34 3.37	4 1 1 1	3.40
1136	848	$\delta$ Eri		.114	+ 4.0	K0	3.16 3.26 3.42 3.33	2 2 3 3	3.29
1142	852	17 Tau	4.01	.015	(- .1)	B7	3.98 4.09 4.17 4.13	6 3 3 4	4.09
1165	869	$\eta$ Tau	3.09	.015	(- 1.0)	B8	3.26 3.07 3.40 3.34	6 3 3 4	3.27
1178	877	27 Tau	3.92	.015	(- .2)	B9	3.91 3.91 4.00 3.96	6 3 3 4	3.94
1231	915	$\gamma$ Eri		.022	(- .1)	Mo	2.35 2.64 2.54 2.58	3 3 5 5	2.53
1262	939	39 Tau	6.19	.080	+ 5.7	G1	5.90 5.95 6.03 6.06	3 4 7 7	5.98
1325	984	$\alpha^2$ Eri		.202	+ 6.0	K0	4.27 4.16 4.32 4.43	3 5 5 3	4.30
1457	1077	$\alpha$ Tau	1.15	.046	- .5	K5	.50 .70 .76 .59	3 6 3 3	.64
1532	1132	58 Eri		.064	(+ 4.8)	G1	5.50 5.19 5.39 5.17	3 3 5 5	5.31
1543	1140	$\pi^3$ Ori	3.50	.128	+ 4.0	F5	3.54 3.43 3.37 3.44	6 3 3 3	3.44
1614		BD - 5°1123		.105	+ 6.6	K5	5.84 5.82 6.05 6.10	5 5 5 3	5.95
1708	1246	$\alpha$ Aur	.43	.071	- .3	G1	.04 .39 .14 .14	6 6 1 1	.16
1729	1259	$\lambda$ Aur	4.83	.068	+ 4.0	Go	4.65 4.68 4.59 4.50	6 6 1 1	4.60
1747		BD - 18°1051		.061	(+ 4.9)		6.01 6.02 5.74 5.83	5 3 5 5	5.90

TABLE 2 (continued).

