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A LIST OF NEW BLUE GALAXIES. III

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RESUMEN

Se presenta una lista de 58 galaxias azules identificadas en tres placas espectroscópicas de emulsión 103aD, de imágenes triples con los filtros UBV que fueron obtenidas con la cámara Schmidt de 48 pulgadas en Monte Palomar. Se examinaron los campos centrados en (00^h 00^m, $+6°$ $00'$), (00^h 00^m, $-12°$ $00'$) y (00^h 48^m, $00°$ $00'$) coordenadas del 1950.0. El material fotográfico fue obtenido para el programa de estrellas débiles azules en la dirección del polo sur galáctico, por Haro y Luyten (1965).

ABSTRACT

A list of new fifty-eight blue galaxies identified in three 103aD spectroscopic plates, with 3-image UBV filters obtained with the 48-in Schmidt Camera of Mount Palomar is presented. The fields are centered at (00^h 00^m, $+6°$ $00'$), (00^h 00^m, $-12°$ $00'$), and (00^h 48^m, $00°$ $00'$) 1950.0 coordinates. These plates were originally taken for the observational program of faint blue stars in the regions of the South Galactic Pole, by Haro & Luyten (1965).

Key words: **GALAXIES–FUNDAMENTAL PARAMETERS — GALAXIES — STARBURST**

Fifty-eight blue extended objects were found in three plates of 48″ Palomar Schmidt. The plates were centered at (00^h00^m $+6°00'$), (00^h00^m $-12°00'$) and (00^h48^m $00°00'$) 1950.0 coordinates. The 3-image UBV photographic technique was described by Haro & Herbig (1955) and the calibration of the three exposures was defined by Haro & Luyten (1965). It was originally applied for the observational program of faint blue stars in regions near the South Galactic Pole by Chavira (1958).

From this same photographic material, Haro & Luyten (1965) found 236 blue stars. The selection of the blue objects is carried out by comparing their three color images, that have been calibrated for normal objects. Only the galaxies with the U image anomalously bright are listed here to insure their blue nature.

The object listed in Table 1, in all cases, show diffuse or nebular images. The region examined has been studied by Abell (1958), Abell, Corwin, & Olowin (1989), Zwicky, Karpowicz, & Kowal (1965), and Zwicky (1971), among other authors.

Table 1 contains: column 1, running number of object following the list by Chavira (1989, 1996); col. 2, name; cols. 3 and 4, epoch 2000 coordinates (the positional error is estimated to be $\sim 1''$); col. 5, the eye estimate of the photographic magnitude by the author with an error of $\pm$ 1 mag; col. 6, the estimated $U - B$ color for these objects with errors of $\pm$ 0.1 mag (only galaxies bluer than 0.0 in our system are presented here). The alternate names correspond to different sources: CGCG are from Zwicky et al.(1965) and Zwicky (1971); LEDA from Vauglin & Paturel (1994); LHG93 from Lu et al. (1993); MCG from Vorontsov-Velyaminov & Archipova (1963); NPM from Klemola, Jones, & Benson (1987); PHL from Haro & Luyten (1965); Ter from Terlevich et al.(1991); and UM from MacAlpine, Smith, & Lewis (1976) and MacAlpine, Lewis, & Stephen (1977). Comments to selected ob-

TABLE 1

BLUE GALAXIES

No.	Name	R.A. (J2000)	Dec.	m_{pg}	$U-B$
65*	UM17	$00^h\ 03^m\ 13.7^s$	+03 38 32.2	16.0	−0.3
66*	LHG93-0001+0505	00 03 41.3	+05 22 16.1	16.5	0.0
67*	MGC-02-01-014	00 04 00.8	−11 10 35.1	14.5	−0.4
68*	...	00 05 10.6	+06 15 55.3	17.3	−0.2
69*	...	00 06 17.5	−13 26 46.5	15.0	−0.2
70	...	00 07 15.2	+04 55 06.8	18.5	0.1
71*	UM 20	00 11 20.1	+05 00 24.1	16.5	−0.1
72*	NPM1G+09.0007	00 12 26.0	+09 44 40.4	15.9	−0.2
73	...	00 13 04.5	−11 47 46.6	16.2	0.0
74*	...	00 13 08.9	−11 24 26.7	17.1	−0.2
75	NPM1G-12.0012	00 13 12.7	−11 54 14.3	16.3	−0.3
76	...	00 14 55.7	+05 05 13.6	21.0	−0.2
77	...	00 14 56.0	−10 58 19.6	15.7	−0.2
78*	...	00 17 19.2	+06 43 26.8	14.8	0.0
79*	CGCG384.005	00 47 59.9	+01 12 08.1	15.5	0.1
80*	UM 283	00 51 49.4	+00 33 53.1	16.1	−0.1
81*	UM 286	00 51 59.7	−00 29 13.2	15.0	−0.1
82*	UM 289	00 52 33.7	+00 19 53.3	15.6	−0.1
83	...	00 53 00.7	+01 06 33.9	15.7	−0.3
84*	...	00 53 43.4	−00 50 47.2	16.5	−0.1
85	PHL3081	00 53 49.9	−01 30 31.1	18.1	−0.2
86	...	00 53 55.4	−00 52 56.8	18.5	−0.2
87	PHL3100	00 54 36.1	−00 49 40.7	18.3	−0.2
88*	PHL895	00 54 54.8	−00 42 44.6	18.1	−0.4
89	...	00 54 57.2	−01 12 40.7	16.9	−0.3
90	...	00 54 59.7	−01 08 13.7	17.0	−0.3
91	...	00 55 13.3	−01 26 34.2	17.5	−0.2
92	PHL3112	00 55 16.4	−01 47 01.6	18.5	−0.3
93	...	00 55 20.9	−01 22 25.5	17.5	−0.2
94	CGCG384.028	00 55 24.5	−01 13 28.0	18.6	−0.1
95	LEDA73467	00 55 24.5	−01 13 19.6	18.9	0.0
96	PHL3118	00 55 25.2	−00 39 18.0	18.4	−0.2
97*	LEDA73472	00 55 38.3	−01 16 45.9	18.0	−0.2
98	LEDA73474	00 55 39.2	−01 17 06.3	18.5	−0.1
99*	LEDA73489	00 56 07.0	−01 20 36.8	15.1	0.0
100	PHL3138	00 56 14.6	−01 18 28.8	18.5	−0.3
101	LEDA73496	00 56 16.2	−01 18 49.1	16.0	−0.4
102	...	00 56 26.9	−01 20 21.8	19.1	0.0
103	...	00 56 30.3	−01 44 53.6	18.3	−0.2
104	...	00 56 45.7	−01 40 15.5	18.5	0.0
105*	PGC3385	00 56 46.3	−01 16 51.4	17.6	−0.2
106	...	00 56 52.5	−01 08 20.9	19.0	0.0
107	...	00 56 53.7	−01 49 51.2	16.7	−0.1
108	...	00 56 55.6	−00 48 39.3	17.9	−0.1
109*	LEDA73538	00 57 31.2	−00 55 39.9	16.0	−0.3
110	...	00 57 41.8	−01 54 23.2	18.1	−0.2
111	...	00 58 04.1	−01 53 40.8	18.0	0.0
112	NPM1G-02.0023	00 58 04.9	−01 50 16.7	18.0	−0.2

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

No.	Name	R.A. (J2000)	Dec.	m_{pg}	$U-B$
113*	PHL6960	00 58 13.9	−01 20 10.8	18.6	−0.1
114*	...	00 58 47.4	−00 45 02.1	14.7	−0.3
115*	UM 296	00 59 04.1	+01 00 05.1	17.0	−0.1
116	...	01 02 08.8	+03 39 18.2	18.0	−0.1
117	CGCG384-069	01 05 30.2	+02 51 39.9	15.0	−0.2
118*	...	01 07 46.6	+01 03 49.3	14.8	−0.4
119	...	23 55 40.2	−10 54 16.5	15.1	0.0
120	...	23 58 05.7	+07 03 46.8	17.0	−0.1
121*	NPM1G-11.0580	23 58 48.8	−11 22 19.1	16.9	−0.2:
122*	...	23 59 11.2	−08 16 43.1	15.0	0.0

Notes to objects in Table 1: (65) Ter 0000+033, studied by Terlevich et al. 1991; (67) PGC282, IRAS F00014–1127; (68) Object is 1.8^s W, 20″ S of UGC 35; (69) Object is 0.8^s E, 6.5″ N of NGC 7828; (70) Object is 0.8^s E, 6″ N of PHL6290; (71) Tol 0008-0507, studied by Terlevich et al. 1991; (74) Blue compact region and NE fragmented extension of approximately 14″ × 14″; (78) Blue region 8″ S of UGC 163; studied by Lu et al. 1993; (79) Object is 0.5^s E, 3″ S of nucleus; (84) Member of the cluster Abell 112; (88) UM 291; (97) Abell 119-54; (98) Abell 119-50; (99) CGCG384-032, A119-36; (101) CGCG384-017; (105) Abell 119-42, UCM 0054-0133, CGCG384-042, studied by Zamorano et al. 1996; (109) Abell 119-96; (114) Object is 08^s E, 5″ N of CGCG384-050; (115) HS0056+0044; (117) Zwicky et al. 1965 identified it as part of a double system; (118) Condensation is 1.2^s W, 20″ S of UGC 695 or 0105+0047, Impey et al. 1996; (121) NPM1G-11.0580. Double system, both components are blue, separated 22.5″; (122) IRAS 23566–0833.

jects are also given in the notes to Table 1. For this purpose we consulted the NASA/IPAC Extragalactic Database (NED)[1].

Identification charts for those galaxies that have no previous identification maps are presented in Figures 1, 2, and 3; here North is up and East is to the left.

The positions were determined from the Digitized Sky Survey produced at the Space Telescope Science Institute under US Government grant NAG W-2166.

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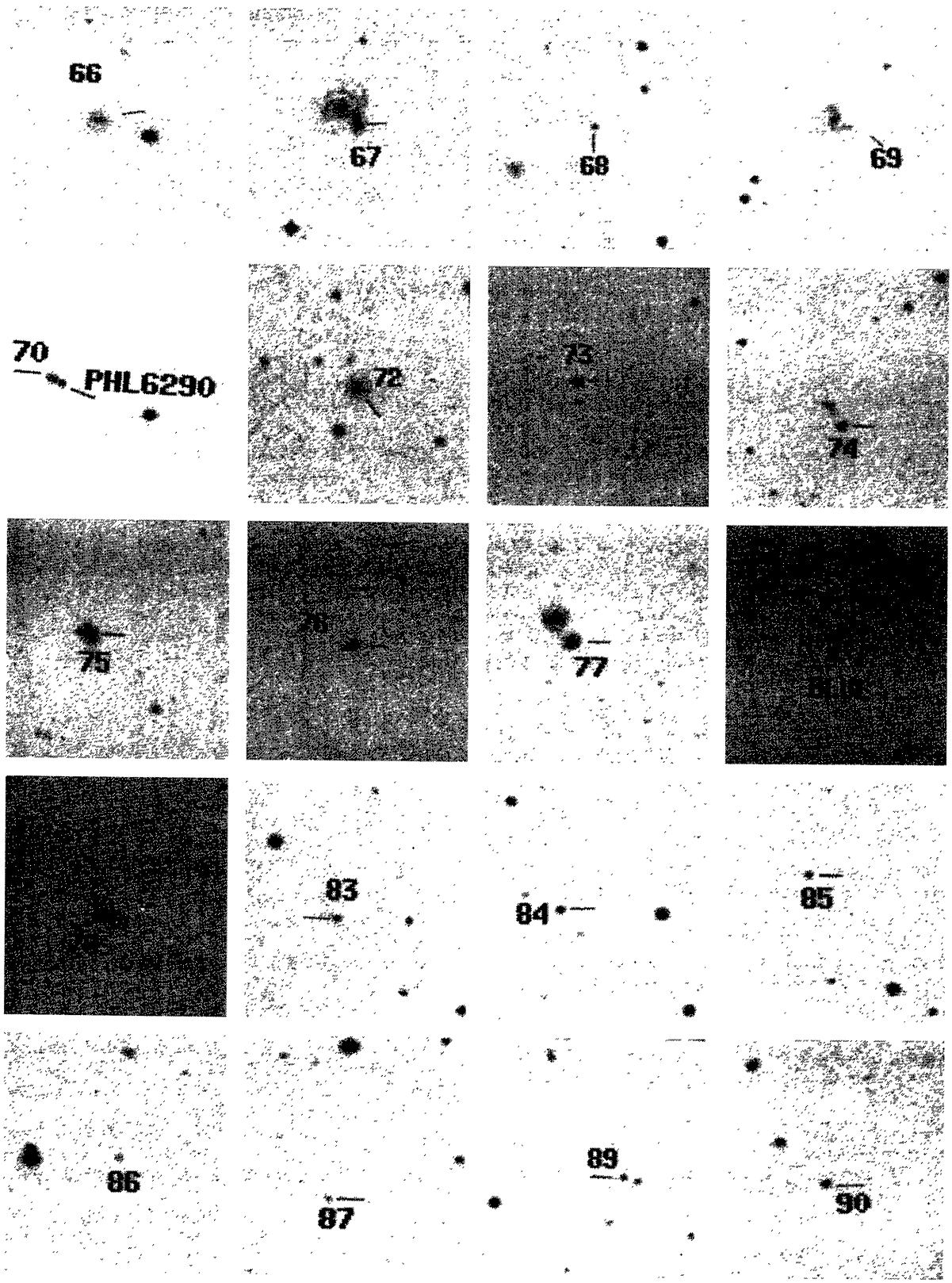

