

## NEW SUBDWARFS. VI. KINEMATICS OF 1125 HIGH-PROPER-MOTION STARS AND THE COLLAPSE OF THE GALAXY

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### ABSTRACT

The  $UVW$  velocity components and the planar eccentricities and angular momenta are calculated for 878 stars from the radial-velocity catalog of Paper V using photometric distances from data in Paper IV. An additional 247 high-velocity stars from the literature bring the total sample to 1125 stars. The kinematic data are combined with ultraviolet-excess values  $\delta(0.6)$  from the photometric catalog to study again the correlations of kinematics and metal abundance among stars of high proper motion. Two Lindblad kinematic components can be identified in the data. Nearly half the sample belongs to a low  $\langle V \rangle$  velocity component that lags the local standard of rest by  $\sim 30 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  in its rotation about the Galactic center. Its mean velocity dispersion perpendicular to the plane is  $\sigma(W) = 42 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  (mean scale height  $\sim 1 \text{ kpc}$ ), intermediate between that of the old, thin disk with  $\sigma(W) \approx 20 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  (scale height  $\sim 350 \text{ pc}$ ) and that of the halo with  $60 < \sigma(W) < 115 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ . This component, which we identify as part of the Gilmore-Reid-Wyse *thick disk*, has an intermediate mean metallicity of  $\langle [\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \rangle \sim -0.5$ , with a range of  $\sim \pm 1 \text{ dex}$ . Stars belonging to it can be separated out of the complete sample kinematically using velocity limits of  $V > -100$  and/or  $|W| < 60 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ . There is a strong correlation of  $\sigma(W)$  with  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  for stars belonging to this disk component, varying between  $\sigma(W) = 27$  and  $70 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  as  $\langle [\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \rangle$  varies from 0 to  $-1.7$ , indicating again a chemical gradient within the first  $\sim 2 \text{ kpc}$  from the plane. The second component, comprising the other half of the sample, is composed of the extremely high-velocity *halo* stars whose kinematic distribution in  $W$  is a monotonic function of metallicity over the entire metallicity range of  $0 \gtrsim [\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \gtrsim -4$ . From the well-defined variation of  $\langle |W| \rangle$  and  $\sigma(W)$  with  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  for the halo sample as well as for the thick-disk component, we conclude that collapse of the Galaxy occurred in the past and that there is a metallicity gradient in the halo (as well as in the thick disk) *in situ* to at least  $z \sim 20 \text{ kpc}$ , albeit with a wide distribution of  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  at any given height; this distribution narrows as the height increases. The galactic rotation of the halo decreases systematically from the local standard of rest value of  $220 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  (assumed) to zero as  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  changes from the solar value to  $\sim 10^{-4}$ , suggesting that spin-up occurred as the collapse proceeded. These conclusions differ from those of Norris, who finds no variation of kinematic properties with metallicity for all  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  values less than  $1/10$  the solar from a different sample. We argue in two ways that our present contrary result is not due to a kinematic selection bias in our sample, provided that our distance scale has no systematic errors that depend on  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ . If our distance scale is correct, our data support a picture of formation of the Galaxy as a continuous, coherent process rather than by merger of disparate parts, each with their own enrichment history. Our data from the eccentricity-angular-momentum distribution show a lack of stars with eccentricity  $e > 0.5$  and angular momenta  $h \gtrsim 25 \times 10^2 \text{ kpc km s}^{-1}$ , putting a limit of  $\sim 40 \text{ kpc}$  for the apogalacticum distances of stars in our sample. This lack of stars is real, suggesting an edge to the stellar distribution near this  $R_{\max}$  for the Galaxy. The escape velocity at the solar circle is estimated to be  $\sim 450 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  from our data, but a more detailed analysis star-by-star near the zero-energy surface is needed to assess effects of distance errors. Because our sample was not designed to find the highest-velocity stars, this value is expected to be a *lower limit*, giving a limit on the ratio of total mass of the Galaxy to the mass inside the solar circle to be  $M_T/M_{R\odot} \gtrsim 3$ .

### I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the present paper is to study again various relations found by Eggen, Lynden-Bell, and Sandage (1962, hereafter referred to as ELS) between kinematics and the chemical compositions of high-proper-motion stars. The new radial-velocity data for 878 such stars have been set out in Paper V (Fouts and Sandage 1986, hereafter referred to as FS). The  $UBV$  photometry from which photometric paral-

laxes and metal abundances can be derived is from Paper IV (Sandage and Kowal 1986, hereafter referred to as SK).

Space velocities in  $UVW$  Galactic coordinates have been computed and are listed for the new, 878 star sample. Literature values for an additional 247 previously studied subdwarfs bring the total sample to 1125 stars. The data available to ELS contained only 109 such stars, taken from Eggen's (1964) high-velocity catalog which lists stars with space motions larger than  $100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  relative to the Sun.

Only 50 of the ELS stars had metal abundances smaller than  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -1.4$  as measured by ultraviolet excesses of  $\delta(0.6) > 0.21$ , the metallicity domain which is believed to contain most of the clues to the early formation history of the Galactic halo. Our present sample contains 248 of these stars, which is an increase over the ELS sample by a factor of 5.

The present data set spans the metallicity interval from  $+0.4 > [\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \gtrsim -4$  again as inferred from UV-excess values. The distribution of the  $\delta(0.6)$  values is given in Table I for the total sample and for a 796 star subset with colors bluer than  $B - V = 0.8$ .

This same metallicity range was also covered in the ELS sample but with an important difference in the selection criteria that has a crucial bearing on the distribution of the highest-metallicity stars in our sample. Stars in ELS with  $+0.4 > [\text{Fe}/\text{H}] > -0.6$  (i.e.,  $-0.1 < \delta \leq +0.12$ ) were taken from a catalog of known *low-velocity stars* (Eggen 1962), whereas the present 1125 star sample contains only stars with *high proper motion*. This selection criterion means that the ELS data contain very few stars that have intermediate kinematic characteristics, i.e., space motions less than  $100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  but larger than the entrance requirement for Eggen's (1962) low-velocity catalog, which contains mostly stars of the old thin disk. In particular, this means that the Gilmore-Reid-Wyse *thick-disk* component (Gilmore and Reid 1983; Gilmore 1984a,b; Gilmore and Wyse 1985) was almost completely missed by ELS. Our present sample is based on proper motion alone. The catalog limit of  $\mu \geq 0.27 \text{ arcsec yr}^{-1}$  here is itself small enough to include *intermediate-velocity* stars of, say  $50 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , if the stars are closer than 40 pc (with proportional scaling for larger distances).

As the present photometric data (SK) were becoming available in the 1960s, one of the early, great surprises of the work (and not understood by us until the work of Gilmore and Wyse) was that large numbers of *high-proper-motion* stars do indeed exist with moderately high to intermediate  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  values. This was shown from the fact that many stars in the photometric catalog lie close to the lower fiducial Hyades line in the  $U - B, B - V$  two-color diagram (Fig. 5 of SK). The result might, in fact, have been anticipated by recalling the HR diagram of Keenan and Keller (1953) for what they called "high velocity stars" but which, it turns

out, have the intermediate kinematic characteristics similar to the Wyse and Gilmore (1986) thick disk. The spectra of the Keenan and Keller stars show only very mild line weakening and do indeed lie close to the Hyades fiducial line in the  $U - B, B - V$  diagram, unlike spectra of stars in the halo globular clusters and the very high-velocity subdwarfs (cf. Roman 1957; Greenstein 1965). Gilmore and Reid (1983) and Gilmore and Wyse (1985) estimate that this Lindblad (1925a,b, 1959) intermediate kinematic component (their thick disk) comprises  $\sim 2\%$  of all stars in the solar neighborhood.\*

We show in Sec. V that this intermediate stellar population comprises nearly half of our sample. Its metallicity distribution is in the intermediate range of  $0.2 \gtrsim [\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \gtrsim -1.7$  as discussed later in Sec. VI. Its Strömgren (1924, 1925) asymmetric-drift velocity relative to the local standard of rest is  $\langle V \rangle \simeq 30 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  (a lagging rotation) corresponding to a rotational velocity of  $220 - 30 \sim 190 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , similar to rotating bulges in other galaxies (cf. Illingworth 1977; Kormendy and Illingworth 1982; Dressler and Sandage 1983) to which the old thick disk may be connected as an outer extension (Jones and Wyse 1983). The dispersion in  $W$  for this intermediate population is also higher than for the old disk, giving, perforce, a larger mean scale height of  $\sim 1 \text{ kpc}$  compared with  $\sim 350 \text{ pc}$  for the old cold disk.<sup>†</sup>

The remaining half of our sample contains the very high-velocity subdwarfs of low metal abundance (stars near the upper-envelope line in the two-color diagram of SK, Fig. 5)—the halo stars that have been the main focus of this series of papers.

The plan of the present paper is to set out in the next section the basic  $UVW$  velocity data for the complete 878 star sample of Paper V. Literature data for 247 previously known subdwarfs are given in Sec. III. The Bottlinger diagrams for the total 1125 star sample are in Sec. IV. The data are analyzed in various bins of  $|W|$  velocity to trace kinematics of the thick disk with height in Sec. V. With this component removed, the subsample of stars in the extreme extended Population II halo is shown in the  $(W, \delta)$  diagram in

\*It should be recalled that this thick-disk component is not present in the base model of Bahcall and Soneira (1980, 1984), but it is required not only by the data of Gilmore and Wyse but also by the direct Basel (Fenkart 1967; Becker 1970), Edinburgh (Gilmore and Reid 1983), and Tokyo (Yoshii, Ishida, and Stobie 1987) star counts. From these data we have obtained a normalization of  $\sim 10\%$  (Sandage 1987), for the thick disk, which is  $\sim 5$  times larger than that of Gilmore and Reid.

<sup>†</sup>Throughout this paper we shall be quoting scale heights that correspond to the particular values of  $\sigma(W)$ . The notion is based on the theoretical expectation of the run of density  $D(Z)$  of test particles in a potential, not influenced by them, which produces an acceleration perpendicular to the plane of  $g(Z) \text{ cm s}^{-1}$ . For a Gaussian distribution of velocities,  $D(Z)$  is given later by Eq. (2) of the text, derived by many authors, including Kapteyn (1922), Spitzer (1942), Woolley (1957), Lindblad (1959), and Jones (1962), with references therein. Close to the Galactic plane,  $D(Z) \sim \exp \sigma^2(W) Z^2$  whereas beyond  $Z \sim 1.5 \text{ kpc}$ , where  $g(Z) \sim \text{constant}$ ,  $D(Z)$  is closely exponential in  $Z$ , with the scale height varying strictly as  $\sim \sigma^2(W)$ .

In this paper we define the scale height  $h$  as the  $e^{-1}$  folding length *counted from  $Z = 0$* . Because  $D(Z)$  is *not* exponential in  $Z$  near  $Z = 0$ , this value of  $h$  differs from some commonly quoted values that are scaled directly as  $\sigma^2(W)$ . Our quoted numbers in this paper are based on the calculation of Eqs. (1) and (2) here, using the assumptions given in a following paper (Sandage 1987, Fig. 1). From the quoted paper, we adopt the following relations: for a velocity dispersion of  $17 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ ,  $h = 270 \text{ pc}$ ; for  $\sigma(W) = 42$ ,  $h = 940 \text{ pc}$ ; and for  $\sigma(W) = 90 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ ,  $h = 3.2 \text{ kpc}$ .

TABLE I. Distribution of metallicity of the program stars.

$\delta$ range	[Fe/H]	All		$B - V \leq 0.8$	
		$\langle \delta \rangle$	n	$\langle \delta \rangle$	n
$\leq 0.01$	$\sim +0.25$	-0.040	110	-0.044	29
0.00 to 0.09	+0.17 to -0.32	0.049	399	0.053	245
0.10 to 0.15	-0.40 to -0.82	0.124	225	0.124	183
0.16 to 0.20	-0.91 to -1.30	0.179	144	0.179	134
0.21 to 0.31	-1.40 to -2.66	0.251	199	0.250	182
$\geq 0.32$	$\sim -3.5$	0.375	48	0.352	23
			1125		796

Sec. VII, giving evidence for a true chemical gradient in the high halo. Using  $(V, W)$  diagrams for different  $\delta$  values, and the  $(V, \delta)$  diagram, again with the thick-disk component removed, we show in Sec. VIII that  $V_{\text{rot}}$  of the halo decreases monotonically as the metallicity decreases. In Sec. IV, it is shown via the  $(U, \delta)$  diagram that the effect is real, not due to a bias in our kinematically selected sample. The main point is that our present sample is not biased against high-velocity stars relative to the Sun. We shall argue that if our distance scale is correct for all  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  values, then our result here requires  $V_{\text{rot}}$  to vary monotonically (decreasing) with decreasing metal abundance, consistent with the result in Paper II (Sandage 1969). The present data, analyzed using our distance scale, suggest that spin-up occurred as the collapse proceeds, accompanied by a concurrent progressive chemical enrichment.

From the existence of the smooth kinematic correlations, the formation of the Galaxy is seen then as a continuous coherent process rather than a merger of disparate parts, each with their own enrichment history. Most of this picture is the same as in ELS, except for the presence of a rotating bulge (the Gilmore-Reid-Wyse thick disk) that is intermediate in its metallicity distribution and its kinematic properties between the old thin disk and the halo. The presence of this component is clearly an important additional clue to the formation history of the Galaxy (Sec. XII) not contained in ELS.

## II. KINEMATIC DATA FOR THE NEW RADIAL-VELOCITY SAMPLE

Galactic  $UVW$  velocities have been calculated for the 878 star sample by combining the radial velocities and the adopted proper motions listed in Table II of FS (1986) with photometric parallaxes obtained from the  $UBV$  photometry by the method detailed in Paper II (Sandage 1969) and in Paper IV (SK, Sec. IVa). Positive  $U$  velocity is directed toward  $l = 180^\circ, b = 0^\circ$  (note the opposite sign convention from the Gliese (1969) catalog),  $V$  is positive toward  $l = 90^\circ, b = 0^\circ$ , and  $W$  is positive toward  $b = +90^\circ$ .

The velocity results, together with other data, are listed in Table II as follows. The star name and the 1950 coordinates are in columns 1–3. If other data for the star have appeared in the earlier literature (referenced in Sec. III), an asterisk precedes the name. If no asterisk appears, the kinematic data for the star are not contained in earlier literature. The  $B - V$  colors from the SK catalog are in column 4. The ultraviolet excess normalized to  $B - V = 0.6$  is in column 5. The photometric distance in parsecs determined as explained in Papers II and IV is in column 6.  $U, V, W$  and their gradients in  $\text{km s}^{-1} \text{pc}^{-1}$  are in columns 7–12. The velocities are relative to the Sun, not to the local standard of rest. The total space motion, also relative to the Sun, is in column 13. The tangent of the inclination angle to the galactic plane as seen from the Sun, given by  $W/(U^2 + V^2)^{1/2}$ , is in column 14, and the angle itself is in column 15. The eccentricity of the galactic orbit defined by  $(R_{\text{max}} - R_{\text{min}})/(R_{\text{max}} + R_{\text{min}})$  as in ELS and calculated from their Eqs. (6), (14), and (15) is in column 16. The apogalactic distances ( $R_{\text{max}}$ ) in kiloparsecs and the angular momenta in units of  $100 \text{ kpc km s}^{-1}$ , again as in ELS, are in the final two columns.

## III. KINEMATIC DATA FROM THE LITERATURE FOR 247 PREVIOUSLY KNOWN SUBDWARFS

Data similar to those in Table II are given in Table III for the sample of subdwarfs that is available in the literature

through approximately 1982 which we have not observed in this program and which therefore do not appear in Table II. The photometry in columns 4–6 is generally the literature values rather than values from SK if there is overlap with Paper IV, although the basic source for some of them was, in fact, a preliminary version of Paper IV that was used for Papers II and III (Sandage 1969, 1981) and for some of the stars in Eggen's (1964) high-velocity catalog (and therefore in ELS).

The radial velocity from the literature is in column 8, with its Wilson (1953) quality class, if available, in column 9. The final column gives the literature sources as follows: The symbol E is for Eggen (1964), E2 is from Eggen (1978a, 1979), SY is Saio and Yoshii (1979), S2 is Sandage (1969, Paper II), S3 is Sandage (1981, Paper III), and C is Carney (1979b).

The  $UVW$  values are those quoted in the literature. We have made no attempt to recalculate them from first principles to put them on the same photometric parallax system as in Table II. However, the distances from the S2 and S3 literature sources are on the Table II system here because the same method was used to calculate them. Slightly different precepts were used by E, E2, and C, which will cause a systematic difference, but these are expected to be well within the errors of the distance method (SK, Figs. 5 and 6).

## IV. VELOCITY DISTRIBUTIONS AND BOTTLINGER DIAGRAMS

### a) Velocity Distributions

The distribution of the radial velocities and the  $U, V, W$  velocities are shown in Fig. 1 for the 878 stars of all colors in Table II. The upper left-hand panel is the same as Fig. 6 in Paper V (FS).

The distribution of  $U$  and  $W$  velocities in the top and bottom right-hand panels are each nearly symmetrical about zero. The maximum  $|U|$  velocities reach  $\sim 400 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , while only a few stars have  $|W| > 100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ . The distribution in  $U$ , with  $\sigma(U) \sim 100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , is wider than in  $W$ , where  $\sigma(W) \sim 60 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  for this total sample. If we were dealing with a single Lindblad kinematic group, the difference in the dispersions would indicate considerable halo flattening.

The distribution of  $V$  velocities in Fig. 1 (lower left-hand panel) shows the strong Strömgren asymmetric drift. As previously mentioned, the distribution is made from two components—the thick disk and the extreme halo. The thick disk shows as the near Gaussian distribution peaked near  $\langle V \rangle \sim -45 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ . The halo component shows as the shoulder in the  $V$  distribution beginning at  $V \lesssim -100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  and ranging to  $\sim -600 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ . The presence of the halo is relatively inconspicuous in Fig. 1 because the number of stars is less than half our total sample, and  $\sigma(V)$  for the halo component is so large as to spread the halo  $V$  distribution thinly. Nevertheless, the  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  distribution and the  $\sigma(W)$  values are so different for the thick disk and the halo components that their separate existence seems well enough established, most easily seen in the  $(W, V)$ ,  $(V, \delta)$  and  $(U, \delta)$  diagrams discussed in Secs. V–IX.

Fig. 2, similar to Fig. 1, shows the distributions of radial velocity and of the  $U, V, W$  velocities for the 247 high-velocity stars from the literature, listed in Table III. The shapes of the respective distributions differ between Figs. 1 and 2 because of the different selection criteria between the two samples. Stars in Table III generally have higher velocities than in Table II, giving all distributions in Fig. 2 broader wings.

TABLE II. Kinematic data for the 878 program stars.

NAME	RA	DEC	B-V	EX(.6)	D	U	V	W	DU/DR	DV/DR	DW/DR	S	TAN I	I	ECC.	RMAX	H
G130-42	423	275712	0.74	0.04	78	98.8	-36.8	-5.3	1.251	-0.512	-0.040	105.6	-0.05	-2.9	0.29	12.6	22.82
G131-23	444	204118	0.74	0.04	47	-38.8	-54.6	-14.4	-0.516	-0.562	-0.852	69.5	-0.22	-12.1	0.23	10.6	21.84
G30-46	538	144348	0.89	-0.07	103	91.1	-84.9	-18.4	0.931	-0.676	-0.343	125.9	-0.15	-8.4	0.39	11.1	18.81
G31-26	545	-53130	0.63	0.33	129	145.7	-247.9	128.3	1.198	-1.252	-0.584	314.9	0.45	24.0	0.94	11.7	1.71
G130-48	641	250018	0.65	0.03	33	16.9	-29.8	-20.8	0.556	-0.787	-0.728	40.1	-0.61	-31.3	0.07	18.8	23.52
G131-29	653	185812	0.66	0.04	34	31.2	-48.0	25.6	1.186	-0.412	0.006	56.8	0.50	26.9	0.13	18.2	22.50
G31-36	1141	-55130	0.82	0.08	82	80.3	-42.5	-53.0	0.951	-0.696	-0.232	105.2	-0.58	-30.3	0.25	11.6	22.25
G131-45	1407	203442	0.95	0.10	42	61.8	-32.7	-3.2	1.493	-0.725	-0.125	70.0	-0.05	-2.6	0.18	11.2	23.23
*G31-41	1528	600	0.54	0.08	64	104.2	-12.7	-47.3	1.532	-0.551	-0.078	115.1	-0.45	-24.3	0.38	14.5	25.23
G131-53	1632	203418	0.62	0.02	76	-87.3	-17.6	-5.9	-1.019	0.075	-0.371	89.3	-0.07	-3.8	0.31	14.3	24.74
G131-55	1832	201842	0.96	0.03	47	41.0	-44.1	-50.2	0.775	-1.161	-0.849	78.4	-0.03	-39.8	0.16	18.3	22.89
G131-58	2003	164600	0.86	0.09	102	39.7	-124.4	-15.8	0.547	-0.858	-0.561	131.5	-0.12	-6.9	0.48	18.1	14.06
G131-59	2023	220600	0.63	0.03	32	-2.0	-58.5	-8.6	0.342	-0.933	-0.845	58.5	-0.01	-0.6	0.21	18.8	20.65
G31-46	2043	-654	0.92	0.08	43	56.7	-23.6	8.8	1.330	-0.517	-0.845	61.4	0.01	0.7	0.15	11.3	24.14
G32-16	2123	175854	0.88	0.13	40	-88.6	-68.0	47.3	1.104	-0.527	117.0	0.44	23.8	0.35	12.2	28.58	
G130-71	2402	295524	1.00	-0.09	54	32.1	-68.3	-20.7	0.794	-0.867	-0.653	76.3	-0.27	-15.3	0.25	18.1	19.57
G1-4	2506	43348	0.89	0.06	67	98.4	-58.4	26.1	1.563	-0.637	-0.086	117.4	0.23	12.8	0.33	11.8	28.66
G31-55	2653	-23724	0.56	0.22	108	39.2	-155.4	-33.9	0.389	-1.341	-0.534	163.6	-0.21	-12.0	0.68	18.1	18.96
G131-71	2753	222942	0.93	0.02	34	21.5	-13.6	-42.6	0.376	-0.912	-0.775	49.6	-1.67	-59.2	0.84	18.5	25.14
G32-27	2807	184743	0.92	-0.05	79	11.3	-122.2	1.6	0.455	-0.912	-0.658	122.7	0.01	0.7	0.47	18.0	14.28
G69-3	3208	254730	1.00	0.09	31	44.8	-29.5	-9.1	1.426	-0.988	-0.262	54.4	-0.17	-9.6	0.19	18.7	23.55
G69-8	3608	304442	0.63	0.12	51	-88.8	-22.9	27.9	-1.170	0.550	-0.166	95.9	0.30	16.9	0.31	14.0	24.21
*G1-9	3637	25118	0.63	0.04	28	103.8	-48.2	54.7	4.046	-0.766	0.672	124.0	0.49	26.2	0.31	12.7	22.48
G132-15	3804	395512	0.94	-0.02	15	-21.3	-79.1	-28.2	0.628	-1.836	-0.815	84.4	-0.25	-13.9	0.31	18.2	18.59
G32-48	3829	185854	0.93	-0.05	54	57.2	-90.5	8.3	1.298	-1.078	-0.395	99.1	0.08	4.8	0.33	18.4	18.45
G33-8	4243	164242	0.96	0.08	47	39.2	-49.8	-1.7	0.847	-0.805	-0.249	59.2	0.83	1.6	0.17	18.2	21.68
G32-46	4243	146524	0.76	0.08	57	61.7	-29.6	-29.0	0.930	-0.776	-0.171	74.3	-0.42	-23.0	0.17	11.3	23.54
*G33-9	4256	164200	0.57	0.16	114	-71.2	-156.0	-47.4	-0.359	-0.925	-0.948	177.9	-0.28	-15.5	0.62	18.7	18.98
G69-21	4357	333312	0.68	0.14	78	78.9	-58.8	5.2	1.069	-0.660	-0.084	98.5	0.85	3.0	0.29	11.1	28.62
G32-49	4459	142212	0.89	0.04	79	4.8	-79.0	-47.1	0.895	-0.942	-0.672	92.1	-0.60	-30.8	0.29	18.0	18.60
G78-17	4733	-44206	0.88	0.11	85	-7.0	-115.1	-43.2	-0.093	-1.357	-0.499	123.1	-0.37	-20.5	0.44	18.0	14.99
G1-28	4814	108524	0.78	0.04	79	110.3	-20.4	-8.7	1.260	-0.471	0.218	112.5	-0.09	-4.4	0.32	14.2	24.46
G1-30	4926	64124	0.52	0.23	240	-16.6	-9.9	-28.1	-0.496	-0.881	-0.683	335.8	-0.09	-4.8	0.93	13.1	2.50
G32-56	5035	185236	0.88	0.05	47	46.8	-44.7	-20.4	0.932	-1.021	-0.352	67.3	-0.32	-17.6	0.19	18.4	22.03
G78-24	5448	-20586	0.86	0.04	42	-76.7	-13.4	27.5	0.882	-0.399	82.6	0.35	19.5	0.28	14.8	25.16	
G1-35	5456	181912	0.72	0.10	140	115.9	-156.9	-9.8	0.982	-1.016	-0.237	195.3	-0.05	-2.9	0.64	11.2	18.81
G69-36	5615	29306	0.93	0.02	98	99.9	-47.5	-18.6	0.974	-0.721	-0.853	112.2	-0.17	-9.5	0.31	12.2	21.75
G33-31	5844	145854	0.87	0.38	109	237.5	63.4	-171.3	1.236	-0.694	0.162	299.6	-0.78	-34.9	0.94	238.6	32.84
G78-31	10056	44842	0.74	0.02	169	-136.1	-154.8	-14.8	-0.613	-0.674	-0.175	206.7	-0.07	-4.1	0.68	12.4	11.02
G78-33	10121	-40718	0.54	0.19	261	236.2	-319.1	53.4	0.988	-1.126	-0.098	408.6	0.13	7.7	0.88	16.1	-5.41
*G70-35	10154	-23800	0.88	0.07	39	-52.6	-6.3	4.2	-1.207	0.000	-0.364	53.1	0.88	4.5	0.21	13.2	25.87
G2-19	10329	12630	0.68	0.13	66	31.9	-63.1	-52.0	0.330	-1.136	-0.361	87.8	-0.74	-36.3	0.23	18.1	20.19
G34-3	10530	214242	0.66	0.02	31	29.4	-58.1	12.6	1.388	-1.312	-0.206	66.3	0.19	11.8	0.21	18.1	20.69
G33-42	10628	190936	1.00	-0.10	101	62.7	-96.8	-39.6	0.618	-0.961	-0.388	121.9	-0.34	-19.0	0.39	18.4	16.82
G2-25	10804	125036	0.98	0.12	190	101.1	-246.1	89.8	0.858	-0.910	-0.122	288.6	0.33	18.5	0.93	18.7	1.89
G1-50	10807	184354	0.75	-0.04	56	75.8	5.4	43.3	1.359	0.183	0.763	87.5	0.57	29.7	0.24	14.7	27.84
G1-51	10817	31748	0.55	0.01	36	41.2	27.8	23.1	1.029	0.640	0.872	54.8	0.46	24.9	0.26	16.6	29.26
G2-28	10956	4312	0.95	0.02	26	-4.6	-44.8	17.4	0.236	-1.295	-0.418	48.3	0.39	21.1	0.15	18.1	22.02
G78-48	11048	-15936	0.99	0.01	45	-3.0	-48.8	-29.8	-0.144	-1.159	-0.445	57.3	-0.61	-31.4	0.16	18.1	21.62
*G2-181	11054	-28000	0.69	0.13	42	-40.7	8.8	-6.6	-0.938	0.238	-0.244	42.2	-0.16	-9.0	0.21	14.3	27.38
G33-48	11353	92142	0.58	0.12	52	47.2	-49.8	-15.3	0.829	-1.039	-0.145	78.3	-0.22	-12.6	0.20	18.4	21.52
G34-16	11355	181530	0.68	0.07	48	58.9	-27.8	2.4	1.116	-0.703	0.213	65.2	0.04	2.1	0.16	11.2	23.72
G78-51	11607	-18742	0.85	0.09	28	22.5	-38.6	-14.7	0.973	-2.065	-0.396	47.0	-0.33	-18.2	0.12	18.1	22.64
G132-73	11812	374610	0.61	0.05	37	51.3	-14.9	1.5	1.098	-0.755	0.247	53.4	0.83	1.6	0.13	11.6	25.01
G69-65	11893	319454	0.93	0.01	25	47.5	-15.1	-16.6	1.341	-1.256	-0.144	52.5	-0.33	-18.4	0.12	11.4	24.99
G71-31	12017	2712	0.72	0.12	29	-58.7	-34.0	41.9	-1.154	-0.425	-0.635	79.7	0.62	31.7	0.23	11.8	23.10
G131-10	12146	349530	0.84	0.14	106	68.9	-181.1	-33.9	0.716	-0.878	-0.373	127.8	-0.29	-15.5	0.41	10.5	16.39
G33-56	12211	181438	0.87	0.00	29	51.1	-57.8	-9.6	1.725	-2.030	-0.279	77.7	-0.12	-7.1	0.23	18.4	20.72
G72-6	12226	272530	0.75	0.39	121	140.5	-77.7	4.6	1.089	-0.802	-0.187	167.7	0.03	1.6	0.48	13.5	18.73
G72-7	12248	314312	0.76	0.09	38	-92.3	-18.0	12.3	-1.225	0.047	-1.143	94.8	0.13	7.5	0.32	14.6	24.78
G78-58	12427	-2448	0.74	0.02	29	9.3	-59.0	-19.6	0.275	-2.060	-0.569	62.9	-0.33	-18.2	0.20	18.0	26.60
G72-9	12554	312106	1.00	0.01	30	47.7	-17.0	1.2	1.290	-0.910	0.312	58.7	0.02	1.4	0.12	11.3	24.80
G34-32	12628	212800	0.97	0.10	15	20.2	-25.7	-6.7	1.308	-1.753	-0.397	33.4	-0.20	-11.6	0.06	18.1	23.93
G72-12	12917	341812	0.84	0.06	77	10.4	-97.3	-54.3	0.386	-0.988	-0.900	111.9	-0.55	-29.0	0.37	18.0	16.77
G72-25	13852	272536	0.73	0.01	42	40.2	-43.6	-14.6	0.852	-1.130	-0.252	61.1	-0.25	-13.8	0.16	18.3	22.14
G71-27	13922	13900	0.54	0.11	61	-108.1	-33.0	34.2	-1.043	-0.165							

TABLE II. (continued).

NAME	RA	DEC	B-U	EX(.6)	D	U	V	W	DU/DR	DU/DR	DW/DR	S	TAN I	I	ECC.	RMAX	H
G4-2	20040	92318	0.74	0.19	73	22.6	-84.7	-66.8	-0.002	-1.315	-0.522	110.2	-0.76	-37.3	0.32	18.0	18.03
*G4-6	21059	114236	0.56	0.18	112	57.5	-112.7	83.0	0.844	-0.835	0.352	151.3	0.66	33.3	0.45	18.3	15.23
G74-10	21211	321008	0.79	0.20	163	224.9	-340.0	59.9	1.682	-1.917	0.224	412.0	0.15	8.4	0.83	15.6	-7.50
G94-48	21234	270736	0.69	0.00	37	32.3	-48.9	-3.3	0.866	-1.326	-0.885	58.7	-0.06	-3.2	0.17	18.2	21.61
G4-9	21345	120900	0.79	-0.3	29	-6.6	-48.4	5.8	0.281	-1.411	-0.379	49.2	0.12	6.8	0.16	18.1	21.66
G94-49	21484	271112	0.66	0.16	81	-174.7	-102.7	-13.1	-0.732	-0.261	-1.232	203.1	-0.06	-3.7	0.62	15.6	16.23
G4-10	21417	212612	0.62	0.14	50	66.4	-65.1	63.7	1.611	-1.126	1.023	112.7	0.69	34.4	0.28	18.7	19.99
G73-44	21756	132636	0.79	0.11	35	53.9	-18.7	-14.2	0.825	-0.888	0.360	58.8	-0.25	-14.8	0.14	11.5	24.63
G4-16	21949	151730	0.76	0.32	139	34.7	-170.0	23.5	0.498	-1.102	-0.071	175.1	0.14	7.7	0.65	18.1	9.50
G4-17	21954	181854	0.90	-0.07	37	61.0	-4.6	4.8	0.978	-0.492	0.758	61.4	0.08	4.5	0.18	12.0	26.04
G73-50	22033	151118	0.68	0.04	61	60.4	30.5	35.7	0.703	0.355	0.875	76.5	0.53	27.8	0.30	17.9	29.55
G73-51	22035	151118	0.61	0.09	53	52.2	26.3	31.3	0.702	0.355	0.875	66.3	0.54	28.2	0.27	16.7	29.13
G4-19	22047	157224	0.61	0.14	173	-117.9	-234.7	-3.9	-0.041	-1.813	-0.623	262.7	-0.01	-9.9	0.98	11.5	3.03
G73-57	22233	53312	0.78	0.09	23	19.7	-20.8	43.7	1.538	-0.674	1.043	52.3	1.53	56.8	0.84	18.2	24.42
G73-58	22454	72924	0.97	0.04	42	23.2	-37.6	-45.8	-0.047	-1.111	-0.379	63.6	-1.04	-46.8	0.11	18.1	22.74
G75-15	22516	-51506	0.74	0.03	51	59.5	-11.5	19.8	1.026	-0.242	0.616	69.8	0.33	18.1	0.16	12.2	25.35
G94-70	22520	257370	0.53	0.17	71	79.2	-54.3	-34.0	0.589	-1.083	-0.993	101.9	0.35	-19.5	0.27	11.2	21.07
G94-71	22555	173506	0.83	0.07	58	-68.5	-8.9	-39.8	-0.881	-0.032	-0.894	72.5	-0.64	-32.5	0.23	13.4	25.61
G94-72	22616	223900	0.88	0.03	37	47.0	-26.6	-45.2	0.332	-1.252	-0.472	78.4	-0.84	-39.9	0.13	10.0	23.84
G4-26	23039	750606	0.96	0.10	78	157.6	-78.6	72.3	1.752	-1.096	1.228	190.4	0.41	22.3	0.50	14.0	18.64
G74-30	23058	400448	0.60	0.21	150	72.5	-180.4	53.9	0.869	-0.960	0.224	201.8	0.28	15.5	0.70	10.4	8.46
G74-31	23058	423412	0.66	0.02	38	51.4	-37.5	-6.3	1.238	-1.617	-0.035	63.9	-0.10	-5.7	0.16	18.7	22.75
G74-32	23112	324700	0.60	0.13	109	127.9	-148.0	43.5	1.115	1.323	0.432	194.6	0.23	12.9	0.68	11.6	12.50
*G73-67	23158	51406	0.98	0.01	48	-148.5	-63.5	-41.1	-2.118	-1.846	-0.201	166.7	-0.25	-14.3	0.50	15.5	20.15
G74-33	23249	345200	0.69	0.07	62	23.4	-64.3	-29.9	0.421	-1.087	-0.583	74.7	-0.44	-23.6	0.23	18.0	28.07
G73-70	23321	63986	0.95	-0.06	8	76.5	-1.0	45.5	0.303	-0.502	7.129	89.0	0.59	30.7	0.23	14.0	26.46
G75-28	23409	-32230	0.93	-0.03	22	27.6	-17.8	7.3	1.035	-0.834	0.652	33.6	0.22	12.5	0.86	10.5	24.72
G134-48	23426	434642	0.52	0.17	106	49.2	-159.0	-46.3	0.784	-1.253	-0.544	172.8	-0.28	-15.5	0.61	10.2	18.60
*G36-28	23531	303618	0.57	0.12	28	-125.0	-41.6	-26.5	-1.665	0.225	-2.595	134.4	-0.28	-11.4	0.42	15.1	22.34
*G75-31	23545	21348	0.46	0.19	146	173.2	-143.0	49.2	0.971	-1.024	0.605	229.9	0.22	12.4	0.67	13.3	12.20
G74-39	23713	420306	0.84	0.06	45	57.5	-43.1	-22.8	0.668	-1.290	-0.343	75.4	-0.32	-17.6	0.19	10.0	22.19
G78-1	23826	407836	0.52	0.15	68	6.1	-55.0	-83.5	0.227	-0.700	-1.264	100.2	-1.51	-56.5	0.19	10.0	21.00
*G76-21	23832	93324	0.44	0.29	111	52.8	-118.5	114.5	0.903	-0.933	0.591	173.0	0.88	41.4	0.47	18.2	14.65
*G78-20	23933	484524	0.94	0.10	41	-55.1	-96.0	-46.2	0.417	-0.941	-1.523	128.6	-0.41	-22.5	0.41	18.6	16.82
*G4-37	24155	81618	0.87	0.25	191	-209.7	-125.5	-86.6	-0.723	-0.553	-0.843	259.3	-0.35	-19.5	0.72	17.7	13.95
G37-4	24320	252636	0.83	0.03	22	28.5	-21.4	-7.1	0.547	-1.165	-0.067	38.5	-0.24	-13.5	0.84	18.2	24.36
G76-30	24453	62924	0.76	0.15	59	19.1	-83.1	-72.8	0.274	-1.547	-0.596	112.1	0.85	-48.5	0.31	10.0	18.19
G36-33	24512	265142	0.83	0.05	19	18.3	-21.0	0.3	0.734	-1.225	0.163	27.9	0.01	0.6	0.84	18.1	24.40
G51-1	24546	223248	0.56	0.13	98	-58.6	-119.1	-104.9	-0.392	-1.132	-0.281	166.6	-0.81	-39.0	0.40	10.5	14.59
*G4-44	24916	111812	0.54	0.15	46	-27.8	-68.8	-58.0	-0.674	-1.516	-1.195	94.2	-0.78	-38.0	0.27	10.3	19.62
G37-10	24954	352606	0.79	0.03	30	90.9	-15.2	-27.7	0.896	-1.583	-0.118	86.9	-0.34	-18.6	0.23	12.9	24.98
G4-46	25242	183424	0.88	0.11	48	86.0	-63.1	-28.9	0.762	-1.699	0.171	110.5	-0.27	-15.2	0.31	11.3	20.19
G74-48	25454	381742	0.69	0.28	192	147.8	-154.4	-96.9	0.465	-1.001	-0.388	236.8	-0.45	-24.2	0.67	12.1	18.86
G75-56	25754	-60928	0.45	0.19	257	-85.0	-378.2	-66.4	-0.373	-1.469	-0.282	393.3	-0.17	-9.7	0.62	11.0	-11.32
*G75-57	25756	54724	0.83	-0.06	31	69.1	-79.8	-14.9	1.411	-2.084	0.975	128.5	-0.12	-7.1	0.37	11.1	18.52
G78-12	25858	423242	0.74	0.14	60	86.2	-31.8	15.9	0.764	-0.966	0.465	93.2	0.17	9.8	0.25	12.2	23.32
G75-62	30109	-55130	0.67	0.10	31	-18.8	-65.1	36.1	0.190	-2.142	0.283	75.2	0.46	24.5	0.24	10.1	19.99
G95-4	30150	343442	0.61	0.09	49	9.4	-13.6	-62.6	-0.206	-0.492	-1.108	64.7	-0.37	-75.2	0.01	18.2	25.14
G78-14	30224	445354	0.77	0.12	50	2.7	-73.7	2.1	0.676	-1.060	-0.112	73.8	0.03	1.6	0.27	10.0	19.13
G78-17	30429	362542	0.66	0.02	27	41.0	-23.5	-18.6	0.617	-1.364	-0.340	58.8	-0.39	-21.5	0.18	10.7	24.15
*G37-26	30528	260906	0.44	0.30	42	-168.3	-132.0	-92.1	-1.245	-1.996	-3.728	232.9	-0.43	-23.3	0.66	14.3	13.30
G95-11	30656	439363	0.58	0.15	210	324.4	-183.7	66.3	0.734	-0.912	0.646	347.0	0.19	11.0	0.88	46.4	16.13
*G5-17	30713	151124	0.83	0.08	41	-51.4	-31.3	-27.1	-0.663	-0.689	-1.102	66.8	-0.45	-24.2	0.20	11.6	23.37
G5-19	30842	12618	0.68	0.28	124	-254.4	-216.6	-34.0	0.873	-1.465	-1.319	335.8	-0.18	-5.8	0.91	19.9	4.84
G76-68	31036	33812	0.93	0.27	34	-4.7	-49.8	1.7	0.807	-1.455	-0.890	58.8	0.03	1.9	0.17	10.1	21.52
G95-16	31112	343224	0.86	0.22	125	-28.3	-197.0	43.3	0.591	-1.169	0.823	203.7	0.22	12.3	0.75	18.1	6.88
G79-18	31205	84866	0.87	-0.01	22	-8.4	-60.9	18.9	0.308	-2.669	-0.088	62.4	0.18	10.1	0.22	10.1	20.41
G37-29	31206	342654	0.92	-0.07	51	25.3	-68.8	-9.6	-0.558	-1.302	-0.212	73.2	-0.13	-7.5	0.25	10.1	19.70
G77-35	31229	5106	0.65	0.15	72	143.3	-46.1	23.1	1.173	-0.645	1.151	152.3	0.15	8.7	0.42	14.7	21.89
G37-31	31352	305100	0.90	0.02	39	-33.5	-369.7	-49.8	0.519	-3.483	-0.017	392.6	-0.13	-7.3	0.66	10.6	23.15
G78-37	31407	451700	0.62	0.13	56	-88.0	-57.9	4.3	-0.576	-0.974	-0.704	98.8	0.04	2.5	0.33	11.9	20.71
G5-27	31540	150000	0.82	0.11	15	-7.8	-15.6	-11.0	0.370	-1.003	-0.835	20.6	-0.63	-32.2	0.06	10.6	24.94
G5-48	32446	205224	0.57	0.13	120	-128.2	-281.1	-68.0	-0.194	-1.307	-0.955	246.2	-0.29	-16.1	0.88	11.8	6.39
*G77-54	32552	-64286	0.62	0.13	36	60.5	-79.9	-25.6	0.848	-1.965	0.712	183.4	-0.26	-14.3	0.33	10.5	18.51
G77-56	32643	14824	0.75	0.03	86	35.2	-128.9	-8.5	0.189	-1.489	0.174	133.9	-0.06	-3.6	0.50	18.1	13.61
G6-13																	

TABLE II. (continued).

