

ки с собственным цветом $(U-B)_+ = -2^m0$, которая равна приблизительно 0.001. Поэтому можно думать, что необычно синий цвет $(U-B)_+$ вспышечного излучения в максимуме вспышки № 16 звезды UV Кита действительно является реальным.

An Unusual Flare of UV Ceti. An unusual flare of UV Ceti was observed simultaneously in U and B bands of spectrum. Near the peak the flare's own colour $(U-B)_+$ was very blue ($\simeq -2^m0$).

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OBSERVATIONS OF THREE NEW SEYFERT GALAXIES WITH THE WESTERBORK SYNTHESIS RADIO TELESCOPE AT 1412 MHz

In this communication we report results of the first radio measurements of three new galaxies with Seyfert characteristics. These objects were selected from the Second Byurakan Spectral Survey (SBS) which have been started by Markarian and collaborators in 1978 [1—3]. As in the case with the first survey, SBS is carried out with 40" Schmidt telescope but with an essentially improved method.

The radio observations have been made in January 1981 with the 3 km Westerbork Synthesis Radio Telescope (WSRT) at 1412 MHz [4, 5]. The WSRT consists of 14 equatorially mounted 25 m paraboloids located an East-West line. Ten of these telescopes are fixed at intervals of 144 m and the other four telescopes may be moved along a rail

track. WSRT provides simultaneously 40 independent interferometers with the different baselines. During our observations they were ranged from 72 m to 2736 m with 72 m increment. The combination of cooled receivers at movable telescopes with the uncooled receivers at fixed ones provides r. m. s. sensitivity of 0.17 mJy for 12 hours observation period at 1412 MHz [6]. The half-power width of the synthesized beam is $13 \times 13''/\sin \delta$. Four short observations at widely spaced-hour angles were carried out for each object. Each short observation had 4 minute duration. The galaxy SBS 1136 + 595 I was observed in field of view of SBS 1136 + 595 II. In case of SBS 1136 + 595 the instrument was pointed at approximate positions of these galaxies given in [3].

The CLEAN procedure [7] was used for reducing the observations. None of the galaxies observed was detected.

The upper limits to the flux densities at 1412 MHz and some characteristics taken from [3] of three Seyfert galaxies are presented in Table.

Table 1

SBS	α (1950)	δ (1950)	m_p	z	S (mJy)	$\log p$ (W/Hz)	Type
1136+595 I	$11^h 36^m 16^s.3$	$+59^\circ 30' 04''$	17	0.1138	<5	<23.1	QS0/Sy
1136+595 II	11 36 25.9	$+59^\circ 28' 16''$	16	0.0604	<5	<22.5	Sy 1.5
1518+595*	15 18 09.4	$+59^\circ 19' 19''$	16	0.0793	<5	<22.8	Sy 1

* Approximately 3.5 away from galaxy a slightly extended radio source with $\alpha(1950)=15^h 18^m 26^s.45$, $\delta(1950)=+59^\circ 21' 59''.8$ and $S(1412)=24$ mJy have been detected.

The optical positions of galaxies given in Table were measured at Byurakan Observatory with an accuracy better than $6''$ from the Palomar Sky Survey Prints. The Plastic transparant overlays with the positions of AGK3 reference stars within the squares $4 \times 4''$ around each galaxy's approximate position (from [3]) obtained at Dwingeloo Observatory were used. For calculations of the radio luminosity a Hubble constant $H=75 \text{ kms}^{-1} \text{ Mps}^{-1}$ has been assumed.

We should like to note in conclusion that for radio observations of the majority of objects from SBS it will be necessary to use high sensitivity radio telescopes (sensitivity < 5 mJy) since this survey will contain faint (down to 19^m) peculiar objects.

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Наблюдения трех новых сейфертовских галактик на частоте 1412 МГц с помощью радиотелескопа аппертурного синтеза в Вестерборке. Приводятся результаты наблюдений трех новых сейфертовских галактик на частоте 1412 МГц. Наблюдения проводились с помощью 3-км радиотелескопа аппертурного синтеза в Вестерборке.

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ДВАЖДЫ УРАВНОВЕШЕННЫЕ ЭЛЛИПТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗВЕЗДНЫЕ ДИСКИ В ДВОЙНЫХ СИСТЕМАХ

Стационарное состояние галактики, находящейся в двойной системе, имеет место в случае, когда угловая скорость орбитального движения Ω совпадает с собственной угловой скоростью: