Fomalont
Summer Student
Lecture
Aug 2, 197

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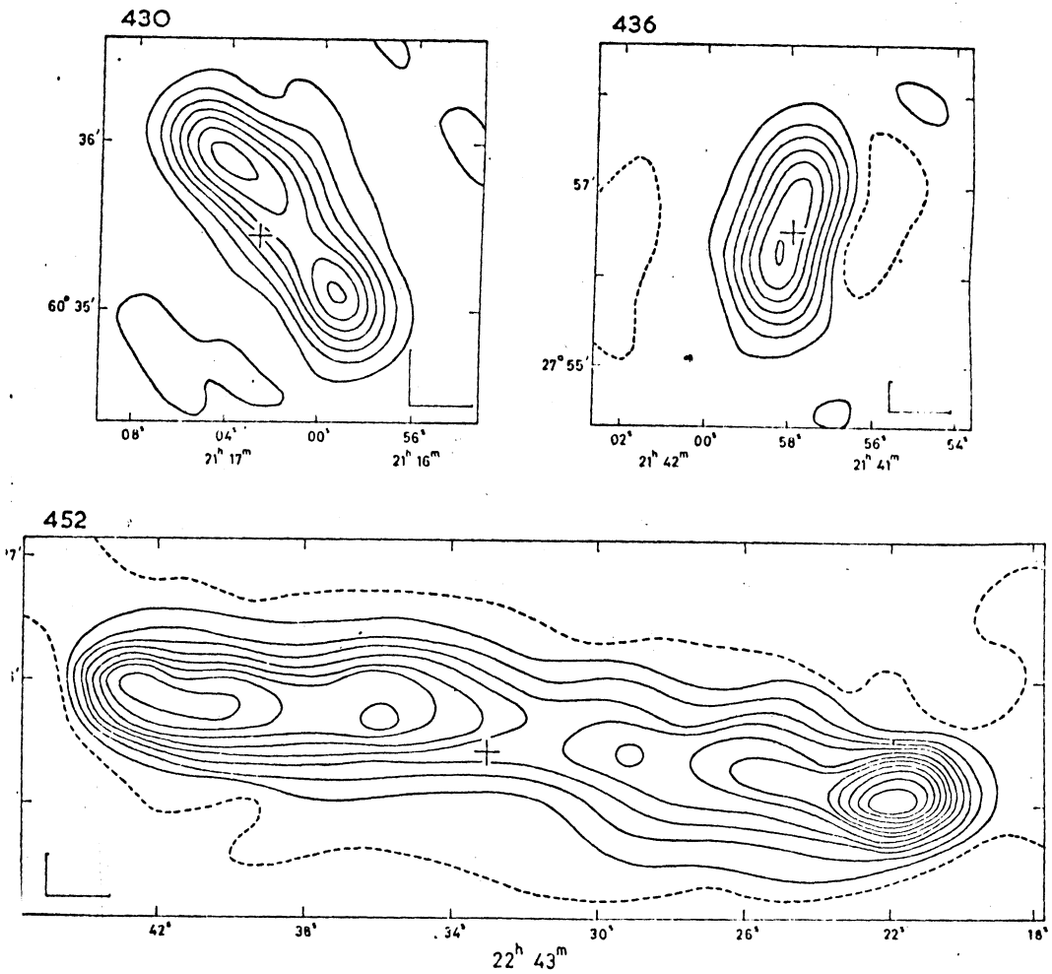


FIG. 29. 3C 430. *The optical object marked (V) is a* 15^{m} *ED4 galaxy, the preceding member of a pair of similar galaxies (MMS). There are many red stellar objects nearby* ($b^{II} = -8°$).

3C 436. *The cross marks a* $19^{m}{\cdot}0$ *galaxy, identified by Matthews; the redshift is* 0·2154 (*S*).

3C 452. *The optical object (V) is a* 16^{m} *ED galaxy with a redshift of* 0·082 (*S*).

Fig 1

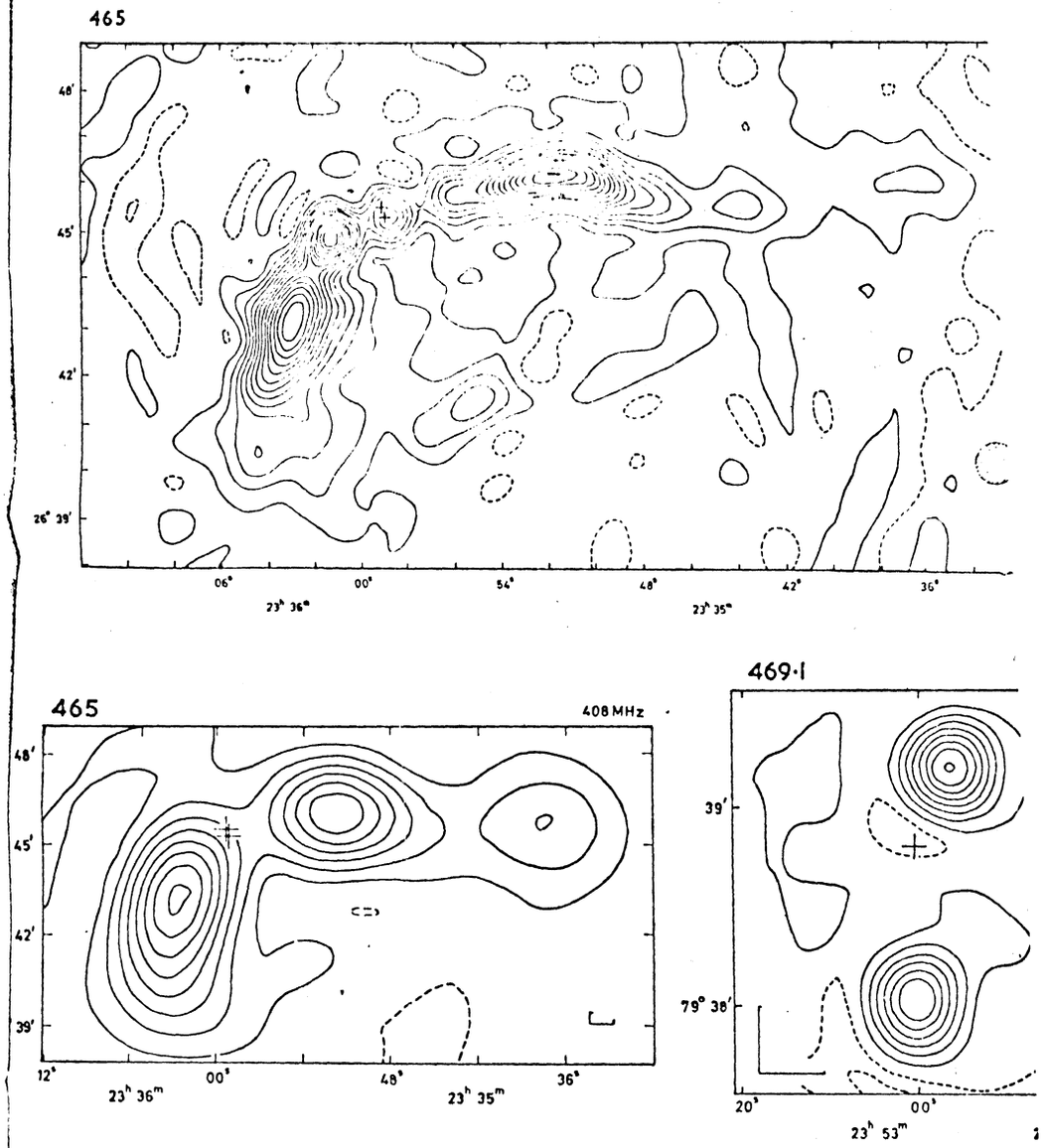


FIG. 30. 3C 465. (*i*) 1407 *MHz map. The half-power beam size is shown by the shaded circle.* (*ii*) 408 *MHz map. Half-power beam size shown shaded.*

The two crosses mark the double galaxy NGC 7720 (G), which is coincident with the only unresolved component; the brighter component is a $13^{m}{\cdot}5$ *D galaxy (MMS) with a redshift of* 0·0301 (*S*). *There are other bright galaxies nearby, all members of Abell cluster A–2634 (33), but none appears to be related to any other radio component.*

3C 469·1. *The optical object marked is a* 14^{m} *stellar object (W). There are some faint* ($\sim 20^{m}$) *objects within 10″ of the southern peak.*

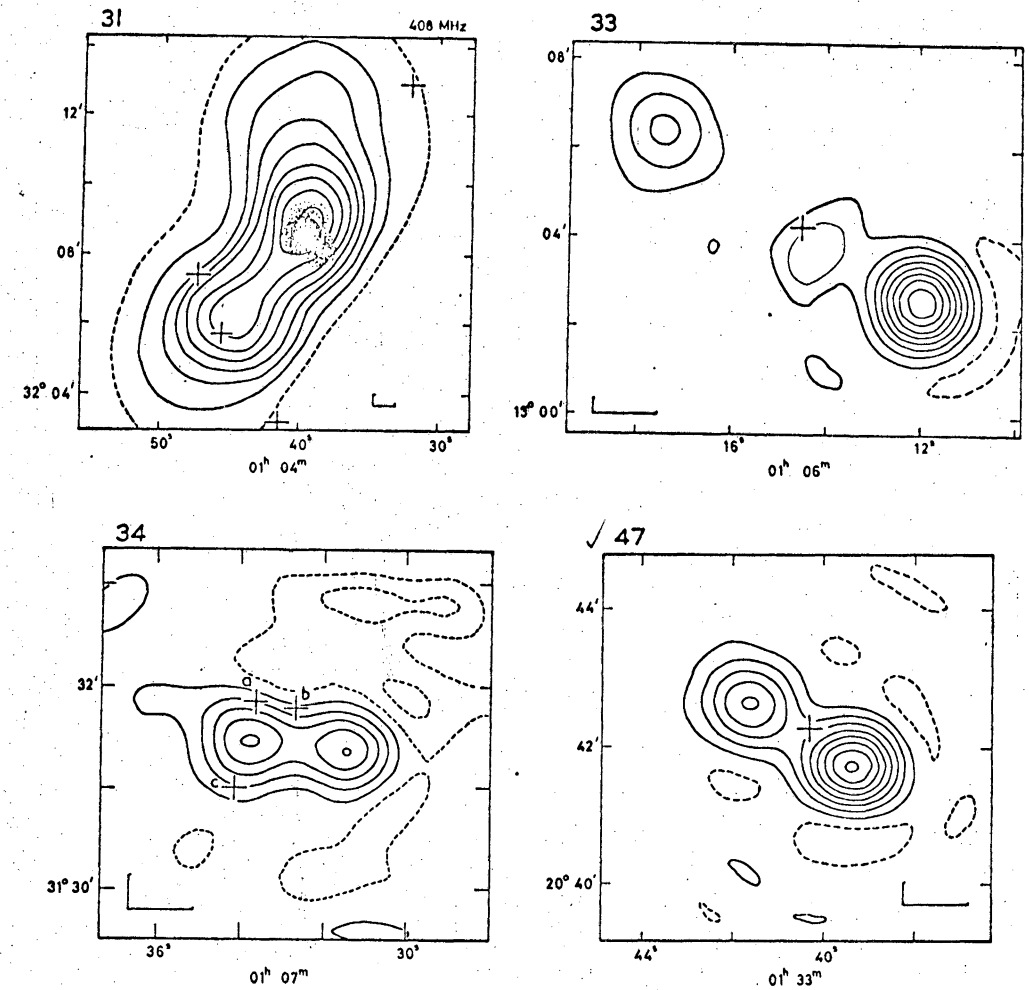


FIG. 3. 3C 31. 408 *MHz map. The main peak coincides with a* $13^{m}\cdot0$ *galaxy NGC* 383, *with a companion NGC* 382, *which are the central pair of a chain of E galaxies* (*V*, 26). *Other members of the chain, which runs roughly parallel to the radio axis, are indicated by crosses. The redshift of NGC* 383 *is* 0·017 (27).

