

The measures of these isolated strips on the assumption that they are velocity displacements are given in the following table, plate No. 1041, taken 1918, Dec. 15, being added for reference. The velocities are reduced to the sun only and in computing them I have used the wave-lengths for the nebular bands as given by Wright in Volume 13 of the *Lick Observatory Bulletin*.

NARROW EMISSION STRIPS

	1041	2087	2155	2473	2925	4149
5007.02	-1659.0	-1755.0	-1763.4	-1751.4	-1733.8	-1749.2
4959.09	-1658.5	-1761.0	-1744.0	-1737.9	-1727.6	-1759.2
4861.53		-1739.1	-1748.2			
4363.37		-1772.2	-1765.3	-1740.5	-1739.1	
Mean	-1658.8	-1756.5	-1755.2	-1743.3	-1733.5	-1754.2
Reduction to sun	- 10.6	+ 12.6	+ 6.3	- 8.5	- 26.2	+ 21.5
Velocity	-1669	-1744	-1749	-1752	-1760	-1730

MAIN EMISSION BANDS

Band	1041	2087	2155	2473
N ₁	5007.2	5007.6	5006.8	5007.2
N ₂	4959.2	4959.3	4959.7	4959.5
H β	4860.0			
4363	4362.8	4364.6	4364.6	4364.6

The wave lengths of the foregoing bands were obtained by measuring their edges' reducing to wave lengths by a Hartmann interpolation formula, and making correction for the reduction to the sun and also allowing for the shift due to the 20 km. approach of the nova. While the N₁ and N₂ bands are fairly definite, the main intense portions being 12 or 13 angstroms in width, the 4363 band is 55 angstroms wide and its determination is subject to considerable error.

The emission bands become complicated by reason of being crossed by numerous lines, apparently due to some absorbing matter between us and the emission producing substance. One of these absorption lines has been singled out, not only because it is one of the most prominent, but also because of its presence in the hydrogen emission bands all through the latter part of 1918. From the Ottawa spectrograms the writer found the corresponding velocity to be -446 km. per sec., referred to the sun. Lunt and others have since got almost identical results. While the line is not quite so well measurable in these as in the 1918 plates, due mostly to the less dense spectra obtained when the star was faint, yet there is no doubt that it is similar absorption which has made its appearance in the nebular bands.