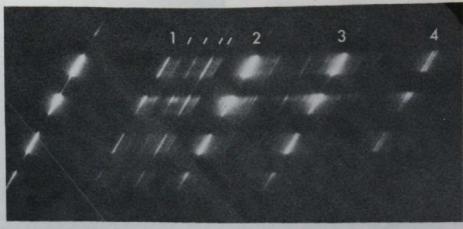
hour had the radiant stood directly over-

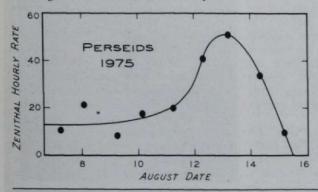
The peak of this year's shower, about 50 Perseids per hour, occurred near August 13.1 (Universal time). The sun's geocentric longitude was then 139°.4 (referred to the equinox of 1950.0), so the earth was in heliocentric longitude 319°.4 when it encountered the core of the Perseid meteor

The spectrum at right is of a yellow Perseid of magnitude -6; it left a blue train that lasted about 20 seconds. At the left edge is the zero-order spectrum (direct image) of the meteor and to the right are the first-, second-, and third-order spectra, and part of the fourth order.

In each order the brightest feature, directly below the number, is the doublet of singly ionized calcium. Note that this pair of lines at 3934 and 3969 angstroms wavelength (near ultraviolet) is clearly re-



A Perseid meteor's spectrum was recorded August 15th at 23:42 UT by H. Betlem with an f/2.9 camera at Elsloo, Holland. In front of the lens were a transmission grating with 50 lines per millimeter and a rotating shutter that interrupted the exposure about 40 times a second. Crossing the meteor spectrum is the image of Epsilon Pegasi (left) and its first-order spectrum (near center). See the text for further description.



Daily averages of zenithal hourly rates were derived from 178 counts of Perseids by individual observers. The tick marks on the horizontal scale are for 0 hours Universal time. Diagram by L. J. Robinson.

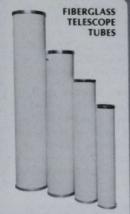
solved in the fourth order, where the dispersion is greatest and the lines are not overexposed. Rightward, along the top segment in the first order, the tick marks identify lines of singly ionized magnesium (4481), neutral magnesium (a blend of lines at 5170 and 5184), an unresolved neutral-sodium doublet (5890 and 5896). and a neutral-silicon pair (6347 and 6371).

SKY AND TELESCOPE thanks the many readers who have submitted reports and photographs of this Perseid display.



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