

velocities are constant for one thing, and they believe, moreover, that the role of standard velocity lists is to check instruments and measuring techniques, and that for this purpose, only the solar-type stars are suitable.

Although some of the foregoing points may transcend the original purpose of the Sub-Commission, they are of importance to all investigators of radial velocities, and they should be discussed at the forthcoming meeting.

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President of the Sub-Commission

REFERENCES

1. *Trans. IAU* 9, 442, 1955.
2. Evans, D. S. *et al.* *M.N.* 119, 638, 1959.

30b. SOUS-COMMISSION POUR L'OBSERVATION DES ÉTOILES DOUBLES SPECTROSCOPIQUES

PRÉSIDENT: Professor D. B. McLaughlin, Observatory of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.

MEMBRES: Gollnow, Herbig, Mille Northcott, Pearce, Struve, O. C. Wilson.

As in previous years, a list has been compiled that includes spectroscopic binaries and other stars with variable line displacements currently or recently under observation. The list was distributed in mimeographed form, in December 1960, to all members of Commission 30, and to a few observatories where slit spectrographic work is done, but which now have no representative on Commission 30.

Activity in this area is less than in previous years. The number of stars on the current list is 267, a considerable reduction from the 329 reported three years ago. There is very little duplication; only 8 stars are on the programs of more than one observatory.

The list contains 187 stars that are being observed primarily for determination of orbital elements. Of these, 30 were indicated as being observed for 'velocity variations' but it may be assumed that almost all of these are genuine binaries. Thirteen of the 187 have other features of interest, such as circumstellar lines, atmospheric eclipses, etc.

Another large class of objects are the class Be spectrum variables, in which changing structure of the emission lines is accompanied by variations of velocity of the emitting and absorbing gases. The list contains 60 of these objects, most of which probably should not be designated as binaries, in view of the demonstrated irregularity of most such stars.

The remaining stars on the list are miscellaneous objects of special interest, including Cepheids, magnetic variables, and β Canis Majoris stars.

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