HR	PGC	name	$m_{\text{vis}}$ Potsdam	$\pi$ SCHLE- SINGER	M Potsdam system	Sp. Mt Wilson	measurements	comp. stars	$m_{\text{red}}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1780	1294	111 Tau	5'32	'065	+ 4.4	F8	4'97 5'02 5'08 4'96	6 6 7 7	5'01
1790	1303	$\gamma$ Ori	2'06	'013	(- 2.4)	B2	2'17 2'16 2'19 2'03	6 6 7 7	2'14
1791	1304	$\beta$ Tau	2'01	'035	(- '3)	B9	2'11 2'17 2'04 2'05	6 6 7 7	2'09
1839	1331	32 Ori	4'48	'011	(- '3)	B3	4'48 4'67 4'51 4'68	7 6 6 7	4'58
1910	1375	$\zeta$ Tau	3'29	'014	(- 1'0)	B4	3'48 3'47 3'52 3'36	6 6 7 7	3'46
1925	1385	BD + 53°934	6'42	'092	+ 6.2	K1	6'13 5'97 5'94 6'09	6 6 1 1	6'03
2047	1461	$\chi$ Ori	4'65	'104	+ 4.7	F9	4'42 4'33 4'44 4'45	9 7 6 6	4'41
2286	1604	$\mu$ Gem	3'06	'017	(- '8)	M3	2'53 2'72 2'51 2'62	9 8 7 6	2'60
2395	1666	BD - 1°1274		'008	(- 5'1)	B3	5'43 5'35 5'20 5'61	7 6 6 7	5'40
2483	1724	56 Aur	5'51	'065	+ 4.6	F8	5'34 5'16 5'33 5'16	9 7 6 7	5'25
2491	1732	$\alpha$ CMa		'375	+ 1'5	A2	-1'36 -1'12 -'77 -'88	8 8 8 8	-1'03
2643	1809	BD + 29°1441	6'16	'062	+ 5'1	G2	5'94 6'10 5'86 5'87	9 8 7 6	5'94
2777	1898	$\delta$ Gem	3'69	'060	+ 2'6	A8	3'66 3'73 3'67 3'63	9 8 7 6	3'67
2845	1944	$\beta$ CMi	3'20	'025	(+ '2)	B9	3'35 3'13 3'24 3'10	7 10 7 6	3'20
2890									
2891	1979	$\alpha$ Gem	1'94	'073	+ 1'3	A2	1'71 1'80 2'07 1'88	8 8 8 8	1'86:
2905	1987	$\nu$ Gem	4'18	'016	(+ '2)	M0	3'59 3'68 3'75 3'64	9 7 7 6	3'66
2943	2008	$\alpha$ CMi	'72	'291	+ 3'0	F3	'37 '50 '35 '60	8 8 8 8	'46
2990	2031	$\beta$ Gem	1'51	'100	+ 1'5	G8	'81 1'01 '91 1'05	8 8 8 8	'94
3064	2075	9 Pup		'060	+ 5'0	G2	4'93 5'06 5'04 5'08	10 10 10 7	5'03:
3259	2199	BD - 12°2449		'073	+ 5'4	K0	5'71 5'91 5'75 5'88	10 10 10 7	5'81
3522	2380	55 Cnc	6'19	'074	+ 5'5	K0	5'85 5'81 5'96 5'74	11 10 10 13	5'84
3579	2413	BD + 42°1956	4'12	'072	+ 3'4	F2	4'33 4'30 3'68 4'05	11 11 10 13	4'09
3616	2441	$\sigma^2$ UMa	5'06	'053	+ 3'7	F4	4'92 5'08 4'85 4'94	11 11 11 11	4'95:
3648	2463	16 UMa	5'40	'042	+ 3'5	F9	5'30 5'11 5'23 5'05	11 11 11 11	5'17
3705	2507	40 Lyn	3'38	'026	(+ '5)	M0	2'51 2'77 3'07 2'95	10 15 10 10	2'82
					(+ 4.4)	F4	4'42 4'59 4'69 4'61	10 10 10 10	4'58
3759	2541	$\tau^1$ Hya		'078	(+ 7'9)	F4	6'63 6'82 7'00 6'89	10 10 10 10	6'84
3815	2573	11 LMi	5'66	'095	+ 5'6	K0	5'41 5'15 5'32 5'27	10 13 13 10	5'29
3982	2698	$\alpha$ Leo	1'73	'041	(- '2)	B6	1'67 1'90 1'62 1'76	13 10 13 13	1'74
4039	2734	39 Leo	6'02	'060	+ 4'9	F3	5'74 5'52 5'57 5'74	13 10 13 13	5'64
4112	2785	36 UMa	5'12	'082	+ 4'7	F8	4'63 4'83 4'73 4'83	13 11 11 11	4'76
4141	2813	37 UMa	5'36	'041	+ 3'4	A9	5'08 5'23 5'16 5'21	15 15 15 15	5'17
4277	2920	47 UMa	5'30	'073	+ 4'6	G0	4'84 4'90 4'93 4'90	13 13 13 13	4'89
4295	2930	$\beta$ UMa	2'63	'043	+ '8	A2	2'72 2'81 2'52 2'54	15 15 15 15	2'65
4357	2972	$\delta$ Leo	2'92	'079	+ 2'4	A2	2'65 2'82 2'60 2'89	13 13 13 13	2'74
4374									
4375	2984	$\xi$ UMa	3'92	'138	+ 4'6	G0	3'85 3'76 3'72 3'81	13 13 13 13	3'78:
4496	3075	61 UMa	5'58	'109	+ 5'8	G6	5'20 5'07 5'23 5'15	13 13 13 11	5'16
4534	3101	$\beta$ Leo	2'62	'076	+ 2'0	A4	2'58 2'34 2'39 2'21	13 13 13 13	2'38
4540	3105	$\beta$ Vrg	3'86	'101	+ 3'9	F8	3'58 3'67 3'62 3'59	13 14 14 14	3'62
4554	3117	$\gamma$ UMa	2'68	'039	+ '6	A0	2'73 2'79 2'63 2'73	15 15 15 15	2'72
4587	3137	BD - 9°3413		'074	+ 5'0	G7	5'44 5'74 5'69 5'57	14 14 14 14	5'61
4660	3190	$\delta$ UMa	3'52	'041	+ 1'6	A0	3'57 3'64 3'65 3'78	15 15 15 15	3'66
4785	3279	$\beta$ CVn	4'46	'108	+ 4'6	G0	4'19 4'30 4'15 4'16	15 15 13 15	4'20
4845	3321	10 CVn	6'25	'066	+ 5'4	F9	5'91 5'99 5'86 5'94	15 15 13 15	5'92
4905	3363	$\epsilon$ UMa	2'16	'040	+ '2	M3	2'02 1'95 2'14 2'11	15 15 15 15	2'06
4910	3367	$\delta$ Vrg	3'64	'022	(+ '4)	M3	2'92 3'21 3'01 3'14	15 14 14 14	3'07
4983	3424	$\beta$ Com	4'45	'134	+ 5'1	G0	4'37 4'20 4'14 3'95	15 15 13 17	4'16
5011	3443	59 Vrg	5'52	'074	(+ 4'9)	F8	5'08 5'12 5'12 5'17	17 14 14 14	5'12
5019	3448	61 Vrg		'129	+ 5'4	G6	4'99 4'68 4'71 4'62	14 14 14 14	4'75
5054	3474			(+ '6)	A2	2'61 2'43 2'47 2'41	15 15 15 15	2'48	
5055	3475	$\zeta$ UMa		'040	(+ 2'2)	A6	4'34 4'25 4'32 4'20	15 15 15 15	4'28
5056	3476	$\alpha$ Vrg		'024	(- 1'7)	B3	1'43 1'53 1'57 1'42	14 14 14 14	1'49
5062	3480	g UMa	4'18	'039	+ 2'1	A1	4'22 4'19 4'03 4'32	15 15 15 15	4'19
5200	3572	$\nu$ Boo	4'07	'016	(+ '1)	M0	3'49 3'47 3'69 3'40	17 17 17 17	3'51
5340	3662	$\alpha$ Boo	'24	'085	- '3	K0	-'68 -'31 -'28 -'52	17 17 17 17	-'45
5404	3704	$\theta$ Boo	4'38	'068	+ 3'5	F6	4'03 3'88 4'06 4'00	17 15 15 17	3'99
5544	3798	$\xi$ Boo	4'81	'147	+ 5'6	G5	4'29 4'40 4'25 4'31	17 17 17 17	4'31:
5553		BD + 19°2881	6'16	'084	+ 5'8	K1	5'72 5'73 5'94 5'76	17 17 17 17	5'79
5618	3847	44 Boo	4'95	'079	+ 4'4	G0	4'68 4'47 4'61 4'64	17 17 17 15	4'60:
5634	3855	45 Boo	5'24	'063	+ 4'2	F4	4'58 4'74 4'78 4'91	17 17 17 17	4'75
5727									
5728	3923	$\eta$ CrB	5'24	'068	+ 4'4	F9	4'68 4'74 4'70 4'87	17 17 17 17	4'75:
5793	3961	$\alpha$ CrB	2'58	'038	+ '5	A1	2'45 2'38 2'37 2'46	17 17 17 17	2'42
5868	4010	$\lambda$ Ser	4'62	'095	+ 4'5	G0	4'13 4'29 4'23 4'26	17 17 17 17	4'23

TABLE 2 (continued).

HR	PGC	name	$m_{\text{vis}}$ Potsdam	$\pi$ SCHLE- SINGER	M Potsdam system	Sp. Mt Wilson	measurements	comp. stars	$m_{\text{red}}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5914	4042	$\chi$ Her	4.78	.059	+ 3.6	F7	4.33 4.38 4.47 4.44	17 17 17 17	4.40
5933	4055	$\gamma$ Ser	4.07	.078	+ 3.5	F5	3.69 3.81 3.71 3.71	17 17 17 17	3.73
6056	4134	$\delta$ Oph		.031	+ .5	Mo	2.09 2.23 2.18 2.32	18 18 18 18	2.20
6060	4137	18 Sco		.070	+ 4.9	G1	5.60 5.44 5.45 5.46	18 18 18 18	5.49
6171	4222	12 Oph		.083	+ 5.5	Ko	5.57 5.54 5.53 5.48	18 18 18 18	5.53
6173		BD + 79°498	5.85	.067	(+ 5.0)		5.56 5.79 5.72 5.83	20 20 20 20	5.72
6212	4246	$\zeta$ Her	3.16	.110	+ 3.4	Go	2.70 2.98 2.75 2.87	17 17 17 21	2.82
6281	4302	$\iota$ Oph	4.56	.014	(+ 5.3)		4.56 4.38 4.59 4.55	18 17 21 21	4.52
6315	4322	19 Dra	4.95	.065	+ 4.0	F6	4.89 4.70 4.94 5.03	20 21 20 20	4.89
6458	4403	72 Her	5.68	.076	+ 5.1	G2	5.19 5.27 5.24 5.19	21 21 21 21	5.22
6516	4433	BD — 0°3300		.050	+ 3.9	G6	5.49 5.13 5.15 5.19	19 19 19 19	5.24
6573	4470	26 Dra	5.38	.066	+ 4.5	G1	5.12 5.30 5.28 5.11	20 20 20 20	5.20
6623	4497	$\mu$ Her	3.62	.109	+ 3.8	G4	3.29 3.23 3.43 3.32	21 21 21 21	3.32
6636	4504		(4.93)		(+ 3.3)	F5	4.64 4.73 4.55 4.49	20 20 20 20	4.60
6637	4505	$\psi$ Dra	(6.02)	.048	(+ 4.4)	F6	5.92 5.96 6.05 5.85	20 20 20 20	5.94
6723	4552	68 Oph	4.54	.029	(+ 1.8)	B9	4.52 4.64 4.64 4.69	19 19 19 19	4.62
6752	4571	70 Oph	4.12	.196	+ 5.6	K1	3.98 3.93 3.84 3.97	19 19 19 19	3.93
6869	4638	$\eta$ Ser		.053	+ 2.1	G8	3.30 3.12 3.34 3.21	19 19 19 19	3.24
6927	4672	$\chi$ Dra	3.75	.119	+ 4.1	F5	3.66 3.59 3.76 3.66	20 20 20 20	3.67
7001	4722	$\alpha$ Lyr	.38	.121	+ .8	A1	.36 .33 .14 .38	21 21 21 21	.30
7162	4815	BD + 32°3267	5.36	.058	+ 4.2	Go	5.04 4.88 5.11 5.02	21 21 21 21	5.01
7260		BD + 16°3752	5.98	.059	+ 4.8	G4	5.99 5.96 5.76 5.96	21 21 21 21	5.92
7373	4950	31 Aql	5.32	.069	+ 4.5	G7	5.03 4.99 4.79 5.00	21 21 21 21	4.95
7462	5009	$\sigma$ Dra	4.87	.181	+ 6.2	G8	4.50 4.62 4.60 4.63	20 20 20 20	4.59
7469	5014	$\theta$ Cyg	4.60	.067	+ 3.7	F2	4.58 4.43 4.41 4.60	21 21 21 21	4.50
7534	5051	17 Cyg	5.10	.045	+ 3.4	F3	4.99 4.95 4.82 4.96	21 21 21 21	4.93
7557	5062	$\alpha$ Aql	1.12	.208	+ 2.7	A1	1.05 .98 .88 .86	22 21 21 21	.94
7602	5093	$\beta$ Aql	3.82	.077	+ 3.2	G8	3.70 3.63 3.68 3.68	22 21 21 21	3.67
7635	5118	$\gamma$ Sge	3.83	.023	(+ .6)	Mo	3.08 3.07 3.10 3.16	21 21 21 21	3.10
7672	5146	15 Sge	5.72	.060	+ 4.6	G1	5.88 5.62 5.74 5.92	21 21 21 21	5.79
7783	5219	BD + 66°1281	6.18	.072	+ 5.5	G1	6.03 5.97 6.06 5.95	20 20 20 20	6.00
7957	5346	$\eta$ Cep	3.64	.069	+ 2.8	G7	3.65 3.51 3.49 3.36	20 20 20 20	3.50
8028	5393	$\nu$ Cyg	4.10	.021	(+ .7)	B9	4.21 4.28 4.24 4.09	24 21 21 21	4.20
8085	5433		(5.44)		(+ 7.8)	K6	4.69 4.56 4.67 4.91	24 21 21 21	4.71
8086	5434	61 Cyg	(6.09)	.299	(+ 8.5)	Mo	5.44 5.48 5.55 5.46	24 21 21 21	5.48
8123	5455	$\delta$ Equ	4.68	.060	+ 3.6	F3	4.58 4.36 4.68 4.29	22 21 21 21	4.48
8130	5460	$\tau$ Cyg	3.80	.050	+ 2.4	F0	3.74 3.85 3.78 3.69	21 21 21 21	3.76
8162	5480	$\alpha$ Cep	2.78	.077	+ 2.2	A3	2.77 2.73 2.87 2.56	20 20 20 20	2.73
8322	5600	$\delta$ Cap		.065	+ 2.3	A7	3.08 2.97 3.21 3.07	23 23 23 23	3.08
8430	5688	$\iota$ Peg	4.00	.077	+ 3.4	F3	3.69 3.84 3.71 3.66	24 24 24 24	3.72
8518	5761	$\gamma$ Aqr		.047	+ 2.6		3.94 4.12 4.20 4.22	23 23 23 23	4.12
8631		BD + 13°4971		.032	(+ 3.4)	G3	5.65 5.45 5.38 5.41	24 24 24 24	5.47
8698	5895	$\lambda$ Aqr		.017	(.0)	M2	3.35 3.17 3.20 3.38	26 23 23 23	3.28
8729	5917	51 Peg	5.48	.072	+ 4.8	Go	5.47 5.28 5.13 5.14	25 24 24 24	5.26
8762	5933	$\sigma$ And	4.00	.012	(- .6)	B7	3.98 3.97 3.85 3.99	25 25 25 25	3.95
8775	5940	$\beta$ Peg		.025	(- .4)	M2	1.90 1.96 1.85 1.70	24 24 24 24	1.85
8795	5952	55 Peg	4.62	.014	(+ .4)	M2	3.91 4.09 4.35 4.18	24 24 24 24	4.13
8832	5976	BD + 56°2966	5.65	.146	+ 6.5	K5	5.31 5.27 5.17 5.22	25 25 25 25	5.24
8834	5978	$\phi$ Aqr		.018	(+ .7)	M2	3.81 3.62 3.72 4.13	26 23 23 23	3.82
8853	5989	BD + 52°3410	5.74	.041	+ 3.8	F7	5.77 5.58 5.40 5.57	25 25 25 25	5.58
8069	6077	$\iota$ Psc	4.28	.068	+ 3.4	F5	4.16 4.10 4.18 4.15	24 24 24 24	4.15
8974	6078	$\gamma$ Cep	3.43	.067	+ 2.6	K1	3.21 3.24 3.27 3.21	25 25 20 20	3.23
9038	6129	BD + 74°1047	6.48	.092	+ 6.3	K5	6.01 6.15 6.35 6.01	25 25 20 20	6.13
9088	6172	85 Peg	5.96	.086	+ 5.6	G1	5.53 5.50 5.61 5.72	24 24 24 24	5.59