Fig. 1. Identification charts. North is up, East to the left.

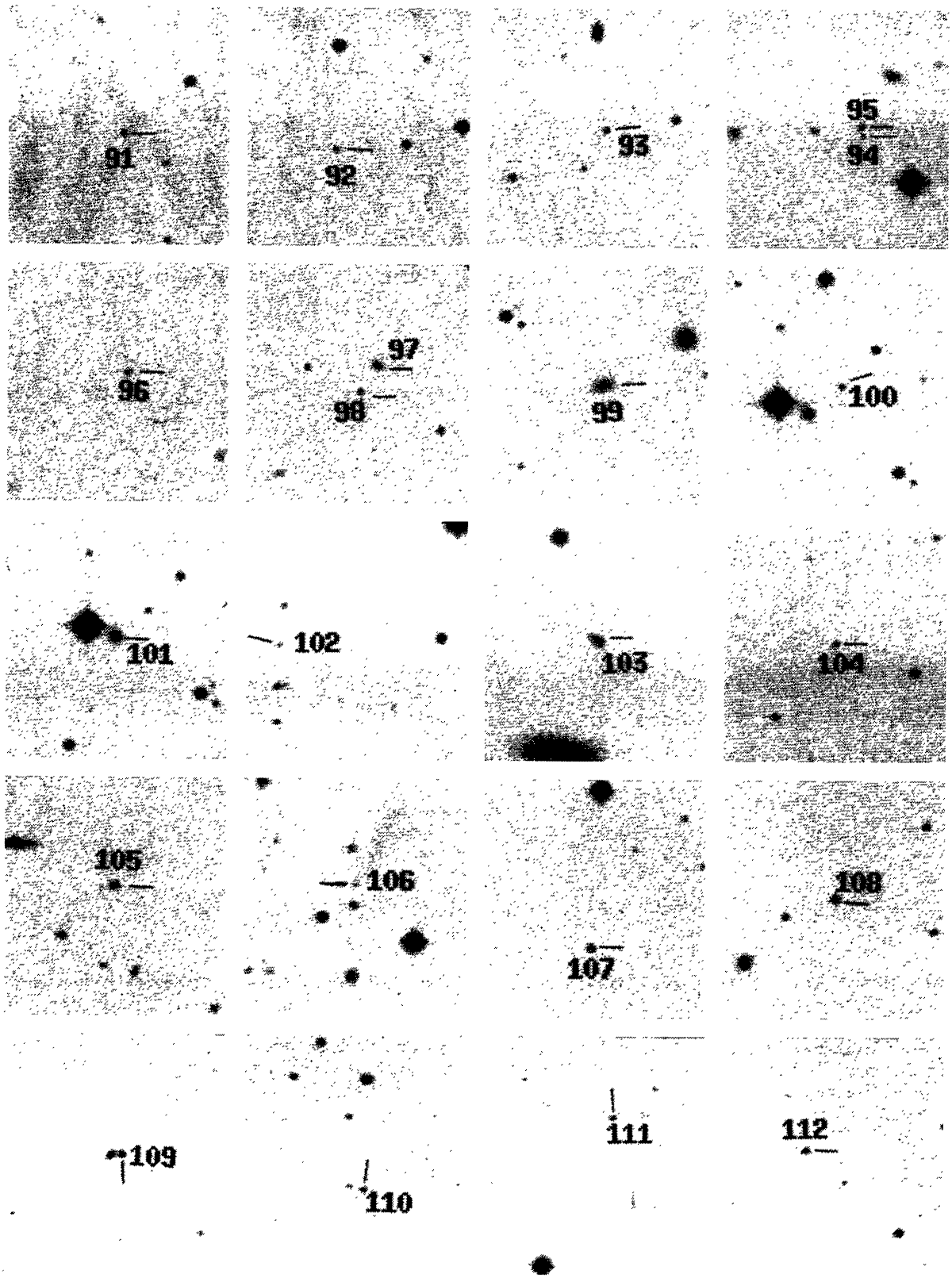

Fig. 2. Identification charts.

