THE TRIPLE SYSTEM LAMBDA TAURI

During 1966–1967 we have observed, at the Observatory of Merate, the eclipsing triple system Lambda Tauri, securing 16 grating spectra, dispersion 34 Å/mm, well distributed along the period, for redetermining the orbital elements of the system. The usefulness of this study has been pointed out by Koch, Sobieski and Wood\(^1\) in 1963. We have obtained the following results:

\[
\begin{align*}
\gamma & = 15.23 \pm 0.53 & K & = 55.44 \pm 0.81 \\
\epsilon & = 0.12 \pm 0.11 & P & = 3.9540 \pm 0.0066 \\
\omega & = 141^{\circ}95 \pm 0.25 & T_0 & = 2439137.623 \pm 0.190 \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[a \sin i = 2.990.732 \text{ km}.
\]

The residuals computed to study the third body are all very small i.e. slightly more than the probable error of each plate (about 2.5 Km/s). We are interested in going on further with the analysis of the behaviour of the third body, for which Ebbighausen, Struve have found a 33 days period in 1956\(^2\).

C. CASINI

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P. GALEOTTI

G. GUERRERO

1) Koch, Sobieski, Wood; A Finding list for Observers of Eclipsing Binaries, University of Pennsylvania, Vol.IX, 1963