3C 33. *The optical object is a* $15^{m}\cdot6$ *DE4 galaxy in a D3 envelope which is extended to a diameter of* 22″ *in p.a.* 163° (28, *MMS*). *Schmidt* (22) *has shown that the galaxy is rotating about an axis in p.a.* 163° *which is about* 37° *from the p.a. of the radio axis* (20°); *the redshift is* 0·060.

3C 34. *There are three optical objects which may be related to the source.* (*a*) $18^{m}\cdot5$ *very blue diffuse object, invisible on the red print.* (*b*) $18^{m}\cdot0$ *very blue diffuse object, invisible on the red print* (*WP*). (*c*) $19^{m}\cdot5$ *red stellar object* (*W*).

3C 47. *The optical object marked* (*V*) *has a redshift of* 0·425 *and was one of the original group of quasi-stellar sources* (29).

Fig 2

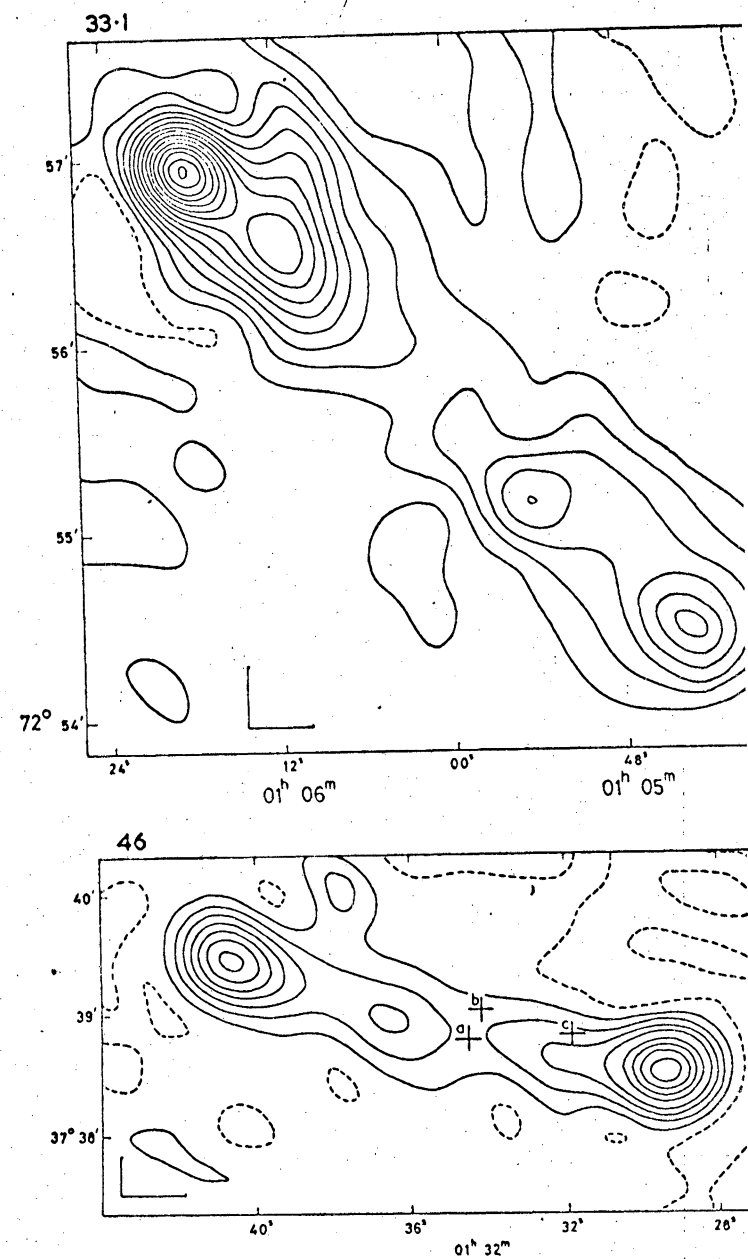
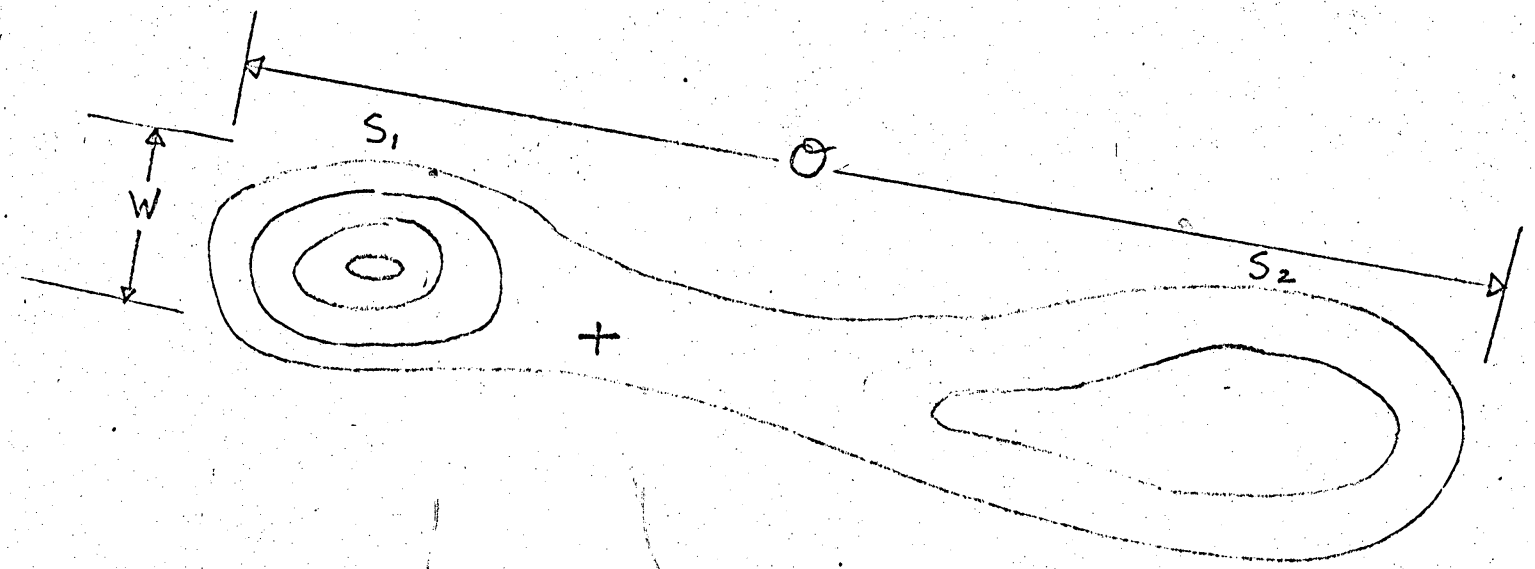


FIG. 4. 3C 33·1. *There are a number of optical objects in the region of the of which are stellar in appearance. There is some obscuration* ($b^{II} = 10°$).

3C 46. *The three nearest optical objects are:* (*a*) $19^{m}\cdot5$ *red galaxy* (*W*). (*b red diffuse object.* (*c*) 17^{m} *stellar object.*

TYPICAL RADIO SOURCE

+ = IDENTIFICATION



BRIGHT COMP
CLOSER TO ID
SMALLER IN SIZE
FLATTER SPECTRUM

WEAK COMP
FURTHER FROM ID
LARGER IN SIZE
STEEPER SPECTRUM

$\theta / W \approx 5$

S_1 / S_2 BETWEEN 1 and 3

Fig 3