

ϵ ORIONIS

The orbit of this star ($\alpha = 5^h 30^m$, $\delta = -5^\circ 59'$) was published by Plaskett in *Astrophysical Journal*, volume XXX, 373, 1909. On a fine-grained plate, No. 4847 taken Feb. 20-469, 1912, five lines belonging to the secondary component were measured and from these a ratio of the masses of 0.58 was obtained. Unlike ψ Orionis the K -line velocity seems constant, or at least of very small range. The weighted mean velocity for 30 plates, using the wave-length 3933.825, is $+30.1$ km. per second, agreeing closely with that for the velocity of the system, $+21.3$ km. per second. Here, as in ψ Orionis, the weights published are four times those given at measurement.

VELOCITY K LINE

Plate	Velocity	Weight	Plate	Velocity	Weight
1076	+12.6	2	1162	+16.1	2
1077	39.6	3	1170	23.2	4
1078	43.6	3	1190	24.4	1
1112	36.8	3	1194	35.6	2
1116	12.0	1	1201	55.2	1
1119	28.4	1	1207	17.2	1
1120	21.2	2	1212	43.7	4
1122	34.6	1	1213	43.6	3
1123	36.0	4	1219	37.7	2
1124	41.3	2	1263	19.9	3
1125	32.9	4	1266	11.0	2
1126	9.4	1	1275	26.7	2
1136	20.6	2	1277	18.2	2
1143	26.8	2	1278	38.4	2
1148	+27.6	4	4817	+32.9	2

30 CANIS MAJORIS

(1900, $\alpha = 7^h 14^m .5$, $\delta = -24^\circ 47'$, mag. 4.40, type 0e5)

This star was announced a spectroscopic binary by Frost in a footnote in *Astrophysical Journal*, XXIII, page 265. Later Lee gave the velocities of five plates in *Astrophysical Journal* XXXIX, page 45. Four measures are also given by Campbell in *Lick Observatory Bulletin*, 199. The star would be a profitable and easy one to work up here but for its southern declination.

Plate	Date, G.M.T.	Velocity	Lines
8383	1917, Dec. 11-833	+32	2
8408	1918, Jan. 3-733	+71	2
8453	Feb. 20-604	+4	3