NAME	RA	DEC	B-U	EX(.6)	D	U	V	W	DU/DR	DU/DR	DW/DR	S	TAN I	I	ECC.	RMAX	H
G6-40	353931	2229200	0.68	0.02	32	35.6	-37.3	-23.2	0.124	-1.349	-8.297	56.5	-0.45	-24.2	0.13	18.3	22.77
G6-41	35358	243836	0.79	0.06	129	1.8	-188.9	49.6	0.378	-1.325	0.237	187.6	0.27	15.3	0.69	18.0	8.41
G8-6	48083	200618	0.74	0.24	140	68.5	-118.4	-138.8	-0.189	-0.879	-0.691	190.1	-1.07	-46.9	0.45	18.5	15.46
G81-2	40032	393612	0.56	0.13	131	176.6	-146.3	7.9	0.595	-1.415	0.196	229.5	0.03	2.8	0.68	13.4	11.87
G88-41	48157	648	0.75	-0.05	48	-72.3	-23.6	-45.8	-1.266	-0.691	-1.529	88.4	-0.59	-38.6	0.26	13.0	24.14
G7-28	48247	105454	0.79	0.14	112	-167.5	-33.9	-121.6	-0.826	-0.309	-1.463	209.7	-0.71	-35.4	0.54	19.8	23.11
*G38-25	49258	324942	0.97	0.06	42	166.8	-174.7	-53.7	1.314	-4.944	-0.583	246.9	-0.22	-12.6	0.74	12.6	9.83
G39-1	48414	375642	0.84	0.03	15	38.1	-18.5	-8.5	0.411	-1.274	-0.263	33.0	-0.27	-14.9	0.87	11.1	25.45
G7-22	48544	121236	0.98	-0.03	38	-1.0	-44.1	-16.2	-0.229	-1.469	-0.434	47.0	-0.37	-28.2	0.14	18.8	22.89
G81-8	48982	415154	0.64	0.16	89	23.5	-75.5	-125.2	0.177	-0.883	-1.396	148.1	-1.58	-57.7	0.28	18.8	18.95
G7-27	48953	194612	0.56	0.12	97	85.3	-73.6	51.8	0.383	-0.807	0.739	124.0	0.46	24.7	0.34	11.1	19.14
*G8-16	41136	221348	0.40	0.25	96	368.6	-217.8	-88.8	0.494	-2.694	0.407	435.7	-0.19	-10.7	0.97	55.6	4.72
G88-42	41153	25363	0.96	-0.02	28	69.9	-15.5	-5.9	0.742	0.847	0.926	71.8	-0.08	-4.7	0.26	15.7	28.05
G82-5	41229	-54524	0.71	0.17	76	341.9	-177.9	9.4	1.535	-1.350	2.488	385.5	0.02	1.4	0.93	40.2	8.71
G7-31	41315	74636	0.76	0.03	123	-24.7	-187.3	-54.3	-0.341	-1.510	-0.362	196.6	-0.29	-16.0	0.71	10.1	7.77
G39-5	41513	355230	0.67	0.11	34	-48.9	-39.1	-49.4	-0.876	-0.808	-1.666	75.1	-0.87	-41.1	0.19	11.0	22.59
G8-27	41655	148924	0.97	-0.07	17	-25.8	-19.5	5.3	-0.149	-1.153	-0.315	32.8	0.16	9.3	0.11	11.1	24.55
G81-15	41722	454218	0.60	0.14	88	95.5	-83.9	65.3	0.614	-1.301	0.849	142.9	0.51	27.2	0.39	11.2	18.11
G82-12	41745	-35154	0.62	0.08	33	-51.8	-23.1	-18.8	-0.888	-0.916	-0.818	57.6	-0.18	-18.0	0.20	12.0	24.19
G82-18	42387	50936	0.82	0.15	118	-151.0	-225.9	-15.1	-0.656	-2.178	-0.539	272.1	-0.86	-3.2	0.88	12.5	3.91
G81-19	42346	464448	0.68	-0.04	22	46.9	-10.4	-18.5	0.493	-1.185	-0.795	51.5	-0.39	-21.1	0.12	11.7	25.46
G8-36	42458	242800	0.86	0.07	38	93.5	-28.9	41.6	0.565	-0.744	1.586	95.6	0.48	25.8	0.23	12.7	24.41
G82-22	42731	-31812	0.64	0.08	53	36.2	-72.4	1.0	-0.033	-1.133	0.500	81.0	0.01	0.7	0.27	10.1	19.26
G39-18	42821	381200	0.65	0.14	111	-85.4	-144.7	-33.3	0.247	-0.999	-0.425	171.3	-0.29	-11.2	0.60	11.0	12.03
G8-48	42929	262136	0.85	0.16	63	16.6	-85.2	-6.3	0.163	-1.366	-0.074	87.0	-0.07	-4.2	0.32	10.0	17.98
G39-23	43005	335700	0.89	0.00	86	-11.6	-96.4	-18.3	0.281	-1.042	-0.269	98.0	-0.19	-10.7	0.37	10.1	16.86
G82-30	43112	51706	0.80	0.11	21	-55.7	-9.8	-1.6	-0.728	-0.820	-1.086	56.6	-0.03	-1.6	0.21	13.1	25.52
G83-18	43138	123606	0.58	0.15	75	-111.7	-84.2	-48.0	-0.486	-1.192	-0.958	145.5	-0.29	-16.8	0.46	12.5	18.08
G8-43	43233	264680	1.00	0.49	62	282.5	-80.5	-22.9	0.309	-1.685	-0.368	219.1	0.11	-6.8	0.68	17.4	18.45
G82-36	43405	32500	0.83	0.09	27	11.3	-31.6	-25.1	-0.464	-0.974	-0.456	41.9	-0.75	-36.8	0.88	10.0	23.94
G8-46	43453	195812	0.88	0.06	80	55.6	-80.7	-72.2	-0.169	-1.035	-0.626	121.7	-0.74	-36.4	0.32	10.4	18.43
G83-26	43528	124586	0.96	0.34	94	199.7	-144.1	87.6	0.391	-1.472	1.247	201.3	0.48	25.8	0.68	11.1	12.09
G83-27	43648	130136	0.83	0.13	30	-28.6	-33.9	23.7	0.098	-1.190	0.478	46.2	0.68	30.9	0.13	10.5	23.11
G81-30	43804	428142	0.60	0.10	26	147.1	-39.3	13.0	1.039	-3.034	0.733	152.0	0.09	4.9	0.43	15.4	22.57
*G8-51	43822	204930	1.00	0.10	14	0	-2.4	-25.5	-0.498	-0.189	-1.673	25.6	-10.59	-84.6	0.88	11.6	26.26
G82-42	43931	-42212	0.61	0.21	219	-189.6	-252.0	-139.2	-0.853	-1.156	-0.644	344.7	-0.44	-23.8	0.97	14.2	1.30
G85-11	44028	273554	0.89	-0.01	23	19.4	-26.8	-18.6	0.020	-1.264	-0.633	38.0	-0.56	-29.3	0.86	10.1	23.82
G81-33	44115	430642	0.87	0.00	32	51.7	-18.9	45.4	0.102	-1.072	1.464	69.7	0.86	40.7	0.28	14.2	27.59
G85-13	44137	255842	0.59	0.12	95	195.2	-68.7	36.8	0.257	-0.888	0.798	207.7	0.18	18.2	0.57	18.0	20.43
G84-9	44243	35254	0.54	0.16	167	-169.6	-168.1	-25.8	-0.338	-1.155	-0.191	258.5	0.18	5.7	0.79	19.2	7.69
G96-1	44338	455354	0.80	0.03	69	116.8	-41.0	46.5	0.398	-1.079	0.662	132.2	0.38	26.6	0.34	13.3	22.48
G82-47	44405	-41412	0.89	0.04	52	79.1	-32.1	-31.0	-0.613	-0.250	-1.157	98.0	-0.36	-28.0	0.40	21.0	29.71
G39-36	44451	330424	1.06	0.36	70	-9.8	-97.4	75.4	0.379	-1.295	1.007	123.6	0.77	37.6	0.37	10.1	16.76
G84-12	44611	52736	0.96	-0.01	63	-8.5	-62.2	26.3	-0.052	-1.005	0.379	68.1	0.42	22.7	0.23	10.1	20.28
G85-17	44653	222436	0.66	0.14	85	-1.9	-58.7	-83.7	-0.211	-0.697	-0.937	102.3	-1.43	-54.9	0.21	10.0	20.63
G39-39	44802	324836	0.85	0.01	42	-10.4	-37.0	-43.9	0.007	-0.836	-1.079	58.3	-1.14	-48.0	0.12	10.2	22.80
G81-38	44803	454524	0.52	0.10	28	63.2	-70.5	-11.5	1.076	-2.945	-0.494	95.4	-0.12	-6.9	0.30	10.6	19.45
G85-21	44832	191648	0.59	0.17	126	-65.1	-149.3	34.6	0.015	-1.194	0.126	166.5	0.21	12.0	0.68	10.6	11.57
G84-16	45047	-40236	0.67	0.18	331	-246.9	-452.0	137.5	-0.463	-1.462	0.253	533.1	0.27	14.9	0.75	27.0	-18.70
G83-40	45134	71738	0.98	0.03	26	36.8	-45.9	-7.8	-0.157	-1.438	-0.345	59.3	-0.13	-7.6	0.17	18.2	21.91
G83-41	45134	71748	0.84	-0.04	26	36.1	-45.7	-7.5	-0.157	-1.438	-0.345	58.7	-0.13	-7.3	0.16	10.2	21.93
G75-5	45219	51866	0.58	0.24	213	38.7	-197.6	117.6	0.848	-0.982	0.597	232.0	0.59	38.5	0.75	18.0	6.74
G84-22	45317	-14224	0.66	0.12	124	-159.3	-93.1	-33.9	-0.675	-0.976	-0.594	187.6	-0.18	-18.4	0.57	14.9	17.19
G83-46	45323	145842	0.90	0.51	86	137.6	-220.1	-66.1	-0.828	-2.381	-0.182	267.9	-0.25	-14.3	0.85	11.5	4.49
G84-23	45333	25136	0.83	-0.08	36	-5.6	-56.3	-12.3	-0.505	-1.462	-0.181	57.9	-0.25	-12.3	0.28	10.1	20.87
*G39-43	45440	341142	0.73	0.05	30	51.2	-62.9	45.4	0.565	-2.301	1.620	92.9	0.56	29.2	0.25	10.4	20.21
G96-14	45639	391724	1.00	0.22	101	-18.8	-166.2	84.1	0.399	-1.501	-1.581	187.2	0.50	26.7	0.64	10.1	9.88
G84-28	45805	-1354	0.80	0.00	0	88.6	-31.6	-42.9	-0.137	-1.235	-0.627	103.4	-0.46	-24.5	0.25	12.3	23.34
G96-16	45832	445912	0.86	-0.02	58	11.7	-56.8	-68.2	0.343	-0.918	-1.178	88.0	-1.19	-58.0	0.19	18.0	20.98
G85-37	45834	243466	0.69	0.07	38	31.2	-44.1	-19.5	-0.033	-1.507	-0.451	57.4	-0.36	-19.8	0.15	18.2	22.09
G96-17	45835	422618	0.85	0.13	52	-29.9	-14.9	-77.0	0.042	-0.107	-1.475	83.9	-2.30	-66.5	0.13	11.5	25.01
*G84-29	45838	40224	0.36	0.27	147	126.0	-285.4	-24.2	-0.192	-1.183	0.280	242.2	0.10	-5.7	0.80	11.2	5.96
G83-50	45920	140854	0.72	0.05	32	-48.6	-53.8	-14.2	-0.426	-1.783	-0.695	68.9	0.21	-11.9	0.23	10.7	21.12
G84-30	50016	50718	0.90	0.00	72	-76.6	-54.0	-26.6	-0.485	-0.948	-0.603	97.4	-0.28	-15.8	0.31	11.9	21.10
G96-19	50127	431448	0.61	0.11	70	-9.5	-46.7	-73.6	0.193	-0.570	-1.044	87.7	-1.54	-57.1	0.16	10.1	21.83
*G96-20	50159																

TABLE II. (continued).

NAME	RA	DEC	B-V	EX(.	D	U	V	W	DU/DR	DV/DR	DW/DR	S	TAN	I	I	ECC.	RMAX	H
G99-48	55025	-33008	0.56	0.89	71	28.1	-84.5	65.1	-0.167	-0.874	1.086	110.3	0.73	36.2	0.32	10.1	18.85	
G102-42	55489	154424	0.64	0.18	35	-28.1	-39.7	-7.7	-0.302	-1.248	-0.261	49.2	-0.16	-9.8	0.16	10.6	22.53	
G99-48	55627	41036	0.70	0.32	106	-86.9	-115.5	90.6	-0.398	-1.269	0.777	170.6	0.63	32.1	0.51	11.2	14.95	
G99-34	55707	312554	0.93	-0.08	46	62.4	-71.7	-9.8	0.027	-1.572	-0.175	95.1	-0.04	2.3	0.38	10.5	19.33	
G101-14	55730	462706	0.69	0.16	117	75.6	-84.2	-91.3	0.367	-0.789	-0.840	145.9	-0.80	-38.7	0.36	10.8	18.68	
G99-58	55749	-33098	0.68	0.89	103	-30.4	-96.8	-79.6	-0.622	-0.740	-0.685	129.0	-0.78	-38.1	0.38	10.2	16.82	
G100-52	55926	272418	0.68	-0.02	66	7.4	-74.2	-8.8	-0.057	-1.114	-0.141	75.1	-0.12	-6.7	0.27	10.0	19.08	
G102-44	55954	130448	0.71	0.18	97	-51.3	-95.0	64.0	-0.245	-1.059	0.636	125.5	0.59	30.7	0.48	10.6	17.00	
*G100-54	60016	192212	0.68	0.19	54	-220.2	-183.1	74.7	-0.695	-4.005	1.301	296.0	0.26	14.6	0.83	16.9	8.19	
G99-54	60228	62718	0.76	0.07	80	27.0	-111.2	10.2	-0.406	-1.092	0.229	114.9	0.09	5.1	0.43	10.0	15.38	
*G98-42	60249	263348	0.89	0.01	42	-93.7	-37.2	-76.4	0.001	-1.054	-1.713	126.5	-0.76	-37.2	0.33	13.3	22.78	
*G102-47	60315	71936	0.64	0.22	73	53.9	-131.3	-23.9	-0.528	-1.388	-0.169	143.9	-0.17	-9.6	0.51	10.2	13.37	
G102-48	60509	81348	0.89	0.07	30	-33.9	-34.5	-18.1	-0.561	-1.356	-0.661	51.6	-0.37	-20.5	0.16	10.8	23.05	
G100-60	60526	222648	0.74	0.08	132	-56.6	-134.8	74.9	-0.165	-1.059	0.573	164.3	0.51	27.1	0.54	10.5	13.82	
G98-47	60639	340854	0.79	0.06	29	34.8	-34.5	-10.2	0.182	-1.224	-0.488	58.1	-0.21	-11.8	0.12	10.3	23.05	
G105-13	60645	190618	0.94	0.05	44	-39.0	-36.4	-33.8	-0.169	-0.835	-0.770	59.9	-0.68	-34.4	0.17	11.1	23.46	
G102-51	60705	175648	0.67	0.09	37	6.1	-55.4	10.9	-0.301	-1.395	-0.300	56.8	0.28	11.1	0.19	10.0	28.96	
G98-51	60832	325130	0.08	0.08	0	-46.6	-0.5	-5.5	0.104	-0.984	-0.784	46.3	-0.12	-6.8	0.20	13.5	26.45	
G104-25	60906	221154	0.97	0.02	52	-23.1	-64.1	-10.9	-0.191	-1.272	-0.203	69.0	-0.16	-9.1	0.25	18.2	20.09	
G102-57	60918	64800	0.63	0.04	23	-55.0	-17.8	8.3	-0.602	-1.509	0.169	58.4	0.14	8.2	0.21	12.5	24.72	
G101-25	60935	385536	0.82	-0.09	115	-35.6	-160.0	-1.7	0.129	-1.345	0.862	163.9	-0.01	-0.6	0.62	10.2	18.50	
G98-58	61032	332612	0.51	0.14	176	156.2	-242.0	-84.6	0.099	-1.388	-0.584	300.2	-0.29	-16.4	0.93	12.0	2.30	
G101-26	61034	385130	0.99	-0.03	56	2.2	-73.6	-36.9	0.241	-1.293	-0.624	82.4	-0.50	-26.6	0.27	10.8	19.14	
G106-34	61145	51110	0.80	0.08	23	59.5	-58.7	-22.1	-0.622	-1.235	-0.632	82.4	-0.28	-15.5	0.24	10.5	28.63	
*G98-58	61236	374436	0.59	0.23	42	47.9	-51.1	21.0	0.220	-1.674	-0.495	255.7	0.08	4.7	0.71	28.2	21.39	
G101-30	61257	478506	0.77	0.08	42	55.8	-89.8	-27.7	0.738	-2.276	-0.810	189.3	-0.26	-14.7	0.36	10.3	17.52	
G101-31	61311	444342	0.79	0.08	38	-3.1	-36.8	-80.1	0.619	-0.834	-1.944	88.2	-0.27	-65.2	0.11	10.1	22.82	
G103-27	61336	295812	0.62	0.16	151	-7.9	-146.4	-115.4	0.043	-0.974	-0.754	186.6	-0.79	-38.2	0.56	18.0	11.86	
*G101-31	61534	383318	0.75	0.11	69	140.0	-99.7	16.6	0.164	-1.609	-0.114	172.7	0.18	5.5	0.51	12.6	16.53	
G103-31	61815	335924	0.58	0.13	102	153.2	-123.2	-34.5	0.105	-1.224	-0.564	199.6	-0.18	-10.0	0.59	12.7	14.18	
G106-46	62234	4048	0.57	0.13	61	-25.8	-59.4	-44.3	-0.577	-0.886	-0.799	78.5	-0.68	-34.4	0.23	10.3	28.56	
G104-38	62442	242118	0.81	0.02	46	20.8	-69.5	-16.2	-0.171	-1.417	-0.418	74.3	-0.22	-12.6	0.25	10.0	19.55	
*G101-41	62525	363048	0.60	0.13	23	4.8	-5.1	-38.5	0.345	-0.217	-1.644	39.1	-0.50	-79.7	0.06	11.2	25.99	
G103-34	62559	270242	0.87	-0.03	32	-48.9	-36.5	-71.9	0.120	-1.324	-2.038	94.3	-1.18	-49.7	0.21	11.3	22.85	
G105-38	62609	174654	0.60	0.08	92	-19.7	-10.9	-36.7	-0.049	-0.438	-1.123	40.7	-2.10	-64.5	0.08	11.1	25.41	
G104-43	62732	191918	0.56	0.18	56	-90.8	-36.2	40.6	0.293	-0.963	0.826	185.8	0.42	22.6	0.32	13.2	22.88	
G106-53	62852	-13154	0.86	0.06	53	57.7	-58.5	-120.9	0.206	-0.093	-1.234	143.2	-1.58	-57.6	0.22	10.7	21.45	
G106-55	62918	4118	0.68	0.12	52	69.0	-17.3	-77.9	0.104	0.376	-1.398	105.5	-1.18	-47.6	0.19	12.2	24.77	
G105-44	62948	76065	0.72	0.12	154	-133.3	-141.4	-27.3	-0.498	-1.086	-0.184	196.2	-0.14	-8.0	0.64	12.5	12.36	
G103-42	63121	372754	0.93	-0.02	62	44.8	4.8	-79.3	0.316	0.056	-1.373	91.2	-1.76	-60.4	0.16	13.1	26.98	
G103-44	63322	375348	0.75	0.08	59	88.1	-51.7	-32.0	0.252	-0.939	-0.842	107.0	-0.31	-17.4	0.29	11.6	21.33	
G105-47	63433	149236	0.93	0.07	34	-58.0	-28.0	-31.9	-0.359	-1.202	-0.875	65.6	-0.56	-29.1	0.29	11.7	23.70	
G101-47	63436	485948	0.70	0.09	71	96.8	-76.6	37.7	0.262	-1.339	0.163	129.1	0.31	17.0	0.37	11.4	18.84	
G103-48	63655	300454	0.85	-0.02	94	-52.4	-110.9	62.2	-0.239	-1.206	0.723	137.5	0.51	26.9	0.45	10.5	15.41	
G103-50	63659	280000	0.86	0.37	89	-202.9	-123.2	19.9	-0.279	-1.599	0.589	238.2	0.08	4.8	0.78	17.1	14.18	
G103-52	63934	318130	0.62	0.26	199	-65.6	-304.1	-130.3	0.013	-1.553	-0.583	397.3	-0.42	-22.7	0.06	10.5	3.91	
G103-53	64041	253448	0.68	0.13	73	0.2	-103.8	-45.1	-0.115	-1.403	-0.638	113.2	-0.43	-23.5	0.48	10.0	16.12	
G87-2	64201	353524	0.67	0.06	46	49.3	-56.3	-8.6	0.019	-1.173	-0.073	75.3	0.12	6.7	0.22	10.4	20.87	
G87-3	64258	323630	0.95	0.04	25	-19.7	38.7	-58.8	0.051	1.489	-0.237	73.1	-1.35	-53.6	0.31	18.9	30.37	
G103-58	64309	355548	0.61	0.12	84	21.7	-54.3	-83.0	0.260	-0.646	-0.988	101.5	-1.42	-54.8	0.19	10.0	21.07	
G87-13	65136	353500	0.48	0.15	185	198.6	-224.2	27.6	0.027	-1.198	-0.152	300.8	0.09	5.3	0.89	13.7	4.08	
G88-1	65532	196400	0.94	0.07	57	-16.4	-48.7	42.2	-0.390	-0.820	0.724	66.5	0.82	39.4	0.18	10.2	21.63	
*G88-43	65604	224.57	0.12	61	-19.9	-116.5	3.3	-1.870	-2.750	0.898	222.6	0.01	0.8	0.67	16.2	14.85		
G87-19	65923	313036	0.87	0.09	52	145.9	-88.9	-7.4	0.129	-1.466	-0.913	171.0	-0.84	-2.5	0.58	13.1	17.61	
*G87-20	65940	381312	0.64	0.15	55	79.8	-64.5	-4.2	0.191	-1.196	-0.498	182.7	-0.84	-2.3	0.38	11.1	20.05	
G88-5	67012	184254	0.72	0.05	73	-96.7	-36.8	41.9	-0.426	-0.818	0.766	112.3	0.48	21.9	0.34	13.4	22.62	
G87-24	70455	295506	0.92	0.11	20	24.8	-24.6	-19.6	0.239	-1.097	-1.279	46.1	-0.56	-29.3	0.06	10.2	24.84	
G88-8	70614	153018	0.62	0.04	39	38.3	-54.3	-42.5	-0.166	-0.974	-1.310	78.9	-0.64	-32.6	0.28	10.2	21.07	
G87-27	70646	372136	0.81	0.06	225	-42.9	-63.8	-36.0	0.122	-1.230	-0.358	84.9	-0.47	-25.1	0.27	10.6	28.12	
G88-9	70709	212000	0.87	0.04	10	-1.3	-20.6	-2.044	-1.641	-0.978	302.0	-0.79	-38.3	0.04	10.2	24.44		
G88-11	70739	203136	0.69	0.04	52	-52.1	-61.4	-5.6	-0.457	-1.343	0.241	88.7	0.07	4.0	0.28	10.9	20.36	
G88-13	71024	173118	0.88	0.07	64	-9.6	-55.7	-57.2	-0.196	-0.885	-0.883	80.4	-1.01	-45.3	0.28	10.1	20.93	
G88-14	71051	256000	0.88	0.01	31	-29.0	18.0	-77.4	0.641	-0.233	-2.039	84.6	-0.27	-66.2	0.22	15.1	28.30	
G88-16	71216	160112	0.94	-0.18	100	-10.9	-39.1	23.7	-0.557	-1.011	0.706	110.8	0.22	12.4	0.39	12.6	22.59	
G88-20	71252	272042	0.62	0.12	33	-41.0	-28.7	6.7	-0.355	-1.039	0.498	50.5	0.13	7.6	0.17			

TABLE II. (continued).

NAME	RA	DEC	B-V	EX.(.6)	D	U	U	W	DU/DR	DU/DR	DW/DR	S	TAN I	I	ECC.	RMAX	H
G90-36	75723	298900	0.58	0.24	249	204.0	-598.2	-84.6	-0.069	-2.207	-0.800	637.7	-0.13	-7.6	0.86	182.6	-33.32
G90-37	75754	325424	0.52	0.23	235	-72.8	-230.7	148.8	-0.444	-0.962	0.561	284.8	0.62	31.6	0.88	18.6	3.43
G90-38	75936	361836	0.73	0.17	99	46.3	-120.4	-1.9	0.844	-1.180	-0.257	129.8	-0.01	-8.8	0.47	18.2	14.46
G40-5	80146	153036	0.85	0.03	28	32.7	-39.6	-19.1	0.115	-0.883	-1.183	54.8	-0.37	-20.4	0.13	18.2	22.54
G40-8	80555	244636	0.68	0.13	57	-54.3	-84.8	-48.7	-0.278	-1.702	-0.489	111.9	-0.48	-25.8	0.36	18.7	18.02
G51-1	80724	330348	0.84	0.18	139	80.2	-251.9	44.7	-0.188	-1.694	-0.126	268.1	-0.17	9.6	0.95	10.4	1.31
G50-23	81025	91600	0.86	0.12	159	-125.2	-223.5	-3.3	-0.875	-1.347	-0.064	256.2	-0.01	-0.7	0.87	11.7	4.15
G40-14	81313	195124	0.36	0.31	231	-289.4	-338.5	-36.0	-0.670	-1.568	-0.024	399.7	-0.09	-5.2	0.83	15.9	-7.35
G51-7	81655	345200	0.96	0.29	132	53.4	-253.7	19.1	-0.117	-1.855	-0.189	260.0	0.07	4.2	0.96	18.2	1.13
G40-20	82034	251900	0.96	0.02	47	6.2	-58.2	-18.8	-0.064	-1.173	-0.522	61.5	-0.32	-17.8	0.28	18.0	20.68
*G51-10	82203	324648	1.00	0.20	36	-76.7	-99.2	-67.3	-0.168	-3.100	-0.576	142.3	-0.54	-28.2	0.44	11.1	16.58
G52-19	83157	93248	0.88	-0.06	48	-69.7	-40.6	24.7	-1.193	-1.035	0.683	84.4	0.31	17.2	0.27	12.8	22.44
G51-20	83428	314342	0.76	0.07	148	32.8	-197.5	-93.8	0.192	-1.328	-0.655	221.1	-0.47	-25.1	0.75	18.0	6.75
G9-13	83787	114230	0.82	0.81	21	-21.6	-42.2	-36.3	-0.605	-2.299	-1.444	59.7	-0.77	-37.4	0.16	18.4	22.28
G9-14	83749	134468	0.88	0.03	67	56.1	-18.5	-115.2	0.930	-0.336	-1.655	129.5	-1.95	-62.9	0.15	11.6	24.65
*G46-5	84746	74980	0.74	0.22	100	18.8	-386.6	144.2	-0.163	-2.197	-0.051	413.0	0.37	20.4	0.55	18.0	-12.16
G9-27	84858	190442	0.61	0.25	175	183.8	-218.0	-44.3	0.251	-0.924	-0.877	288.1	-0.16	-8.8	0.87	13.0	4.70
G9-29	84919	202806	0.93	0.04	59	-54.8	-40.6	23.1	-0.777	-0.757	0.505	71.5	0.35	19.1	0.23	11.4	22.44
G41-4	85028	92242	0.69	-0.01	49	-36.6	-54.5	-7.4	-0.759	-1.104	-0.161	66.1	-0.11	-6.4	0.23	18.6	21.05
G41-5	85033	936468	0.77	0.04	113	210.9	-58.1	-90.3	1.126	-1.374	-236.7	-0.41	-22.4	0.61	20.1	20.69	
G47-10	85053	272318	1.03	0.23	90	-35.9	-152.7	32.2	-0.655	-1.612	0.158	168.1	0.21	11.6	0.59	18.2	11.23
*G9-36	85503	244012	0.57	0.24	179	-187.8	-176.3	66.7	-0.866	-1.059	0.526	266.1	0.26	14.5	0.78	14.6	8.87
*G114-26	85639	-34936	0.48	0.25	84	-215.7	-211.3	23.5	-2.851	-2.145	0.653	302.9	0.88	4.5	0.88	16.1	5.37
G47-19	85651	302612	0.81	0.04	43	-59.3	-58.2	18.6	-1.828	-1.448	0.741	85.1	0.22	12.6	0.28	11.1	26.68
G9-42	85754	213912	0.82	-0.03	48	-42.8	-78.8	27.5	-1.244	-1.656	0.528	86.1	0.34	18.6	0.29	18.5	19.58
G9-47	86352	204296	0.79	0.08	26	122.7	-80.3	87.4	0.269	-0.975	-0.885	176.7	0.68	30.9	0.43	12.3	18.47
G48-1	91353	74406	0.98	0.08	77	-51.1	-101.8	-15.2	-0.883	-1.198	-0.335	114.9	-0.13	-7.6	0.42	18.5	16.32
G47-35	91757	323618	0.88	0.11	67	114.1	-89.8	24.3	0.553	-1.074	-0.795	147.2	0.17	9.5	0.44	11.7	17.52
G41-34	92006	112986	0.77	-0.02	65	82.8	-33.0	-45.5	1.228	0.537	-0.736	99.4	-0.51	-27.2	0.36	19.8	29.88
G48-13	92151	55936	0.70	0.16	212	111.2	-154.5	0.400	-0.597	-0.968	258.8	-0.92	-42.6	0.63	11.1	11.05	
G161-24	92240	-124436	0.92	0.20	34	-91.1	-99.8	51.2	-3.454	-1.289	0.628	144.5	0.38	20.8	0.46	11.5	16.52
*G41-41	92635	85124	0.38	0.28	243	-156.1	-418.4	184.5	-1.230	-1.149	0.998	483.2	0.41	22.4	0.60	14.1	-15.34
G49-19	93556	283806	0.55	0.18	133	-18.9	-230.2	45.7	-0.493	-1.606	-0.666	235.5	0.28	11.2	0.87	10.1	3.48
*G48-29	93888	11430	0.39	0.28	170	-303.8	-268.8	-147.8	-1.619	-1.768	-0.649	426.8	-0.37	-28.3	0.99	28.7	8.42
G48-31	93930	114718	0.66	-0.11	73	-55.6	-74.0	10.6	-0.864	-0.919	0.815	93.2	0.11	6.5	0.33	18.8	19.18
G49-21	93927	215742	0.94	0.08	38	85.6	-96.9	42.1	0.456	-1.541	-1.082	136.1	0.33	18.2	0.42	18.9	16.81
*G43-3	94612	135918	0.36	0.27	75	-219.8	-218.5	-13.6	-2.724	-2.986	0.997	304.6	-0.64	-2.6	0.88	16.4	5.45
G48-39	94789	112830	0.60	0.14	28	55.4	-49.3	19.6	0.776	-0.588	-0.977	76.6	0.26	14.4	0.21	18.6	21.57
G43-5	94713	65648	0.63	0.32	153	-56.9	-251.5	7.6	-0.948	-1.270	-0.895	266.9	0.83	1.6	0.95	11.8	1.35
G43-7	94736	523086	0.88	0.07	127	-174.8	-72.9	13.6	-1.264	-0.708	0.259	189.1	0.07	4.1	0.58	17.0	19.21
G43-14	95258	161954	0.59	0.28	329	-340.2	-207.8	55.3	-0.956	-0.694	0.279	402.5	0.14	7.9	0.96	48.8	5.72
G43-15	95347	174448	0.87	-0.05	70	-189.4	-43.9	-15.2	-1.173	-0.921	0.338	118.9	-0.13	-7.3	0.38	13.9	22.11
G54-7	95625	274548	0.57	-0.02	46	49.8	-31.2	-48.2	1.110	-0.690	-1.088	76.8	-0.82	-39.4	0.14	18.8	23.38
G42-30	95628	150136	0.89	0.12	121	30.2	-154.3	-67.8	0.113	-1.155	-0.756	178.9	-0.43	-23.1	0.59	18.8	11.87
G42-34	100027	208512	0.85	0.14	65	8.9	-109.8	-8.8	-0.248	-1.518	-0.527	118.2	-0.08	-4.6	0.42	18.8	15.52
G162-16	100129	5000	0.57	0.05	100	143.4	9.4	-3.6	1.258	0.389	-0.344	143.8	-0.03	-1.4	0.46	28.9	27.44
G43-26	100243	121524	0.53	0.22	333	25.3	-481.6	34.6	-0.296	-1.063	-0.496	485.5	0.67	4.1	0.16	18.1	-21.66
G53-24	1008442	3242	0.94	-0.02	115	-70.8	-113.3	-81.0	-0.584	-1.027	-0.668	155.9	-0.61	-31.3	0.48	18.8	15.17
G162-21	1008585	-61142	0.58	0.11	40	69.7	-19.4	-27.7	1.600	-0.152	-0.974	77.5	-0.38	-21.0	0.19	12.1	24.56
G43-30	1008724	182606	0.81	-0.05	30	-13.9	-31.3	-19.5	-0.302	-1.167	-0.374	39.2	-0.56	-29.1	0.11	18.3	23.37
G49-38	100746	215618	0.81	0.04	120	118.6	-150.4	20.7	0.460	-0.918	-0.661	192.7	0.11	6.2	0.63	11.3	11.46
*G45-17	100902	240006	0.63	0.06	44	188.6	-20.7	20.1	1.554	0.048	-0.973	112.4	0.19	10.5	0.31	14.1	24.43
*G43-33	100936	172354	0.54	0.14	38	37.7	-69.5	17.2	0.260	-1.226	-0.764	80.9	0.22	12.3	0.26	18.2	19.55
G53-30	100956	-2318	0.67	0.04	94	-182.4	-109.0	36.2	-1.309	-0.741	-0.853	153.9	0.24	13.6	0.51	11.8	15.68
G43-34	101031	95108	0.90	0.06	47	-57.5	-99.7	-71.8	-0.978	-2.419	-1.087	135.7	-0.62	-32.8	0.42	18.7	16.53
G44-6	101132	32418	0.62	0.17	26	-55.6	-18.9	-19.7	-1.812	-1.257	-0.125	61.9	-0.34	-18.5	0.21	12.4	24.61
G54-21	101400	260654	0.59	0.05	34	-37.7	-40.5	-6.2	-0.896	-1.296	-0.125	55.7	-0.11	-6.4	0.19	18.8	22.45
G43-44	101930	113400	0.75	-0.15	41	-35.9	-46.6	-28.0	-0.737	-1.308	-0.412	65.1	-0.48	-25.5	0.28	18.7	21.84
G162-51	102205	-51554	0.57	0.12	86	46.1	-85.2	-78.4	0.479	-0.834	-0.161	124.6	-0.81	-39.8	0.33	18.2	17.98
G55-16	102411	-61548	0.93	0.00	45	-58.8	-109.5	-54.3	-1.447	-1.992	-1.617	135.5	-0.44	-23.6	0.45	18.6	15.55
G43-52	102533	65918	0.92	-0.02	27	25.6	-23.1	34.8	0.657	1.304	0.614	48.4	0.99	44.6	0.21	15.3	28.81
G55-22	102542	-62830	0.79	-0.04	28	26.1	-54.2	-28.5	0.719	-1.285	-0.625	66.6	-0.47	-25.3	0.19	18.1	21.08
G44-25	103245	74706	0.92	0.19	129	-273.7	-291.9	19.8	-2.316	-1.952	-0.327	400.6	0.05	2.7	0.96	22.3	-2.69
G44-28	103330	160886	0.60	0.12	57	-63.4	-41.8	-26.9	-0.987	-0.942	-0.026	80.6	-0.35	-19.5	0.25	11.7	22.32
G54-33	103358	215154	0.79	0.03	36	48.7	-37.8	12.9	0.853	-0.690	-0.669	63.0	0.21	11			

TABLE II. (continued).