Absolute magnitudes in parentheses have a mean error exceeding  $\pm 1^m.0$ .

Comparison of the present photometry (L) with the Potsdam visual photometry (P) yields:

$$m_P - m_L = - .006 (m_P + m_L - 7.27) + .222 \left( \frac{c_2}{T} - 2.61 \right) + .229$$

$$\pm .005 \qquad \qquad \qquad \pm .015 \qquad \qquad \qquad \pm .014 \text{ (m.e.)}$$

(82 stars in common)

Comparison with BECKER's photometry in the red <sup>1)</sup> (B) gave:

$$m_L - m_B = - \begin{matrix} \cdot 010 \\ \pm \cdot 030 \end{matrix} (m_L + m_B - 6\cdot95) + \begin{matrix} \cdot 196 \\ \pm \cdot 039 \end{matrix} \left(\frac{c_2}{T} - 2\cdot64\right) + \begin{matrix} \cdot 417 \\ \pm \cdot 029 \text{ (m.e.)} \end{matrix}$$

(30 stars in common)

Finally a comparison of BECKER's photometry with the Potsdam photometry gave:

$$m_P - m_B = + \begin{matrix} \cdot 004 \\ \pm \cdot 010 \end{matrix} (m_P + m_B - 7\cdot77) + \begin{matrix} \cdot 411 \\ \pm \cdot 015 \end{matrix} \left(\frac{c_2}{T} - 2\cdot39\right) + \begin{matrix} \cdot 506 \\ \pm \cdot 013 \text{ (m.e.)} \end{matrix}$$

(141 stars in common)

The values of  $\frac{c_2}{T}$  used are those given by E. HERTZSPRUNG <sup>2)</sup>. There is no indication of any difference in scale between the three photometries.