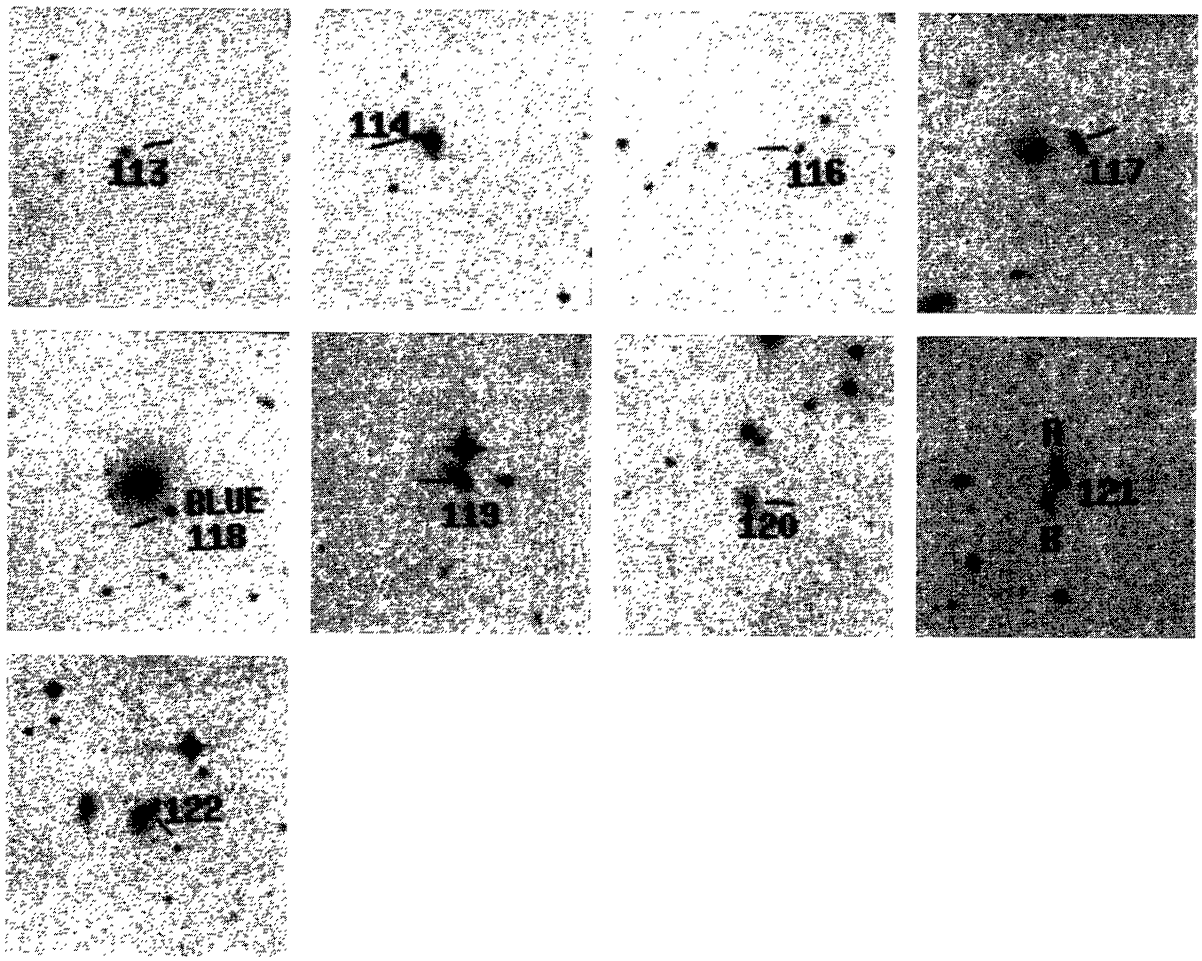

Fig. 3. Identification charts.

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