NAME	RA	DEC	B-V	EX.(.6)	D	U	V	W	DU/DR	DU/DR	DW/DR	S	TAN I	I	ECC.	RMAX	H
G12-2A	115059	34748	0.79	0.05	64	-7.7	-87.8	-24.2	-0.120	-1.235	-0.639	91.4	-0.27	-15.4	0.33	10.1	17.72
G12-9	115312	144954	0.92	0.04	111	115.0	-77.7	-75.4	1.065	-0.804	-0.347	157.9	-0.54	-28.5	0.41	12.0	18.73
G12-11	115417	133936	0.78	0.07	70	61.1	-103.5	-13.5	0.849	-1.370	-0.517	120.9	-0.11	-6.4	0.42	10.4	16.15
*G13-1	115629	-42948	0.58	0.17	52	-47.6	-13.5	-39.5	-0.951	-0.482	-0.430	63.3	-0.88	-38.6	0.18	12.4	25.15
G12-13	115741	53836	0.76	0.03	32	30.0	-40.7	-8.1	0.943	-1.145	-0.522	51.2	-0.16	-9.1	0.13	10.2	22.43
*G11-36	120132	33748	0.68	0.17	55	-98.7	-127.4	-53.7	-1.639	-2.221	-1.171	165.4	-0.34	-19.0	0.55	11.2	13.76
*G11-37	120241	-11354	0.75	0.07	28	68.7	-25.3	7.4	2.493	-0.668	-0.137	73.6	-0.18	5.8	0.19	11.7	23.97
G12-16	120927	145548	0.84	0.10	53	-89.6	-22.0	-43.9	-1.653	-0.624	-0.899	102.2	-0.48	-25.4	0.31	14.1	24.30
*G13-9	120442	-52712	0.48	0.28	131	54.6	-200.3	-50.9	0.476	-1.270	-0.775	213.8	-0.25	-19.0	0.76	10.2	6.47
G12-17	120456	131854	0.97	-0.03	42	52.2	-66.8	9.4	1.223	-1.374	-0.466	85.3	0.11	6.3	0.27	10.4	19.82
G13-12	120545	1024	0.97	0.07	63	68.7	-47.8	-19.0	1.092	-0.756	-0.305	85.8	-0.23	-12.8	0.23	11.0	21.72
G59-1	120623	228408	0.63	0.11	65	110.4	-47.6	-32.6	1.719	-0.766	-0.299	124.6	-0.27	-15.2	0.33	12.7	21.74
G11-43	120738	43530	0.97	0.08	33	-36.4	-36.9	-37.7	-0.616	-1.341	-0.654	56.2	-0.91	-42.2	0.14	18.4	22.81
*G11-44	120822	4100	0.42	0.25	204	-173.7	-398.0	-120.0	-0.808	-1.732	-1.005	450.7	-0.29	-15.5	0.67	14.6	-13.30
G12-20	120829	122518	0.81	0.09	143	239.8	-74.6	22.6	1.675	-0.424	-0.148	252.2	0.09	5.1	0.69	22.6	19.04
*G12-21	120929	132248	0.45	0.21	121	-19.0	-270.8	29.8	-0.168	-1.984	-0.598	272.2	0.11	6.1	0.98	10.1	-0.50
G11-45	120958	-24948	0.71	0.03	24	76.8	-0.4	25.7	3.263	0.241	0.636	81.0	0.33	18.5	0.23	14.1	26.46
G12-22	121024	181912	0.79	0.04	29	-48.7	-23.5	-21.4	-1.687	-0.942	-0.363	59.2	-0.48	-21.6	0.19	11.8	24.15
G12-24	121048	116524	0.69	0.07	24	-31.2	-43.6	-47.4	-1.313	-2.223	-0.765	71.6	-0.88	-41.5	0.18	10.6	22.14
G59-5	121056	232236	0.57	0.10	75	102.5	-19.4	-43.1	1.464	-0.313	-0.176	112.9	-0.41	-22.4	0.29	13.8	24.56
G11-46	121059	74900	0.84	0.02	121	-118.0	-99.1	-30.6	-0.970	-0.781	-0.350	157.1	-0.20	-11.2	0.51	12.5	16.59
G13-21	121131	51638	0.79	0.08	39	30.1	-44.5	-0.1	0.800	-0.981	-0.371	53.7	0.08	-0.1	0.15	10.1	22.05
G13-29	121646	22430	0.98	0.03	86	-3.2	-123.4	-19.2	0.013	-1.235	-0.578	124.1	-0.11	-6.1	0.47	10.0	14.16
*G59-18	122100	171054	0.72	0.19	60	56.5	-67.0	14.8	0.940	-1.016	-0.228	88.9	0.17	9.6	0.27	10.5	19.80
*G13-35	122302	134006	0.42	0.26	103	-122.4	-239.2	37.8	-0.979	-1.693	-0.958	271.3	0.14	8.0	0.91	11.6	2.58
G13-38	122426	15054	0.79	0.16	77	-95.8	-142.6	94.3	-0.949	-0.995	-0.615	196.0	0.55	28.8	0.60	11.3	12.24
G60-6	122529	74354	0.94	0.03	77	96.3	15.9	-11.9	1.219	0.894	0.168	98.3	-0.12	-7.0	0.34	17.5	28.89
*G13-43	122710	-30306	0.69	0.12	43	4.7	-118.4	-69.4	0.089	-2.880	-1.538	137.3	-0.59	-38.4	0.45	18.0	14.66
G59-22	123013	265342	0.64	0.22	284	339.3	-268.3	87.2	1.171	-0.925	-0.110	441.3	0.28	11.4	1.00	33.9	-0.33
*G59-24	123155	153324	0.42	0.29	282	325.6	-315.9	1.142	-1.174	-0.193	476.6	-0.28	-15.4	0.94	30.3	-5.69	
G59-25	123229	232538	0.59	0.04	59	-53.5	-50.9	-47.0	-0.894	-0.930	-0.071	87.5	-0.64	-32.5	0.25	11.1	21.41
*G59-27	123412	274506	0.48	0.29	190	41.9	-260.2	-117.5	0.250	-1.384	-0.048	288.6	-0.45	-24.0	0.98	18.1	0.48
G59-29	123538	222242	0.99	-0.04	76	36.4	-111.4	8.7	0.479	-1.439	-0.147	117.5	0.07	4.2	0.43	10.1	15.36
G13-58A	123669	-58306	1.00	0.07	35	-53.2	2.8	15.1	-1.348	0.414	-0.156	55.4	0.28	15.0	0.23	14.2	26.78
G13-59	123689	-58306	0.84	-0.04	44	-66.0	5.3	15.9	-1.348	0.414	-0.156	68.1	0.24	13.5	0.27	15.3	27.03
B402558	123624	393512	0.04	0.08	141	-1.6	-145.8	-124.3	0.143	-0.876	-0.117	191.6	-0.85	-48.4	0.56	10.8	11.92
*G60-26	123728	125512	0.65	0.28	59	-54.9	-100.7	86.3	-0.751	-1.257	-0.308	143.5	0.75	37.0	0.42	18.6	16.43
G59-32	123737	210512	0.77	-0.10	68	-101.9	-53.8	-38.1	-1.785	-0.924	-0.145	118.7	-0.26	-14.7	0.37	13.8	24.20
G13-54	124026	-34624	0.66	0.09	29	9.3	-52.9	19.9	0.659	-1.217	-0.455	57.3	0.37	28.3	0.18	10.6	21.21
G59-36	124033	213394	0.92	-0.01	77	38.5	-83.7	-35.3	0.490	-1.124	-0.184	98.7	-0.38	-21.0	0.32	10.1	18.19
G61-11	124223	134548	0.66	0.01	61	57.6	-50.2	-22.3	0.915	-0.882	-0.095	79.6	-0.29	-16.3	0.22	10.7	21.48
G60-31	124251	43806	0.68	0.11	71	-49.5	-47.0	-64.6	-0.788	-0.826	-0.465	94.0	-0.95	-43.4	0.23	11.1	21.80
G61-14	124495	242512	0.53	0.04	81	-31	-6.0	-39.6	-3.4	-0.192	-1.280	48.2	-0.08	-4.9	0.12	10.1	22.54
G59-38	124424	224536	0.60	0.07	79	90.4	-53.1	-24.8	1.136	-0.695	-0.022	107.7	-0.24	-13.3	0.39	11.6	21.19
*G14-5	124712	12818	0.68	0.13	29	-35.6	-72.1	-39.2	-1.231	-2.488	-1.343	89.5	-0.49	-26.0	0.29	10.4	19.29
G60-46	125233	88412	0.66	0.20	137	-45.3	-151.1	-84.7	-0.374	-1.163	-0.488	179.0	-0.54	-28.2	0.59	18.3	11.39
G60-47	125244	88612	0.80	0.04	58	-67.2	-16.6	-5.1	-1.117	-0.228	-0.294	69.4	-0.07	-4.2	0.24	13.2	24.84
*G60-48	125912	124954	0.49	0.26	172	82.3	-207.9	-44.5	0.488	-1.671	-0.272	302.7	-0.15	-8.5	0.91	10.4	-2.29
G61-23	125981	185642	0.70	0.11	62	79.1	-11.3	-28.5	1.220	-0.244	-0.097	84.8	-0.36	-19.6	0.22	13.1	25.37
G61-24	125984	185748	0.68	0.08	50	64.5	-8.4	-29.8	1.220	-0.244	-0.097	71.5	-0.46	-24.6	0.18	12.6	25.66
*G14-22	125844	-81018	0.71	0.08	52	84.0	-49.8	-26.2	1.428	-1.205	-0.071	181.1	-0.27	-15.0	0.27	11.5	21.52
G14-23	125853	-91112	0.54	0.13	85	78.8	-47.8	93.6	1.028	0.698	0.875	131.4	1.02	45.4	0.43	23.5	31.28
G14-26	130036	-55112	0.57	0.04	97	125.8	-17.2	43.0	1.247	0.113	0.567	134.1	0.34	18.7	0.43	20.4	28.22
G61-28	130232	163954	1.00	0.02	124	145.1	-113.3	43.5	1.184	-0.878	0.068	186.4	0.24	13.5	0.55	12.4	15.17
G60-62	130244	314006	0.98	-0.01	73	60.1	-66.2	-0.8	0.836	-0.892	-0.053	89.4	-0.01	-0.5	0.28	10.5	19.88
G61-30	130496	111848	0.60	0.04	52	50.0	-46.3	-18.2	0.889	-0.968	-0.007	70.5	-0.27	-15.0	0.19	10.5	21.87
*G60-66	130541	49236	0.68	0.06	67	77.0	-44.5	-51.8	0.920	-0.988	-0.812	102.9	-0.58	-30.2	0.24	11.4	22.85
*G14-32	130551	-79236	0.94	0.28	16	-6.8	-32.1	70.2	1.284	0.884	0.577	77.5	2.14	64.9	0.89	10.2	23.29
G14-33	130614	-342424	0.66	0.21	186	126.2	-60.3	-98.0	0.877	-1.026	-0.071	166.3	-0.64	-32.8	0.48	13.8	20.47
G60-67	130619	528254	0.65	0.02	22	-40.6	-54.3	-12.4	-1.674	-2.294	-1.153	68.9	-0.16	-18.4	0.24	10.7	21.07
G63-5	130853	95918	0.62	0.12	46	127.9	-23.3	54.8	2.916	-0.397	0.637	141.1	0.42	22.9	0.37	15.2	24.17
*G63-9	130954	174654	0.53	0.13	30	65.3	-53.6	54.8	2.438	-1.641	0.251	100.7	0.65	33.0	0.24	10.8	21.14
G62-23	131308	91654	0.66	0.03	44	54.8	-59.3	-12.6	1.165	-1.411	0.012	81.7	-0.16	-8.9	0.24	10.5	20.57
G61-45	131315	129930	0.88	0.02	39	30.7	3.1	58.4	1.072	0.281	0.302	66.1	1.09	62.1	0.12	12.5	26.81
G63-18	131422	171700	0.87	-0.01	12	-39.2	9.1	-4.0	-3.226	0.776	-0.532	40.					

TABLE II. (continued).

NAME	RA	DEC	B-U	EX.(.6)	D	U	V	W	DU/DR	DU/DR	DW/DR	S	TAN I	I	ECC.	RMAX	H
*G66-22	144051	60224	0.70	0.17	73	266.5	-195.4	2.8	2.532	-2.690	1.691	330.5	0.01	0.5	0.87	19.3	6.96
G66-24	144445	254442	0.90	0.07	17	5.6	-20.4	14.1	0.630	-1.179	0.425	25.4	0.67	33.7	0.03	10.0	24.46
G66-26	144529	41008	0.99	-0.04	75	11.2	-88.6	-16.9	0.002	-1.186	-0.025	90.9	-0.19	-10.7	0.33	10.0	17.64
*G66-30	144735	10254	0.22	0.23	237	204.0	-294.1	-2.8	0.563	-1.266	0.365	356.4	-0.01	-0.4	0.92	14.0	-2.91
G66-33	144907	75654	0.63	0.08	78	111.8	19.2	11.3	1.171	0.306	0.785	114.0	0.18	5.7	0.39	19.4	28.42
G66-35	144957	1906	0.62	0.08	49	-29.6	-52.4	-35.7	-0.679	-1.075	-0.638	70.0	-0.59	-30.7	0.21	10.4	21.26
G66-38	145007	71000	0.53	0.23	341	-233.4	-323.9	-97.2	-0.612	-0.954	-0.389	410.9	-0.24	-13.7	0.68	17.7	-5.89
*G151-18	145227	-85330	0.72	0.14	49	44.1	-69.2	-73.8	-0.121	-1.652	-0.529	110.4	-0.90	-42.0	0.27	10.2	19.58
G66-43	145351	90454	0.92	0.01	49	69.4	-49.5	-22.2	0.630	-0.927	0.512	63.4	-0.28	-15.4	0.23	10.8	21.55
G66-44	145423	84748	0.63	0.05	38	62.1	-11.0	0.8	1.400	-0.285	0.995	63.1	0.61	0.7	0.17	12.3	25.48
G66-47	145751	111324	0.90	-0.01	55	93.9	-58.1	16.6	1.260	-0.968	0.970	111.7	0.15	8.5	0.32	11.6	20.69
G66-49	145809	84886	0.69	0.05	22	-17.1	-38.7	0.0	-0.581	-1.422	-0.275	35.1	0.00	0.0	0.11	10.4	23.43
G66-51	145819	21936	0.71	0.17	77	114.9	-93.1	-67.5	0.453	-1.216	0.370	162.6	-0.46	-24.5	0.45	11.7	17.19
G66-55	150035	85306	0.80	0.13	108	-147.4	-175.8	-65.7	-1.371	-1.774	-0.799	238.6	-0.29	-16.0	0.74	12.7	8.92
G66-59	150124	105612	0.65	0.29	220	-180.9	-183.4	-101.4	-0.828	-0.833	-0.153	276.8	-0.39	-21.5	0.79	14.2	8.16
G66-60	150225	102554	0.82	0.22	74	73.0	-118.3	84.2	1.097	-1.512	0.981	156.8	0.64	32.5	0.45	10.5	15.47
G15-6	150238	41648	0.70	0.12	61	113.3	-59.1	19.0	1.249	-0.790	1.055	125.3	0.15	8.7	0.35	12.7	21.49
G66-63	150433	218112	0.90	0.03	61	73.4	-67.9	-8.7	0.674	-0.982	0.629	100.4	-0.89	-5.0	0.38	10.8	19.71
*G66-65	150522	90418	0.56	0.15	41	81.5	-92.1	-8.3	1.162	-1.857	1.183	115.7	0.08	-0.1	0.36	10.9	18.29
G15-7	150617	-33524	0.72	0.16	74	76.5	-93.6	-51.3	0.221	-1.331	0.112	131.3	-0.42	-23.0	0.40	10.7	17.14
G15-10	150708	-43330	0.65	0.31	122	-205.4	-189.1	-94.6	-1.125	-1.497	-1.314	294.8	-0.34	-18.7	0.83	15.6	7.59
G15-13	151005	61324	0.75	0.31	125	-225.1	-481.5	155.6	-0.669	-3.996	-0.134	553.8	0.29	16.3	0.70	27.6	-21.65
G15-14	151013	-58306	0.79	0.05	44	41.3	-75.2	-52.6	-0.100	-1.727	-0.128	100.6	-0.61	-31.5	0.29	10.2	19.98
G15-17	151752	2542	0.80	0.08	49	-27.1	-18.0	-44.3	-0.905	-0.462	-0.978	55.2	-1.34	-59.3	0.12	11.2	24.62
G15-20	152011	13612	0.99	-0.07	24	20.1	-62.5	-18.2	-0.037	-2.544	0.140	68.1	-0.28	-15.5	0.22	10.8	20.25
*G15-23	152074	61924	0.70	0.25	89	-4.2	-191.3	-61.7	-0.593	-2.199	-0.150	281.0	-0.32	-17.9	0.72	10.8	7.37
*G15-24	152081	83490	0.57	0.21	150	152.3	-254.2	71.9	0.639	-1.601	0.910	304.9	0.24	13.6	0.96	11.8	1.08
G16-8	154308	-20618	0.73	0.27	107	75.0	-136.8	51.8	0.446	-1.257	0.689	164.4	0.33	18.4	0.55	10.5	12.82
G16-9	154324	51148	0.88	0.08	0	-18.6	4.2	17.8	0.795	-0.485	0.928	26.1	0.93	45.0	0.14	12.8	26.92
*G16-13	154634	83430	0.59	0.16	82	92.3	-123.5	5.7	0.011	-1.393	0.454	127.8	0.64	2.6	0.48	10.1	14.15
G16-15	155152	-40806	0.96	0.04	89	165.7	-81.7	56.0	0.894	-0.838	1.330	193.0	0.30	16.9	0.52	14.4	18.33
G16-20	155547	21148	0.62	0.22	95	-165.5	-184.3	98.8	-0.365	-1.387	-0.090	219.2	0.51	26.8	0.60	14.5	16.07
G16-25	155854	53212	0.58	0.25	333	-97.0	-629.2	131.2	-0.242	-1.904	0.351	650.0	0.21	11.6	0.79	10.5	-9.42
G16-28	160106	24524	0.72	0.24	136	-34.0	-164.3	33.0	-0.157	-1.230	0.169	171.0	0.20	11.1	0.63	10.2	19.07
G16-31	160624	15190	0.85	0.07	55	-114.9	-97.8	62.3	-0.519	-1.973	-0.861	157.5	0.43	23.3	0.47	12.6	17.72
G16-32	160643	63106	1.00	-0.02	7	-9.9	-17.2	-20.2	-2.428	-2.125	-0.234	28.3	-0.02	-45.5	0.86	10.6	24.78
G16-34	160945	53730	0.94	0.08	101	-103.2	-335.5	-11.8	-1.104	-3.295	-0.850	351.2	-0.03	-1.9	0.77	11.2	-7.05
G16-35	161025	51142	0.66	0.17	275	-19.7	-494.1	-36.6	-0.441	-1.667	0.174	495.8	-0.07	-4.2	0.13	10.4	-22.91
G17-10	161713	30818	0.88	0.15	78	-8.5	-92.5	-8.7	-0.269	-1.107	0.880	92.9	-0.89	-5.4	0.35	10.8	17.25
G17-12	161924	71742	0.79	0.08	54	8.5	-61.1	24.2	-0.124	-1.449	0.554	84.6	0.30	16.6	0.30	10.8	18.39
G17-14	162346	21748	0.96	0.07	45	-141.4	-50.3	-20.1	-1.521	-1.603	-1.542	151.4	-0.13	-7.6	0.47	15.7	21.47
*G17-16	162514	-5730	0.72	0.15	15	61.7	-107.6	-40.8	0.190	-1.449	0.870	188.0	0.22	-12.5	0.54	12.8	15.74
G17-19	162606	32266	0.77	-0.01	43	76.5	-78.1	-39.4	-1.422	-1.931	-1.160	116.2	-0.36	-19.8	0.38	11.4	18.69
*G17-21	162801	41806	0.53	0.17	27	-44.5	-185.8	-61.4	-3.106	-6.368	-1.266	200.7	-0.32	-17.8	0.71	10.3	7.92
G17-22	163022	32112	0.88	0.06	29	52.7	-72.4	-6.2	0.011	-1.884	0.981	89.8	-0.07	-4.0	0.29	10.4	19.26
*G17-25	163204	-40706	0.75	0.28	41	94.0	-155.5	-121.2	-1.211	-3.070	-1.075	218.4	-0.67	-33.7	0.62	10.7	10.95
G17-29	163513	830	0.76	-0.05	35	39.0	-58.9	-12.2	-0.208	-1.372	0.327	69.4	-0.18	-10.1	0.22	10.1	20.52
*G17-30	163542	-22024	0.62	0.15	38	25.6	-66.2	-21.0	-0.360	-1.486	0.814	74.8	-0.30	-16.5	0.24	10.1	19.88
G17-31	163722	53630	0.88	0.08	30	-67.3	-9.9	-6.9	-1.024	-0.821	-1.040	68.4	-0.10	-5.0	0.25	13.7	25.51
G17-35	164234	61804	0.87	0.09	18	2.3	-17.8	-1.1	-0.433	-1.493	0.322	18.0	-0.06	-3.5	0.63	10.2	24.72
*G19-4	165027	418	0.77	0.08	13	-71.5	-79.6	8.9	-2.727	-7.044	-0.746	187.4	0.08	4.8	0.37	11.2	18.54
G19-11	170260	34036	0.96	-0.07	94	69.4	-151.2	17.5	-0.183	-1.206	0.663	167.3	0.11	6.0	0.59	10.4	11.38
L15049	170239	465942	0.47	0.10	49	-55.0	10.3	19.9	-0.953	-0.306	-0.010	59.4	0.36	19.6	0.26	15.3	27.53
*L15157	172027	245536	0.54	0.18	21	-34.0	16.6	4.2	-0.707	-0.282	-0.574	38.1	0.11	6.3	0.23	15.1	28.16
G19-25	172322	-24142	0.78	0.08	81	-27.2	-138.6	-40.6	-0.708	-1.573	-0.374	147.0	-0.29	-16.0	0.54	10.2	12.64
G19-26	172344	33200	0.97	0.07	138	-37.7	-307.3	0.8	-0.699	-1.754	0.407	309.6	0.00	0.1	0.84	10.1	-4.23
L15182	172449	310600	0.71	0.15	54	58.4	-93.8	43.9	0.414	-0.797	1.497	96.8	0.20	11.5	0.31	10.3	18.57
*G19-27	172849	-23006	0.67	0.16	28	-11.2	-27.1	27.2	-0.134	-1.073	0.888	48.8	0.93	42.8	0.09	10.3	23.79
*G20-8	173716	22630	0.45	0.38	104	365.6	-236.4	71.1	0.288	-0.645	1.798	441.1	0.16	9.3	0.98	50.7	2.66
*L15244	173756	371312	0.57	0.18	39	-156.2	-74.7	68.4	-3.595	-2.694	1.254	186.2	0.40	21.6	0.54	15.4	19.03
L15268	174429	80812	0.54	0.14	58	-65.0	-22.6	-7.2	-0.742	-0.848	-0.376	69.2	-0.10	-6.0	0.24	12.6	24.24
*G20-15	174443	-64530	0.68	0.25	88	-129.3	-45.4	-156.2	-0.607	-0.789	-1.934	207.8	-1.14	-48.7	0.44	15.1	21.96
G20-19	175120	30400	0.70	0.27	216	-258.5	-212.4	107.9	-0.626	-1.301	0.335	351.5	0.32	17.9	0.91	20.5	5.26
*G18-11	175235	201654	0.44	0.22	101	181	-103.2	-53.1	-1.283	-1.449	0.350	314.6	-0.17	-9.7	0.83	10.0	-4.37
L15336	180200	362300	0.51	0.09	27	-30.6	-17.2	-4.5	-1.121	-0.653	-0.174	35.4	-0.				

TABLE II. (continued).

NAME	RA	DEC	B-U	EX.(.6)	D	U	V	W	DU/DR	DU/DR	DW/DR	S	TAN I	I	ECC.	RMAX	H
G92-15	193347	43918	0.66	0.12	50	-83.0	9.7	-40.5	-0.595	-0.776	-0.615	92.9	-0.48	-25.9	0.34	17.1	27.47
L15729	193506	500600	0.38	0.18	15	17.6	-18.0	4.9	1.027	-0.022	0.622	25.6	0.19	11.0	0.03	10.2	24.70
G92-16	193519	41154	0.70	0.09	74	-77.2	-59.1	-23.1	-0.037	-0.984	-0.272	99.9	-0.24	-13.4	0.33	11.7	20.59
G92-19	193638	-24330	0.66	0.14	80	99.0	-61.4	-77.1	0.156	-0.229	-1.244	149.6	-0.60	-31.0	0.39	11.4	18.36
G92-23	194002	60200	0.75	0.13	56	43.7	9.9	-13.6	0.809	0.695	-0.455	46.0	-0.38	-16.9	0.19	13.8	27.49
L15756	194100	242900	0.58	0.15	20	-11.7	-17.1	-19.1	-0.813	-0.458	-0.950	28.2	-0.92	-42.7	0.07	10.7	24.79
L15789	194736	412800	0.51	0.13	34	-19.8	-1.7	-24.2	-0.583	-0.045	-0.713	31.3	-1.22	-50.6	0.12	12.2	26.39
G23-12	194826	34912	0.93	0.06	37	79.1	-79.0	-23.3	0.106	-0.235	-1.198	114.0	-0.21	-11.7	0.35	10.8	18.52
G23-14	194922	52912	0.74	0.30	60	-67.5	-41.1	4.4	-0.922	-0.888	0.129	79.2	0.06	3.2	0.26	11.9	22.39
G23-15	195143	14854	0.89	-0.01	32	-26.3	-28.6	-20.5	-0.707	-0.994	-0.604	43.9	-0.53	-27.0	0.13	10.8	23.64
G23-16	195154	14848	0.90	0.00	33	-25.9	-31.6	-20.6	-0.724	-1.013	-0.607	45.0	-0.50	-26.0	0.13	10.7	23.34
G23-17	195233	35554	0.98	-0.03	35	-80.5	-2.3	11.6	-1.243	-1.085	0.648	81.4	0.14	8.2	0.30	15.3	26.27
G92-39	195340	41018	0.72	0.06	54	-74.1	-15.6	6.8	-0.865	-0.791	0.291	76.0	0.09	5.1	0.27	13.6	24.94
L15834	195448	292400	0.45	0.19	56	-49.2	-29.2	-2.6	-0.928	-0.487	-0.845	57.3	-0.05	-2.6	0.19	11.6	23.58
*G23-20	195810	91306	0.64	0.21	134	28.6	-296.6	98.5	-1.817	-0.778	0.376	313.0	0.39	18.3	0.00	10.0	-3.16
G23-23	200033	148724	0.86	0.06	88	-128.7	-46.0	2.9	-1.214	-0.865	0.098	136.7	0.02	1.2	0.44	15.0	21.98
G92-49	200045	-38548	1.02	0.51	42	79.1	-93.3	-16.1	-0.865	-0.663	-1.161	123.4	-0.13	-7.5	0.40	10.7	17.17
*G24-3	200315	35424	0.46	0.23	129	27.9	-247.7	74.2	-0.882	-0.818	0.171	268.1	0.30	16.6	0.93	10.0	1.73
L15895	200454	538108	0.43	0.03	25	46.9	-44.3	-15.3	1.556	0.114	-0.238	62.2	-0.25	-14.2	0.17	10.3	22.07
G24-11	201219	34842	0.91	0.14	99	138.0	-41.3	-62.4	0.716	0.303	-0.925	157.7	-0.43	-23.3	0.41	14.6	22.37
*G24-13	201756	55242	0.62	0.21	72	-115.5	-2.9	-98.5	-0.742	-1.031	-0.974	151.8	-0.85	-40.4	0.41	10.1	26.21
*G24-15	202347	91798	0.47	0.23	48	77.9	-278.5	-10.0	-1.393	-1.656	-1.653	281.7	0.04	-2.0	0.98	10.4	-0.55
-16-5613	202717	-162412	0.63	0.11	78	-60.0	-48.4	82.1	-0.906	-0.546	0.966	112.6	1.07	46.8	0.26	11.4	21.66
G24-17	202740	42424	0.87	0.15	89	-92.9	-242.1	29.7	-1.910	-1.724	-0.134	261.0	0.11	6.5	0.92	10.9	2.29
G24-21	203243	55724	0.96	0.08	29	48.9	-53.4	-41.7	0.499	-0.599	-2.611	79.1	-0.62	-31.8	0.28	10.3	21.16
G24-25	203742	2242	0.60	0.28	83	198.6	-249.8	37.2	0.075	-0.555	-1.035	321.3	0.12	6.6	0.96	13.6	1.52
G25-5	204649	14424	0.68	0.09	76	-65.4	-98.0	9.3	-1.114	-0.997	-0.058	118.2	0.09	4.5	0.42	10.8	16.76
G25-7	204838	65036	0.98	-0.02	52	50.9	-95.1	-47.0	-0.268	-0.902	-1.379	188.1	-0.48	-25.8	0.36	10.0	16.99
L16139	205800	408408	0.55	0.10	21	35.7	-26.3	-3.2	1.511	0.181	-0.249	44.5	-0.07	-4.1	0.09	10.5	23.87
G25-13	210048	65312	0.98	-0.02	53	48.6	-68.5	-44.4	0.260	-0.538	-1.264	91.2	-0.56	-29.1	0.26	10.2	19.65
G25-15	210137	24800	0.53	0.13	30	-52.0	-36.1	10.9	-1.775	-1.149	0.329	64.2	0.17	9.8	0.21	11.4	22.89
G25-17	210328	75112	0.84	0.30	135	-85.5	-181.1	45.4	-1.052	-0.688	-0.027	285.4	0.23	12.0	0.71	10.9	8.39
*L16213	210942	173200	0.58	0.25	27	66.0	-93.5	-43.5	-3.007	-2.160	-2.137	122.4	-0.38	-20.8	0.41	10.9	17.15
G25-22	211223	180418	0.55	0.08	282	-172.2	-327.2	-91.5	-1.167	-1.042	-0.761	380.9	-0.25	-13.9	0.83	13.5	-6.22
*G25-24	211406	-13036	0.50	0.27	187	28.5	-126.8	-302.2	0.348	-0.903	-1.430	329.0	-2.33	-66.7	0.49	10.8	13.02
G26-1	212408	-63646	0.49	0.28	180	-92.8	-165.9	-149.2	-0.128	-0.982	-0.768	225.5	-0.88	-41.4	0.64	10.2	9.91
*G25-29	212413	51342	0.58	0.16	42	39.5	-99.9	-3.5	-0.128	-0.875	-1.137	185.4	-0.83	-1.9	0.38	10.1	16.51
G25-31	212459	72648	0.58	0.11	126	-173.4	-24.0	-25.0	-1.144	-0.600	0.069	176.0	-0.14	-8.0	0.36	10.5	23.87
G26-3	212458	14754	0.97	0.08	82	98.1	21.9	-14.2	1.054	0.469	-0.933	181.5	-0.14	-8.0	0.36	10.7	20.69
G26-2	212642	115908	1.00	0.35	39	78.6	-263.0	53.6	-0.561	-1.246	-1.737	279.7	0.20	11.0	0.99	10.4	0.20
G26-8	212910	-26054	0.86	0.08	61	88.2	-74.7	-8.1	0.736	-0.318	-0.968	115.9	-0.07	-4.0	0.35	11.2	19.03
G26-11	212956	4742	0.60	0.09	43	-81.9	-37.3	3.6	-1.779	-1.046	-0.234	98.1	0.04	2.3	0.38	12.7	22.77
G126-8	213041	23542	0.86	0.12	25	47.5	-49.3	-3.3	1.381	0.040	-0.866	67.8	-0.05	-2.8	0.19	10.4	21.67
G26-12	213102	1918	0.44	0.29	281	376.4	-177.8	-89.2	0.926	-0.858	-0.820	425.7	-0.21	-12.1	0.96	79.6	8.72
G126-10	213234	184154	0.45	0.21	268	-220.9	-183.1	68.4	-0.987	-0.412	-0.894	295.0	0.24	13.4	0.83	17.8	8.19
G126-12	213405	162430	0.69	0.07	39	67.3	-59.0	13.6	1.164	0.175	-0.458	98.5	0.15	8.6	0.26	10.8	26.60
G126-14	213459	156336	0.59	0.12	152	-118.6	-184.7	-115.8	-0.775	-0.703	-0.754	196.1	-0.73	-36.2	0.52	12.4	16.03
G26-20	213529	-118718	0.68	0.13	52	59.5	36.2	-27.9	1.192	0.652	-0.478	75.0	-0.48	-21.0	0.33	19.1	30.12
G126-17	213611	184836	0.72	0.08	96	58.2	-54.6	-89.8	0.529	-0.328	-1.049	120.1	-1.13	-48.4	0.23	10.6	21.84
*G126-19	213719	238212	0.77	0.18	41	55.8	-73.5	68.8	0.777	0.501	0.743	115.1	0.75	36.7	0.30	10.4	19.15
G93-27	213724	60918	0.87	0.13	99	117.7	-26.2	-56.3	1.044	0.003	-0.765	133.1	-0.47	-25.0	0.34	14.3	23.88
G93-28	213752	-21436	0.66	0.08	41	40.0	-47.1	-14.3	0.517	-0.533	-0.946	63.4	-0.23	-13.0	0.17	10.3	21.79
G26-22	213832	-74242	0.68	0.13	161	-198.6	-94.6	-72.2	-0.928	-0.928	-0.858	231.5	-0.33	-18.2	0.65	18.1	17.84
G126-36	214559	194442	0.61	0.24	66	-69.0	-108.8	3.1	-1.333	-0.593	-0.478	128.9	0.02	1.4	0.46	10.8	15.62
G26-34	214985	3654	0.83	0.02	32	49.0	-39.9	-13.4	1.042	-0.447	-1.164	64.6	-0.21	-12.0	0.17	10.6	22.51
G93-47	214993	72430	0.63	0.09	121	139.6	-19.5	-57.1	1.065	0.830	-0.616	152.1	-0.41	-22.1	0.41	16.5	24.55
G18-5	215199	44430	0.62	0.11	59	82.7	-49.3	-21.5	1.075	-0.195	-0.896	98.7	-0.22	-12.6	0.27	11.5	21.57
G26-38	215612	3418	0.79	0.01	77	-65.5	-69.0	-11.0	-0.917	-0.782	-0.254	109.5	-0.12	-6.6	0.33	11.2	19.68
G18-12	215636	25730	0.74	0.08	38	66.0	-2.2	22.7	1.893	0.762	-0.283	89.0	0.26	14.8	0.26	14.4	26.28
G127-2	220524	242306	0.87	0.09	95	82.9	-116.6	-47.3	0.744	-0.326	-0.920	150.7	-0.33	-18.3	0.48	18.7	14.84
G126-56	220651	112706	0.68	0.15	145	162.5	-30.8	-28.0	1.036	0.052	-0.385	167.7	-0.17	-9.6	0.47	17.4	23.42
G126-59	220802	183300	0.61	0.11	28	50	-81.8	9.9	1.278	-0.388	-1.125	96.7	0.18	5.9	0.32	10.3	18.32
G126-60	220812	239306	0.94	0.07	31	-74.6	-12.9	62.1	-2.536	0.411	-1.582	97.9	0.82	39.4	0.27	13.9	25.21
G18-35	220890	55642	0.58	0.12	46	58.3	-9.2	-16.9	1.183	0.087	-0.546	61.4	-0.29	-16.0	0.16	12.3	25.58
G126-63	220912	174812	0.54	0.23	224	302.5	-196.9	-124.0	1.222	-0.285	-0.911	381.6	-0.34				

TABLE II. (continued).

NAME	RA	DEC	B-V	EX(.6)	D	U	V	W	DU/DR	DU/DR	DW/DR	S	TAN I	I	ECC.	RMAX	H
G27-42	224045	-63936	0.97	-0.01	20	-20.6	-28.5	11.3	-1.288	-0.949	-0.161	36.9	0.32	17.8	0.11	10.6	23.65
*G27-44	224118	33712	0.49	0.13	34	62.2	7.5	42.5	1.684	0.963	0.437	75.7	0.68	34.2	0.24	14.2	27.25
*G27-45	224220	-23654	0.66	0.38	96	230.2	-193.0	-200.6	2.265	-1.943	-2.178	354.9	-0.69	-34.4	0.83	15.2	7.20
G28-15	224308	-15924	0.79	0.17	98	93.6	-9.9	-54.7	1.877	-0.281	-0.488	108.9	-0.58	-30.2	0.27	14.1	25.51
G67-17	224389	185936	0.74	0.07	38	-28.0	29.9	-81.7	-0.634	-0.780	-0.1072	91.4	-1.99	-63.4	0.28	17.2	29.49
G128-2	224441	293518	0.71	0.48	84	140.9	-304.1	11.4	1.825	-0.711	-1.268	335.0	0.83	2.0	0.87	11.5	-3.91
G127-55	224455	173254	0.69	0.08	29	-40.8	-0.6	-2.3	-1.481	-0.115	-0.011	40.9	-0.06	-3.2	0.18	13.2	26.44
G28-16	224506	60936	0.81	0.16	102	86.8	-79.9	-56.5	0.884	-0.587	-0.756	130.8	-0.48	-25.6	0.36	11.0	18.51
*G28-17	224813	13618	0.68	0.14	49	-32.3	-74.6	-60.5	-0.639	-1.586	-1.159	101.3	-0.74	-36.7	0.30	10.3	19.04
G28-18	224852	-23342	0.97	0.07	91	13.9	-132.1	-70.3	0.095	-1.304	-0.975	150.3	-0.53	-27.9	0.51	10.0	13.29
G67-27	224856	134206	0.83	0.06	24	52.6	-1.4	-4.6	2.183	0.021	-0.256	52.8	-0.09	-5.0	0.16	12.8	26.36
G128-11	225104	272930	0.82	0.42	65	107.1	-308.7	19.8	1.861	-1.022	-1.708	327.4	0.86	3.5	0.85	10.8	-4.37
G67-31	225159	125848	0.82	0.12	62	-14.1	-30.3	-74.1	-0.193	-0.812	-0.914	81.3	-2.22	-65.7	0.18	10.4	23.47
G67-35	225343	184980	0.74	0.11	47	68.4	-35.8	-2.5	1.394	-0.287	-0.495	77.2	-0.83	-1.9	0.28	11.3	22.92
G67-36	225355	171112	1.00	0.04	26	10.7	-27.9	-22.8	0.399	-0.809	-0.1078	37.6	-0.76	-37.3	0.86	10.0	23.71
G67-38	225649	115536	0.58	0.08	47	44.2	-134.0	28.4	0.762	-0.952	-1.125	143.9	0.28	11.4	0.52	10.1	13.18
G67-40	225915	113386	0.75	0.13	78	80.2	-76.9	-41.0	0.999	-0.685	-0.838	119.7	-0.36	-20.0	0.35	10.9	18.61
G28-31	230124	-24842	0.52	0.28	268	-197.5	-267.1	55.3	-0.842	-0.672	-0.271	336.8	0.17	9.5	0.99	14.6	-0.21
G28-34	230312	-22642	1.00	0.36	115	248.4	-255.4	-142.1	2.059	-1.890	-1.728	383.6	-0.48	-21.7	0.98	16.8	0.96
G128-31	230313	283924	0.72	0.15	61	-69.9	-23.9	-31.6	-1.125	-0.209	-0.621	80.4	-0.43	-23.3	0.25	12.8	24.11
G28-35	230336	42500	0.67	0.12	51	52.3	-11.9	-29.5	1.044	-0.346	-0.445	61.2	-0.55	-28.8	0.14	11.8	25.31
G28-37	230359	-2800	0.86	-0.02	45	-43.5	-13.4	52.7	-1.111	0.264	0.498	69.6	1.16	49.2	0.17	12.2	25.16
G128-32	230419	324530	0.87	0.15	49	-32.6	-37.7	-38.9	-0.603	-0.367	-0.982	63.2	-0.78	-38.0	0.17	10.7	22.73
G29-3	230445	122518	0.99	-0.01	53	89.3	-74.0	-21.0	1.543	-0.803	-0.946	113.4	-0.19	-10.7	0.34	11.8	19.18
G28-40	230535	85396	0.72	0.13	114	119.3	-102.2	0.6	1.002	-0.417	-0.491	157.1	0.88	8.2	0.48	11.7	16.28
G128-36	230623	264454	0.98	0.07	115	-72.0	-153.8	-189.3	-0.564	-0.718	-1.318	202.2	-0.64	-32.7	0.62	10.7	11.12
G28-42	230649	64454	0.62	0.25	181	275.9	-243.6	34.2	1.434	-0.575	-0.668	369.6	0.89	5.3	0.96	19.7	2.14
*G28-43	230708	2718	0.70	0.26	51	-195.1	-269.5	-26.5	-4.112	-3.992	-2.271	333.8	-0.88	-4.6	0.99	14.5	-0.45
*G67-49	230815	18818	0.68	0.07	58	-72.8	-19.4	6.2	-1.443	-0.851	-0.139	75.6	0.88	4.7	0.26	13.3	24.56
G28-45	230817	303915	0.80	0.03	35	-33.2	-28.3	-34.3	-0.875	-0.911	-0.522	51.9	-0.88	-41.4	0.14	11.3	24.47
G128-38	230939	263930	1.00	0.06	33	10.3	-23.8	-27.0	0.329	-0.584	-0.981	37.4	-1.04	-46.2	0.84	10.8	24.12
G28-48	231027	13154	0.88	0.29	62	-62.5	-15.8	-35.0	-0.963	-0.498	-0.243	73.4	-0.54	-28.5	0.23	13.8	24.92
G68-3	231049	204924	0.88	0.14	46	-8.6	-107.5	3.1	-0.873	-0.789	-1.075	107.9	0.83	1.6	0.41	10.8	15.75
G128-42	231351	302342	0.89	0.03	21	32.2	-7.1	-5.8	1.524	-0.394	-0.243	33.5	-0.18	-18.0	0.88	11.4	25.79
G128-43	231441	312710	0.84	0.03	105	-145.0	-48.0	25.4	-1.262	0.186	-0.891	154.8	0.17	9.4	0.48	16.2	21.70
G28-20	231520	84612	0.75	0.23	34	57.6	-162.1	92.2	1.550	-1.196	-1.161	195.2	0.54	28.2	0.63	10.2	16.29
G128-45	231533	311530	0.75	0.07	145	144.8	-51.1	-78.3	0.962	-0.442	-0.493	172.4	-0.51	-27.0	0.43	14.5	21.39
G28-21	231621	50800	0.88	0.06	22	40.5	-28.5	-13.4	1.815	-1.010	-0.960	51.3	-0.27	-15.1	0.11	10.6	23.65
*G28-23	231706	30554	0.43	0.25	127	145.6	-272.1	88.9	1.817	-0.966	-0.832	321.6	0.29	16.0	0.98	11.7	-0.71
*G128-48	231729	280542	0.78	0.05	37	100.4	-87.3	-37.6	2.876	-1.412	-1.569	138.3	-0.28	-15.8	0.41	11.3	17.77
G68-18	231927	162130	0.61	0.18	55	86.5	-64.7	-26.1	1.597	-0.808	-0.796	111.1	-0.24	-19.6	0.32	11.3	20.03
G29-25	231946	115308	0.67	0.20	89	96.9	-103.0	26.5	1.103	-0.445	-0.419	143.9	0.19	10.6	0.45	11.1	16.28
G29-26	231949	-4112	0.84	0.04	31	9.4	-36.8	-24.4	0.299	-1.167	-0.816	45.1	-0.64	-32.7	0.10	10.8	22.82
G68-12	232019	215136	0.82	0.01	54	35.2	-71.1	-10.3	0.742	-0.618	-0.707	88.0	-0.13	-7.4	0.27	10.1	19.39
G128-58	232301	294954	0.57	0.22	199	206.2	-281.2	18.1	1.161	-0.407	-0.293	288.0	0.84	2.0	0.84	14.3	6.38
G128-64	232352	325454	0.74	0.05	56	-61.0	-41.0	-13.0	-0.936	-0.872	-0.569	74.6	-0.18	-10.0	0.25	11.6	22.40
G128-67	232745	312554	0.93	0.14	19	3.4	-92.9	-6.7	0.441	-0.627	-0.952	93.7	-0.28	-11.5	0.99	10.0	23.21
G68-28	233051	152512	0.92	0.16	77	96.6	-59.2	-22.9	1.275	-0.590	-0.464	115.6	-0.28	-11.4	0.32	11.7	20.58
*G198-34	233207	343536	0.88	0.04	38	56.8	-36.5	16.2	1.653	-0.383	-0.133	69.4	0.24	19.5	0.17	10.9	22.65
G68-29	233231	256730	0.81	0.08	82	35.4	-180.1	-22.1	0.697	-0.945	-1.143	184.9	-0.12	-6.9	0.68	10.1	8.49
G29-48	233249	15642	0.72	0.09	32	35.3	-27.3	28.0	1.097	0.998	0.661	52.7	0.63	32.1	0.25	16.3	29.23
G128-83	233257	305318	0.85	0.05	21	-36.4	-13.3	-7.0	-1.569	0.003	-0.699	39.4	-0.18	-10.2	0.15	11.9	25.17
*G68-30	233312	201818	0.56	0.14	61	-69.7	-24.6	-3.7	-1.086	-0.878	-0.328	74.0	-0.05	-2.9	0.25	12.8	24.84
G29-50	233316	1818	0.98	0.15	49	-75.2	-14.8	9.4	-1.544	-0.152	-0.837	77.2	0.12	7.8	0.27	13.8	25.82
G30-2	233323	81354	1.02	0.38	92	-21.5	-86.7	-183.8	-0.242	-1.183	-0.937	136.9	-1.16	-49.3	0.34	10.2	17.63
G68-31	233333	189948	0.71	0.04	26	82.7	-99.9	5.8	3.298	-0.852	-0.876	92.0	0.06	3.6	0.25	11.7	22.51
G128-84	233357	324542	0.91	0.06	58	58.2	-46.9	-5.7	1.276	-0.527	-0.333	75.0	-0.08	-4.4	0.21	10.7	21.81
*S115-147	233394	-1554	0.73	0.03	42	34.9	-29.7	-7.7	0.829	-0.585	-0.377	46.5	-0.17	-9.5	0.10	10.4	23.53
G130-7	234228	300836	0.65	0.29	114	33.3	-185.7	-46.4	0.551	-0.741	-0.949	194.3	-0.25	-19.8	0.70	10.0	7.93
*G130-8	234246	291706	0.85	0.05	26	116.3	8.0	-56.5	3.897	-1.698	-0.915	129.5	-0.48	-25.9	0.37	17.9	27.30
G130-10	234338	345812	0.78	0.05	42	-3.9	-72.3	-27.1	0.249	-0.670	-1.174	77.3	-0.37	-20.5	0.27	10.0	19.27
G31-3	234518	-53119	0.61	0.08	44	-52.5	-26.7	15.3	-1.213	-0.365	-0.134	60.9	0.26	14.6	0.28	11.8	23.83
G29-65	234519	35354	0.62	0.02	36	47.6	-41.9	0.1	1.347	-0.816	-0.495	63.4	0.08	8.1	0.17	10.5	22.31
G29-71	234727	82649	0.53	0.32	135	157.2	-204.9	60.2	1.271	-0.783	-0.476	265.2	0.23	13.1	0.82	12.1	6.01
G29-72	234731	23548	0.75	0.05	81	78.1	-16.5	14.2	2.253	-0.194	-						

TABLE III. Kinematic data for 247 stars from the literature not contained in Table II.

