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N6L-05-002-207
N6L-05-002-134

OPTICAL AND INFRARED SPECTROPHOTOMETRY
OF 18 MARKARIAN GALAXIES

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(NASA-CR-143379) OPTICAL AND INFRARED
SPECTROPHOTOMETRY OF 18 MARKARIAN GALAXIES
(Hale Observatories, Pasadena, Calif.) 47 p
HC \$3.75 CSCL 03A

N75-30954

Unclas
G3/89 34312

ABSTRACT

Slit spectra, spectrophotometric scans and infrared broad band observations are presented of 18 Markarian galaxies with emission lines. Eight of the program galaxies can be classified as Seyfert galaxies. Arguments are given that thermal, non-thermal and stellar radiation components are present. Broadly speaking, one group of Seyfert galaxies is characterized both by the presence of a high density region of gas and by a continuum dominated by non-thermal radiation. The continua of the remaining program Seyferts, which do not have a high density region of gas, are dominated by thermal radiation from dust and a stellar continuum. The 10 galaxies which are not Seyfert galaxies are shown to be examples of extragalactic H II regions; there is evidence for thermal emission from dust being present at $10\ \mu$ in four of these galaxies.

I. INTRODUCTION

The interest in peculiar galaxies such as Seyfert and N-Type galaxies has led to studies of substantial numbers of peculiar galaxies which have been discovered by various techniques. One such group of interesting galaxies are those listed by Markarian (1967, 1969a, b) and Markarian and Lipovetsky (1971, 1972). These objects were discovered using objective prism Schmidt plates and have the characteristic that they radiate excessively in the ultraviolet as compared with normal galaxies. Since their discovery, however, a large quantity of spectral and photometric data (see, e.g., Weedman 1973) has led to the recognition that in fact the Markarian galaxies form a physically heterogeneous collection which include galaxies of different morphological types with different emission characteristics.

It is clearly appropriate to observe a number of the galaxies over a wide range of wavelengths and, by necessity, with varying spectral resolutions. An observational program of a selected list of 18 Markarian galaxies which involves three kinds of measurements has therefore been carried out at the Hale 5-m telescope over the period 1970-1975.

(1) Slit spectra were obtained to study relative emission line intensities, to study the spatial distribution of emission in the galaxy, and to study line profiles. Spectra of a large number of Markarian galaxies have already been published. A review of the work preceeding 1972 is given by Markarian (1972); spectra of several selected Markarian galaxies have been published more recently (see, e.g., Khachikian and Weedman 1974).

(2) The multichannel spectrometer was used to obtain absolute spectral energy distributions for the galaxies from $\lambda 3300$ to $\lambda 10,000$.

(3) Broad band infrared observations were made at 1.65 and 2.2μ and, in half the cases, at 3.5 and 10μ . Infrared data on seven of these Markarian galaxies are included in the study of extragalactic objects by Rieke and Low (1972). Stein and Weedman (1975) have observed five of the program galaxies at 3.5μ in their study of Seyfert galaxies.

The list of Markarian galaxies observed in the present program is given in Table 1. All were taken from the first two lists of Markarian (1967, 1969a), and all were known to have emission lines.

II. THE OBSERVATIONS

The slit spectra were all obtained with the Cassegrain image-tube spectrograph. Several spectra of each object were obtained, some covering different spectral ranges, and others simply duplicating observations. Normally, the galaxies were held fixed on the slit. The dispersion varied from 30 \AA/mm to 190 \AA/mm and the resolution was typically 2 to 10 Angstroms. Dr. W. L. W. Sargent provided spectra of Markarian objects 79 and 124 and Dr. M. Schmidt obtained a spectrum of Markarian 54.

The multichannel spectrometer at the Hale telescope was used to obtain absolute spectral energy distributions of all the galaxies. Observations were made with band passes of 40 \AA for $\lambda 3300$ to $\lambda 5800$ and

80 \AA for 25700 to 210,000 in most cases. Other observations with band passes of 80 and 160 \AA were also sometimes available. The entrance apertures were usually 7", 10", or 14" but some observations were also made with a 5" aperture if conditions were ideal. Observations were reduced by usual procedures, and absolute fluxes are based on the calibrations of Vega given by Oke and Schild (1970).

The infrared observations at 1.65 μ (1.5 - 1.8 μ), 2.2 μ (2.0 - 2.4 μ), and 3.5 μ (3.2 - 3.8 μ) were obtained at the f/16 Cassegrain focus of the Hale telescope with a conventional infrared photometer. The 10- μ (8 - 13 μ) measurements were obtained with the f/72 wobbling secondary photometer of the Hale telescope; calibrations were made using standard stars; the flux levels at the effective wavelengths are given in Wilson et al. (1972). The 2.2- and 3.5- μ measurements were generally obtained with apertures ranging from 7.5 to 15"; in some cases, multi-aperture data were obtained of the same object. The 10- μ measurements covered only the central 2" or 3" of the galaxies. Most of the 10- and 3.5- μ measurements were obtained on one night only. For MKN 3 a single measurement of the 20- μ flux is also given.

