

are, qualitatively, the same as those noted by Alexander et al. (1972) for the deeper minimum of 1967, and this similarity shows that these features are essentially independent of the amplitude of the minimum and independent of its duration.

Some differences exist, however. The "broad bright lines" are displaced towards the red during the 1977 minimum, and they were displaced towards the violet during the 1967 minimum.

A possible interpretation of these differences is an unsymmetrical ejection of carbon clouds. An ejection mainly directed towards the observer would be linked with a deeper minimum and violet-shifted broad bright lines. An ejection mainly directed backwards would be linked with a less deep minimum and red-shifted lines.

Many observations are still necessary to elucidate the physical phenomena which take place in the course of a minimum. Although obviously difficult, such a programme could well be rewarding.

The observations with the electronographic camera were prepared, as usual, with great care, by J. Breysacher and his team. We are happy to thank them all.

### The ESO Workshop Methods of Abundance Determination for Stars

will take place in Geneva 25–27 March, 1980. Participation is by invitation only, but those interested in more information should contact Prof. P. O. Lindblad, ESO c/o CERN, 1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland.

### References

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## NEWS AND NOTES

### ESO Planets Named

A number of new minor planets have been discovered with the ESO Schmidt telescope on La Silla. Some of these were named in a recent issue of "Minor Planet Circulars" from the Minor Planet Bureau of the International Astronomical Union.

One of the names has a special connection to ESO:

"(2145) BLAAUW = 1976 UF

Discovered 1976 Oct. 24 by R. M. West at the European Southern Observatory.

Named by the discoverer in honour of Adriaan BLAAUW, Director of ESO (1970-74), President of the IAU (1976-79) and professor at the Leiden Observatory since 1975. He has made

many important contributions to stellar kinematics, the structure of the Galaxy and the study of stellar associations. He has been very active in the furthering of collaboration in European astronomy. He is one of the founders of the European journal *Astronomy and Astrophysics* and has been chairman of the Board of Directors since 1969."

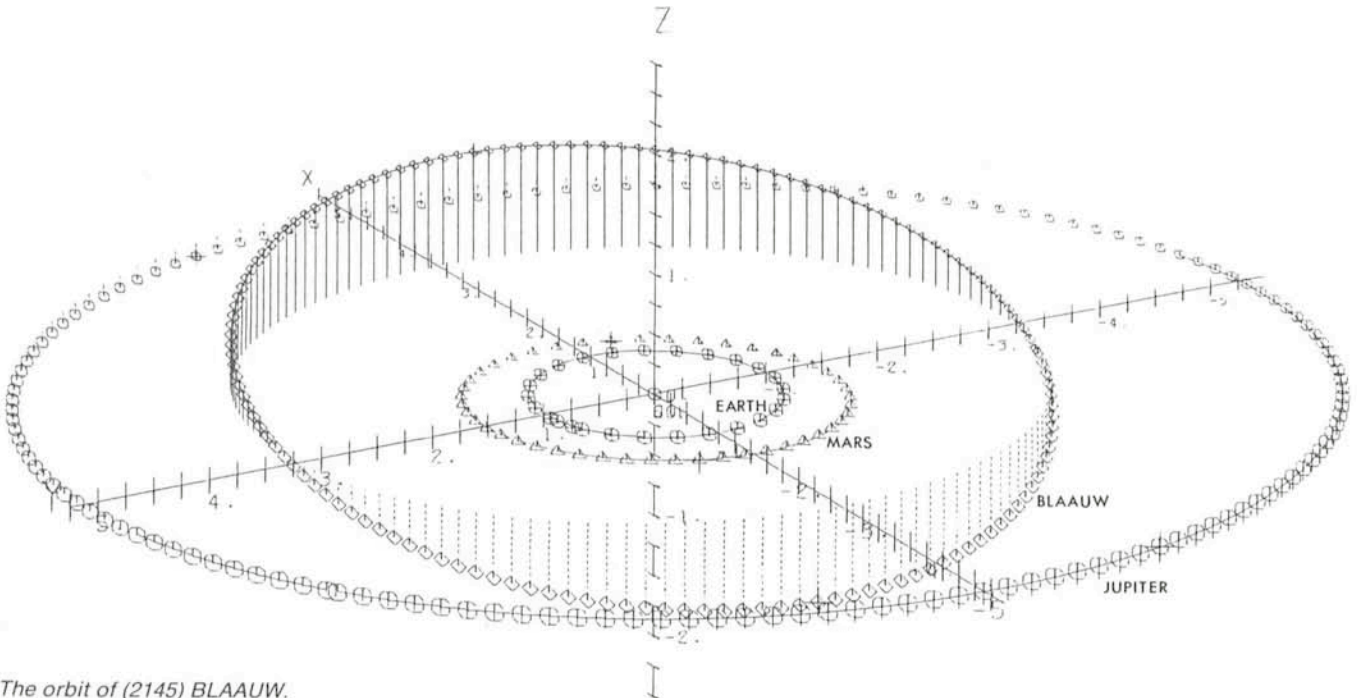
Two Trojan planets that were also found at ESO in 1976 have been given numbers (2146) and (2148). The first one is particularly interesting, because it has the highest known inclination among Trojans, more than 39°. The dedication reads:

"(2146) STENTOR = 1976 UQ

Discovered 1976 Oct. 24 by R. M. West at the European Southern Observatory.

This Trojan planet is named for the Greek warrior with the famous voice, as loud as fifty men together."

Further details about these discoveries were given in *Messenger* No. 8, page 3.



The orbit of (2145) BLAAUW.