NAME	RA	DEC	V	B-V	U-B	EX.6	RADVEL	G	U	V	W	S	TAN I	I	ECC.	RMAX	H	SOURCE
G 30- 52	0 9.0	14 17	8.59	.81	.27	.25	9.1	33	-21	-21	44.4	-0.54	-28.2	0.08	10.6	24.40	S3	
G 30- 56	0 13.8	16 22	9.74	.56	.04	.04	-1.3	97	-81	-38	132.0	-0.30	-18.7	0.38	11.3	18.48	S3	
G130- 65	0 20.0	23 38	11.62	.43	-.25	.25	-272.6	-148	-370	-63	403.5	-0.16	-9.0	0.70	12.8	-10.50	S3	
HD3222	0 32.6	-63 57	8.58	.84	.52	.00	1.6	48	-73	21	89.9	0.24	13.5	0.29	10.3	19.28	E2	
-9 122	0 38.0	-8 35	9.27	.45	-.16	.19	-41.9	-107	-196	-32	225.6	-0.14	-8.2	0.77	11.3	6.90	S2	
-52 78	0 38.5	-51 39	11.27	.49	-.26	.28	91.0	28	-188	-29	192.3	-0.15	-8.7	0.71	10.0	7.78	C E2	
+71 31	0 40.3	71 54	10.27	.36	-.16	.22	-116.0	B	187	-287	49	329.6	0.15	8.5	0.99	13.1	-0.20	B SY
G 70- 4	0 40.8	-1 10	9.25	.67	.18	.03	-43.7	-86	-37	12	94.4	0.13	7.3	0.31	12.9	22.80	S3	
-8 128	0 41.4	-7 48	9.46	.59	.02	.08	-112.1	-75	-62	87	130.5	0.09	41.8	0.33	11.6	20.30	S2	
HD4308	0 42.5	-65 54	6.55	.65	.10	.08	98.4	-52	-116	-28	129.8	-0.20	-11.6	0.47	10.5	14.98	E2	
G 70- 14	0 46.1	-1 39	10.92	.58	-.06	.15	9.1	131	-116	-25	176.8	-0.14	-8.1	0.54	12.0	14.90	S3	
G 32- 53	0 48.6	18 31	8.76	.76	.24	.15	-83.0	-69	-54	34	94.0	0.39	21.2	0.29	11.6	21.16	S3	
G 33- 30	0 58.5	18 6	10.68	.54	-.17	.25	-86.1	80	-184	15	201.2	0.07	4.3	0.71	10.5	8.10	S3	
GC 1360	1 4.0	54 41	5.18	.70	.10	.17	-87.2	A	41	-155	-34	183.9	-0.21	-12.0	0.60	10.1	11.00	E SY
+29 386	1 7.1	29 39	8.74	.58	-.10	.20	28.1	75	-148	-90	188.8	-0.54	-28.5	0.59	10.4	11.76	E2	
-11 220	1 7.7	-10 39	9.21	.57	-.02	.12	43.8	74	-48	38	96.0	-0.43	-23.3	0.24	11.2	21.76	S2	
-17 219	1 11.7	-16 42	10.06	.72	.02	.42	81.4	34	-40	-81	98.5	-1.54	-57.1	0.14	10.2	22.50	S2	
-1 306	1 11.9	-1 22	9.10	.56	-.09	.17	19.2	198	-282	64	290.0	0.23	12.7	0.83	13.8	6.30	E2	
GC 1588	1 18.5	-9 12	8.90	.58	-.02	.12	-4.4	B	-118	-59	-40	138.2	-0.31	-17.1	0.42	13.6	20.80	B SY
G 2- 38	1 24.3	11 45	11.38	.51	-.21	.27	-166.5	-217	-220	-42	311.9	-0.14	-7.7	0.90	18.1	4.50	S3	
CD-31 822	1 30.0	-38 58	10.77	.63	-.12	.28	-180.0	-59	-12	180	179.4	2.81	70.4	0.22	13.1	25.30	E2	
CD-61 282	1 34.4	-61 19	10.10	.53	-.16	.23	223.0	-226	-229	-47	325.2	-0.15	-8.3	0.92	18.8	3.60	E2	
GC 2829	1 37.9	68 40	7.68	.68	.21	.02	16.0	B	93	-50	-18	106.8	-0.15	-8.6	0.29	11.8	21.50	E SY
HD10007	1 39.7	-67 55	8.33	.58	-.10	.18	-0.2	0	-111	99	159.5	0.79	38.4	0.48	10.0	14.00	E2	
+72 94	1 43.0	73 13	10.20	.38	-.21	.29	-285.7	-318	-111	35	336.8	0.10	8.0	0.98	53.3	15.40	S2	
HD11397	1 49.3	-18 33	8.95	.69	.10	.15	38.5	-23	-116	-49	128.0	-0.41	-22.5	0.45	10.1	14.90	E2	
+68 138	1 54.7	68 47	9.31	.53	-.03	.09	2.7	103	-83	23	134.3	0.17	9.9	0.48	11.5	18.20	S2	
HD13445	2 8.4	-51 4	6.12	.82	.45	.06	52.4	B	110	-80	-23	137.9	-0.17	-9.6	0.41	11.8	18.50	E SY
GC 2694	2 12.1	-1 26	9.09	.57	-.07	.17	19.2	B	187	-188	59	217.7	0.22	12.5	0.79	13.4	7.70	E SY
-17 484	2 29.1	-17 12	10.42	.47	-.17	.18	234.0	C	259	-209	-145	363.0	-0.44	-23.5	0.89	18.2	5.60	E SY
-13 482	2 31.8	-12 36	9.75	.45	-.22	.22	63.0	C	11	-81	-81	102.0	-0.75	-36.7	0.30	10.0	18.40	B SY
HD16784	2 38.5	-30 21	8.02	.57	-.06	.16	34.0	B	91	-70	14	115.7	0.12	7.0	0.84	11.3	19.50	E SY
G 4- 36	2 40.6	13 13	11.49	.48	-.22	.28	216.6	300	-228	-94	388.4	-0.25	-14.0	0.95	23.6	3.70	S3	
HD17288	2 42.8	-80 16	9.85	.57	-.11	.22	9.0	57	-66	49	100.0	0.56	29.3	0.27	10.5	19.90	E2	
GC 3848	3 0.0	61 31	6.60	.62	-.17	-.02	-6.8	B	63	-78	-26	103.6	-0.26	-14.5	0.32	10.5	18.70	E SY
G 38- 50	3 0.8	29 24	12.04	.84	-.11	.36	-141.2	-32	-298	-1	297.7	0.00	-0.2	0.88	10.1	-3.10	S3	
LTT 1566	3 16.0	-7 19	11.22	.46	-.26	.25	154.0	63	-95	257.0	-0.40	-21.6	0.87	10.2	3.40	C		
HD20794	3 17.9	-43 16	4.28	.71	.21	.06	86.8	A	82	-95	128.2	-0.21	-11.7	0.41	10.8	17.00	E SY	
W 1919	3 26.4	65 35	9.90	.65	-.10	.30	-150.0	B	166	-407	-87	444.6	-0.15	-8.7	0.61	13.3	-14.20	E SY
G 5- 46	3 33.3	18 19	7.64	.58	-.02	.12	-23.8	-45	-20	53.6	-0.64	-32.8	0.19	13.3	26.30	S3		
HD24049	3 45.0	-58 12	9.49	.62	-.01	.18	9.8	107	-123	103	192.8	0.63	32.3	0.53	11.2	14.20	E2	
HD24339	3 49.3	-26 5	9.46	.58	-.08	.18	82.2	187	-97	84	220.2	0.30	16.9	0.59	15.3	16.80	E2	
G 80- 28	3 49.4	-3 58	9.98	.62	-.15	.21	133.4	145	-97	16	175.2	-0.09	-5.2	0.61	12.8	16.80	S3	
GC 4690	3 51.0	52 17	7.92	.68	.11	.12	156.9	B	145	61	-8	157.5	-0.05	-2.9	0.65	41.0	32.00	E SY
GC 4849	3 59.9	35 9	8.52	.88	.36	.43	-30.0	B	35	-184	21	188.5	0.11	6.4	0.70	10.1	8.10	E SY
HD25704	4 0.6	-57 21	8.10	.55	(1.57)	(1.06)	52.0	B	165	-74	-30	183.8	-0.17	-9.4	0.51	14.7	19.10	E SY
-18 793	4 6.0	-18 32	8.14	.34	-.05	.11	81.9	B	103	-9	-21	105.5	-0.20	-11.5	0.34	17.0	27.40	E SY
40 EBIA	4 13.0	-7 44	4.42	.81	.45	.02	-42.4	A	97	-12	-41	106.0	-0.42	-22.8	0.34	15.4	25.30	E SY
HD 29967	4 38.0	-65 32	9.85	.63	-.13	.27	68.0	308	-131	8	334.8	0.02	1.4	0.86	31.9	13.40	C E2	
HD30229	4 40.9	-85 24	9.41	.67	-.09	.30	300.0	-26	-235	-184	299.6	-0.78	-37.9	0.88	10.1	3.00	E2	
W 2853	4 48.4	0 29	16.12	.54	.03	.03	103.2	B	103	-52	-2	115.4	-0.02	-1.0	0.32	12.2	21.30	E SY
GC 918	4 57.8	0 56	9.10	.57	.04	.06	166.0	C	98	-39	-24	108.2	-0.23	-12.8	0.29	12.4	22.60	E SY
GC 6249	5 4.3	55 22	9.33	.63	-.01	.19	-121.4	B	80	-110	-82	158.2	-0.60	-31.1	0.48	11.1	15.50	E SY
HD 34328	5 12.2	-59 42	9.49	.49	-.26	.27	239.0	D	191	-342	75	398.8	0.10	10.8	0.79	13.6	-7.70	E SY
-48 1741	5 17.0	-48 55	16.65	.54	(1.50)	(1.27)	320.0	B	52	-335	-109	356.1	-0.32	-17.8	0.75	10.3	-7.00	E SY
G 86- 39	5 19.9	33 9	11.54	.84	.33	.34	217.8	250	-290	-10	383.0	-0.03	-1.5	0.95	17.0	-2.50	S3	
-29 2277	5 28.9	-29 58	11.66	.48	-.24	.25	522.0	169	-520	-145	565.7	-0.27	-14.9	0.51	20.7	-25.50	E SY	
+59 886	5 28.8	59 7	9.89	.75	.33	.01	32.7	74	-55	-28	95.8	-0.28	-16.7	0.26	11.0	21.00	S2	
G 99- 21	5 38.8	3 58	10.36	.84	.04	.14	134.2	85	-178	16	198.1	0.08	4.7	0.69	10.5	8.90	S3	
-52 1324	5 43.2	-52 49	9.53	.49	-.17	.19	322.0	11	-320	-42	322.0	-0.13	-7.5	0.79	10.0	-5.50	E2	
-70 340	5 45.1	-70 11	8.09	.76	(1.83)	(0.08)	14.2	B	154	-24	-38	160.0	-0.23	-18.0	0.45	17.3	24.10	E SY
ROSS 797	5 51.7	-14 24	11.47	.52	-.17	.24	C	12.0	-218	-223	-46	315.2	-0.15	-8.4	0.91	16.2	4.20	C E2
LTT2437	5 59.4	-12 30	.8	.28	.21	.02	215.0	B	189	-239	248	392.9	0.81	39.1	0.93	13.2	2.60	E2
HD41687	6 3.2	-32 59	8.54	1.01	.58	.22	322.0	B	290	-214	7	386.5	0.02	1.1	0.92	22.2	5.16	E2
G 98- 56	6 11.5	37 54	11.36	.63	-.03	.21	26.4	60	-163	-118	202.3	-0.72	-35.7	0.60	10.3	11.20	S3	
HD43857	6 14.6	5 7	5.70	.60	.10	.02	12.8	20	-17	-13	29.3	-0.50	-26.3	0.18	14.2	28.20	E2	
G101- 34	6 16.8	38 22	10.76	.74	.06	.34	219.7	222	-81	45	240.6	0.19	10.8	0.65	19.5	18.40	S3	
-6 1598	6 30.2	-6 27	8.62	.58	-.08	.16	7.5	-2	-26	51	57.3	1.06	82.0	0.06	10.1	23.00	S2	
G105- 50	6 34.9	12 7	11.17	.70	.18	.07	108.0	68	-139	-63	186.3	-0.41	-22.3	0.55	10.3	12.60	S3	
W 4400	6 42.5	58 41	10.33	.43	-.19	.20	189.0	C	329	-234	-20	404.2	-0.05</td					

TABLE III. (continued).

NAME	RA	DEC	V	B-V	U-B	EX.6	RADVEL	G	U	V	W	S	TAN I	I	ECC.	RMAX	H	SOURCE
-12 2689	8 44.4	-13 11	10.27	.30	-.15	.32	33.0	C	128	-120	-392	429.5	-2.23	-65.9	0.55	11.8	14.50	E SY
-4 2468	8 47.9	-5 21	9.18	.72	(1.78)	.09	35.0	C	-15	-98	-87	118.0	-0.89	-34.6	0.37	10.1	16.90	E SY
G 9 - 31	8 49.9	22 45	10.83	.80	-.04	.18	50.8		59	-155	-73	181.2	-0.44	-23.8	0.61	10.2	11.00	S3
G114-25	8 56.6	-6 12	11.78	.56	(1.52)	(.26)	126.0	D	-197	-309	0	366.5	0.00	0.0	0.89	14.7	-4.46	E2SY
GC 12504	9 0.2	33 5	7.03	.50	-.04	.06	70.5	B	118	-10	-28	121.7	-0.24	-18.3	0.35	15.7	25.50	E SY
W 5951	9 2.1	39 0	11.59	.49	-.24	.28	-51.0	C	-47	-412	-54	418.2	-0.13	-7.4	0.47	10.4	-14.76	E SY
G 46 - 31	9 14.5	3 14	10.85	.54	-.13	.20	220.7		12	-281	70	289.8	0.25	14.0	0.94	10.0	-1.60	S3
-80 328	9 25.8	-80 21	10.16	.59	(1.55)	.27C	-110.0	B	265	-118	320	431.9	1.10	47.8	0.77	22.8	14.70	CESY
-45 5210	9 29.1	-45 45	11.08	.80	-.08	.21	47.0		131	-110	-104	200.2	-0.81	-31.3	0.52	12.0	15.50	E2
+65 737	9 45.9	65 33	9.76	.87	.10	.12	-33.1		85	-89	-73	143.1	-0.59	-30.7	0.39	10.9	17.80	S2
W 6296	9 46.4	44 32	10.92	.42	-.20	.21	-90.0	C	-65	-163	-51	182.7	-0.29	-16.2	0.64	10.6	10.20	E SY
-51 4268	9 50.9	-52 15	10.06	.43	-.23	.23	194.0	-284	-137	178	346.6	0.60	30.9	0.82	24.8	12.80	E2	
+55 1362	10 1.4	54 35	8.98	.70	.02	.32	-40.0		-41	-11	-16	45.4	-0.38	-20.7	0.17	12.3	25.40	S2
-43 6818	10 6.0	-43 58	9.86	.57	-.02	.12	158.8	-113	-188	-107	229.0	-0.53	-27.9	0.69	11.6	9.70	E2	
LTT 3717	10 7.5	-32 22	9.73	.82	.09	.06	34.0	B	110	-4	70	135.5	0.72	35.7	0.33	15.8	26.10	E SY
-51 4628	10 15.2	-52 14	10.01	.43	-.23	.23	194.0	B	-264	-137	178	346.6	0.60	30.9	0.82	24.8	12.80	E SY
-18 3036	10 18.9	-18 48	9.33	.79	(1.85)	.09	45.0	C	100	-43	-12	109.5	-0.11	-6.3	0.30	12.4	22.20	E SY
+20 2594	10 20.9	20 15	9.93	.48	-.14	.15	97.0		113	-258	0	281.7	0.00	0.0	0.97	10.9	0.70	E2
G 53 - 41	10 24.8	1 40	11.04	.48	-.14	.15	87.3		18	-259	-104	279.7	-0.40	-21.8	0.98	10.0	0.60	S3
HD91121	10 28.5	-20 57	8.75	.80		.19E	105.7		-74	-208	-127	254.7	-0.58	-29.9	0.80	10.6	5.70	E2
G182 - 68	10 32.2	-9 51	10.54	.88	.08	.17	53.3		100	-17	33	115.1	0.30	16.7	0.31	14.4	24.80	S3
ROSS 626	10 44.7	28 41	10.24	.49	-.20	.22	74.0	C	-175	-359	91	409.6	0.23	12.8	0.76	14.0	-9.40	E SY
W 6728	10 47.4	50 43	12.57	.60	-.13	.30	-128.0	D	-245	-294	105	397.5	0.27	15.3	0.94	18.6	-2.90	E SY
HD94518	10 51.9	-30 53	8.86	.60	-.04	.16	92.5		-27	-116	-33	123.6	-0.28	-16.5	0.45	10.2	14.90	E2
-44 7094	11 8.1	-44 34	9.47	.38	-.08	.12	-62.0		158	-100	21	188.2	0.11	8.4	0.54	13.4	16.50	E2
-22 3161	11 12.3	-23 22	9.05	.58	(1.58)	(.18)	87.9	B	60	-95	26	115.3	0.23	13.0	0.38	10.4	17.00	E SY
GC 15489	11 18.3	2 22	9.22	.42	-.13	.13	55.4	B	-80	2	81	113.9	1.01	45.3	0.31	15.8	26.70	E SY
-38 7127	11 23.4	-38 26	8.98	.47	-.21	.21	223.0	B	-3	-261	113	230.6	0.66	29.3	0.76	10.0	6.40	E SY
LTT 13102	11 28.4	50 39	10.09	.83	.40	.11	-80.2	B	53	-28	-109	124.4	-1.82	-61.2	0.16	11.0	23.70	E SY
-14 3322	11 23.6	-15 26	10.45	.58	-.11	.21	11.4		96	37	85	121.7	0.63	32.3	0.42	21.9	30.20	S2
LTT 13142	11 29.2	78 55	11.53	.85	-.07	.33	-108.0	C	-130	-280	194	364.6	0.63	32.1	0.95	11.8	-1.50	E SY
HD101063	11 35.2	-28 35	9.47	.78	.09	.30	187.0		3	-173	85	192.8	0.49	26.2	0.88	10.0	9.20	E2
W 7117	11 42.1	25 50	10.37	.47	-.15	.16	193.0	C	316	-189	99	381.3	0.27	15.0	0.91	28.8	7.60	E SY
GC 16123	11 42.9	47 57	8.05	.61	.05	.09	24.4	B	80	-81	13	114.6	0.11	8.5	0.38	10.9	18.40	E SY
W 7131	11 44.0	51 10	9.92	.55	-.16	.26	61.0	D	281	-276	40	362.1	0.11	6.3	0.97	15.5	-1.10	E SY
GC 16253	11 50.1	38 5	6.49	.75	.15	.25	-98.3	B	-267	-150	-17	306.7	-0.06	-3.2	0.84	24.4	11.50	E SY
-21 3420	11 53.0	-22 6	10.18	.52	-.14	.20	13.9		27	-95	-82	128.4	-0.83	-39.7	0.36	10.0	17.00	S2
-20 3540	11 54.1	-21 8	10.06	.53	-.10	.18	168.0		89	-210	50	233.5	0.22	12.4	0.89	10.5	5.50	E2
-41 6879	11 56.1	-41 38	8.91	.81	(1.85)	(.12)	160.6	B	34	-202	-8	205.0	-0.04	-2.2	0.76	10.0	6.30	E SY
HD106004	12 2.9	-28 18	10.37	.55		.16E	121.0		69	-283	-74	258.6	-0.30	-16.6	0.90	10.3	2.70	E2
GC 16626	12 8.0	85 56	8.88	.56	-.02	.10	89.0	C	89	-7	48	101.4	0.54	28.3	0.26	14.1	25.80	E SY
HD105518	12 12.6	-10 1	6.12	.45	-.14	.14	6.4	B	-66	-116	-98	165.6	-0.73	-38.3	0.48	10.7	14.90	E2SY
GC 16854	12 19.1	62 2	8.20	.81	.03	.11	-82.0	C	0	-100	56	114.6	-0.56	-29.2	0.38	10.0	16.50	E SY
GC 16874	12 20.1	73 31	8.00	.73	.28	.04	-97.5	A	42	-78	-100	133.6	-1.13	-48.5	0.30	10.2	18.70	E SY
W 7834	12 40.2	73 14	9.30	.80	-.08	.22	-45.2	B	92	-120	-16	152.1	-0.11	-6.0	0.50	10.8	14.50	E SY
LTT 4850	12 40.9	-44 24	9.87	.47	-.16	.17	220.0	B	-23	-234	62	243.2	0.26	14.8	0.88	10.1	3.10	E SY
GC 17484	12 50.6	-18 14	8.88	.53	-.11	.17	144.4	B	-174	-149	-18	229.8	-0.08	-4.5	0.71	14.3	11.60	E SY
-7 3509	12 53.0	-8 27	9.66	.72	.20	.09	-14.8		7	-40	-39	56.3	0.96	-43.8	0.12	10.0	22.50	S2
GC 17676	12 58.8	-27 6	8.04	.55	(1.58)	(.15)	227.6	B	-43	-228	-88	246.3	-0.38	-20.9	0.85	10.2	3.90	E SY
-13 3334	13 7.7	-13 45	10.88	.60	-.06	.18	125.0		-33	-289	4	290.9	0.01	0.8	0.91	10.2	-2.40	E2
GC 17853	13 8.7	67 46	8.88	.92	.07	.00	-12.0	C	77	-7	3	104.1	0.03	1.7	0.32	10.0	19.50	E SY
G 61 - 38	13 9.4	18 39	9.89	.64	.03	.15	44.4		-96	-51	28	111.8	0.24	13.5	0.35	12.8	21.40	S3
+71 646	13 13.2	70 33	10.13	.75	.17	.25	-97.8		247	-432	101	507.8	0.20	11.5	0.72	21.0	-16.70	S2
G 62 - 36	13 17.4	7 7	9.78	.84	.02	.15	70.4		36	-83	78	118.2	0.84	40.0	0.32	10.1	18.20	S3
W 7023	13 17.7	64 26	13.28	.59	-.10	.22	252.0	D	302	-270	398	562.3	0.96	43.9	0.90	23.6	-0.50	E SY
-38 8457	13 19.0	-39 4	8.79	.47	(1.47)	(.24)	142.0	A	76	-265	104	242.1	0.48	25.4	0.78	10.4	6.00	E SY
W 7951	13 21.1	74 27	11.68	.48	-.24	.26	-34.0	D	329	-193	-7	381.5	-0.02	-1.1	0.93	32.7	7.20	E SY
G 62 - 52	13 33.5	1 28	10.89	.67	.01	.22	-45.5		-54	-75	-97	134.0	-1.05	-46.4	0.33	10.8	19.00	S3
+77 521	13 44.1	77 29	9.45	.68	.08	.12	-87.2		-8	-90	-37	137.4	0.41	-22.3	0.34	10.1	17.50	S2
HD120559	13 48.4	-57 11	8.00	.68	-.02	.23	13.4		69	-86	-77	134.5	-0.70	-34.9	0.36	10.6	17.90	E2
HD121004	13 50.9	-46 18	9.04	.61	-.06	.22	243.8	A	-20	-289	113	311.0	0.39	21.3	0.91	10.1	-2.40	E2SY
+34 2476	13 57.0	34 7	10.04	.40	-.22	.24	-167.0	B	-209	-198	-152	326.6	-0.53	-27.8	0.85	15.8	6.70	E SY
HD 122106	13 58.1	-37 48	8.72	.48	-.18	.24	-22.8		182	-151	-21	237.4	0.09	5.1	0.70	13.8	11.40	E2
-66 5215	14 6.5	-61 18	9.68	.78	(1.80)	(.18)	40.7	B	70	-118	-100	189.8	-0.73	-38.1	0.48	10.5	14.70	E SY
W 8298	14 7.8	-13 41	10.68	.60	-.16	.24	123.5	B	-38	-274	8	278.5	0.03	1.7	0.96	10.2	-0.90	E SY
-2 3811	14 12.7	-3 13	9.24	.57	.03	.07	28.8		-57	-12	-7	58.7	-0.12	-6.0	0.22	10.0	26.30	S2
HD126512	14 23.2	20 50	7.27	.54	-.04	.19E	-108		-141	-125	-93	210.1	-0.40	-26.3	0.61	13.0	14.00	E2
HD 126861	14 24.6	-18 11	9.31	.59	-.12	.25	-48.0		-3	-165	-173	239.1	-1.05	-46.4	0.			

TABLE III. (continued).

NAME	RA	DEC	V	B-V	U-B	EX.6	RADVEL	G	U	V	W	S	TAN I	I	ECC.	RMAX	H	SOURCE
HD154276	17 1.6	17 17	9.12	.65	.10	.08	-55.0	6	-116	18	117.5	0.15	8.8	0.44	10.0	14.98	E2	
GC 23366	17 15.7	-75 18	8.99	.60	(1.65)	(.12)	58.9 B	-14	-187	52	119.8	0.48	25.7	0.41	10.1	15.86	E SY	
GC 23438	17 18.6	1 29	8.98	.58	-.02	.12	-162.2 B	153	-51	-54	170.1	-0.33	-18.5	0.45	15.0	21.40	E SY	
72 HER	17 18.8	32 32	5.39	.62	.07	.08	-78.4 A	-28	-81	-64	108.5	-0.75	-37.0	0.32	10.2	18.46	E SY	
ADS10638C	17 32.3	6 2	8.38	.58	-.05	.15	-144.0 C	149	-148	-171	270.8	-0.81	-39.2	0.65	12.2	11.78	E SY	
W 10190	17 38.1	18 35	9.79	.48	-.10	.11	-242.0 B	160	-145	-98	237.1	-0.46	-24.4	0.65	12.7	12.00	E SY	
W 10288	17 44.7	67 19	9.70	.70	.14	.11	-78.1 B	-71	-84	1	110.0	0.01	0.5	0.38	11.1	18.18	E SY	
-9 4604	17 45.1	-9 35	9.88	.66	-.06	.34	-134.2	111	-92	-16	145.1	-0.11	-6.3	0.44	11.6	17.30	S2	
+4 3509	17 45.3	4 58	8.92	.85	.46	.08	-93.1 B	60	-189	82	128.5	0.26	14.4	0.44	10.3	15.86	E SY	
ADS10958AB	17 50.3	-7 54	7.64	.62	.07	.08	-124.0 C	98	-61	-28	118.8	-0.24	-13.6	0.33	11.7	20.40	E SY	
G154-34	17 53.1	-16 24	11.30	.70	-.13	.45	-216.0	126	-371	-215	446.0	-0.55	-28.8	0.66	11.4	-10.66	SP	
ADS10938AB	17 55.9	-13 5	9.84	.60	-.05	.18	188.0 B	-247	-192	88	314.9	0.12	6.6	0.87	19.5	7.30	E SY	
-36 12281	18 2.6	-36 38	10.22	.57	-.19	.32	363.8 B	-355	-182	-88	390.3	-0.02	-1.2	0.98	86.0	10.30	E SY	
GC 24647	18 3.2	4 39	8.79	.63	.04	.12	-123.5 B	75	-84	-87	118.5	-0.33	-18.2	0.36	10.7	18.10	E SY	
HD166913	18 12.1	-59 25	8.28	.45	-.21	.22	-42.0	43	-40	65	87.6	1.11	47.9	0.15	10.4	22.50	E2	
LTT 7321	18 21.4	-45 31	10.92	.50	-.15	.17	106.0 B	-60	-148	-88	181.4	-0.54	-28.3	0.50	10.5	11.70	E SY	
GC 25190	18 25.2	46 3	8.31	.60	.04	.08	-86.0 B	47	-98	32	113.3	0.29	16.4	0.38	10.2	16.70	E SY	
W 11060	18 33.4	28 40	11.30	.42	-.23	.23	-86.0 C	-182	-179	-109	277.6	-0.43	-23.1	0.78	14.3	8.66	E SY	
HD 175606	18 54.0	-51 31	9.34	.44	-.23	.24	184.8	-93	-164	-119	215.7	-0.66	-33.5	0.83	11.1	11.10	E2	
-66 3406	18 56.1	-66 15	8.61	.70	(1.75)	(.18)	-89.0 B	110	-4	13	110.8	0.12	6.7	0.33	15.8	26.10	E SY	
GC 28124	18 58.5	19 1	10.08	.70	.09	.19	-19.0 C	-132	-131	-10	188.2	-0.05	-3.1	0.81	12.5	13.48	E SY	
HD177095	19 1.0	-20 32	9.64	.62	.03	.12	78.2 B	-120	-143	-15	187.3	-0.08	-4.6	0.83	12.0	12.26	E2SY	
HD177758	19 3.7	-11 58	7.23	.57	-.04	.10	0.0	-49	-116	0	125.0	0.00	0.0	0.47	10.4	14.98	E2	
HD178149	19 8.1	-48 33	9.07	.67	.02	.19	-42.7	79	-140	-10	161.1	-0.06	-3.6	0.58	10.5	12.50	E2	
W 11787	19 17.4	41 33	8.84	.85	.34	.36	-123.5 B	-30	-127	-58	142.8	-0.44	-24.0	0.50	10.2	18.80	E SY	
HD181720	19 19.7	-33 0	7.85	.58	-.06	.18	-57.2	72	-142	-65	172.0	-0.41	-22.2	0.58	10.4	12.30	E2	
-45 13178	19 20.2	-45 9	9.82	.48	-.22	.22	18.0 B	40	-288	-55	265.9	-0.19	-10.7	0.91	10.1	-2.30	E SY	
31 AQL	19 22.8	11 50	5.15	.79	.40	.01	-109.6	122	-25	-23	128.8	-0.18	-10.5	0.35	14.6	24.00	S2	
W 11949	19 29.8	36 3	10.20	.48	-.12	.13	-172.0 C	-221	-242	-168	368.3	-0.61	-27.1	0.95	16.3	2.30	E SY	
+26 3578	19 30.5	26 17	9.36	.37	-.22	.28	-129.0 B	7	-148	-49	158.1	-0.33	-18.3	0.57	10.0	11.70	E SY	
GC 27027	19 31.6	33 5	8.60	.59	.01	.10	-183.3 B	63	-155	38	171.6	0.23	12.8	0.66	10.3	11.00	E SY	
+18 3924	19 36.0	16 35	8.48	1.85	.25	.25	-386.9	100	-422	-234	492.8	-0.54	-28.3	0.47	11.1	-15.70	S2	
-42 14547	19 51.5	-42 46	10.12	.43	-.26	.26	-138.2 B	158	-218	16	269.7	0.06	3.4	0.86	12.1	4.76	E SY	
G143- 17	19 52.8	10 36	8.83	.58	-.11	.22	-200.6	158	-119	64	207.9	0.32	17.9	0.50	13.0	14.86	S2	
HD 189558	19 58.3	-12 23	7.74	.57	-.10	.21	-14.7	-73	-128	47	154.7	0.32	17.7	0.53	10.8	13.70	E2	
GC 27820	20 1.6	29 46	5.70	.72	.38	-.10	-46.2 B	10	-47	-92	103.8	-1.91	-62.4	0.15	10.0	21.86	E SY	
GC 27992	20 7.9	-36 14	5.31	.86	(1.95)	(.02)	-136.7 A	121	-58	45	141.5	0.34	18.5	0.38	12.8	28.70	E SY	
-7 5235	20 13.9	-7 36	8.39	.58	-.03	.14	-109.8	105	-71	-20	128.3	-0.16	-9.0	0.37	11.8	19.40	S2	
-3 4864	20 19.4	-3 22	10.20	.83	.43	.07	33.8	-63	-35	-31	78.5	-0.43	-28.3	0.24	11.9	23.00	S2	
HD193901	20 20.6	-21 31	8.66	.65	-.13	.19	-175.0 B	154	-180	-19	237.8	-0.08	-4.6	0.74	12.1	8.56	E2SY	
W 12754	20 22.6	24 54	10.82	.38	-.26	.27	-326.0 B	63	-337	8	342.9	0.02	1.3	0.74	10.3	-7.20	E SY	
LTT 15972	20 22.8	41 20	9.10	.60	.10	.03	-162.2 B	205	-172	6	175.8	0.03	2.0	0.66	10.2	9.30	E SY	
-9 5491	20 30.1	-9 32	9.54	.65	.09	.21	-257.4	165	-169	121	259.1	0.53	27.8	0.70	12.7	16.66	S2	
HD196761	20 37.3	-23 59	6.36	.72	.22	.06	-44.0	62	22	4	65.9	0.06	3.5	0.27	16.4	28.76	E2	
ETA CEP	20 44.3	61 39	8.43	.92	.62	.08	-87.3 A	33	-97	10	102.9	0.10	5.6	0.37	10.1	16.86	E SY	
GC 29020	20 46.8	-20 49	8.14	.60	(1.68)	(.06)	-86.0 C	83	-62	17	105.0	0.16	9.3	0.36	11.2	28.36	E SY	
HD199288	20 54.5	-44 18	6.53	.60	-.05	.17	-8.2	-27	-116	51	129.6	0.43	23.2	0.45	10.2	14.96	E2	
+71 1053	21 11.1	71 27	9.74	.54	-.02	.08	-22.1	133	-85	-3	148.1	-0.02	-1.2	0.42	13.2	26.00	S2	
+45 3561	21 27.9	45 40	7.89	.76	.31	.06	-83.7 B	66	-84	1	106.8	0.01	0.5	0.35	10.5	18.10	E SY	
-35 14849	21 30.7	-35 39	10.58	.40	-.22	.24	110.0 B	-152	-310	-56	349.8	-0.18	-8.2	0.87	12.6	-4.50	E2SY	
HD205156	21 31.5	-50 1	8.14	.59	.00	.11	100.0 C	-125	-24	-24	129.5	-0.19	-10.7	0.42	16.5	24.10	E2SY	
HD205650	21 34.5	-27 51	9.04	.51	-.28	.32	-102.1 B	121	-82	8	146.4	0.05	3.1	0.43	12.1	18.30	E SY	
WOLF 1143	21 53.1	32 24	11.10	.63	-.08	.27	-177.9 B	328	-281	-180	468.5	-0.42	-22.7	0.98	29.4	-1.60	E SY	
HD208998	21 58.3	-53 20	7.04	.58	.02	.08	-26.0	24	-116	39	124.7	0.33	18.2	0.45	10.0	14.96	E2	
G126- 62	22 0.1	17 51	9.48	.43	-.24	.28	-272.8	224	-261	40	338.8	0.12	6.8	0.97	15.0	1.46	S3	
GC 31171	22 14.8	12 39	7.03	.60	.08	.05	-29.9 B	95	-36	-32	108.5	-0.31	-17.5	0.28	12.4	22.00	E SY	
GC 31267	22 19.4	-51 3	8.73	.85	(1.90)	(.06)	-9.4 B	12	-147	24	149.4	0.16	9.2	0.56	10.0	11.86	E SY	
-42 15968	22 30.0	-42 19	9.64	.42	-.20	.22	47.0 B	-72	-119	6	139.2	-0.04	-2.5	0.50	10.8	14.60	E SY	
-46 14447	22 45.6	-46 19	10.05	.41	-.25	.28	-83.0 B	30	-180	102	209.1	0.56	29.2	0.68	10.0	8.56	E SY	
GC 32040	22 57.0	68 45	8.74	.78	.42	-.02	-26.0 C	104	-73	-1	127.1	-0.01	-0.5	0.38	11.7	19.20	E SY	
ADS16844AB	23 14.5	-14 8	8.17	.47	-.20	.21	10.1 B	-300	-258	-44	398.1	-0.11	-6.3	0.90	27.6	0.70	E SY	
-50 13953	23 18.9	-49 46	16.15	.66	-.05	.35	72.0 B	8	-182	-59	118.1	-0.58	-30.0	0.39	10.0	16.30	E SY	
+59 2723	23 24.2	60 20	10.47	.44	-.22	.22	-103.2	224	-286	-84	311.0	-0.21	-11.9	0.86	15.3	5.98	S2	
GC 32800	23 33.0	30 44	6.85	.59	.07	.04	-103.0 C	44	-180	57	123.2	0.52	27.6	0.39	10.2	16.56	E SY	
HD222786	23 40.0	-8 12	10.10	.60	-.05	.17E	-98.0	147	-180	22	218.4	0.10	5.8	0.88	12.0	10.56	E2	
HD223713	23 49.5	-61 41	9.47	.78	-.27	.18	-26.7	-1	-118	92	148.1	0.79	38.4	0.44	10.0	14.96	E2	
-17 6866	23 66.8	-17 13	8.92	.77	.25	.18	-42.8 B	166	-102	-80	210.6	-0.41	-22.3	0.66	13.8	16.30	E SY	

