A. E. UNZICKER, *E. O. Hulburt Center for Space Research*.—A KAP crystal spectrometer was flown on an Aerobee rocket, 27 July 1963, to measure the solar spectrum from 1–25 Å. The following is a list of the emission lines detected and their tentative identifications:

Rocket data λ	Identification	Lab. λ
13.7 Å	Fe XVII	13.8 Å
15.0	Fe XVII	15.0
15.2	Fe XVII	15.26
16.0	O VIII	16.0
16.7	Fe XVII	16.8
17.05	Fe XVII	17.05
17.7	O VII	17.8
18.9	O VIII	18.97
20.8	N VII	20.9
21.5	O VII	21.6
21.7	O VII	21.8
22.0	O VI?	22.07
24.8	N VII	24.8

No lines shorter than 13.7 Å appeared in the spectrum.

X-Ray Emission from the Direction of Scorpius.

S. BOWYER, E. T. BYRAM, T. A. CHUBB, AND H. FRIEDMAN, *E. O. Hulburt Center for Space Research*.—A collimated, large-area proportional counter was flown in an Aerobee rocket from White Sands, New Mexico, on 29 April 1963 to scan the night sky for soft x-ray emission. The detector was equipped with a beryllium window, 86 cm² in area and 5 mil thick. A honeycomb collimator covered the entire window area and restricted the field of view to 8 deg at half-maximum.

A strong source was observed centered about the direction R.A. 16^h10^m and Dec. –18° in the general proximity of ν Scorpii. Its extent did not exceed the field of view but it appears to be an extended source. From the pulse amplitude distribution, the emission was found to occur primarily in the 3–8 Å range. Assuming all the emission to be concentrated at about 5 Å, the computed flux is about 1.5×10^{-7} erg cm⁻² sec⁻¹.

Radial Velocities of Southern OB Stars.

WILLIAM BUSCOMBE, *Mount Stromlo Observatory*.—*Mount Stromlo Mimeogram* No. 7 has been compiled as a supplement to the recent catalogue of kinematical data for O-B5 stars (Rubin, V. C. *et al.*, *Astron. J.* 67, 491, 1962). Among the 776 entries are 357 stars which are more than 11° away from the (new) galactic equator, 40 stars for which data not used in the previous list indicate significantly different mean velocity or distance modulus, and 379 stars in low latitudes for which new data have recently become available. Spectrum-luminosity classes on the MK system and photoelectric measures of color

excess are available for about two-thirds of the stars listed.

If new data from northern observatories were similarly treated, the total list of radial velocities would represent more than 2500 stars of classes O-B5, almost equally divided between the celestial hemispheres.

Working copies are available in limited supply.

Measurements of Stellar Brightness in the Far Ultraviolet.

E. T. BYRAM, T. A. CHUBB, AND H. FRIEDMAN, *E. O. Hulburt Center for Space Research, U. S. Naval Research Laboratory*.—Measurements of stellar emission in the far ultraviolet using narrow-band photometers have been carried out in a series of rocket flights beginning in 1960. Early measurements at 1314 and 1427 Å showed that the stars radiated with a somewhat lower intensity (about one magnitude) than was predicted by stellar theory. The stars were found to radiate as point sources in both spectral regions. Additional data were obtained during the spring of 1963, including photometer measurements in a band below Lyman- α . Preliminary results of data analysis are presented.

Absence of Nebular Glow around Spica.

E. T. BYRAM, T. A. CHUBB, AND H. FRIEDMAN, *E. O. Hulburt Center for Space Research, U. S. Naval Research Laboratory*.—A repeat of the 1957 experiment, in which a diffuse glow was seen around hot stars by collimated photon counters, has indicated that the earlier results were spurious. In the repeat experiment in April 1963, using an identical detector sensitive between 1225 and 1350 Å, the star Spica was directly scanned and appeared as a point source. An upper limit on the intensity of diffuse glow surrounding the star equal to one-tenth of the glow intensity previously reported was established.

In a separate measurement Spica was scanned by a telescope photometer combination sensitive in the region 1050–1350 Å. The photometer output data showed a saturated point source response rising above the characteristic uniform background response of the night Lyman- α glow. This response indicated that even in a wavelength band including Lyman- α , Spica radiates as a point source. The sensitivity was such that a far-ultraviolet nebular glow of intensity equal to that previously reported would have been detected. This means that minor differences in the spectral sensitivity of the different detectors used could not explain the earlier results. The diffuse character of the 1957 photon counter responses still remains a mystery.