From the residuals of the least squares solutions the following relations are found:

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{m.e. P})^2 + (\text{m.e. L})^2 &= \begin{matrix} m^2 \cdot 0150 \\ \pm 23 \text{ (m.e.)} \end{matrix} \\ (\text{m.e. L})^2 + (\text{m.e. B})^2 &= \begin{matrix} \cdot 0278 \\ \pm 73 \text{ (m.e.)} \end{matrix} \\ (\text{m.e. B})^2 + (\text{m.e. P})^2 &= \begin{matrix} \cdot 0235 \\ \pm 28 \text{ (m.e.)} \end{matrix} \end{aligned}$$

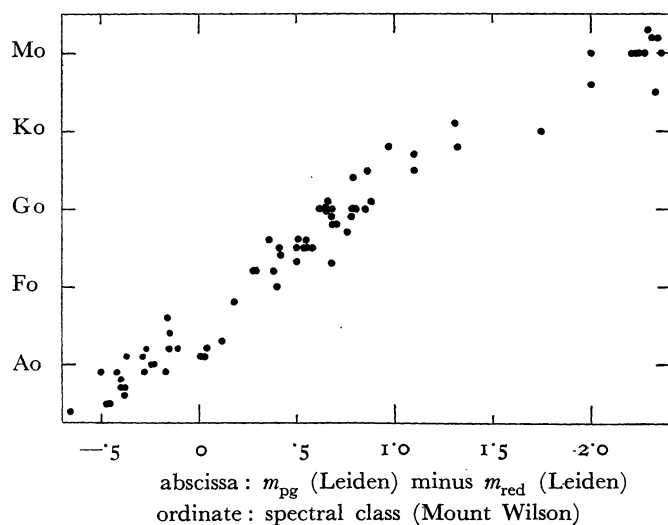
Solving these three equations we get:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{m.e. P} &= \pm \begin{matrix} m \cdot 07 \\ \cdot 10 \end{matrix} \\ \text{m.e. L} &= \pm \begin{matrix} \cdot 10 \\ \cdot 135 \end{matrix} \\ \text{m.e. B} &= \pm \begin{matrix} \cdot 135 \end{matrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$m_L - m_G = + \begin{matrix} \cdot 023 \\ \pm \cdot 014 \end{matrix} (m_L + m_G) - \begin{matrix} \cdot 034 \\ \pm \cdot 030 \end{matrix} \frac{c_2}{T} + \begin{matrix} 2\cdot36 \\ \text{(m.e.)} \end{matrix}$$

(15 stars in common)

FIGURE 2.



These values are rather uncertain, their mean error may be estimated to be at least  $\pm m \cdot 02$ .

The red magnitudes have also been compared with J. S. HALL's <sup>3)</sup> photoelectric colour-indices. In Figure 1 the colours (87) given by HALL are plotted against the colour equivalents obtained by subtracting the Leiden red magnitudes from the Leiden photographic magnitudes determined by E. HERTZSPRUNG <sup>4)</sup>. The relation is not strictly linear.

A comparison between the red magnitudes and the magnitudes obtained at the wavelength 629  $m\mu$  ( $\frac{I}{\lambda} = 1\cdot589$ ) in the Göttingen spectral photometry <sup>5)</sup> (G) yielded:

The colour equation as well as the difference in scale are negligible. From the least squares solution the value  $\pm m \cdot 106$  was obtained for the mean error of a difference  $m_L - m_G$ . The mean error of a Leiden red magnitude cannot be much smaller than this, as the Göttingen magnitudes are very accurate.

Figure 2 shows the relation between spectrum (mainly Mt Wilson) and the colour equivalent Leiden photographic minus Leiden red.

<sup>1)</sup> *Ztschr. für Aph.* 9, 79, 1934.

<sup>2)</sup> *B.A.N.* IX, 101, 1940.

<sup>3)</sup> *Aph. J.* 79, 145, 1934.

<sup>4)</sup> *B.A.N.* I, 201, 1923.

<sup>5)</sup> H. KIENLE, H. STRASZL und J. WEMPE, *Ztschr. f. Aph.* 16, 201, 1938.