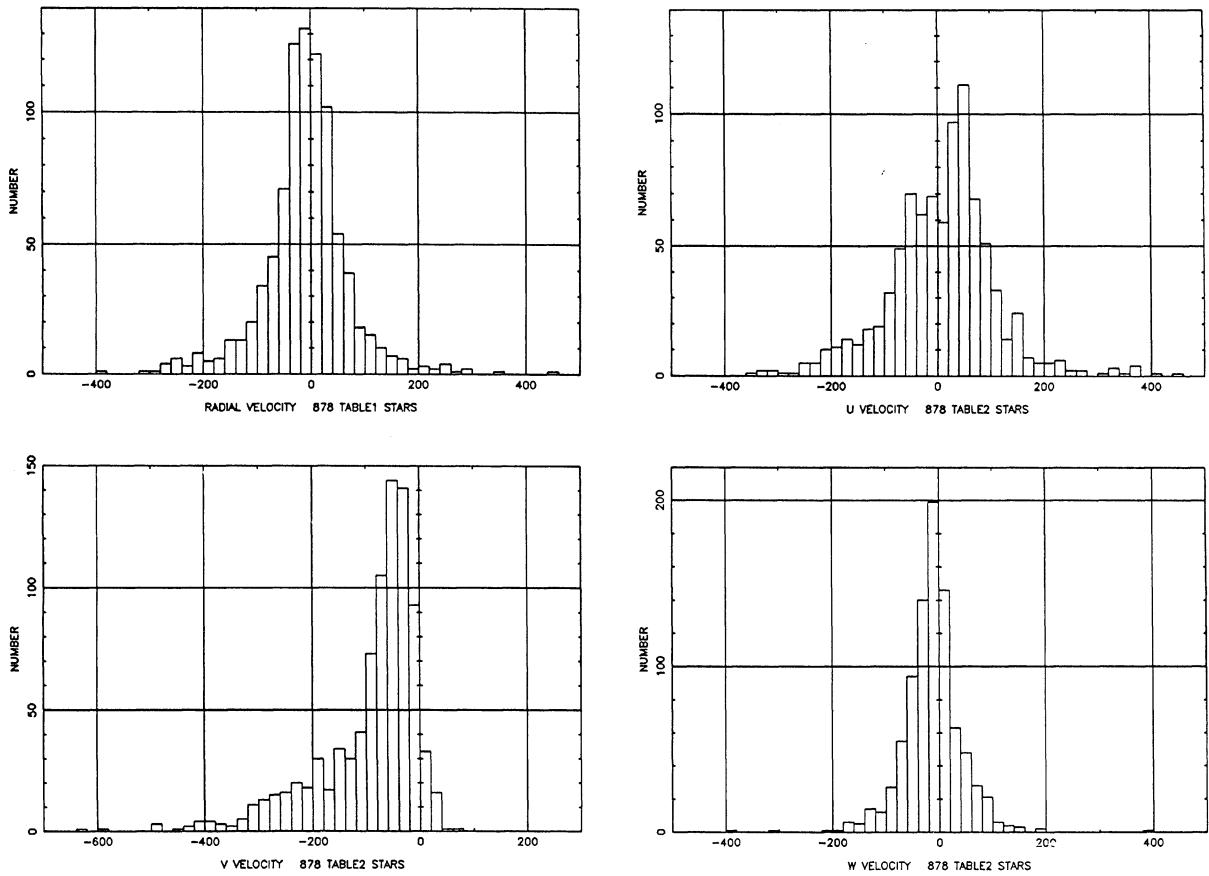


FIG. 1. Distributions of the measured radial velocity and of the calculated  $U$ ,  $V$ , and  $W$  velocities for the 878 stars in Table II.

The most striking difference is the distribution in  $V$ , where much of the thick-disk component is absent (recall that it was not found in ELS) and the tail toward higher negative  $V$  velocities is stronger than in Fig. 1.

#### b) The Bottlinger Diagram as a Function of Metallicity

It was shown by Roman (1954) and then by ELS, and later, with more data, in Papers II and III, and again by Eggen (1979) that a stellar orbit's progressive departure from circularity about the galactic center is a strong function of  $[Fe/H]$ . This is true both in the projection of the orbit onto the galactic plane via the Bottlinger (1933)  $U$ ,  $V$  velocity diagram (Schwarzschild 1952; Trumpler and Weaver 1953; Eggen 1964, Fig. 1; Sandage 1969, Fig. 3) and in the  $W$  velocity component as well.

The Bottlinger diagram for the 1125 star sample covering all metallicity values and the complete range of  $B - V$  colors is shown in Fig. 3. The  $U$  and  $V$  values in Tables II and III have been reduced to the local standard of rest, assumed to be in circular orbit about the galactic center, by subtracting  $10 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  from the listed  $U$  and adding  $15 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  to the listed  $V$  (cf. Delhay 1965, Tables 1 and 2).

The peculiar "indented" feature of the distribution seen where no points exist in Fig. 3 in a small circle centered at  $U' = -10$  and  $V' = +15$  is an artifact of the selection of only high-proper-motion stars. Stars with such small  $U'$  and

$V'$  velocities relative to the Sun have small enough proper motions to be excluded from the sample.

The two principal features to note in Fig. 3 are (1) the heavy concentration of points in the approximately rectangular area bounded by  $-100 < V' < +50$ ,  $-100 < U' < +100$ , and (2) the more thinly spread, broader distribution outside this region, ranging to  $V \sim -500 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  and  $|U| \sim 350 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ . These two distributions will be seen repeatedly in different representations in what follows. As before, we believe the first to be the thick disk, and the second to be the extended-halo population.

Figure 4 shows how the distribution changes over the Bottlinger diagram for different ranges of metallicity, binned by ultraviolet excess. The concentration centered on  $V' \simeq -30$ ,  $U' \sim 0$  is present only in the two highest-metallicity bins of  $\delta = 0-0.09$  and  $0.10-0.15$  in panels (a) and (b) (corresponding to the high-metallicity range of  $0.17 > [Fe/H] > -0.82$  from Table VII discussed later). The distribution in the lower two panels is progressively broader, both in  $V$  and in  $U$ . Here the metallicity range in panel (c) for  $\delta$  between 0.16 and 0.20 is  $-0.91 > [Fe/H] > -1.30$  and the mean asymmetric-drift velocity is  $\langle V \rangle \sim -155 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ . In panel (d) for the lowest-metallicity bin, which ranges between  $-1.4 > [Fe/H] \gtrsim -3.5$ , the asymmetric drift has increased to  $\langle V \rangle \sim -210 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  with a corresponding increase in the dispersion in the  $U$  velocity. This increase in  $\sigma(U)$  is the "pressure" support of this kinematic subsystem

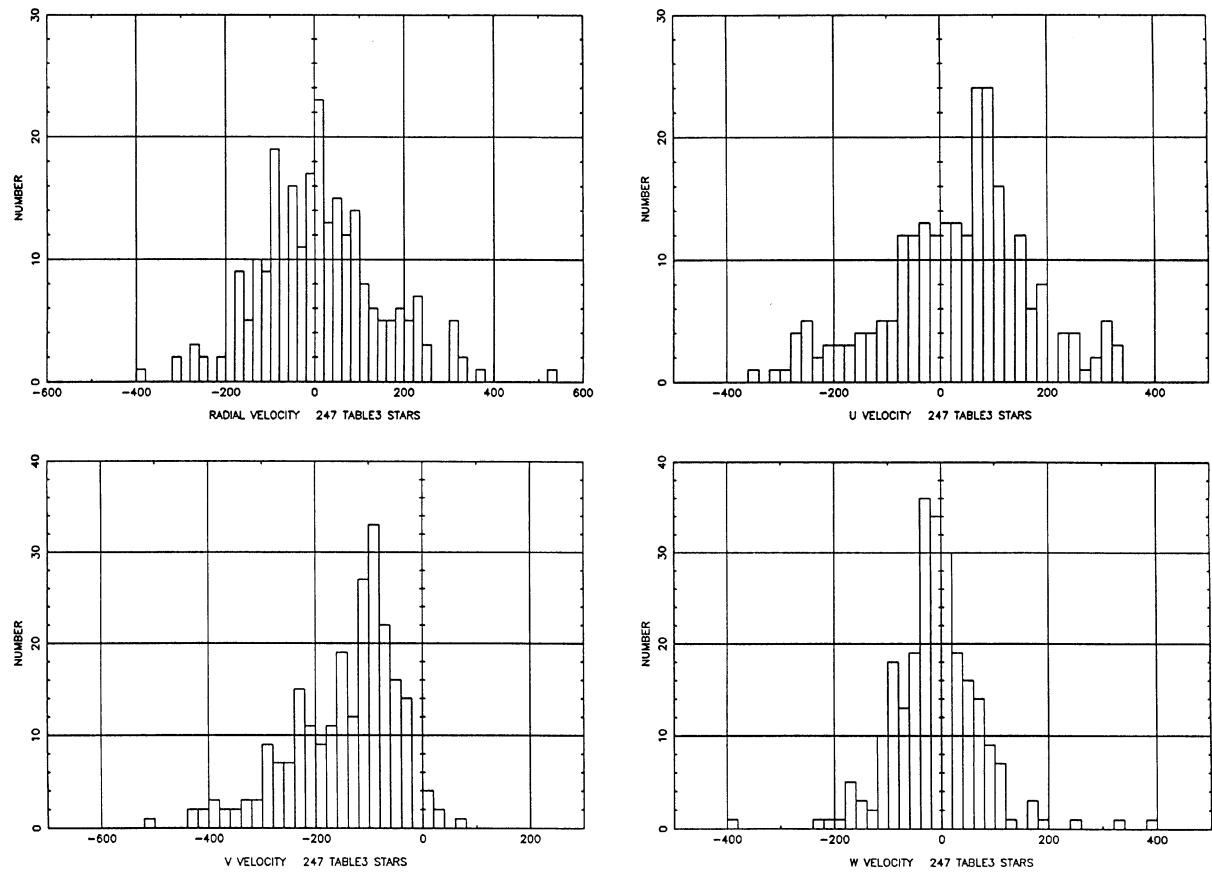


FIG. 2. Same as Fig. 1 but for the 247 star sample of Table III.

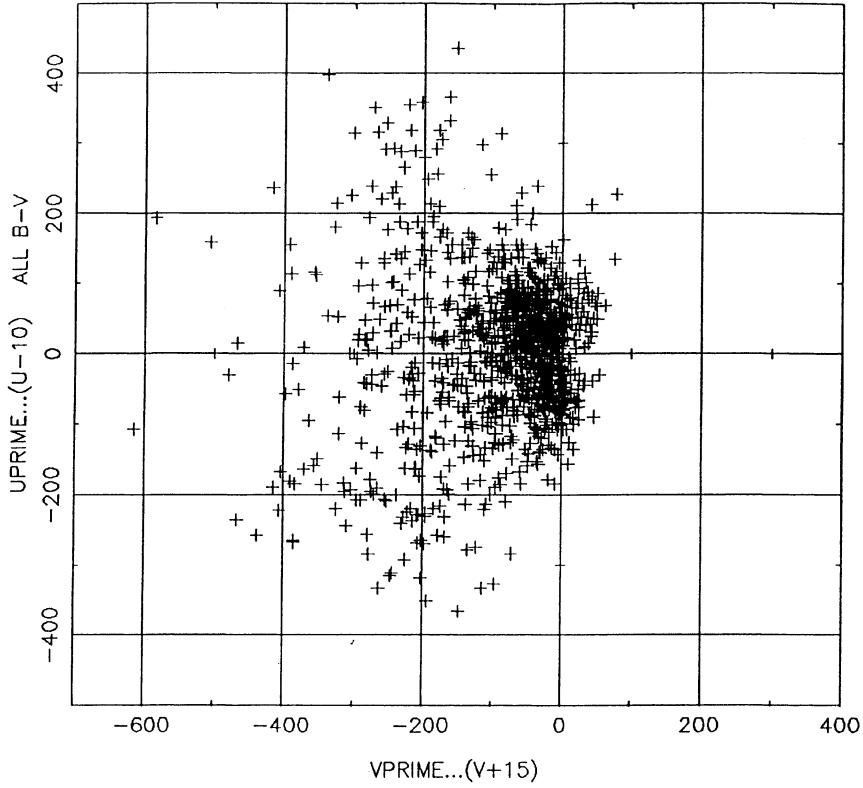


FIG. 3. The Bottlinger diagram, relative to the local standard of rest, for the total 1125 star sample of Table II plus Table III. Stars for the complete range of the metallicity are plotted.

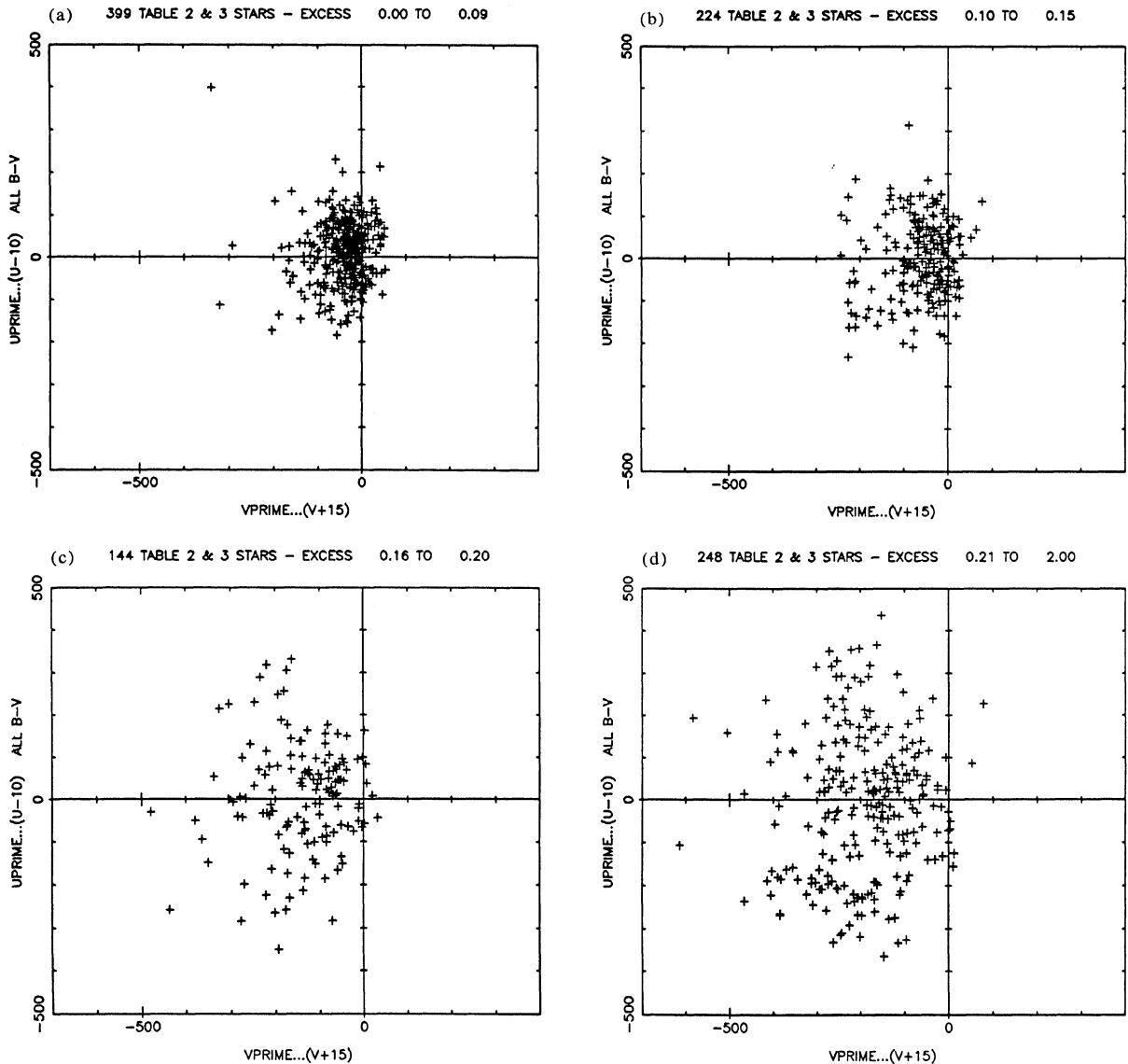


FIG. 4. Composite of four Bottlinger diagrams for stars of all colors in Tables II and III, divided into the excess groups of (a)  $\delta = 0\text{--}0.09$ , (b)  $0.10\text{--}0.15$ , (c)  $0.16\text{--}0.20$ , and (d)  $>0.21$ .

in the absence of a high enough rotational velocity for centrifugal support—an empirical discovery by Strömgren (1924) with the theoretical explanation by Jeans. As the circular velocity decreases, its  $U$  component must increase to maintain the balance between kinetic and potential energy for each stellar orbit.

To test whether the binning by ultraviolet excess has been affected by using stars redder than  $B - V = 0.8$  where the relation between  $\delta$  and  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  is beginning to be guillotined (Sandage 1969, Table 1A), we restrict the sample in Figs. 5 and 6 to stars with  $B - V \leq 0.8$ . The resulting sample of 797 stars embraces  $-0.10 < \delta \leq 0.33$  and shows the same features as Figs. 3 and 4 but with fewer stars. Clearly, the mean asymmetric-drift velocity  $\langle V \rangle$  is a monotonic function of  $\delta$  (0.6). The point is so central that we now inquire whether a similar pattern of dependence of kinematics on  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  holds for the  $W$  velocities perpendicular to the plane.

## V. THE $(W,V)$ VELOCITY CORRELATIONS

### a) The Diagrams

Knowledge of how the  $W$  velocity distribution varies across the Bottlinger diagram is crucial for separating out the various kinematic subsystems. The  $\sigma$ 's of these distributions give the scale heights of each of the Lindblad components if indeed they are discrete units. Even if not discrete but, rather, only a single kinematic continuum exists, the variation of  $\sigma(W)$  with  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  gives information on the formation history of the halo as a whole during its collapse.

The  $\sigma(W), [\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  correlation is related to (1) whether a semicontinuous heavy-element enrichment occurred within the halo gas during most of its collapse time at all heights, or (2) whether the bulk of the enrichment occurred only during the last stages of the collapse when the remaining gas, not yet converted into stars, was close to what was to become (or

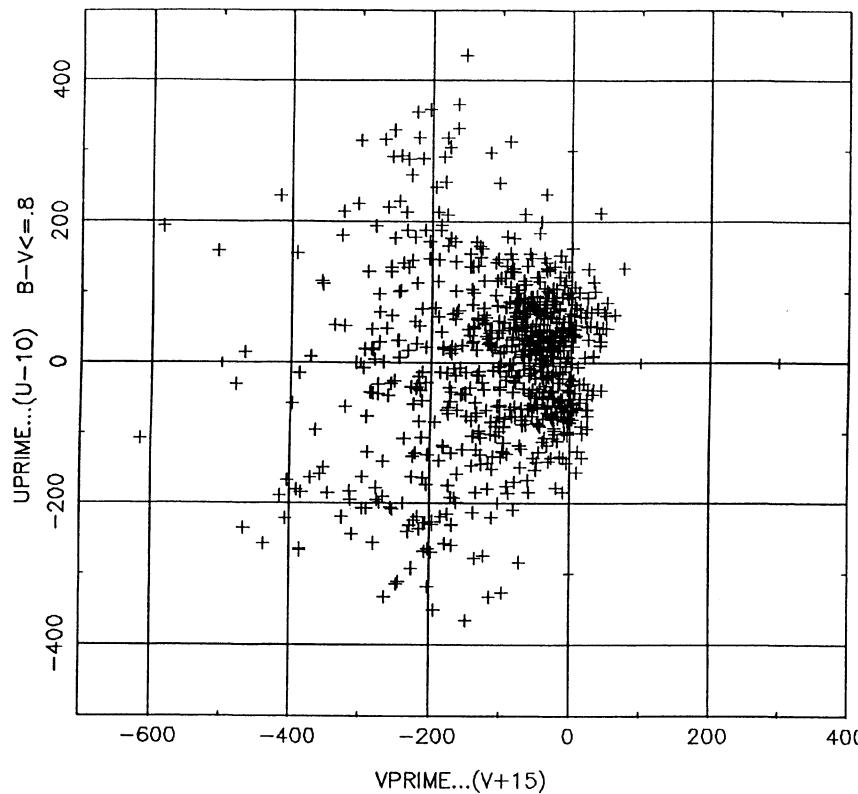


FIG. 5. Same as Fig. 3 but for the subset of the sample for stars with  $B - V < 0.8$ .

was becoming) the Galactic plane. In either of these two possible histories, for a plane (or indeed for a nonspherical bulge or a thick disk) to form, part of the  $Z$  energy of position above the eventual plane must be progressively destroyed by dissipation (i.e., cooling of the gas) during the collapse. Otherwise, no flattening would occur.

In the first of the two stated histories, a chemical gradient with height will exist in the present halo stars at all heights provided that gas-gas dissipation occurs as the gas falls toward the plane. Otherwise (if there is no dissipation), high-metallicity stars would exist in the high halo, put there again on their outward orbits after the gas been asterated, regardless of what height, because no energy of position would have been lost. The strength of the gradient depends on the rate of energy dissipation (the cooling rate) compared with the rate of metal enrichment. Obviously, this time ratio also determines the distribution of [Fe/H] at a given height now in the present equilibrium Galaxy.

In the second history, a chemical gradient would exist only in the lower halo, or, for the discrete Lindblad subsystem picture, in the bulge which may be the same as the Gilmore-Wyse thick disk.

The extremes of these two possibilities are whether the halo can be considered as a single evolving dynamical unit in the early times, as assumed by ELS, or merely as a collection of separate pieces each with their own individual collapse and enrichment histories, as advocated by Searle and Zinn (1978) and Norris (1986a).

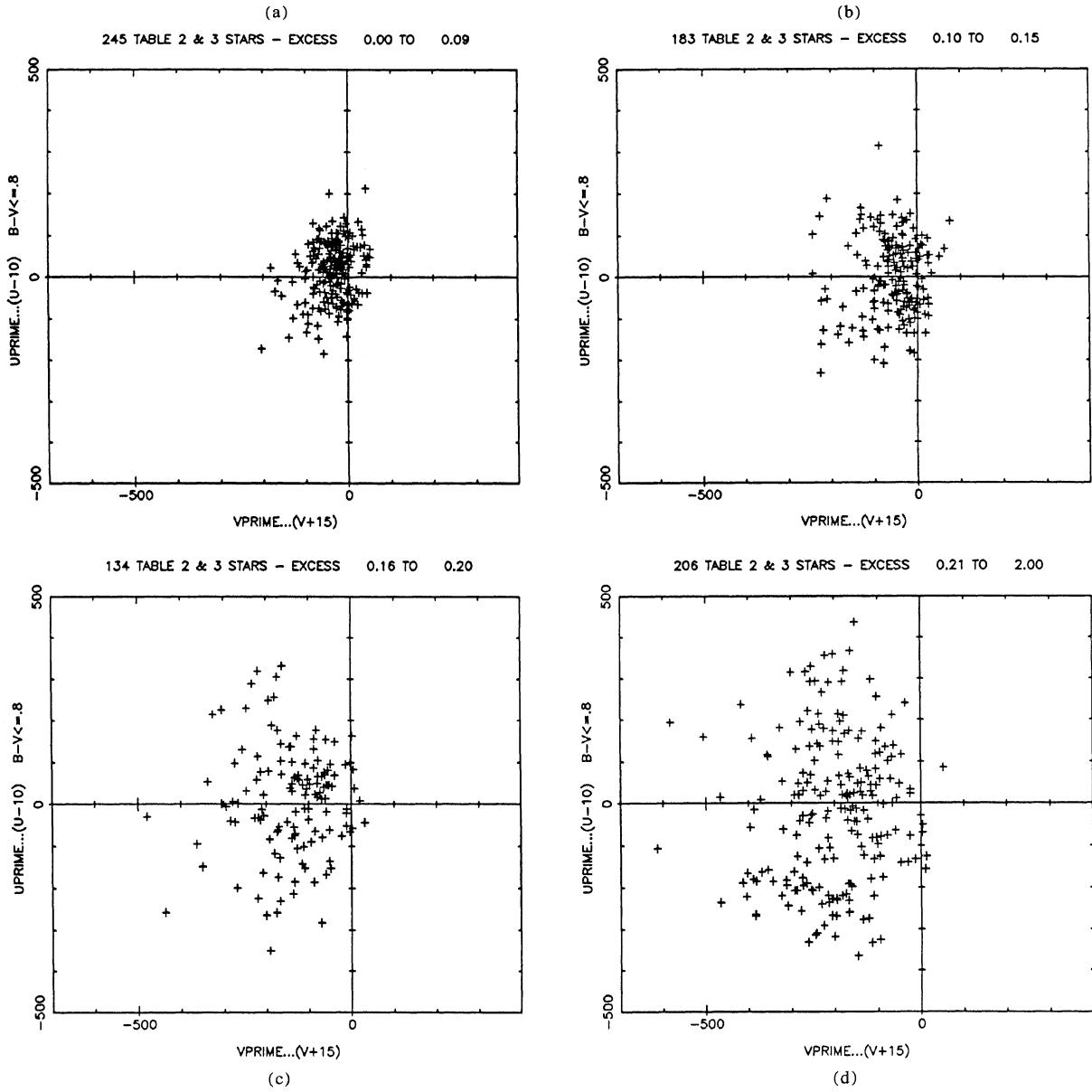
One way to display the variation of the  $W$  velocity distribution across the face of the Bottlinger diagram would be to plot Figs. 3-6 separately for various binning intervals of  $W$  for each bin in  $\delta$ . The number of such diagrams is very large.

To cover the four ultraviolet-excess ranges displayed in Figs. 4 and 6 by binning  $|W|$ , using  $20 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  intervals from  $|W| = 0$  to  $300 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , requires 60 separate diagrams. We, in fact, proceeded in this way and did find the principal characteristics of the change of  $\langle W \rangle$  and  $\sigma(W)$  with  $V$  and  $\delta$  by inspecting the very large number of plots. However, display of the data in this way would be prohibitive of space and quite confusing unless the diagrams were to be inspected in rapid succession, viewed by progressive flipping of the diagrams in order, like a motion picture. We have chosen two, more compact, representations of the  $U, V, W, \delta$  parameter space which, together, display the main features of the distributions.

Figure 7 shows the  $V, \delta$  distribution for the 797 star subset that has  $B - V < 0.8$ ; the data are from Tables II and III. This is the same sample displayed in Fig. 5 and in the four panels of Fig. 6. The number of stars is slightly different between Figs. 6 and 7 (797 compared with 768) because the 29 stars in the high-metallicity interval of  $\delta < 0.00$  are not used in Fig. 6 but are present in Fig. 7.

The concentration of stars in the velocity range  $50 > V > -100$  in Fig. 5 is also present in Fig. 7 as the roughly rectangular distribution within this velocity range and bounded within the ultraviolet-excess range of  $-0.06 < \delta < 0.15$ . Clearly, these are the same stars shown in the  $U, V$  plane in panels (a) and (b) of Fig. 6.

The striking feature of Fig. 7 is the abrupt break in the number of stars at  $\delta = 0.15$ , with a much thinner distribution for  $\delta > 0.15$ . The progressive variation toward more negative  $V$  velocities beginning at this  $\delta$  value is the second important point. The  $W$  distribution provides the clue that these two features are the signatures of the two separate

FIG. 6. Same as Fig. 4 for stars with  $B - V \leq 0.8$ .

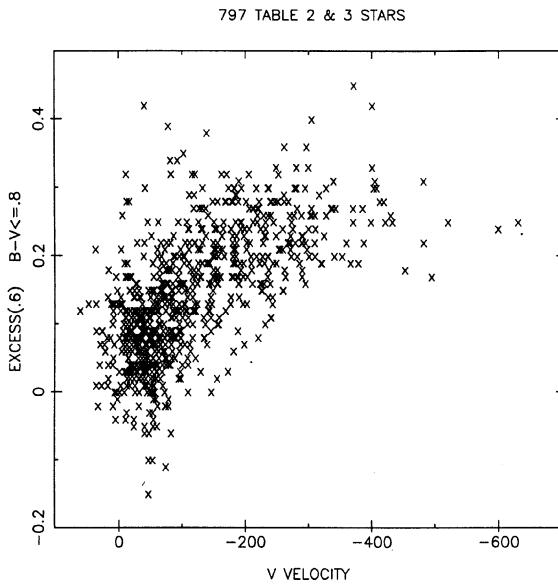


FIG. 7.  $V, \delta$  diagram for the Table II plus Table III sample for stars with  $B - V \leq 0.8$ . The  $V$  velocity is heliocentric, not reduced to the local standard of rest.

Lindblad kinematic subsystems with different mean  $\sigma(W)$  values—the thick disk and the extended halo—that we have been discussing.

Figure 8 shows the ( $W, V$ ) distributions for five bins of the ultraviolet excess corresponding to the metallicity ranges of  $[Fe/H]$  between  $+0.17$  and  $-0.32$ ,  $-0.40$  and  $-0.82$ ,  $-0.91$  and  $-1.30$ ,  $-1.40$  and  $-1.70$ , and  $-1.80$  and  $-2.66$ , respectively. The progressive change of the  $W, V$  distributions among the five panels is the main feature of Fig. 8.

The upper left-hand panel for the highest-metallicity stars shows that the strong concentration near  $\langle V \rangle = -40$  km s $^{-1}$ —which contains the same stars as in Fig. 6(a)—are generally confined to  $|W|$  values smaller than 60 km s $^{-1}$ . The distribution in  $|W|$  changes character at this velocity in panels (a) and (b). We interpret this to define approximately the division of the halo and the thick disk. We shall later use the criterion of  $|W| \geq 60$  km s $^{-1}$  as one definition of halo stars. The other definition of separation, which we shall also use, is based on the striking difference in Fig. 7 in the  $V$  distribution above and below  $\delta = 0.15$  at  $V > 100$  km s $^{-1}$ . A justification for this cut is suggested in Fig. 8 by the disappearance of the thick-disk component between the middle and the upper right-hand panels, and by the corresponding

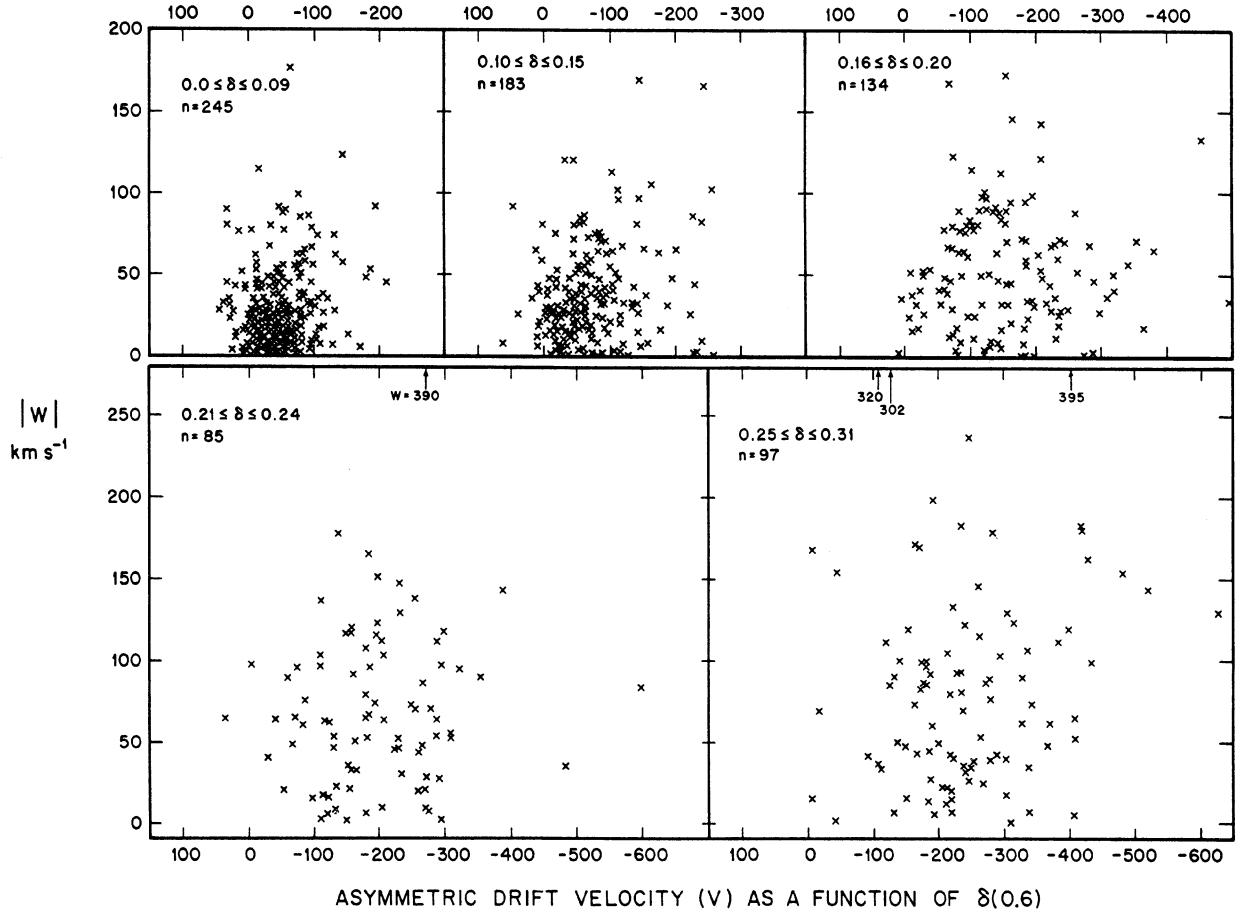


FIG. 8.  $V, W$  diagram of five intervals of  $\delta(0.6)$  for stars in the sample with  $B - V \leq 0.8$ . The velocities are heliocentric.

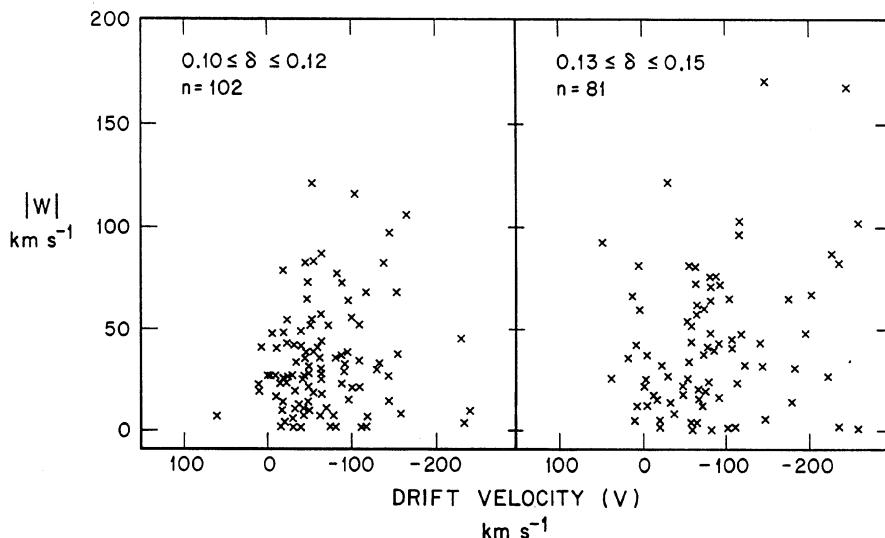


FIG. 9.  $V, W$  diagram for stars in the upper middle panel of Fig. 8 divided more finely in the  $\delta(0.6)$  interval to show the progressive change in the character of the distribution near  $\delta(0.6) \sim 0.15$ .

striking difference in the  $W$  distribution, all occurring near  $V = -100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ .\*

The three upper panels of Fig. 8 show again the suggestion from Fig. 7 that a fundamental change occurs in the kinematic and chemical abundance distributions in our sample near  $\delta = 0.15$ . Indeed, a detailed inspection of the number of stars in Fig. 7 in the interval  $0.10 < \delta < 0.15$  suggests that the change is already occurring near  $\delta = 0.12$ . To test this, we divided the sample shown in the middle panel of Fig. 8 into the two abundance intervals of  $0.10 < \delta < 0.12$  and  $0.13 > \delta > 0.15$  (corresponding to  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  between  $-0.40$  and  $-0.57$ , and  $-0.65$  and  $-0.82$ , respectively). The result, shown in Fig. 9, is that the disk component still dominates in the first interval, shown in the left-hand panel, but has markedly decreased compared to the broader  $V$  distribution in the right-hand panel for lower-metallicity stars. This interval from  $0.13 < \delta < 0.15$  contains relatively more halo stars, defined either by the  $|W| > 60 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  or the  $V < -100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  criteria.

The final three panels of Fig. 8 for  $\delta \geq 0.16$  clearly show a

progressive kinematic variation in  $\langle V \rangle$ ,  $\langle W \rangle$ , and  $\sigma(W)$  as the data are divided into these three metallicity ranges. Nearly all trace of the thick-disk component has disappeared in the upper right-hand panel, which is the same conclusion to be drawn from Fig. 6(c). The mean asymmetric-drift velocity is  $\langle V \rangle \simeq -155 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  and the dispersion in  $W$  is  $\sigma(W) = 73 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ . For the next bin of lower metallicity in the bottom left-hand panel, where  $-1.40 < [\text{Fe}/\text{H}] < -1.70$ , these values increase to  $\langle V \rangle = -195 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ ,  $\sigma(W) = 92 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ . They increase further for the lowest-metallicity sample in the lower right-hand panel of Fig. 8 in the range  $-180 < [\text{Fe}/\text{H}] < -2.66$  to  $\langle V \rangle = -237 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  and  $\sigma(W) = 114 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ .

Figure 8 shows then that even for the predominantly halo stars in the three lowest metallicity bins the kinematic properties in  $V$  and  $W$  vary monotonically with  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  for stars in our kinematically selected sample. We discuss in Secs. VIII and IX the selection-bias properties of our sample to address the question of whether the data of Figs. 7 and 8 contradict the opposite statement of Searle and Zinn (1978) that "...there is no statistical evidence that the kinematics of subdwarfs more metal-poor than 1/10 of the solar metal abundance are correlated with their abundances." Searle and Zinn reached their conclusion from a small sample of globular clusters, divided into disk and halo, and by a reanalysis of the subdwarf sample studied in Paper II of the present series. A similar conclusion has been reached by Norris (1986a) from his sample of low-metallicity stars selected by nonkinematic methods.

The trends in Figs. 7 and 8 are so obvious even among the high-velocity stars, which we are not biased against in our proper-motion sample, that the contradiction is fundamental, if the Norris, Zinn, and Searle claims indeed refer to halo stars. We do not inquire further in this paper into how the difference can be resolved by an appropriate definition of halo and disk except to flag the dependence of the results on the validity of our distance scale. Our purpose here is simply to analyze our sample so that a later inquiry can be made of relative merits of the present conclusions and those of Searle, Zinn, and Norris. To this end, it is important to list the statistics that arise from Figs. 3–8, and later to discuss the effects of the various selection biases (Sec. IX) in our sample.

\*The separation of our data into discrete components is, of course, arbitrary using the set limits of  $|W| = 60 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  and  $V = 100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ . If indeed two components exist rather than a continuum, the kinematic parameters we derive for them will be affected to some extent by their overlapping velocity distributions which cannot be completely separated by the arbitrary velocity cuts defined above. For example, if  $\langle \sigma(W) \rangle \simeq 40 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  for the thick disk, then  $|W| = 60 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  is only  $1.5\sigma$  from it, and  $\sim 13\%$  of thick-disk stars will be in the "halo" sample. A cut at  $|W| = 80 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  reduces this fraction to 5% but, from Fig. 8, the number of stars to analyze then becomes small. This overlap between the thick disk and the halo (and indeed at the low-velocity end between the thin and thick disks) must be continuously kept in mind at appropriate places in the analysis of the text. Among these places will be the metallicity distributions in Fig. 10, where it may be that the unexpected high-metallicity tail in panel (d) contains mostly thick-disk stars from the upper two left-hand panels of Fig. 8. Another crucial place in the analysis is in the  $V_{\text{rot}}$ ,  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  correlation for "halo stars alone" in Figs. 26 and 30 using the  $|W| = 60 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  halo definition. However, from Fig. 8 it can be seen that in this case the decrease of  $V_{\text{rot}}$  with  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  is still valid in our data (using our distance scale) if a  $|W| = 80 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  cut had been made. We are indebted to the referee for his suggestion to emphasize this problem of overlapping velocity distributions.

*b) Mean Values and Standard Deviations of the Velocity Correlations*

*Statistics for the total sample* are listed in Table IV, neglecting for the moment that this sample is made up of the two separate kinematic components isolated in Figs. 7 and 8. The format is similar to that of Table 4 of Paper II (Sandage 1969), except that we also list here the  $\sigma$  values in addition to the absolute mean values of  $\langle |U| \rangle$ ,  $\langle |V - \langle V \rangle| \rangle$ , and  $\langle |W| \rangle$  of the velocity distributions. The  $\sigma$  statistic for Gaussian distributions is  $(\pi/2)^{1/2} = 1.25$  larger than the absolute values which is, in fact, approximately the ratio in columns 5, 7, and 9 in the second section of Table IV.

Two separate data subsets are listed in Table IV; one for all  $B - V$  values containing the 1125 stars from Tables II and III and the other for stars with  $B - V \leq 0.80$ , also from Tables II and III.

The systematic variations of the kinematics with metallicity that are shown in Figs. 4–9 are contained in Table IV and the two tables which follow it. The simplest summary is that as the metallicity decreases from  $[Fe/H] \sim +0.2$  to  $\sim -4$  the mean asymmetric-drift velocity (column 6 of Table IV) becomes progressively more negative and the  $\sigma(U)$  and  $\sigma(W)$  dispersions increase monotonically with  $\delta(0.6)$ .

*Statistics for the thick-disk component* are listed in Table V. The data are from Tables II and III for stars with colors  $B - V \leq 0.80$  and with  $V$  velocities greater than  $-100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ . The sample is divided into seven  $\delta(0.6)$  ranges whose corresponding  $[Fe/H]$  values from the calibration in Table VII in the next section are in column 2.

Figures 4(a) and 4(b), 6(a) and 6(b), 7, and 8(a) and 8(b) show that the thick-disk kinematic unit is well defined for  $\delta < 0.16$  but is not evident in our data for metallicities

TABLE IV. Statistics of the velocity distributions from the total data sample in Tables II and III.<sup>a,b,c</sup>

$\delta(0.6)$	$\langle \delta(0.6) \rangle$	n	$\langle U \rangle$	$\langle  U  \rangle$	$\langle V \rangle$	$\langle  V - \langle V \rangle  \rangle$	$\langle W \rangle$	$\langle  W  \rangle$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total Sample (all $B - V$ values); n = 1125								
$\leq -0.01$	-0.040	110	7.9	47.6	-52.5	28.1	-13.5	24.2
0.00 to 0.09	0.049	399	21.7	59.5	-53.1	31.6	-10.8	28.1
0.10 to 0.15	0.124	225	11.5	73.9	-75.3	49.7	-16.1	38.7
0.16 to 0.20	0.179	143	17.2	100.3	-154.4	75.1	-9.9	55.0
0.21 to 0.33	0.251	199	-6.0	139.9	-213.0	84.0	-10.0	79.2
$> 0.21$	0.275	248	2.6	136.2	-207.5	87.8	-12.2	75.6
Subsample with $B - V \leq 0.80$ ; n = 796								
$< -0.01$	-0.044	29	-3.9	50.8	-42.3	23.1	-21.3	28.1
0.00 to 0.09	0.053	245	24.5	59.4	-49.9	31.2	-9.2	27.3
0.10 to 0.15	0.124	183	12.4	78.1	-73.5	47.4	-16.1	39.3
0.16 to 0.20	0.179	134	20.2	101.5	-154.8	73.2	-9.6	56.3
0.21 to 0.33	0.250	183	-7.9	145.1	-218.8	83.1	-11.3	81.1
						106.6		103.9
$> 0.21$	0.262	206	-5.9	142.5	-216.2	85.2	-12.3	79.9

<sup>a</sup>The combined data for the thick disk and the halo components.

<sup>b</sup>Velocity units are  $\text{km s}^{-1}$ .

<sup>c</sup>No  $\sigma(U)$ ,  $\sigma(|V - \langle V \rangle|)$ , nor  $\sigma(W)$  have been calculated for the first part of this table for all  $B - V$  values.

TABLE V. Statistics of the velocity distributions of the thick disk defined by stars with  $V > -100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ .<sup>a,b</sup>

$\delta$ (1)	[Fe/H] (2)	n (3)	$\langle U \rangle$ (4)	$\sigma(U)$ (5)	$\langle V \rangle$ (6)	$\sigma(V)$ (7)	$\langle W \rangle$ (8)	$\sigma(W)$ (9)
$\leq -0.01$	+0.30	29	-3.9	58.6	-42.3	29.4	-21.3	27.4
0.00 to 0.09	+0.17 to -0.32	223	+29.4	64.6	-41.1	31.0	-9.4	34.5
0.10 to 0.12	-0.40 to -0.57	81	+18.3	83.8	-44.6	30.5	-11.7	39.3
0.13 to 0.15	-0.65 to -0.82	55	+12.5	80.0	-44.1	36.9	-11.0	47.2
0.16 to 0.20	-0.91 to -1.30	42	+27.6	93.9	-58.3	31.7	-15.7	57.0
0.21 to 0.24	-1.40 to -1.70	12	+44.0	107.4	-51.9	38.4	-11.0	69.4
0.25 to 0.33	-1.80 to -2.99	8	-50.7	81.3	-38.3	33.9	-15.2	91.5

<sup>a</sup>Stars from Tables II plus III with  $B - V \leq 0.8$ .

<sup>b</sup>Velocity units are  $\text{km s}^{-1}$ .

smaller than this. Again, the dramatic break between the top middle and top right-hand panels of Fig. 8 shows this. However, as we have no alternate criteria here other than  $V > -100$  to define the thick-disk component, many halo stars are undoubtedly present in the Table IV statistics in the last three ultraviolet-excess bins of  $\delta(0.6) \geq 0.16$ . The increase of  $\sigma(U)$  and  $\sigma(W)$  with  $\delta > 0.16$  shown in columns 5 and 9 is, therefore, contaminated by nondisk halo stars (cf. footnote in Sec. Va).

The main feature to be noted in Table V is the mean value of  $\langle V \rangle \approx -45$  for all excess bins. This is larger than the standard solar motion of  $-15 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  relative to the local standard of rest, indicating a slight rotational lag of  $30 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  relative to the circular velocity at the solar circle. If the rotation of the local standard of rest at the solar circle is  $220 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , our data give  $190 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  for the rotation of the thick-disk component.

From the first four rows of Table V, our best values for the thick-disk kinematics are then  $\langle V \rangle_{\text{lag}}^{\text{LSR}} = 30 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ ,  $\langle [Fe/H] \rangle \approx -0.6$  with a range of  $\pm 1$  dex,  $\sigma(V) = 30 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ ,  $\sigma(U) = 70 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , and  $\sigma(W) = 37 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  corresponding to a scale height of  $\sim 750$ . (The complete sample in Table V of 450 stars give  $\sigma(W) = 42 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , giving a scale height of  $\sim 940$  pc.)

Our thick-disk sample does not have the extreme kinematic characteristics described by Gilmore and Wyse (1985, Sec. IVb), who give  $\sigma(W) = 60 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  (for a scale height of 1.3 kpc) and a lagging velocity *relative to the Sun* of  $V \sim 40$ – $100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  (our value is  $45 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ ). Yet, it seems clear that we are identifying the same component, but with slightly different numbers because of a different data set (note that our data may be contaminated by some low-velocity old thin-disk stars which would artificially decrease  $V_{\text{drift}}$ ; cf. footnote in Sec. Va). We show in the next section that the *metallicity* distribution for the component of our data defined by  $V > -100$  is nearly identical to the distribution shown by Gilmore and Wyse (1985, their Figs. 4, 5, and 7) based on their data and on those of Hartkopf and Yoss (1982). Note also that our  $\sigma(W) = 42 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  is nearly identical to that of Hartkopf and Yoss (1982, Fig. 8) for their “low” metallicity group of G and K giants in the pole.

*Statistics for the extreme halo* are listed in Table VI for our

TABLE VI. Statistics of the velocity distributions of halo stars in Tables II and III defined by two different velocity criteria.<sup>a</sup>

$\delta$ (1)	[Fe/H] (2)	$n$ (3)	$\langle U \rangle$ (4)	$\sigma(U)$ (5)	$\langle V \rangle$ (6)	$\sigma(V - \langle V \rangle)$ (7)	$\langle W \rangle$ (8)	$\sigma(W)$ (9)
Halo stars defined by $V < -100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$								
0.00 to 0.09	+ 0.17 to - 0.32	22	- 25.2	71.3	- 139.2	33.0	- 7.1	51.8
0.10 to 0.12	- 0.40 to - 0.57	21	- 35.3	91.7	- 132.1	78.3	- 14.2	53.9
0.13 to 0.15	- 0.65 to - 0.82	26	+ 32.3	133.0	- 166.0	54.8	- 42.3	58.7
0.16 to 0.20	- 0.91 to - 1.30	92	+ 16.8	141.4	- 198.9	78.4	- 6.8	79.4
0.21 to 0.24	- 1.40 to - 1.70	73	- 6.6	153.8	- 217.9	87.1	+ 2.8	94.4
0.25 to 0.33	- 1.80 to - 2.99	101	- 11.6	198.1	- 252.6	99.6	- 20.9	115.8
335								
Halo stars defined by $ W  > 60 \text{ km s}^{-1}$								
0.00 to 0.09	+ 0.17 to - 0.32	25	+ 41.2	76.0	- 67.2	55.9	—	—
0.10 to 0.12	- 0.40 to - 0.57	16	- 8.4	73.6	- 89.2	46.2	—	—
0.13 to 0.15	- 0.65 to - 0.82	25	- 4.2	125.0	- 102.0	83.7	—	—
0.16 to 0.20	- 0.91 to - 1.30	55	+ 9.8	130.0	- 164.6	84.4	—	—
0.21 to 0.24	- 1.40 to - 1.70	47	+ 5.2	153.1	- 193.0	108.7	—	—
0.25 to 0.33	- 1.80 to - 2.99	62	- 1.9	200.3	- 251.3	120.9	—	—
230								

<sup>a</sup>Stars from Tables II and III with  $B - V \leq 0.8$ .

two definitions of what constitute halo stars. The format is the same as for Table V. All data are from Tables II and III for stars with colors of  $B - V \leq 0.8$ . The monotonic change of  $\sigma(U)$  in column 5,  $\langle V \rangle$  in column 6, and  $\sigma(W)$  in column 9 with [Fe/H] in column 2 is the principal feature of the distributions. The scale heights implied from column 9 for  $\sigma(W)$  vary between 300 pc and 5 kpc as [Fe/H] varies between  $\delta(0.6) < -0.01$  and +0.33. The  $W, \delta$  distribution and the change of  $\sigma(W)$  with  $\delta$  are the subjects of Sec. VII.

## VI. THE METALLICITY DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE THICK DISK AND THE HALO COMPONENTS

The main theme of the ELS model, nevermind the details, is that various kinematical distributions are correlated with heavy-element abundance, and indeed, that [Fe/H] is the *principal variable* in the complex parameter space of the problem. We discuss in this section the [Fe/H] distributions inferred from the measured  $\delta(0.6)$  values for the present program stars and compare them with earlier studies by others of the metallicity distribution of old-disk stars in the solar neighborhood.

The  $\delta(0.6)$  value was converted to [Fe/H] for each star in the sample, using the calibration listed in Table VII. This is based on the original calibration by Wallerstein and Carlson (1960) and Wallerstein (1962), put in its modern version by Carney (1979a) and Cameron (1985). The relation by Carney stops at  $\delta_{0.6} = 0.3$ , [Fe/H] = -2.5. It has been arbitrarily extrapolated for  $\delta_{0.6} > 0.3$  in Table VII. The resulting very low values of [Fe/H] in Fig. 10 are based on this extrapolation. They may be considered as suspect in their zero point. The [Fe/H] distributions for the old thin disk, the thick disk, and the halo are listed in Table VIII and are compared in Fig. 10, based on Table VII.

The two illustrated samples of *thin-disk* stars in the solar neighborhood in panels (a) and (b) of Fig. 10 are from Twarog (1980a, his Table 4, based on his large data sample: 1980b) and from the Gliese (1969) catalog of trigonometric parallax stars with  $\pi \geq 0.45''$  that have colors between  $B - V = 0.30$  and 1.0. The [Fe/H] distribution of the Twarog sample of  $\sim 1000$  stars is similar to those of Pagel and Patchett (1975, Fig. 6) and Eggen's (1978b, Table 8)

earlier studies from smaller samples. The Gliese sample contains a very low-amplitude, low-metallicity tail that reaches  $[\text{Fe/H}] < -2$ , not contained in the Twarog sample. This is expected because many stars chosen for the determination of trigonometric parallaxes have very high proper motion. A nonrepresentative, large number of high-velocity (halo) stars passing through the solar neighborhood are contained in all parallax catalogs so chosen.

Panel (c) of Fig. 10 shows the [Fe/H] distribution for stars from the thick disk defined by  $|V| < 100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  with the added restriction that  $W$  be in the range  $40 < |W| < 79 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ . The data are from column 4 of Table VIII. We chose this definition of the thick disk, restricted between values of  $|W|$  that correspond to heights reached above the plane between  $\sim 700$  pc and  $\sim 1.6$  kpc, because the thick disk itself

TABLE VII. The adopted mean relation between UV excess and  $[\text{Fe/H}]_{\odot}$ .

$\delta(U - B)_{0.6}$ (1)	$[\text{Fe/H}]_{\odot}$ (2)	$\delta(U - B)_{0.6}$ (3)	$[\text{Fe/H}]_{\odot}$ (2)
- 0.10	0.42	0.16	- 0.91
- 0.09	0.41	0.17	- 1.00
- 0.08	0.39	0.18	- 1.10
- 0.07	0.36	0.19	- 1.20
- 0.06	0.34	0.20	- 1.30
- 0.05	0.32	0.21	- 1.40
- 0.04	0.30	0.22	- 1.50
- 0.03	0.27	0.23	- 1.60
- 0.02	0.23	0.24	- 1.70
- 0.01	0.20	0.25	- 1.80
0.00	0.17	0.26	- 1.92
0.01	0.13	0.27	- 2.05
0.02	0.09	0.28	- 2.19
0.03	0.04	0.29	- 2.34
0.04	- 0.01	0.30	- 2.50
0.05	- 0.06	0.31	- 2.66
0.06	- 0.12	0.32	- 2.82
0.07	- 0.18	0.33	- 2.99
0.08	- 0.25	0.34	- 3.17
0.09	- 0.32	0.35	- 3.34
0.10	- 0.40	0.36	- 3.51
0.11	- 0.48	0.37	- 3.69
0.12	- 0.57	0.38	- 3.87
0.13	- 0.65	0.39	- 4.07
0.14	- 0.73	0.40	- 4.27
0.15	- 0.82	0.41	- 4.47

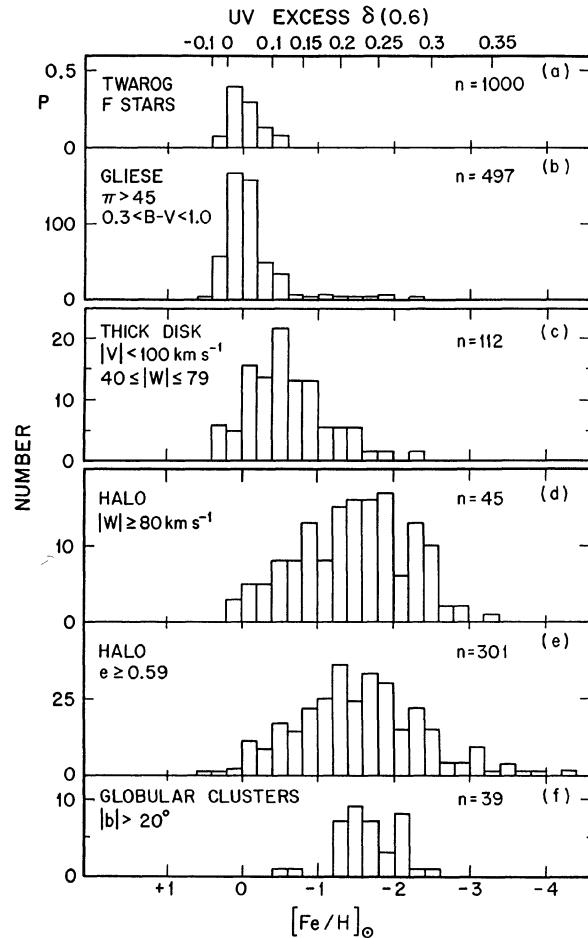


FIG. 10. Metallicity distributions for the old thin disk in (a) and (b), the old thick disk in (c), and the halo from three different samples in (d)–(f).

shows a variation of  $|W|$  with  $\delta(0.6)$  (cf. Figs. 16 and 23). By confining the  $|V| < 100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  sample to these high  $|W|$  values, we find thereby the  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  distribution that is expected at a mean height of  $\sim 1 \text{ kpc}$  due only to the thick disk. It is at this height that the comparison with the data of Hartkopf and Yoss (1982) can be made most securely (see Fig. 5(b) of Gilmore and Wyse 1985). This restriction in  $|W|$  also eliminates the high-velocity tail of the *thin, old disk* population which undoubtedly contaminates the sample when the low  $|W|$  velocity stars are included.

Panels (d), (e), and (f) of Fig. 10 show the  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  distribution of halo objects defined in three different ways. The 45 stars in panel (d) are stars from Tables II and III that have  $B - V < 0.80$  and  $|W| > 80 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ . The larger sample of 301 stars in panel (e) shows all stars from Tables II and III that have orbital “eccentricity” values of  $(R_1 - R_2)/(R_1 + R_2)$ , as defined by Schwarzschild (1952) and calculated by the method of ELS, greater than  $e \geq 0.59$ . Panel (f) is the distribution of 39 globular clusters with Galactic latitude  $> 20^\circ$  from data listed by Harris and Racine (1979), based in large measure on the work of Zinn (1978, 1980). The  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  distribution (not shown) of the intermediate-velocity “Population II” Cepheids (Harris 1981), *obviously members of the thick disk*, is also nearly identical to Figs. 10(d), (e), and (f).

TABLE VIII. Summary of  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  distributions for the three identified Lindblad kinematic subsystems.

$[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]_\theta$	Old <sup>a</sup>		Trig. <sup>b</sup>		Thick Disk <sup>c</sup>		Halo <sup>d</sup>			
	Disk	$\pi \geq 45$	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
0.60 to 0.41	0.00	3	0	4	0	0	1			
0.40 to 0.21	0.08	59	7	21	0	1				
0.20 to 0.01	0.40	168	5	70	3	2				
0.00 to -0.19	0.30	158	16	89	5	11				
-0.20 to -0.39	0.14	50	14	68	5	8				
-0.40 to -0.59	0.08	33	23	81	8	17				
-0.50 to -0.79	9	13	37	8	14	1				
-0.80 to -0.99	3	13	32	13	22	0				
-1.00 to -1.19	6	6	16	8	25	0				
-1.20 to -1.39	1	6	12	15	36	7				
-1.40 to -1.59	1	6	9	16	24	9				
-1.60 to -1.79	2	1	2	16	33	7				
-1.80 to -1.99	3	1	3	17	30	3				
-2.00 to -2.19	0	0	0	6	15	8				
-2.20 to -2.39	1	1	2	13	22	1				
-2.40 to -2.59	1	10	15	1						
-2.60 to -2.79			2	4						
-2.80 to -2.99			2	4						
-3.00 to -3.19			0	9						
-3.20 to -3.39			1	1						
-3.40 to -3.59				3						
-3.60 to -3.79				1						
-3.80 to -3.99				1						
-4.00 to -4.19				0						
-4.20 to -4.39				2						

<sup>a</sup>Twarog's (1980a,b) field F star sample, no corrections.

<sup>b</sup>Gliese (1969) catalog using stars with  $0.3 < B - V < 1.0$ .

<sup>c</sup>Thick disk defined by stars in Tables II and III with  $|V| < 100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  and  $40 < |W| < 79 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  in column 4 and merely by  $|V| < 100$  in column 5.

<sup>d</sup>Three halo definitions. Columns 6 and 7 are data from Tables II and III. Column 7 data are for Galactic globular clusters with  $|b| > 20^\circ$  from Zinn's (1978, 1980) abundance scale as averaged with others by Harris and Racine (1979).

To simplify the detail of Fig. 10, the three principal panels are replotted in Fig. 11 for only one representation of the solar neighborhood (the Gliese sample), the thick disk (again using the  $40 < |W| < 79 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  criterion), and the 301 star halo sample for stars with  $e \geq 0.59$ . The conclusion from these data is that the distribution over metallicity for each of the three kinematic components is fundamentally different. We show in the next section that the  $|W|$  distributions of the three components are also fundamentally different, mirroring the different values of  $\sigma(W)$  from Tables V and VI.

To make the distinction even clearer, we show in Fig. 12 only the two extreme distributions, one for the old thin disk in the solar neighborhood and the other for the  $e \geq 0.59$  halo sample. The principal conclusion is that the range of  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  for the old *thin disk* is very small, confined almost entirely to  $0.4 > [\text{Fe}/\text{H}] > -0.6$ . The range in the lower panel of Fig. 12 for the halo is larger, embracing  $\sim 0 > [\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \gtrsim -3.2$  for halo stars *now in the solar neighborhood*. This is not, of course, the range to be expected at any height *in situ* because the 301 halo stars of Figs. 10–12 cover a wide range of  $W$  and will therefore climb to different heights above the plane, causing phase mixing and an artificially broad  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  now at any given height *in situ* compared to what the  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  distribution was at formation.

## VII. CORRELATIONS BETWEEN $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ AND $W$ VELOCITY

### a) The Total Sample

Figure 5 of ELS shows how  $|W|$  varies with  $\delta(U - B)$  for the small ELS sample. The wedge-shaped distribution has

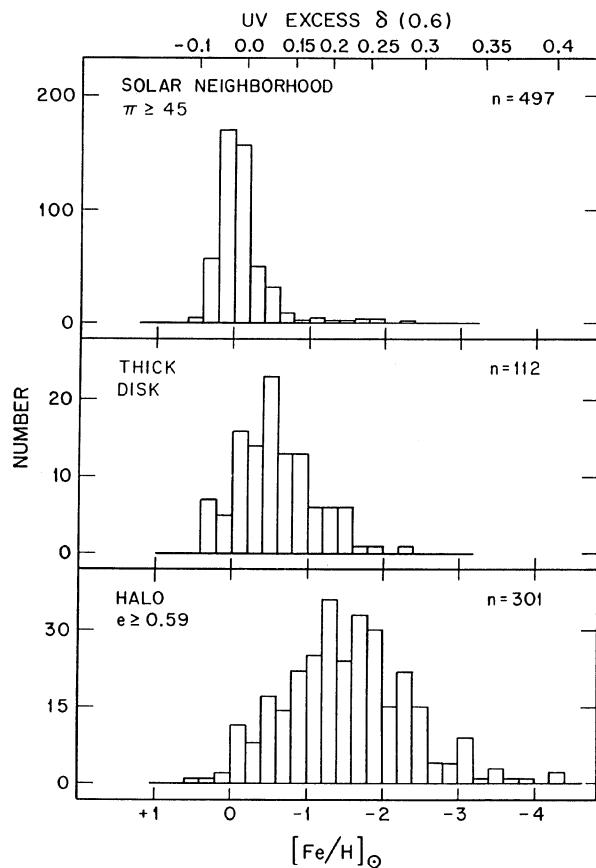


FIG. 11. Same as Fig. 10, in less detail.

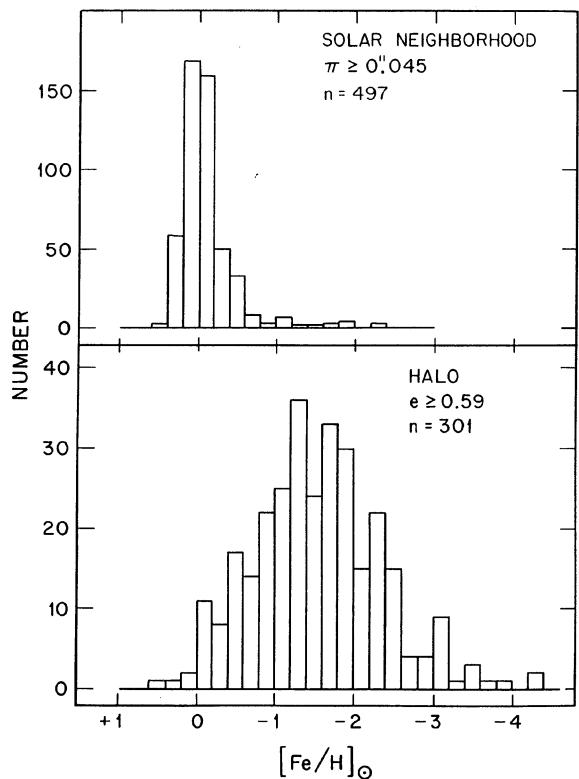
been taken at various times as evidence either for (1) a continuous variation of  $[Fe/H]$  with height above the plane (Sandage 1969, 1981), or (2) for a single, wide distribution of metallicity which is the same at every height (Searle and Zinn 1978). The issue evidently centers on (a) whether  $\sigma(W)$  varies with  $\delta(U - B)$ , or (b) if two box-like distributions exist in the  $W, \delta$  plane, one confined by  $|W| < 50 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  for  $\delta(0.6) < 0.18$  and the other as a taller, flat-topped box that embraces all  $|W|$  values from 0 to  $\sim 250 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  for  $\delta(0.6) > 0.18$  (e.g., Figs. 10–12 in Chap. 7 of Mihalas and Binney 1981).

The interpretation of the history of the halo was said to depend on which description of Fig. 5 of ELS is correct—more particularly, whether  $\sigma(W)$  differs between the two intervals of  $0.18 < \delta < 0.25$  and  $\delta > 0.25$  after selection bias is taken into account. One of the principal purposes of the present work has been to increase the small ELS sample of only one hundred stars to study this question.

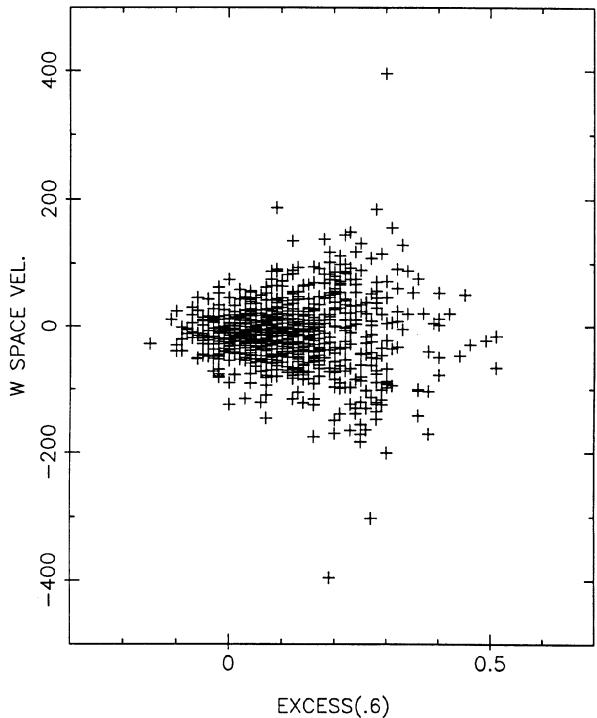
#### b) The Present Sample

The  $(W, \delta)$  diagram for the present sample of 878 high-proper-motion stars from Table II (all  $B - V$  values included) is shown in Fig. 13. To be sure, stars of the thick-disk component are also present, confined mostly to  $\delta \lesssim 0.16$  as emphasized repeatedly in Figs. 3–8. The thick disk is clearly seen as a discontinuity in the number of stars in Fig. 13 at  $\delta \sim 0.16$ .

Figure 14 shows the  $(W, \delta)$  distribution for the 247 stars in

FIG. 12. Same as Figs. 10 and 11 for the old thin disk from stars within 22 pc of the Sun and for the halo defined by stars with planar eccentricities  $e \geq 0.59$ .

#### 878 TABLE2 STARS

FIG. 13.  $W, \delta$  diagram for the 878 stars in Table II. The  $W$  velocity is heliocentric, not reduced to the LSR.

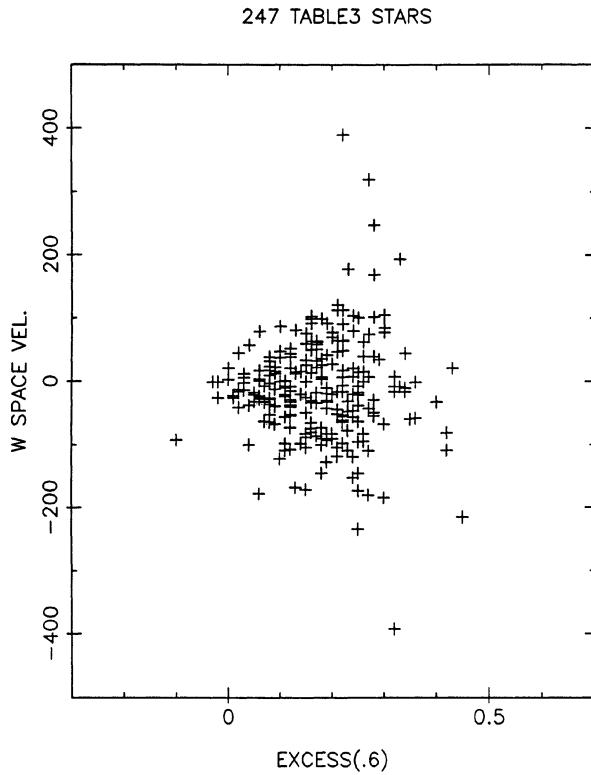


FIG. 14. Same as Fig. 13 for the 247 stars in Table III.

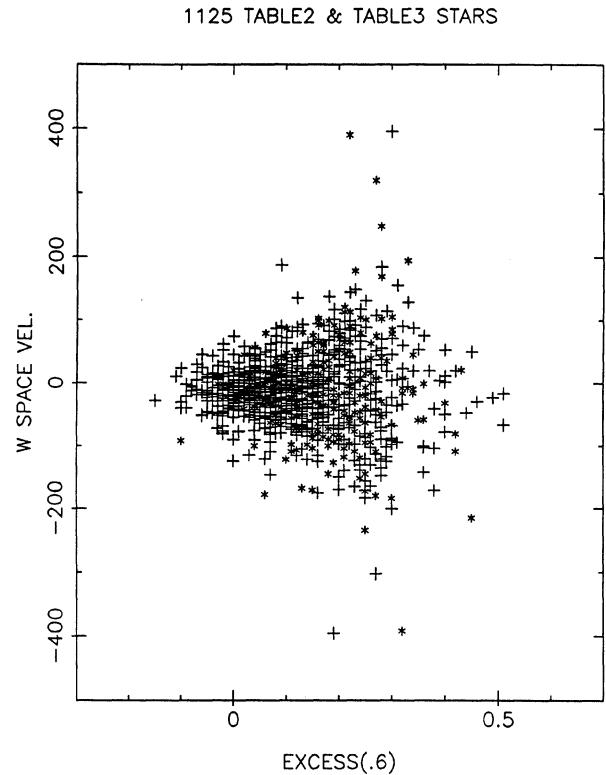
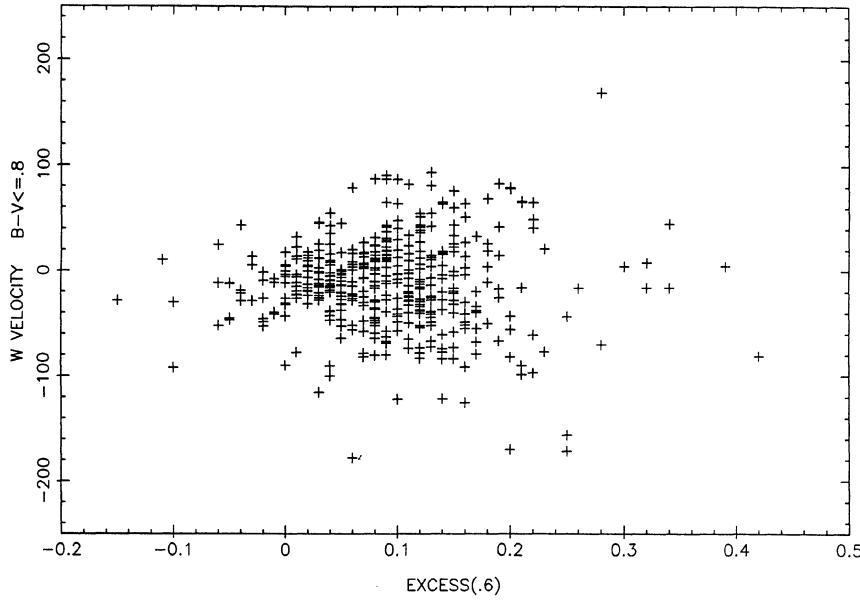
FIG. 15.  $W, \delta$  for the total 1125 star sample of Table II plus Table III. Asterisks are stars from Table III.

Table III from the literature that are not contained in Table II. As mentioned before, the thick-disk component is much less pronounced in this sample than in Fig. 13. The combined data for the total 1125 star sample are plotted in Fig. 15. Crosses are the stars from Fig. 13; asterisks are from Fig. 14.

The question of whether  $\sigma(W)$  increases with decreasing [Fe/H] for the halo alone cannot be answered from Fig. 15 until the thick-disk component is removed. We do this in a statistical way, again by dividing the sample into two bins separated at  $V > 100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ . The  $(W, \delta)$  distribution for the thick disk is shown in Fig. 16 for stars with  $B - V \leq 0.8$ . The

452 TABLE 2 & 3 STARS  $|V| < 100$ FIG. 16.  $W, \delta$  distribution for stars of the thick disk alone, defined by  $|V| < 100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ . The data are for stars in Tables II and III with  $B - V \leq 0.8$ .

detailed statistics of this distribution have already been given in Table V. There is an increase in  $\sigma(W)$  with  $\delta$  for all  $\delta$  bins except for  $\delta_{0.6} \gtrsim 0.3$ , where we suspect that  $\delta_{0.6}$  is not a measure of [Fe/H] but rather signals photometric difficulties such as binarism or any number of other possibilities. Figure 16 shows that the effect is much smaller for the thick disk than that for the total distribution in Fig. 15. However, the  $\sigma(W)$  variation in the thick-disk data is beyond doubt *in our sample* (see Sec. IX for a discussion of the observational bias). If real, it requires that a *chemical gradient exists within the thick disk itself*: those stars which climb highest above the plane in this bulge component have the lowest metallicity. The data are in agreement with the gradient over the first 2 kpc of the thick disk discovered by Hartkopf and Yoss (1982), as also discussed by Gilmore and Wyse (1985, their Figs. 4, 5, and 7–9). Such a gradient in the lower halo (or upper thick disk) is present in nearly all E and S0 galaxies, as shown by the variation of  $U - V$  colors with photometric-aperture size (de Vaucouleurs and de Vaucouleurs 1972; Sandage and Visvanathan 1978). The gradient shown in Fig. 16 is therefore no surprise. We suggest a mechanism for its formation in Sec. XII, item 10.

With the stars of the thick disk removed from the  $B - V < 0.8$  sample, the ( $W, \delta$ ) diagram for pure halo stars is shown in Fig. 17. There is no doubt that *in this sample*  $\sigma(W)$  is a monotonic function of  $\delta(0.6)$  over the entire range of  $0 < \delta \lesssim 0.32$  (or  $0.2 > [\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \gtrsim -3$ ). The statistics have already been set out in Table VI, column 9, where indeed  $\sigma(W)$  changes progressively. Again, if this apparent progressive variation of  $\sigma(W)$  is not due to selection bias of the sample (Sec. IX), Fig. 17 requires a gradient of [Fe/H] *in situ* in the halo (Sandage 1981, Paper III), although, as men-

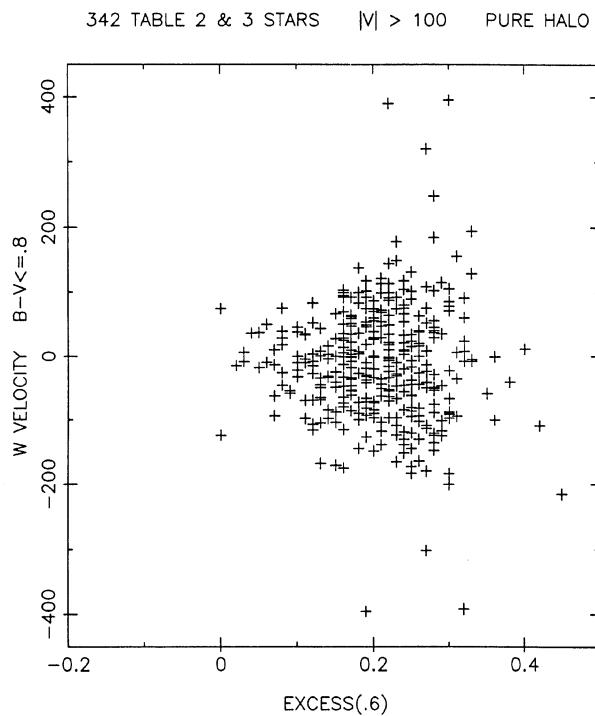


FIG. 17.  $W, \delta$  distribution for the pure halo stars in the sample with  $B - V < 0.8$ . The thick-disk component has been removed from the total sample of Fig. 15 by the criterion  $|V| > 100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  to define the halo component.

tioned before, at any height, phase mixing of the orbital motion perpendicular to the plane will *broaden* the observed [Fe/H] distribution at the present epoch after many  $Z$  oscillations (compared with the initial (formation) chemical gradient). At any height, stars from all higher heights (and hence with lower [Fe/H] values carried by such stars) will be passing through the slab at  $Z$  of thickness  $dZ$  and will intermingle with stars of higher [Fe/H] whose  $Z$  energy is just sufficient to bring them to height  $Z$ .

