writer noticed that nearly 30% of the systems included in Holmberg's Catalogue (*Lund Ann.* 6, 1937) do not appear to be systems of galaxies at all. The object listed in the catalogue as the brighter component is usually a galaxy while the fainter one has the appearance of a star.

The following simple statistics based entirely on Holmberg's data give independent evidence of this statement. The table gives the classification of 699 double systems according to their galactic latitude. The last four columns give the number and percentage of the objects which the catalogue describes as circular, that is, those with equal maximum and minimum diameters. It will be seen that the percentage of circular objects steadily increases as the galactic latitude decreases, and this is particularly marked for the fainter components. Since a real correlation between the percentage of circular galaxies and galactic latitude is hardly possible, it seems very probable that a large proportion of the objects listed in Holmberg's catalogue as galaxies with round images are, in reality, stars.

On the Spectra of Radio Sources. L. WOLTJER, *Leiden University Observatory* (presently on leave at the *Massachusetts Institute of Technology*).—The spectra of a number of radio sources have been analyzed. It is found that between frequencies of 100 and 3000 Mc/sec most spectra can be represented by a simple power law. The implications of this result are analyzed on the basis of various source models. It appears likely that the magnetic fields in the extragalactic radio sources exist before a galaxy becomes a source and that they are physically associated with a galaxy. After particles are injected in this magnetic field the source begins to expand but it is shown that it is unlikely that the sources can expand much before the relativistic particles escape and the source becomes unobservable.

Through an oversight, the preceding abstract of a paper presented at the 111th Meeting of the American Astronomical Society was omitted from the list of these abstracts published in the November 1962 issue of the *Astronomical Journal*.