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ORBIT OF THE SPECTROSCOPIC BINARY 40 AURIGAE

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Forty Aurigae ($\alpha = 5^h 59^m.6$, $\delta = +38^\circ 29'$, mag. 5.31, type A) was announced as a spectroscopic binary by Lee in the *Astrophysical Journal*, Vol. XXXIX, 1914. The following discussion of the orbit is based on measures of the three plates given there, and fifty-three taken here with a one-prism spectrograph attached to the 15-inch telescope.

TABLE I

λ	λ	λ	λ
1005.102	1202.118	1294.270	1481.302
1039.766	1215.744	1307.979	1501.503
1033.092	1233.421	1325.907	1508.455
1045.974	1236.601	1340.669	1520.430
1063.706	1250.698	1351.990	1522.909
1071.862	1260.579	1395.287	1534.140
1104.891	1271.643	1404.928	1540.717
1113.789	1282.585	1415.213	1558.990
1191.672	1290.149	1468.870	1572.143
1198.719	1077.885		

D

Table I gives the wave-lengths of the lines used in reducing the measures. They are the same as those found for the binary Groombridge 1149 and seem to suit the present spectrum very well. The journal of observations follows in Table II. The residuals given in this table under O-C were determined graphically from the final curve. The weights are those used in the least-square solution.

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