The detailed distribution of  $W$  for various bins of  $\delta$  shown in Figs. 13–17 is shown in Fig. 18 for the disk-plus-halo sample of Fig. 15 (but for  $B - V < 0.8$ ) and in Fig. 19 for the halo alone (Fig. 17), again for  $B - V < 0.8$ . The top panel of Fig. 18 is the  $W$  distribution for the unbiased sample of 420 stars in the direction of the Galactic pole ( $b = 90^\circ$ ) using new radial-velocity measurements discussed elsewhere (Sandage and Fouts 1987). The stars were chosen at random from the AGK2 catalog with no knowledge of their proper motions. The selection criteria were (1) spectral type between  $\sim A5$  and K0, (2)  $B$  magnitude brighter than  $\sim 10.5$ , and (3) the stars had to be within  $\pm 5^\circ$  of the  $b = 90^\circ$  direction. Similar unbiased radial-velocity data have been obtained for the  $U$

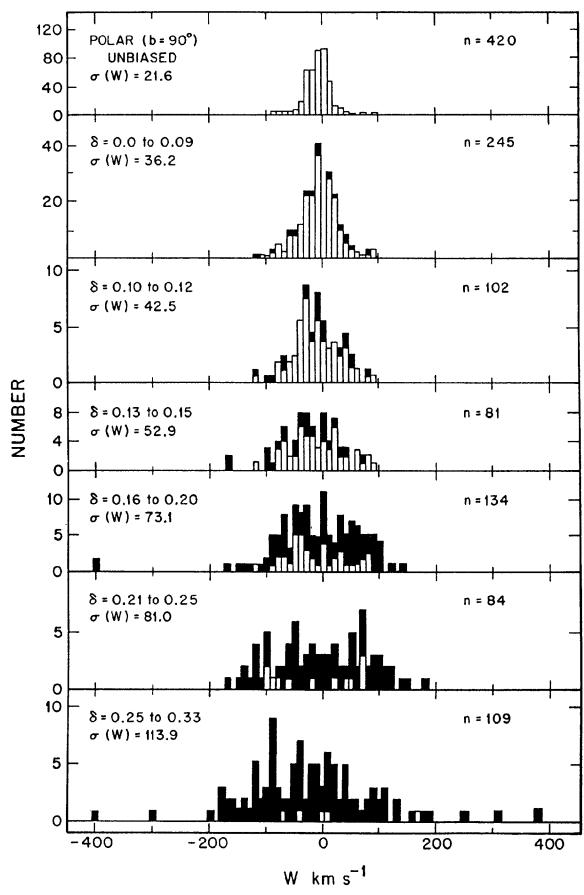


FIG. 18. Histogram of the  $W, \delta$  distributions for the total sample with  $B - V < 0.80$  shown in six  $\delta(0.6)$  intervals. The top panel is from an unbiased radial-velocity survey of 420 stars near  $b = 90^\circ$  of spectral types F0 to K0 chosen without regard to knowledge of proper motion or metallicity (Sandage and Fouts 1987). Solid bars are halo stars defined by  $|V| > 100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ . Open bars are from the thick disk defined by  $|V| < 100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ .

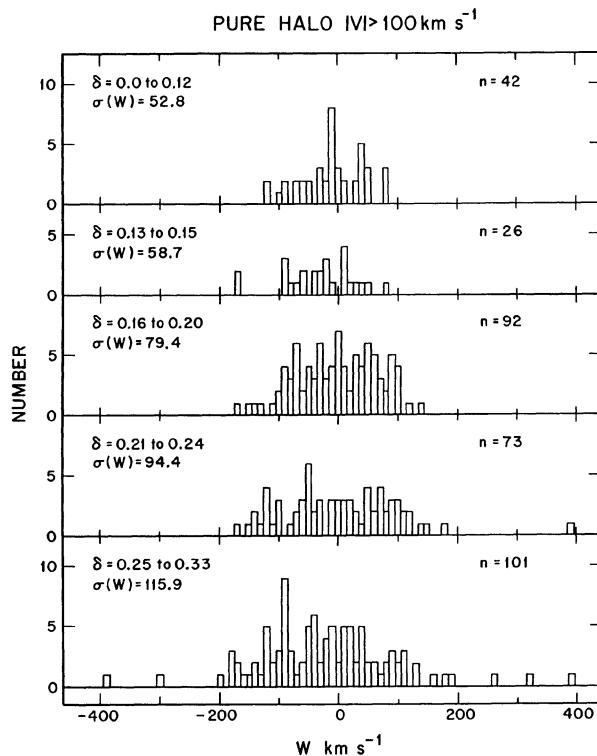


FIG. 19. Histograms of  $W, \delta$  distribution of Fig. 17 for the pure halo stars alone.

direction ( $l = 180^\circ, b = 0^\circ$ ) for 430 stars, and the  $V$  direction ( $l = 90^\circ, b = 0^\circ$ ) for 445 stars. The purpose of this auxiliary, radial-velocity program has been to obtain the density normalization of the three kinematic components (the old thin disk, the thick disk, and the halo) from a kinematically unbiased sample.

The *old* thin-disk distribution in the top panel of Fig. 18 gives  $\sigma(W) = 21.6 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , which is close to the old-disk values that center around  $\sim 19 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , as summarized by Delhaye (1965, Tables 1 and 2), based on many previous determinations. Our value corresponds to a scale height of  $\sim 435 \text{ pc}$ ; the nominal value of  $340 \text{ pc}$  corresponds to  $\sigma(W) = 19 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  for the old “thin” disk (cf. second footnote in Introduction).

The remaining six panels show the  $W$  distribution for the various bins of  $\delta(0.6)$ . The data are from those shown in Fig. 15, except for the  $B - V < 0.8$  restriction. The listed  $\sigma(W)$  values in Fig. 18 are from the second part of Table IV except that the interval from  $\delta = 0.10$  to  $0.15$  has been divided into two parts from  $0.10$  to  $0.12$  and  $0.13$  to  $0.15$ . The open bars in Fig. 18 are thick-disk stars ( $V > -100$ ). Halo stars ( $V < -100$ ) are the dark bars.

Figure 19 shows details of the halo distribution alone. The progressive widening of the distribution as  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  decreases is a different representation of the wedge-like nature of Fig. 17. The scale heights associated with each  $\sigma(W)$  are given by that  $Z$  value where

$$\sigma^{-2} \int_0^Z g(Z) dZ = 1, \quad (1)$$

obtained from

$$D(Z) = D(0) \exp \left[ -\sigma^{-2} \int_0^Z g(Z) dZ \right] \quad (2)$$

using the acceleration  $g(Z)$  perpendicular to the plane which was previously adopted in Paper III (Sandage 1981), based in part on the function adopted by Saio and Yoshiii (1979). From the  $\sigma(W)$ 's from Table VI shown in each panel of Fig. 19, the scale heights for the various  $\delta$  bins vary from  $\sim 1 \text{ kpc}$  in the upper panel for  $0 < \delta < 0.12$  to  $4.9 \text{ kpc}$  for  $0.25 < \delta < 0.33$ . This is the most direct prediction of a true chemical gradient to be expected in the first  $\sim 15 \text{ kpc}$  of the high halo itself (the thick-disk component has been removed from the data). Although controversial, it has often been suggested from other data *in situ* in the halo that a true gradient does indeed exist (Harris and Canterna 1979 with earlier references; Sandage 1981, Sec. VI; Zinn 1985, Fig. 11), but the idea has been challenged by others (cf. Searle and Zinn 1978; Butler, Kinman, and Kraft 1979; Norris 1986a) in support of their picture of the formation of the Galactic halo and disk.

## VIII. EVIDENCE FOR COLLAPSE

### a) The ELS Data

The principal evidence that led ELS to the notion of collapse was the strong correlation between metallicity and the shape of a stellar orbit projected onto the galactic plane. In their Fig. 4, the correlation was presented as the eccentricity, ultraviolet-excess diagram from their total sample, taken from two separate catalogs. The variation appeared to be monotonic for all  $e$  and  $\delta$  values.

The eccentricity of a star's orbit remains the same as that of the gas cloud out of which it was formed, provided only that the gravitational potential of the Galaxy changes slowly over an orbital period of the star. Hence, the existence of stars on highly plunging orbits signals that the parent gas clouds themselves must have been plunging either inward or outward, at the time when these particular stars were formed. Because Fig. 4 of ELS suggested that the lowest-metallicity stars have the most elongated orbits, and because  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  is an increasing function of the time, the conclusion was that the earliest dynamical phase of the galaxy was one of collapse. As the collapse continued, dissipation formed flattened Lindblad subsystems, first the thick disk and then the thin disk, each in turn with higher  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  values. (Of course, at a later time, gas in the present old thin disk must continuously be puffed up in the  $Z$  direction by energy input in the ISM; otherwise, gas-gas dissipation would collapse the disk into a much thinner sheet than is now observed.)

This time sequence of increased  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  values with elapsed time, together with energy dissipation of the gas causing a flattened disk and a decay of noncircular gas orbits which were initially nonradial, has been the explanation both of the  $(W, \delta)$  and the  $(e, \delta)$  diagrams of ELS (their Figs. 4 and 5). A different representation of the  $(e, \delta)$  diagram leading to the same picture of collapse is the angular momentum,  $\delta$  diagram (Fig. 6 of ELS). All the ELS diagrams have the appearance of a continuous variation of each of the kinematic parameters with  $\delta$ .

However, as previously mentioned, the ELS data have also been interpreted not as a *continuous* variation of  $|W|$ ,  $|V|$ ,  $e$ , and  $h$  with  $\delta$ , but rather as two box-like distributions, each with a fixed spread of  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  (Mihalas and Binney 1981, Figs. 7–10 and 12), *neglecting the fact that two sepa-*

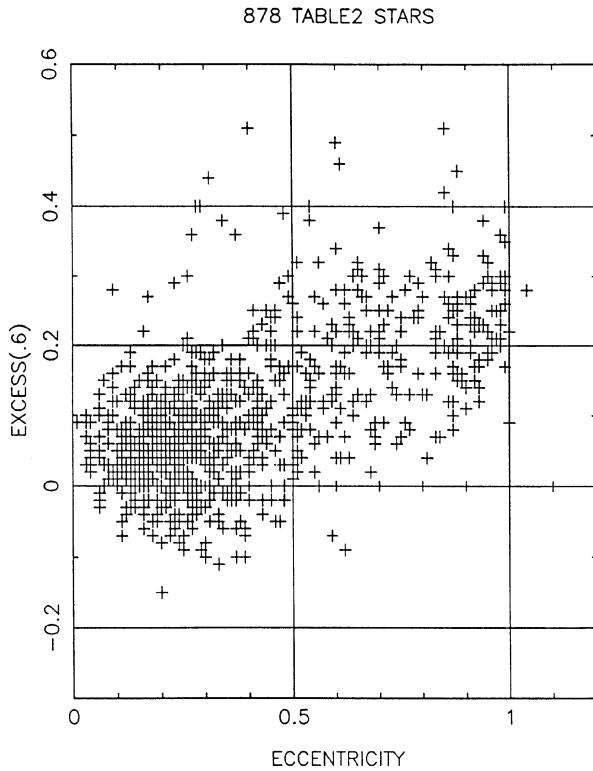


FIG. 20.  $e, \delta$  distribution for the total sample of the 878 stars in Table II.

rate catalogs were used by ELS with different bias characteristics.

#### b) Evidence from the Present Sample

We have already discussed the  $W, \delta$  correlation in Figs. 13–17 using our new sample. There is no suggestion of a two-box distribution, but a continuum suggesting collapse with dissipation.

However, to test the collapse picture more directly, the most important diagram is the eccentricity,  $\delta$  distribution. The 878 star sample from Table II for all  $B - V$  values with  $B - V < 0.8$  is shown in the  $e, \delta$  plane in Fig. 20. The diagram differs from Fig. 4 of ELS in two respects. (1) The thick-disk component is present in Fig. 20, dominating the distribution in the region  $e < 0.4$ ,  $\delta < 0.18$ . (2) The few stars in the upper left-hand part of Fig. 20 with large excess but small projected eccentricity are low-metallicity stars in nearly circular orbits in the  $U, V$  plane. These are the type of stars discussed by Bond (1980), Norris, Bessell, and Pickles (1985), and Norris (1986a) in their nonkinematically selected samples. No stars of this type appear in Fig. 4 of ELS, undoubtedly because the sample size was too small; ELS was not biased against them because the low-velocity catalog of Eggen (1964) that was used was complete but the number per unit volume is so small that the ELS low-velocity sample contained none.

Including all  $B - V$  colors from Tables II and III, we have 27 such stars (16 from Table II and 11 from Table III) with  $e < 0.4$  and  $\delta > 0.20$ . Norris *et al.* (1985) and Norris (1986b) estimate that such stars constitute  $\sim 20\%$  of their low-metallicity group. We conclude by the following two arguments

that the number is too small to affect the systematic variation of kinematics with metallicity.

(1) Detailed data for the 27 stars are listed in Table IX. The distances in column 9 are based on the assumption that the stars are on the main sequence, appropriate to their metallicity, not evolved subgiants. Because subgiants must exist in our sample, it is certain that at least some of the stars in Table IX have actual  $e$  values greater than 0.4 since putting them at greater distances will increase the space velocity and therefore the planar eccentricity. Furthermore, the listed  $e$  values are for the projected orbit using only the  $U$  and  $V$  velocity values, neglecting  $W$ . Many of the  $W$  values in column 10 of Table IX are high, giving true eccentricities larger than their projected (planar) values.\*

(2) The second argument is more powerful. The thick-disk component can be removed from our sample using either of the two definitions of  $V < -100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  or  $|W| > 60 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  for the halo stars. The removal can be seen by plotting the  $e, \delta$  diagram of Fig. 20 in various bins of increasing  $|W|$ . Four such intervals of  $|W|$  are shown in Fig. 21. In the upper left-hand panel, with  $25 \leq |W| \leq 50 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , the distribution is still dominated, as in Fig. 20, by the thick disk with  $\langle \delta(0.6) \rangle \sim 0.06$ ,  $\langle e \rangle \sim 0.25$ . The true halo distribution begins in the upper right-hand panel for  $50 \leq |W| \leq 75 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  and continues in the lower two panels for  $75 \leq |W| \leq 100$  and  $|W| > 100$ , respectively. From panels (b), (c), and (d), it is evident that (1)  $e$  varies continuously with  $\delta$  for the halo stars, and (2) that very few stars exist in the upper left-hand part of the  $e, \delta$  plane for panels (b), (c), and (d), where  $|W| > 50 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ . We take this to be a direct demonstration of the *real* paucity of such stars because our kinematically selected sample *will* contain stars with these high  $W$  values. They will appear above the  $0.27 \text{ arcsec yr}^{-1}$  PM level if they are in low Galactic latitude and are closer than 40 pc from the Sun if  $|W| = 50 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  with correspondingly higher distances for higher  $W$  velocities. The point is that  $|W| \geq 50 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  is high enough so that part of our sample in low latitudes is not biased against such stars and therefore that the very small number of small  $e$ , high  $\delta$  stars in Figs. 21 (b–d), relative to higher-metallicity stars with the same  $e$  values, is real.

The conclusion from Fig. 21 is, then, that the  $e, \delta$  distribution in Fig. 17 is monotonic rather than two box-like distri-

\*Norris' (1986c) point concerning the low  $e$ , low [Fe/H] stars centers on the ELS time scale of collapse. ELS argued that the preponderance of high  $e$  orbits for the oldest stars requires a rapid collapse; the collapse time must be *shorter* than the Galactic rotation period of the particular parent gas cloud out of which any individual star formed, otherwise the orbit would be nearly circular. Said differently, the velocity component toward the Galactic center must be high compared with the circular velocity if  $e$  is to be high. Norris argues that the presence of low  $e$ , low [Fe/H] stars violates this argument, vitiating the ELS collapse rate, and therefore their picture. There are two ways to counter this suggestion. (1) Even if the number of low  $e$ , low [Fe/H] stars is as high as 20% of the low [Fe/H] sample, as claimed by Norris, Bessell, and Pickles (1985), 80% of this sample remain with high eccentricities, requiring a rapid collapse for them. (2) There is a hierarchy of collapse times depending on the initial density, as  $t_c \sim (G\rho)^{-1/2}$ , and on the dissipation history. The stars found by Norris, Bessell, and Pickles could then be those formed slightly later in the collapse phase, where dissipation has slowed the collapse and the orbits begin to circularize. As there is a broad distribution of [Fe/H] at any epoch, albeit with a trend of  $\langle [\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \rangle$  with time, these stars would be those on the low-metallicity tail of formation at a slightly later epoch. The picture is, of course, not changed if all halo stars were, in fact, formed in globular clusters which later evaporated. One needs only to substitute the word *clusters* for *stars* in the above paragraphs.

TABLE IX. Stars with nearly circular orbits ( $e < 0.40$ ) and low metallicities ( $\delta \geq 0.20$ ; i.e.,  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] < -1.30$ ).

Name (1)	R.A. (2)	Dec. (3)	$B - V$ (4)	$\delta(0.6)$ (5)	$D(\text{pc})$ (6)	$e$ (7)	$U$ (8)	$V$ (9)	$W$ (10)
Stars from Table II									
G74-5	02 07.5	29 34	0.58	0.20	43	0.25	53	-61	-43
G102-20	05 37.3	12 09	0.65	0.21	69	0.26	23	-72	66
G43-26	10 02.7	12 15	0.53	0.22	333	0.16	25	-482	35
G57-19	11 45.3	15 10	0.86	0.44	90	0.31	110	-22	-47
G14-32	13 05.8	-07 02	0.94	0.28	16	0.09	-7	-32	70
G14-33	13 06.2	-03 42	0.66	0.21	106	0.40	126	-60	-90
G63-46	13 37.5	12 50	0.58	0.20	58	0.26	-66	-39	-56
G64-34	13 57.3	-05 08	1.01	(0.40)	75	0.28	66	-65	53
G21-25	18 45.6	-05 08	0.76	0.28	51	0.09	-19	-16	-70
L15637	19 12.7	10 29	0.52	0.20	70	0.34	38	-88	79
G23-7	19 33.2	01 37	0.96	0.40	22	0.29	44	-75	2
G23-14	19 49.3	05 29	0.74	0.30	60	0.26	-67	-41	4
G18-14	21 58.4	09 42	0.98	0.20	41	0.25	-55	-50	-72
G28-48	23 10.4	01 31	0.88	0.29	62	0.23	-62	-16	-35
G30-2	23 33.4	08 13	1.02	(0.38)	92	0.34	-21	-87	-104
G30-31	23 55.3	08 20	1.16	(0.36)	50	0.27	20	-73	-103
Stars from Table III									
G30-52	00 09.9	14 17	0.81	0.25		0.08	33	-21	-21
-17°21'	01 11.7	-16 42	0.72	0.42	51	0.14	34	-40	-81
CD -31 622	01 30.0	-30 56	0.63	0.28		0.22	-59	-12	169
-13°482	02 31.8	-12 36	0.45	0.22		0.30	11	-81	-61
HD 17288	02 42.8	-60 16	0.57	0.22		0.27	57	-66	49
55°1362 <sup>a</sup>	10 01.4	54 35	0.70	0.32	34(525)	0.17	-41	-11	-16
-21°3420 <sup>b</sup>	11 53.0	-22 06	0.52	0.20	100(263)	0.36	27	-95	-82
G62-52	13 33.5	01 28	0.67	0.22		0.33	-54	-75	-97
HD 120559	13 48.4	-57 11	0.66	0.23		0.36	69	-86	-77
HD 166913	18 12.1	-59 25	0.45	0.22		0.15	43	-40	65
-50°13953	23 18.9	-49 46	0.66	0.35		0.39	8	-102	-59

<sup>a</sup> Could be a globular cluster subgiant at 525 pc distance.<sup>b</sup> Could be a subgiant at 263 pc distance.

butions as in Fig. 7.11 of Mihalas and Binney (1981). A similar conclusion can be reached from a  $h, \delta$  diagram (not shown) similar to Fig. 6 of ELS but made from our present sample. When the  $h, \delta$  data are divided into  $W$  intervals as in Fig. 21, the evidence is again for a continuous variation of  $h$  with  $\delta$  for all values of  $|W|$ , not a box-like distribution as in Fig. 7.12 of Mihalas and Binney. Therefore, we cannot confirm the hypothesis that the presence of large numbers of low-velocity, low  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  stars which we have missed changes the conclusion (Figs. 17 and 21) that the kinematics and  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  are monotonically related for halo stars over the entire range of metallicities, if the halo is defined *spatially* as we have done via the  $V$  and  $|W|$  cuts, rather than *chemically* as is done by Norris.

#### IX. THE SYSTEMATIC VARIATION OF $U$ AND $V$ WITH $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$

The point just made from the  $e, \delta$  diagram can be verified in a different way from the  $V, \delta$  diagram of Fig. 7 and from the  $U, \delta$  diagram, the thick-disk stars being removed from each.

#### a) The Thick Disk Defined in the $U, \delta$ and $U, W$ Diagrams

In a way similar to identifying the thick-disk component from the  $V, \delta$  and  $V, W$  diagrams of Figs. 7 and 8 from the discontinuity in the distribution at  $\delta(0.6) \sim 0.15$ , we see the same phenomenon in the  $U, \delta$  diagram set out in Fig. 22. The data are from Tables II and III for stars with  $B - V \leq 0.8$ . The  $U$  value is relative to the Sun, not corrected to the local standard of rest.

The distribution is wedge shaped but clearly has two components, again signaled by the discontinuity in numbers at

$\delta \sim 0.15$ . The identification of the thick disk in this way is confirmed in the  $U, W$  diagram of Fig. 23, where the sample is restricted to  $|V| < 100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , based on the transition found in Fig. 8 between the top middle and top right-hand panels there. The  $\sigma(U) = 75 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  and  $\sigma(W) = 42 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  values shown in Fig. 23 are close to the values listed before for the thick disk. That we are dealing with a rather discrete kinematic entity is emphasized by the box-like distribution of the  $U, \delta$  diagram for stars with  $|V| < 100$  shown in Fig. 24. Most stars assigned to the thick disk in this way have  $\delta < 0.16$ , or  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \gtrsim -0.9$ , seen also from Figs. 8, 10, and 11.

#### b) The $V, \delta$ Distribution for Halo Stars: Spin-Up

Figure 25 shows the  $V, \delta$  distribution for stars in Tables II and III with  $B - V \leq 0.8$  whose  $|W|$  values are larger than  $60 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ . This is Fig. 7 with the thick-disk component (defined now by  $|W| \leq 60 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ ) removed. The statistics for this distribution of the halo sample, defined in this way, are those listed previously in the second part of Table VI.

The obvious feature of Fig. 25, and the one central to the ELS picture of galaxy collapse with continuous dissipation in the halo, is the *monotonic variation of  $V$  with  $\delta$* . The statistics of this variation are repeated in Table X. Column 4 is the Strömborg mean drift velocity reduced to the local standard of rest (LSR) by adding  $15 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  to column 6 of Table VI. (The first entry in Table X is the assumed mean metallicity of the young disk with assumed zero lag.) Column 5 is column 4 subtracted from an assumed rotation velocity of the LSR of  $220 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ . The quoted errors in columns 4 and 5 are  $\sigma(V - |V|)/\sqrt{n-1}$  as taken from columns 3 and 7 of

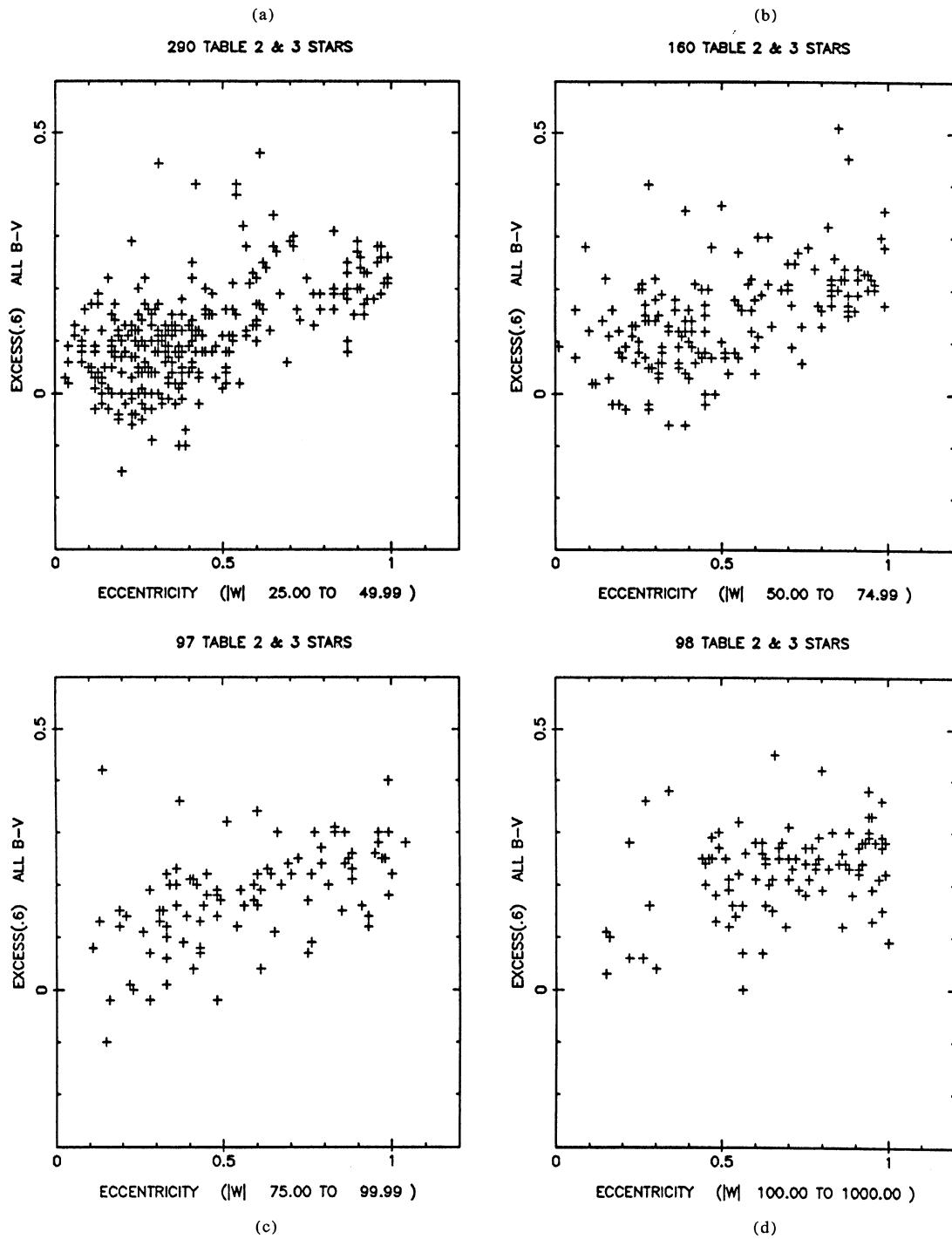


FIG. 21.  $e, \delta$  distribution broken into four intervals of  $W$  to see the effect of removal of the thick-disk component. The data are from Tables II and III.

797 TABLE 2 &amp; 3 STARS

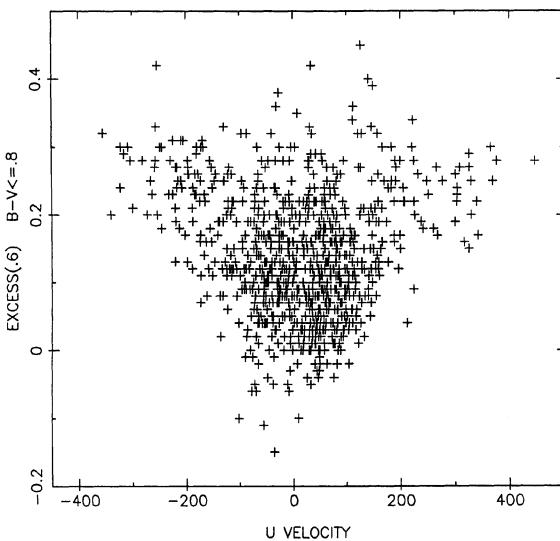


FIG. 22.  $U, \delta$  for the complete sample from Tables II and III for  $B - V \leq 0.8$ .

Table VI. The  $\sigma(U)$  values in column 6, to be used in the next section, are from column 5 of the second half of Table VI.

The data in columns 1, 2, and 5 of Table X are plotted in Fig. 26, showing the monotonic decline of the rotational velocity for halo stars in our sample as  $\langle [Fe/H] \rangle$  changes from  $\sim 0$  to  $\sim -2.6$ .

*c) Is the Contradiction with the Data of Norris Concerning Rotation of the Halo Due to Bias in Our Kinematically Selected Sample?*

Two arguments show that it is not. (1) The first is the one used before in Sec. VIIIb concerning the reality of the lack of

stars in the upper left-hand quadrant of the  $e, \delta$  diagrams of Figs. 20 and 21. Our sample in Fig. 25 contains only high  $W$  velocity stars, which, as explained before, we are not totally biased against. There are, indeed, six stars in Fig. 25 with  $V > -100$  and  $\delta > 0.22$ , but their number is insufficient to counter the very large trend toward highly negative  $V$  values in this diagram as  $\delta$  progressively becomes larger than 0.22. The lower envelope, sloping upward to the right in Fig. 25, is beyond doubt real, because our sample is surely not biased against the high-velocity stars but, on the contrary, favors them. For the claims of Norris and of Searle to be correct requires that so many low  $V$ , high  $\delta$  halo stars exist in the upper left of Fig. 25 so as to keep  $\langle V \rangle$  constant with  $\delta$ . That  $V_{\text{rot}}$  actually does vary with  $\delta$  for  $\delta \leq 0.22$  or  $[Fe/H]$  as low as  $-1.6$  is proved by a second, more powerful argument.

(2) Suppose, indeed, that the Strömborg asymmetric-drift velocity is not related to  $\langle [Fe/H] \rangle$  for stars more metal poor than  $[Fe/H] = -1.0$ . If  $\langle V \rangle$  were, in fact, constant for  $\delta \geq 0.16$ , then  $\sigma(U)$  must not vary with  $\delta$  in this same  $[Fe/H]$  interval. As mentioned in Sec. IVb, this is because of the empirical result of Strömborg (1924), which is the theoretical Newtonian requirement for dynamical stability, that the smaller the rotational velocity, the smaller is the centrifugal acceleration and the larger must be the  $U$  velocity for dynamical equilibrium. Consequently, all that is required to show that the variation of  $\langle V \rangle_{\text{rot}}$  with  $\langle [Fe/H] \rangle$  shown in Fig. 26 is not caused by our kinematically selected sample (which, after all, is not biased on the high-velocity end) is to show that  $\sigma(U)$  is also a monotonically increasing function of decreasing  $[Fe/H]$ . The proof of dynamical stability is that the Strömborg lag velocity  $V(\text{lag})$  in column 4 of Table X should vary with the dispersion  $\sigma(U)$  according to Jeans' equation. The data to test this variation from our sample are set out in Figs. 27–29.

The  $U, \delta$  data for halo stars, defined by the  $|V| > 100$   $\text{km s}^{-1}$  criteria (accepting all  $W$  values), are shown in Fig. 27. This is the same as Fig. 22 with the thick-disk component of Fig. 24 removed. The progressive increase of  $\sigma(U)$  with  $\delta$  is evident by the wedge-shaped distribution. Again, the cor-

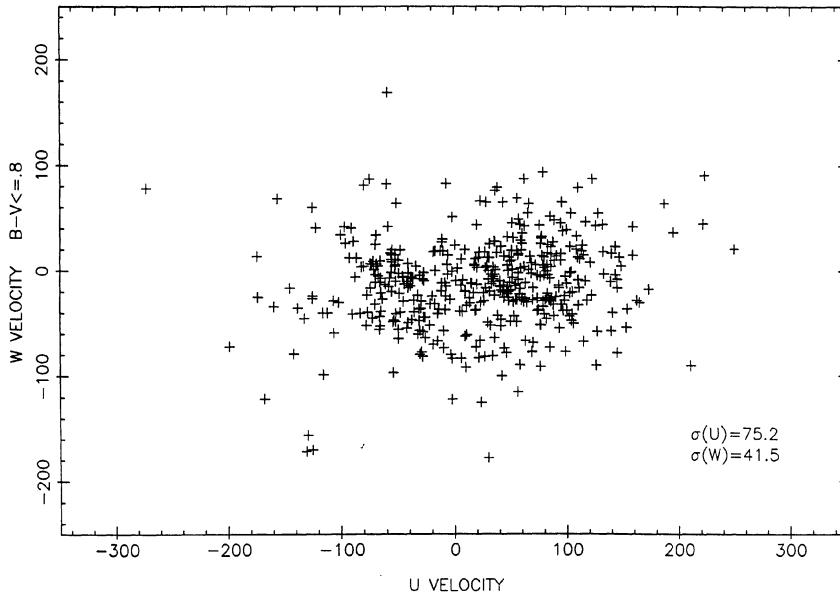
452 TABLE 2 & 3 STARS  $|V| < 100$  THICK DISK

FIG. 23.  $U, W$  diagram for stars in Fig. 22 for the thick-disk component defined by  $|V| < 100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ .

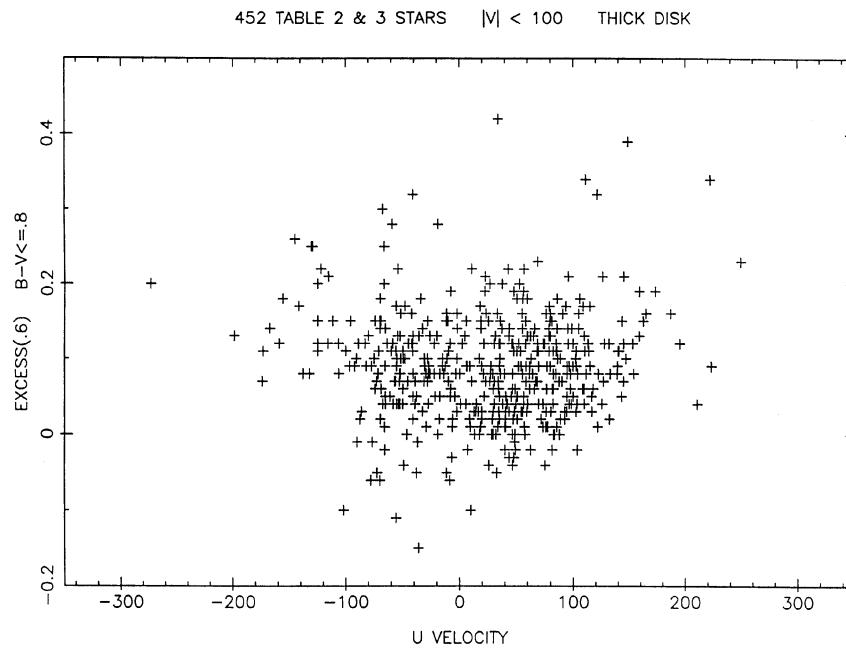


FIG. 24.  $U, \delta$  diagram for the same stars in Fig. 23.

235 TABLE 2 & 3 STARS     $|W| \geq 60$     PURE HALO

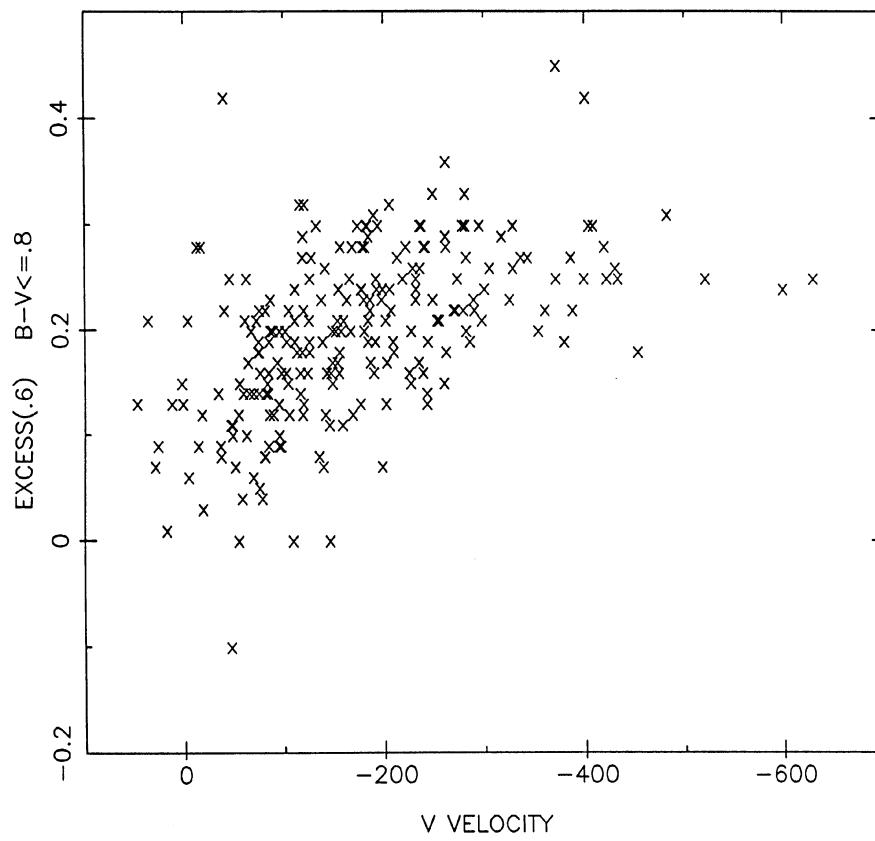


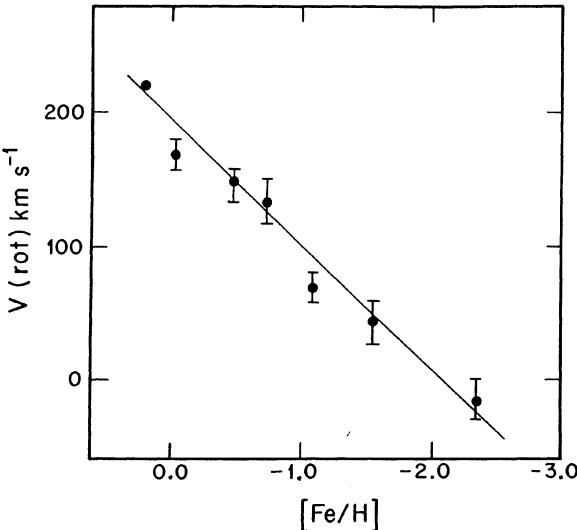
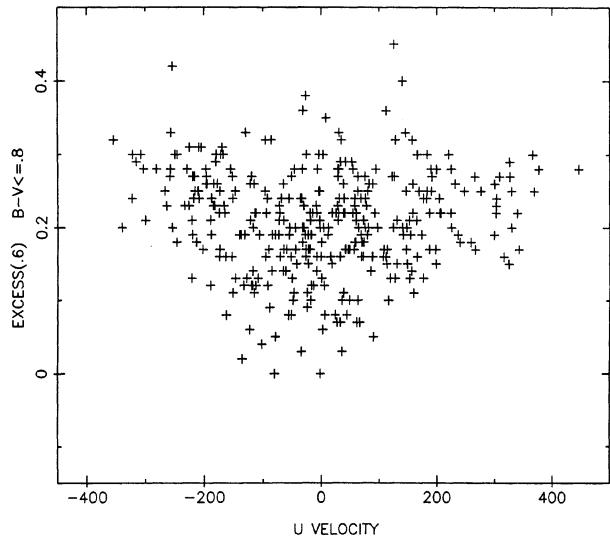
FIG. 25. The  $V, \delta$  diagram of Fig. 7 with the thick-disk stars removed. The sample contains stars from Tables II and III with  $|W| > 60 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  and  $B - V < 0.8$ .

