

by their position, indicate the real motion of the star, it is practically at rest with respect to the stellar system. Such, of course, was found to be the case in Nova Persei 1901, Nova Geminarum 1912, and Nova Aquilae 1918.

MAIN FEATURES OF SPECTRUM FROM H α TO K

A detailed list of the emission and absorption features of two spectra taken with the short-focus camera are appended. The positions of the various bands were computed by the aid of a Hartmann interpolation formula to the first decimal place of an angstrom and then rounded off to the nearest whole number. Taken in conjunction with the photographs accompanying the article a very fair idea of the spectrum can be had.

DETAILED SPECTRUM

Plate 4931 1920, Aug. 25

absorption line	6871	absorption	4817
strong emission H α	6557	absorption	4756
absorption band H α	6542	broad absorption	4606
narrow absorption	6382	absorption	4540
emission 20 Å wide	6195	absorption	4495
absorption	6142	very broad absorption	4472
mid finite absorption	5949	very broad absorption	4458
wide absorption	5880	very broad absorption	4434
narrow absorption	5595	broad absorption	4408
absorption (C)	5519	broad absorption	4388
broad absorption	5300	H γ emission 20 Å wide	4315
broad absorption	5261	H γ absorption	4328
very broad absorption	5216	very broad absorption	4284
absorption (5169)	5156	absorption	4249
emission (5018)	5016	H δ emission	4100
absorption (5018)	5009	H δ absorption	4090
emission (4924)	4927	sharp calcium H abs.	3968
absorption (4924)	4911	broad abs. H and He	3958
emission H β	4861	sharp calcium K abs.	3934
absorption H β	4846	broad K absorption	3923