TABLE X. Mean  $V_{\text{lag}}$  and  $V_{\text{rotation}}$  velocities for halo stars defined by  $|W| > 60 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ .

$\langle \delta \rangle$	[Fe/H]	n	LSR	LSR	$\sigma(U)$
			$V_{\text{lag}}$	$V_{\text{rotation}}$	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
0	+0.2	Large	0±0	220±0	35
0.045	-0.03	25	-52±11	168±11	76.0
0.11	-0.48	16	-74±12	146±12	73.6
0.14	-0.73	25	-87±17	133±17	125.0
0.18	-1.10	55	-150±11	70±11	130.0
0.225	-1.55	47	-178±16	42±16	153.1
0.29	-2.34	62	-236±15	-16±15	200.3
Thick Disk					
0.08	-0.25	-200	-30	190	65

relation cannot be destroyed by the kinematic bias of our sample because we miss only stars with small  $U$  values. Adding any number of low  $U$  velocity stars will not change the distribution of high  $|U|$  values evident in Fig. 27. The high-velocity region for which our sample is not biased shows upward-sloping boundary lines of increasing  $|U|_{\text{max}}$  as  $\delta$  increases.

The same conclusion follows from Fig. 28, which defines the halo differently by the criterion of  $|W| > 80 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , including all  $V$  values. The same wedge-shaped distribution occurs, giving an increase of  $\sigma(U)$  with increasing  $\delta$ . Again, this cannot be destroyed by adding any number of a postulat-

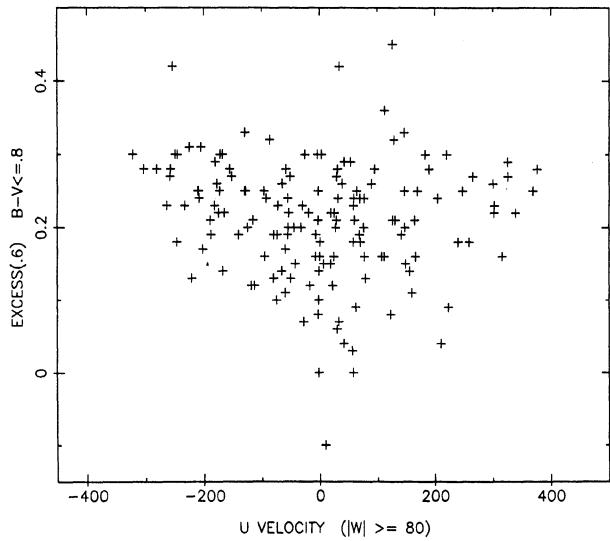
FIG. 26. Variation of  $V_{\text{rot}}$  with [Fe/H] from the data in Table X.342 TABLE 2 & 3 STARS  $|V| > 100$ FIG. 27.  $U, \delta$  diagram for halo stars from Tables II and III with  $B - V \leq 0.8$  that have  $|V| > 100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  with no restriction on the  $W$  values.

ed large population of low-velocity, metal-poor stars to the sample.

Figure 29 shows the relation between the Strömgren lag velocity from column 4 of Table X and the square of the dispersion in  $U$ , calculated from column 6. The two light circles are data from low-velocity stars as discussed by Mihalas and Binney (1981, Fig. 6.7).

The theoretical expectation from the Jeans equation is that  $V_{\text{lag}}$  should vary nearly as  $\sigma^2(U)$  for small values of the lag velocity, but should increase with no increase in  $\sigma(U)$  for large values of the lag. The basic Jeans equation is discussed, for example, by Freeman (1975, Eq. (36)), which, for small

154 TABLE 2 &amp; 3 STARS

FIG. 28. Same as Fig. 27 but for the different sample of halo stars defined by  $|W| > 80 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  with no restriction on  $V$ .

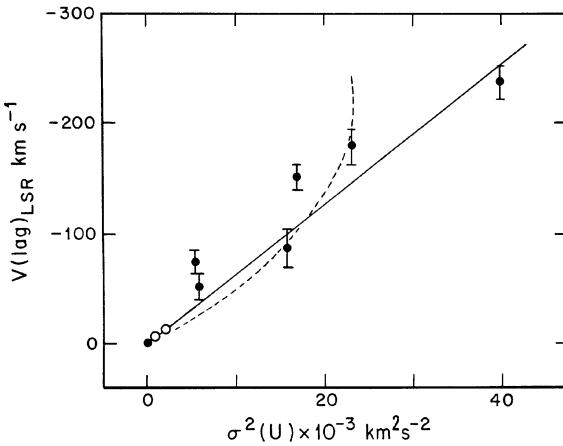


FIG. 29. Lag velocity in  $V$  as a function of  $\sigma^2(U)$  for the halo stars in Figs. 25–28. The light circles are data from the solar neighborhood summarized in Fig. 7 of Mihalas and Binney (1981). The dashed line is the theoretical expectation from Eq. (3). The solid line is the linear relation in  $\sigma^2(U)$  put through the data by eye.

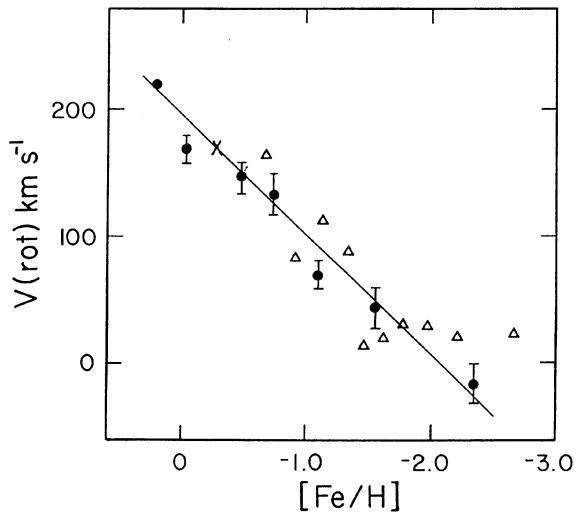


FIG. 30. Same as Fig. 26 but with the data of Norris added as triangles. Except for the last point of lowest metallicity at  $[Fe/H] \sim -2.6$ , the agreement between the two data sets is good.

$V_{\text{lag}}$ , reduces to Freeman's Eq. (38). For large  $V_{\text{lag}}$ , Oort's (1965) Eq. (37) becomes

$$V_{\text{drift}} = \frac{C\sigma^2(U)}{2V_c - V_{\text{drift}}}, \quad (3)$$

where  $C$  is a constant,  $V_{\text{drift}} = -V_{\text{lag}}$  (using the sign convention in Fig. 29), and  $V_c$  is the circular velocity of the local standard of rest.

Equation (3) for small  $V_{\text{drift}}$  (relative to  $V_c$ ) is approximately quadratic in  $\sigma^2(U)$ . For large values of  $V_{\text{drift}}$ , Eq. (3) has a vertical asymptote such that  $\sigma(U)$  does not continue to increase with increasing  $V_{\text{drift}}$ . The dashed curve in Fig. 29 is Eq. (3) fit to all data points but the last, by eye. The agreement is satisfactory except for the last point at  $\sigma(U) = 200$   $\text{km s}^{-1}$  rather than 150  $\text{km s}^{-1}$  expected from Eq. (3) with  $C = 2.1$  obtained from the lower-velocity points. The increase in  $\sigma(U)$  for this last data point is not expected from the Jeans theory. The good fit of Eq. (3) for the  $[Fe/H] > -1.6$  data points could be taken to support Fig. 26, being correct for this metallicity range. But then we must explain the unexpectedly large  $\sigma(U)$  for the last point.

A distance error for stars with  $[Fe/H]$  smaller than  $\sim -1.7$  (our last bin in Figs. 26 and 29) could explain the anomaly if our distances in Tables II and III were too large for these stars. However, this would conflict with the theoretical models (VandenBerg and Bell 1985, Fig. 4) and with the direct test (Eggen and Sandage 1962). A test using radial velocities alone, independent of distances (Hartwick 1987), could be decisive. (We are indebted to Freeman, to Gilmore, and to Norris for discussions on the points raised in this section.)

The conclusion from these two arguments is that the monotonic change in  $V_{\text{rot}}$  with  $[Fe/H]$  shown in Fig. 25 is real at least for  $[Fe/H] \gtrsim -1.6$  if our distance scale is not in error. Evidently, the halo has progressively spun up as it progressively collapsed as a unit, enriching itself as it fell.

The difference with Norris is, in fact, not so great in the basic data. Figure 30 shows the  $V_{\text{rot}}$ ,  $[Fe/H]$  plot of Fig. 26, but with the Norris data added as triangles. The cross is our

value for the thick disk from Table X. The agreement is excellent (everywhere within 0.3 dex from the mean curves), except for the last data point of lowest metallicity by Norris. As repeatedly mentioned above, we are *not* kinematically biased in this region of high motion relative to the Sun. However, they *are* sensitive to distance errors as a function of  $[Fe/H]$  in our own data. If the correct calibration of  $\Delta M_v$  below the fiducial ZAMS as a function of  $[Fe/H]$  differs from what we used in Papers IV and V, i.e., if there is a smaller saturation of the  $\Delta M_v$  depression for  $[Fe/H] \lesssim -1.7$  than we have assumed and which agrees with the theoretical expectation for  $[Fe/H] \lesssim -1.7$  (VandenBerg and Bell 1985, Fig. 4), our distances to stars of the lowest  $[Fe/H]$  may be too great, giving an incorrectly large space motion. This problem of calibration cannot be solved until trigonometric parallaxes of subdwarfs are available or, as previously mentioned, until our data can be analyzed in terms of radial velocity alone. Judgment on the difference between our results and those of Norris should be suspended until this radial-velocity analysis (Hartwick 1987) is complete. In any case, what is clear is that the difference is not due to our sample being kinematically selected.

#### X. INTERESTING STARS SELECTED FROM THE KINEMATIC DISTRIBUTIONS

The important subsample of possible low-velocity stars relative to the Sun that have low metallicities has been discussed in Sec. VIII and is set out in Table IX. Because many of the stars are likely to be subgiants and therefore would be more distant than we have assigned them by our main-sequence assumption, stars in this table may not have their low listed velocities. They would not then necessarily present a problem for the ELS picture. Special observations are required to measure their absolute magnitudes.

We can, however, isolate two other classes of stars, one of which presents an unanswered problem, and the other which was expected to exist by ELS but was not found, perhaps because the ELS sample was so small.

TABLE XI. Stars with elongated orbits ( $e \geq 0.59$ ) and high metallicity ( $\delta_{0.6} < 0.09$ ).

Name (1)	R.A. (2)	Dec. (3)	$B - V$ (4)	$\delta(0.6)$ (5)	$D(\text{pc})$ (6)	$e$ (7)	$U$ (8)	$V$ (9)	$W$ (10)
Stars from Table II									
G70-31	01 00.9	04 48	0.74	0.02	169	0.68	-136	-155	-15
G3-22	01 47.2	05 32	0.91	0.04	155	0.81	-126	-203	-13
G272-125	01 54.2	-14 25	0.38	0.09	168	0.76	223	27	91
G37-34	03 16.5	33 25	0.85	0.07	44	0.69	-51	-178	-5
G79-63	03 41.3	09 47	0.83	0.07	111	0.83	143	-212	8
G80-31	03 50.4	00 51	0.72	0.09	102	0.60	-89	-145	-58
G6-41	03 53.9	24 30	0.79	0.06	129	0.69	2	-181	50
G38-25	04 02.9	32 49	0.97	0.06	42	0.74	166	-175	-54
G7-31	04 13.3	07 46	0.76	0.09	123	0.71	-25	-187	-54
G101-25	06 09.6	38 55	0.82	-0.09	115	0.62	-36	-160	-2
G90-32	07 53.6	30 32	0.70	0.08	216	0.87	-163	-219	-46
G51-20	08 34.5	31 43	0.76	0.07	148	0.75	33	-197	-94
G41-5	08 50.6	09 36	0.77	0.04	113	0.61	211	-58	-90
G49-38	10 07.7	21 56	0.81	0.04	120	0.63	119	-150	21
G12-20	12 08.5	12 25	0.81	0.09	143	0.69	240	-75	23
G65-29	14 08.4	07 07	0.92	0.04	122	0.60	45	-156	-52
G66-18	14 35.7	-00 37	0.86	0.09	207	1.00	408	-354	187
G16-34	16 09.7	05 37	0.94	0.08	101	0.77	-103	-335	-12
G19-11	17 02.0	03 48	0.96	-0.07	94	0.59	69	-151	17
G19-26	17 23.7	03 32	0.97	0.07	138	0.84	38	-307	1
G128-36	23 06.4	26 44	0.90	0.07	115	0.62	-73	-154	-109
G68-29	23 32.5	25 07	0.81	0.08	82	0.68	35	-180	-22
Star from Table III									
LT 15972	20 22.8	41 20	0.60	0.03		0.66	-35	-172	6

a) *A Problem Distribution: Stars with Plunging Orbits ( $e \geq 0.59$ ) with High Metallicity ( $\delta_{0.6} < 0.09$ )*

Such stars are most easily identified by inspecting the sloping lower boundary of the  $e, \delta$  diagram of Fig. 20. Data for the 23 most extreme cases are listed in Table XI, taken as a subset from Tables II and III using the stated  $e$  and  $\delta$  parameters. The eccentricities, of course, are high because of the large  $U$  and/or  $V$  values. These stars are either an unexplained part of the ELS picture or the metallicities inferred from the  $\delta(0.6)$  values are incorrect, due either to incorrect photometry in the basic catalog (SK) or because of spectral peculiarities which would make  $\delta(0.6)$  a poor indicator of [Fe/H] in these cases. Note that most of the stars in Table XI are redder than  $B - V = 0.8$ , making  $\delta(0.6)$  a less precise indicator of [Fe/H] than for bluer stars.

b) *Stars that Lead the LSR by  $(V + 15) > 50 \text{ km s}^{-1}$*

The escape velocity from the Galaxy at the solar circle is at least  $\sqrt{2} V_{\text{rot}}$ . This would be the exact value if the edge of the mass distribution of the Galaxy stopped at the solar circle. If  $V_{\text{rot}} = 220 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , the minimum escape velocity would then be  $310 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ . All indications are that it is larger than this, some estimates being as large as  $650 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  (Caldwell and Ostriker 1981). Because  $V_{\text{rot}}$  can hardly be put larger than  $250 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , giving a *minimum* escape velocity of  $350 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , the evidence then requires that the mass distribution continue beyond the solar circle—no great surprise.

However, there should be stars from this outer region with high angular momenta which would lead the LSR by  $V$  velocities that approach the value  $V(\text{escape}) - V(\text{rotation})$ . Hence, even if  $V(\text{escape})$  was as low as  $310 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  for  $V_{\text{rot}} = 220 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , there should be stars which lead the LSR

by at least  $\sim 90 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ . No such stars are known. Their absence has always presented a major problem.

There are only six stars from Table II and two from Table III which have  $V$  velocities (relative to the Sun) greater than  $+35 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , which means  $V$  relative to the LSR greater than  $50 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ . They are listed in Table XII, where the entries are self-explanatory. The “eccentricity” is in column 9, the angular momentum  $h$  in column 10, and the apogalacticum distance  $R_{\text{max}}$  is in column 11. As in Tables II and III, these are calculated following ELS, using  $R_{\odot} = 10 \text{ kpc}$  and  $V_{\text{rot}} = 250 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ .

TABLE XII. Stars with  $V > 35$ , leading the LSR by  $V' > 50 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ .

Name (1)	RA (2)	Dec (3)	$B - V$ (4)	$\delta(0.6)$ (5)	$U$ (6)	$V$ (7)	$W$ (8)	$e$ (9)	$h$ (10)	$R_{\text{max}}$ (11)
From Table II										
G33-31	00 58.7	14 58	0.87	0.38	237	63	-171	0.94	32.8	239
G97-43	05 26.1	04 45	0.74	0.01	78	36	32	0.37	30.1	20
-5° 1355	05 37.5	-05 04	0.64	0.09	59	36	29	0.33	30.1	19
G87-3	06 42.8	32 36	0.95	0.04	-20	39	-59	0.31	30.4	19
G14-23	12 58.8	-09 11	0.54	0.13	79	48	94	0.43	31.3	23
G26-20	21 35.5	-11 07	0.60	0.13	59	36	-28	0.33	30.1	19
From Table III										
GC 4690	03 51.0	52 17	0.68	0.12	145	61	-8	0.65	32.6	41
-14° 3322	11 23.6	-15 26	0.58	0.21	96	37	65	0.42	30.2	22

The most extreme case is G33-31, with  $e = 0.94$ ,  $h = 33$ , and  $R_{\max} = 240$  kpc. The  $V_{\text{LSR}}$  of G33-31 is  $63 + 15 = 78$  km s $^{-1}$ , which is the largest in our sample, but is still far below what is expected.

The inferred [Fe/H] value for G33-31 is very low at  $\sim -4$  from  $\delta(0.6) = 0.38$  but, except for  $-14^{\circ}3322$  in the second part of Table III with  $\delta(0.6) = 0.21$ , the  $\delta$  values for the remaining six stars are smaller than 0.14. Hence, although we do have a few stars not seen in the ELS data that lead the Sun by more than  $\sim 35$  km s $^{-1}$ , the  $V(\text{max})$  limit is still far too small to be at the escape velocity in the  $+V$  direction. (Note the small values of  $e$  for all stars in Table XII except G33-31.)

The sample, of course, has a built-in bias against many such stars for the three reasons explained in Paper III (Sandage 1969). What we are looking for here are stars with very large values of  $h$  and  $e$ . These necessarily have large values of  $R_{\max}$ . Their rarity is seen most clearly in the  $h, e$  diagram of Fig. 31. This is the same type of diagram as in Fig. 8 of ELS, except that retrograde orbits are shown explicitly by plotting  $h$  rather than  $|h|$ .

The sharp boundary lines, sloping between  $|h| = 25, e = 0$  and  $h = 0, e = 1$  for both positive and negative  $h$  are the locus of  $R_{\max} = 10$  kpc. The void space inside these boundary lines is the domain of stars whose apogalactic distance  $R_{\max}$  is less than  $R_{\odot}$ . Such stars can never reach the solar neighborhood and are therefore not in the sample.

Stars with  $e > 1$  are unbound in the adopted ELS model galaxy. Only one star in the 1125 star sample exceeds the *model* escape velocity with  $e = 1.04$ . The star is G18-40, which has the nominal listed values of  $U = 446$ ,  $V = -167$ ,

797 TABLE 2 & 3 STARS B-V <=.8

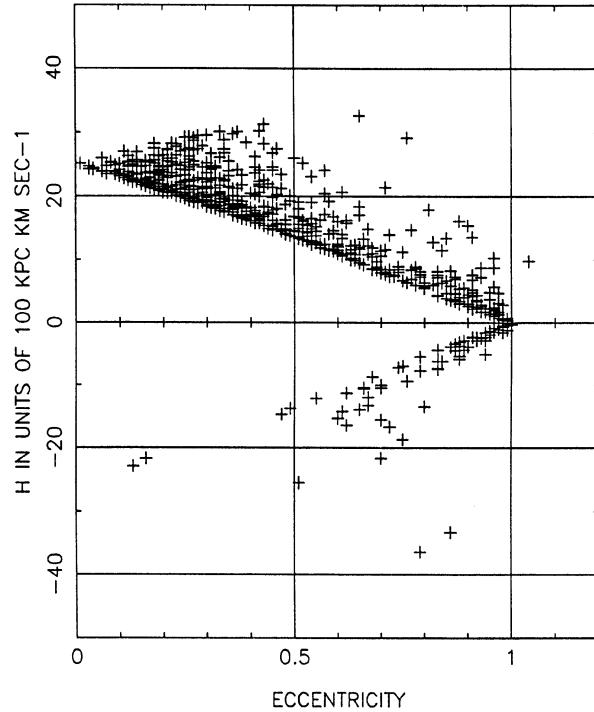


FIG. 31. Angular momentum,  $e$  distribution for the total sample with  $B - V \leq 0.8$ .

and  $W = -76$  in Table II. Its UV excess is  $\delta(0.6) = 0.28$ . Note, however, the large sensitivity of  $U$  to the distance given by the listed  $dU/dr = 1.6$  km s $^{-1}$  pc $^{-1}$  in Table II; the  $U$  value is uncertain for this star because of this sensitivity to the distance.

The stars that lead the Sun should crowd the  $e = 1$  line in the domain of large positive  $h$  values. Virtually no stars exist in this region. The one isolated star there is, in fact, G33-31, discussed above but not shown in Fig. 31 because  $B - V \geq 0.8$  for this star. The other star of note at  $e = 0.76$  and  $h = 29.2$  is G272-125 with  $U = 223$ ,  $V = 27$ ,  $W = 91$  (relative to the Sun), and  $\delta(0.6) = 0.09$ .

The next largest  $e$  value for  $h > 30$  is for GC 4690 listed in the second part of Table XII with  $e = 0.65$ ,  $h = 32.6$ ,  $R_{\max} = 41$  kpc,  $\delta(0.6) = 0.12$ , and with  $U, V, W = (145, 61, -8)$ . These three stars are the three most extreme isolated points in the Bottlinger diagram of Fig. 3 for  $V > 35$  and  $U > 100$ . Figure 3 and Fig. 31 are, of course, equivalent, being merely different representations of the same phenomena.

The main point to be noted in Fig. 31 is the general lack of stars with  $e > 0.5$  and  $h \geq 25$ . This limits  $R_{\max}$  to being less than  $\sim 40$  kpc (with very few exceptions in Tables II and III), pointing to a possible explanation for the lack of high  $+V$  stars: they simply do not exist with the necessarily high  $e$  value in the Galaxy, never having been formed in numbers beyond this radius. *The edge of the stellar distribution in the Galaxy may occur at this radius.* We return to this point in the next section.

The metallicity distribution with Fig. 31 is of interest because of the variation of  $\delta(0.6)$  over the Bottlinger diagram, which has been the main theme of this paper. The subsample of Tables II and III for all  $B - V$  values for stars with  $\delta(0.6) \geq 0.21$  is shown in Fig. 32. The strong concentration for  $e > 0.50$  and the very thin distribution for  $h > 20$ ,  $e < 0.5$  is evident, consistent with the  $e, \delta$  distributions of Figs. 20 and 21.

## XI. THE ESCAPE VELOCITY

The mass of the Galaxy inside the solar circle is  $M(R_{\odot}) = R_{\odot} V_{\text{rot}}^2/G$ , but mass must exist outside because the rotation curve is flat to at least twice  $R_{\odot}$ . If the escape velocity at the Sun could be determined, we would have a direct measurement of the total mass of the Galaxy. Assuming a potential  $\phi(R) \propto \ln(R)$  which gives a flat rotation curve and assuming spherical symmetry gives the well-known relation

$$V_{E,R_{\odot}}^2 = 2V_{\text{rot},R_{\odot}}^2 [1 + \ln M_T/M_{R_{\odot}}], \quad (4)$$

where  $V_{E,R_{\odot}}$  is the escape velocity at the solar circle,  $V_{\text{rot},R_{\odot}}$  is the circular rotation velocity also at the solar circle,  $M_T$  is the total mass, and  $M_{R_{\odot}}$  is the mass inside the solar circle.

One of the reasons the present data were obtained was to "measure"  $V_{E,R_{\odot}}$  so as to find  $M_T$  for the Galaxy. We do not discuss this problem here in the way it must be discussed later, star-by-star so as to eliminate distance errors, and thereby put the zero-energy surface properly through the data. We propose to do this eventually with our own data in combination with data from the other surveys now in progress (Carney and Latham 1985; Yoss 1986) but are satisfied here only to show the present data as they stand.

If all the distances, proper motions, and radial velocities in Tables II and III were precise and if we have sampled *all* of the relevant phase space using only the stars passing through

206 TABLE 2 &amp; 3 STARS B-V &lt;=.8

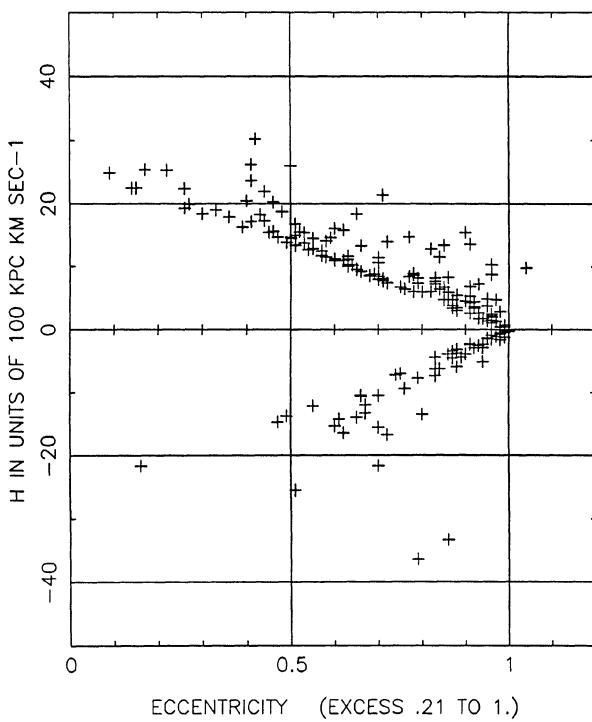


FIG. 32. Same as Fig. 31 but for metal-poor stars with  $\delta(0.6) > 0.21$  in the total sample with  $B - V \leq 0.8$ .

the solar neighborhood, the escape velocity could be found from the envelope that encompasses all the points in Fig. 33. The  $V$  velocity (relative to the Sun) is plotted versus  $(U^2 + W^2)^{1/2}$  (neglecting the small correction to the LSR).

The loci of constant kinetic energy in this diagram are circles centered on the  $V$  axis at  $V_{\text{rot}, R_\odot}^{\text{LSR}}$ . This is because the square of the radii of such circles is  $[(V^{\text{LSR}} - V_{\text{rot}})^2 + U^2 + W^2]^{1/2}$ , which is twice the kinetic energy of any individual star at the solar circle referred to the inertial frame of the Galactic center. The representation in Fig. 33 is due to Toomre (1980).

The maximum radius that encloses all the points represents the highest kinetic energy of stars in the sample. However, our data are not complete in the stated sense because part of the total phase space is denied us by the selection bias. It is necessary to discuss which of the crucial stars never reach the solar neighborhood and therefore would not be in a sample no matter how large the sample may be. Hence, it is not clear if  $V_{E,R_\odot}$  can ever be found in this way but, for illustration, we show two circles in Fig. 33 centered at  $V_{\text{rot}} = 220 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , which is  $V + 15 = -235$  in the diagram as drawn. One circle has a radius of  $400 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  and the other has  $450 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ .

Almost all of our data are confined within the  $450 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  circle. It should be recalled that our distances are based on the main-sequence assumption for the absolute magnitudes, hence our velocity values are generally lower limits. We therefore derive in this way a *lower limit* to the escape velocity at the Sun of  $\sim 450 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , the same as estimated in Papers IV (SK) and V (FS). This is higher than the value derived by Isobe (1974a,b) using Fricke's (1949a,b) method, but is lower than the preliminary value of  $550 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  by Carney and Latham (1985). If  $V_{\text{rot}, R_\odot} = 220 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , Eq. (1) gives  $M_T/M_{R_\odot} = 3$  using  $V_{E,R_\odot} = 450 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ . If  $V_{E,R_\odot} = 550 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , then  $M_T/M_{R_\odot} = 8$ .

If  $V_{\text{rot}, R_\odot} = 220 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  and  $R_\odot = 8 \text{ kpc}$ , then the mass inside  $R_\odot$  is  $8.7 \times 10^{10} M_\odot$ . If, then,  $V_{E,R_\odot} = 450 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  as our data suggest,  $M_T = 2.6 \times 10^{11} M_\odot$ . On the other hand, if  $V_{E,R_\odot}$  is, in fact, as high as  $550 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , then  $M_T = 7 \times 10^{11} M_\odot$  which, when added to twice this value for M31, would give  $M_T$  (M31 + Galaxy) =  $2 \times 10^{12} M_\odot$ . This is close to

797 TABLE 2 &amp; 3 STARS - EXCESS -2.00 TO 2.00

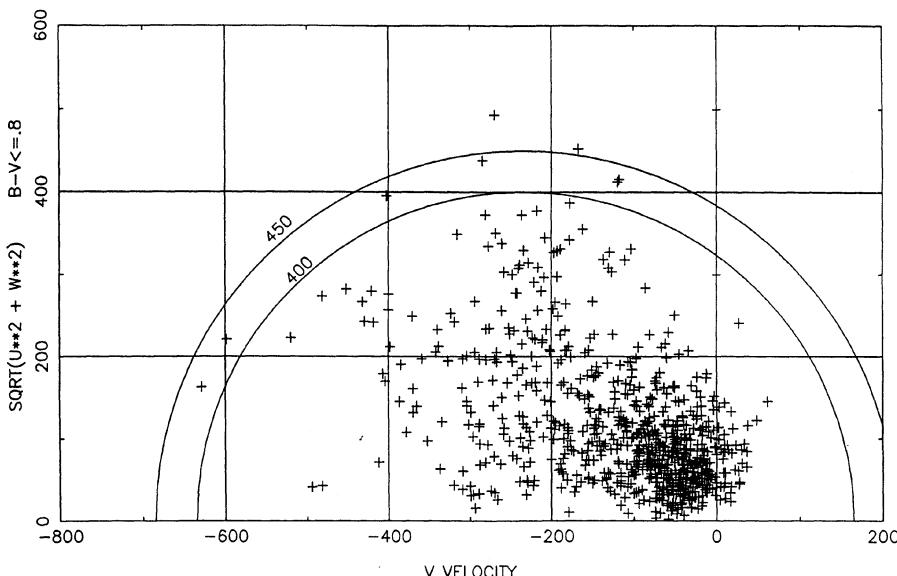


FIG. 33.  $V, (U^2 + W^2)^{1/2}$  Toomre energy diagram for the 797 stars in Tables II and III with  $B - V \leq 0.8$  (all  $\delta$  values included). The  $V$  velocity is heliocentric, not reduced to the LSR. The two circles of radii  $400$  and  $450 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  are centered at  $V = -220 - 15 = -235 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , which is assumed to be the heliocentric velocity of rotation.

the value obtained from the Kahn-Woltjer (1959) timing test and is at the upper limit obtained from the deceleration test of the Hubble expansion by the Local Group (Sandage 1986), suggesting that  $550 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  is possible but perhaps somewhat high. The extreme escape velocity of  $650 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  suggested by Caldwell and Ostriker (1981) requires  $M_T/M_{R_\odot} = 29$  or  $M_T$  (Galaxy) =  $2.5 \times 10^{12} M_\odot$  which, when added to the nominal M31 mass (as double the Galaxy), gives  $M_T$  (Local Group) =  $7.5 \times 10^{12} M_\odot$ , which is well beyond the limit set by the deceleration and the Kahn-Woltjer tests. From this argument we consider  $650 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  to be impossibly high.

## XII. SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

The principal conclusions are:

(1) The distribution of data points in the Bottlinger diagrams of Figs. 3, 4(a), 4(b), 5, 6(a), and 6(b), and the  $V,\delta$  diagram of Fig. 7, the  $V,W$  diagram of Fig. 8, the  $W,\delta$  diagram of Fig. 15, the  $e,\delta$  diagram of Fig. 20, and the  $U,\delta$  diagram of Fig. 22 show the presence of two kinematic components. Figures 8 and 23 show that the large concentration of points centered at  $\langle V \rangle = \sim -40 (U) \sim +20$  shown in Figs. 3 and 5 has the small mean  $W$  dispersion of  $\sigma(W) \sim 42$  (Table V) corresponding to a scale height of  $\sim 1$  kpc. We identify this to be part of the Gilmore-Reid-Wyse thick disk in our sample. Our values for its kinematic properties are  $\sigma_U = 75 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ ,  $\sigma_V = 35 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ ,  $\sigma_W = 42 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ ,  $\langle V \rangle = -42$  relative to the Sun. The metallicity distribution in Figs. 10 and 11 is intermediate between that of the halo and of the thin disk in the solar neighborhood.

(2) There is a metallicity gradient with height in the thick disk shown in Fig. 16 by the wedge-shaped  $W,\delta$  distribution. The distribution of [Fe/H] in the upper thick disk, defined by stars that are now close to the Galactic plane in the solar neighborhood that have  $40 < |W| < 79 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , is shown in Figs. 10 and 11. It spans the metallicity range  $0.2 \gtrsim [\text{Fe}/\text{H}] > -2$  with a mean near  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \sim -0.5$ .

(3) The second kinematic component is the extreme halo. Figures 4(c), 4(d), 6(c), 6(d), 8(c), 8(d), and 8(e) show a monotonic variation of both  $\sigma(W)$  and the Strömgren asymmetric-drift velocity  $\langle V \rangle$  with [Fe/H] for halo stars, defined either by  $|V| > 100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  or by  $|W| > 60 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ . The distribution of [Fe/H] for such stars, defined separately by  $|W| > 80 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  and by  $e \geq 0.59$ , is shown in Fig. 10 to be similar to that of halo globular clusters, centered near  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \sim -1.7$  but spanning the entire metallicity range from  $+0.2$  to  $-4$  (Fig. 12).

(4) This large range in [Fe/H] is not present, however, at every height, but decreases markedly with increasing  $|W|$ . Figure 17 shows the  $W,\delta$  diagram for halo stars alone, the thick-disk stars having been removed from Fig. 15. The wedge-shaped distribution, similar to Fig. 5 of ELS (however, now containing only halo stars) suggests again that low-metallicity stars can form at any height but, as the metallicity increases,  $|W|$  decreases. As in ELS, this is interpreted to mean that because [Fe/H] increases with time, stars formed later will have higher [Fe/H] values on the average. Since from Fig. 17 they are observed to have smaller  $|W|_{\max}$  values, collapse of the parent-gas distribution is evident. However, to prevent such stars from rising to the large starting height of the outermost region of the original gas cloud, there must be dissipation even at these early epochs within the halo gas at heights corresponding to  $\sim |W| = 300$

$\text{km s}^{-1}$  (Fig. 17) corresponding to  $\sim 30$  kpc (cf. Fig. 4 of Saio and Yoshii 1979 or Fig. 3 of Paper III).

(5) The distribution in the  $W,\delta$  diagram of Fig. 17 is not affected by observational bias in our kinematically selected sample because the empty regions of  $|W| \geq 100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  for  $\delta < 0.1$  are just those high-velocity parts of the diagram which our sample is best suited to study. Hence, the  $\langle \delta \rangle = f(W)$  correlation in Fig. 17 is not a result of selection in our sample and suggests that, *in situ* at any height sampled by the  $W$  values present in our data ( $Z$  to 20 kpc), the mean value of [Fe/H] is expected to decrease, as also should its range, albeit the distribution is still broad.

(6) The increasing  $\sigma(W)$  values for increasing  $\delta(0.6)$  shown in Table VI and Fig. 19 for the halo show that the scale height of what appears to be a continuum halo kinematic distribution changes from  $\sim 1$  kpc in the metallicity range of  $0 < \delta < 0.12$  to  $5$  kpc in the range  $0.25 < \delta < 0.33$ , again suggesting that a chemical gradient should be seen in the halo to heights perhaps as high as  $\sim 20$  kpc.

(7) Figure 25, which is Fig. 7 with the thick-disk component removed leaving only halo stars, suggests that the Strömgren asymmetric-drift velocity increases monotonically with  $\delta(0.6)$ . The mean lag velocity and hence the mean rotation about the center listed in Table X is plotted in Fig. 26 as a function of [Fe/H], suggesting that spin-up has occurred for halo stars as the collapse proceeds. This conclusion is opposite from that reached by Norris (1986a) from a different sample, but Fig. 30 shows that the present data and those of Norris are nearly identical except for the lowest-metallicity, highest-asymmetric-drift bin of Norris, which is the bin in which our data are *least* biased because the stars there have the highest velocity. One must, however, be cautious because the result depends on the validity of our distance scale.

(8) We have argued in several ways that the difference is not due to bias in our kinematically selected sample because the trend is toward *higher* velocities in Fig. 25 where our sample is optimal for discovery. To counter the increased  $\langle V \rangle$  with  $\delta$  for  $\delta \geq 0.16$  we must be missing enough stars in the semiblank region of  $|V| < 100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  and  $\delta > 0.24$  in Fig. 25 to keep  $\langle V \rangle$  constant over the entire range  $0.16 < \delta < 0.32$  if Norris is correct. A stronger argument that the progressive change of  $\langle V \rangle$  with  $\langle \delta \rangle$  in Fig. 26 is real at least for  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] > -1.6$  is the increase of  $\sigma(U)$  with  $\delta$  (Figs. 27 and 28), following the required Strömgren  $V(\text{lag}) \sim f[\sigma(U)^2]$  relation shown in Fig. 29.

(9) The escape velocity cannot be estimated easily from our sample until a star-by-star analysis is done to assess the effect of distance errors on the derived space velocities and until the phase-space bias is estimated. Figure 33 suggests that the *minimum* escape velocity at the solar circle is  $\sim 450 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  from our data alone. The deeper sample of Carney and Latham suggests a higher value near  $550 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  which would require that  $\sim 8$  times more mass is outside the solar circle than within it. Our value of  $450 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  requires that ratio to be  $\sim 3$ . A value as high as  $650 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  requires  $M_T$  (Local Group)  $\sim 8 \times 10^{12} M_\odot$  which contradicts the Kahn-Woltjer and the deceleration tests.

(10) The principal new results compared with ELS are (a) the presence of the strong Gilmore-Reid-Wyse thick-disk component of intermediate metallicity in our kinematically selected sample, (b) a strengthening of the evidence for a  $W,\delta$  correlation for halo stars alone, requiring a chemical gradient in the high halo, and (c) the progressive change of

$\langle V \rangle_{\text{lag}}$  with increasing  $\delta(0.6)$ , suggesting spin-up with increasing collapse factor.

We can only conjecture how the thick disk formed, keeping within the general outline of the ELS picture. The intermediate [Fe/H] value for the thick disk is perhaps the central clue to its formation. We conjectured in Sec. Va that the strength of the gradient, and consequently the mean value of [Fe/H] at any height, depends on the ratio of the *ratio* of the dissipation rate (i.e., decay rate of the  $Z$  energy of position of the parent gas clouds) to the rate of metal enrichment. If there is no dissipation but only freefall, there will be no gradient, as emphasized by Searle and Zinn (1978).

Because there *is* a gradient in the high halo for  $\delta > 0.16$  (Fig. 17) and a wide distribution of [Fe/H], and a much more collapsed spatial structure and a higher  $\langle [Fe/H] \rangle$  for the thick disk, we conjecture that a nonlinear dissipation process took place—the closer to the plane the parent gas had plunged, the higher became pressure support and therefore the greater the dissipation rate, and hence the larger was [Fe/H] at a given height *late* in the collapse phase. To produce a semidiscrete structure such as a true thick disk separated from the halo phase requires a discontinuity in the dissipation rate, occurring when the scale height of the parent gas out of which the thick disk formed was at  $\sim 1$  kpc. One can suggest that at the time when the collapse had proceeded to  $\sim 1$  kpc height above the structure that was becoming the Galactic plane the collapse rate slowed *relative to the metal enrichment rate* (due to increased pressure support), permitting *higher* values of [Fe/H] at any height  $Z \lesssim 1$  kpc than would have been obtained if the ratio of dissipa-

tion rate to enrichment rate had remained constant. The physics of the cooling rate is now the unaddressed issue in this paper.

These ideas are, of course, only the most general outline, consistent with the metallicity, spatial, and kinematic data relating to the thick disk. They are similar in kind to earlier discussions of the formation of the thick disk, for example, by Jones and Wyse (1983), Gilmore (1984b), and Gilmore, Reid, and Hewett (1985) with extensive prior references.

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