All the spectroscopic and photometric data were obtained from 1970 December through 1975 February. With the possible exception of MKN 6 the optical and infrared data showed no evidence of significant variability but the coverage was inadequate to allow a quantitative discussion about variability or non-variability.

III. RESULTS

Continuum Energy Distribution and Emission Line Intensities

The absolute spectral energy distributions between $\lambda\lambda 3300$ and $10,000$, i.e., $\log \nu(\text{Hz}) = 14.50$ to 14.95 , are shown in Figures 1 to 4; the groupings are discussed below. In the case of MKN 6, the visual flux in a $10''$ aperture on 1969 October was greater than that on 1972 February by 0.6 magnitude. The data of 1972 February are plotted in Figures 1 and 5.

Since the photoelectric spectral energy distributions cover a wide wavelength range, it is relatively straightforward to draw in a continuum. This was done by requiring that it be smooth except in the region of the H and K lines of Ca II where a rather abrupt drop in intensity is observed if the radiation comes largely from stars. Except for these lines, features were assumed to be largely emission rather than absorption. Continua observed with different entrance apertures tended to look almost identical except for differences in the absolute flux levels.

Isolated emission lines, such as the [O II] lines $\lambda\lambda 3726, 3729$ can be readily measured relative to the adopted continuum from the spectrophotometric data. In the case of crowded or blended emission lines, the spectrophotometric observations can give only the equivalent width of the blended feature. To separate the individual lines, microphotometer tracings of the slit spectra were used along with information about known line ratios, e.g., the ratio of the $\lambda\lambda 5007$ to 4959 lines of [O III]. Some blended features, particularly in the broad emission-

line objects, could not be separated adequately even with the slit spectra.

The emission line equivalent widths were converted to intensities by using the absolute fluxes for the adopted continuum. The line intensities relative to H β are listed in Tables 2 and 3, while the absolute intensities are given in Table 1. The line intensities inferred from observations with different angular apertures agreed well with each other in the case of Seyfert like objects (see below), indicating that the emission in these cases comes from an object with a diameter of 7" or less. Indications of the breadths of the permitted and forbidden lines are also given in Tables 2 and 3; the presence or absence of Fe II is also indicated.

The continuum and infrared data are presented in Figures 5 through 8; selected data are incorporated in Table 1. In those cases where measurements of Rieke and Low (1972) were duplicated (MKN 1, 9, 10, 34, 52, and 79) the results were in agreement except for MKN 52; in this case Rieke and Low measured a 10- μ flux of $0.24 \pm 0.04 \times 10^{-23}$ erg s $^{-1}$ cm $^{-2}$ Hz $^{-1}$ in a 6" aperture in contrast to the value $0.10 \pm 0.02 \times 10^{-23}$ erg s $^{-1}$ cm $^{-2}$ Hz $^{-1}$ measured in a 2" aperture. The 10- μ flux of MKN 33 is taken from Rieke and Low (1972). The 1.6-, 2.2-, and 3.5- μ fluxes of MKN 6 may have shown a dip by ~ 0.5 magnitude in 1971 October relative to the data of 1971 March and 1972 January; this is uncertain because of marginal conditions during 1971 October. The 1972 January data are plotted in Figure 5.

IV. Nature of Markarian Galaxies

An examination of the spectral data listed in Tables 2 and 3 shows that it is possible to divide the sample Markarian galaxies into those

containing broad emission lines and those whose emission features are all sharp. The former group will be identified below with Seyfert galaxies while the latter group will be identified with extragalactic H II regions.

VA. Phenomenology - Seyfert Galaxies (MKN 1,3,6,9,10,34,79,124)

The sample of galaxies with broad emission lines shows the same properties, and range in properties, as do the classical Seyfert galaxies described by Anderson (1970). All have prominent semi-stellar nuclei and the spectra all show [Ne V] and often [O I]. The forbidden lines are all appreciably widened (full width at half intensity $\sim 700 \text{ km s}^{-1}$) and often, but not always, the permitted lines are very much wider than the forbidden ones. In addition, the relative line intensities, continuous energy distributions, line strengths relative to the continuum, and absolute luminosity are also characteristic of the Seyfert galaxies. The galaxies have been previously identified as Seyfert galaxies by Weedman (1970) [MKN 1, 3 and 6], Arp et al. (1968) [MKN 9 and 10], Arakelian, Dibay, and Yesipov (1970) [MKN 79], Weedman and Khachikian (1968) [MKN 34] and Sargent (1972) [MKN 124].

Reddening - From Table 2 it is seen that the observed ratio of the intensities of $H\alpha$ to $H\beta$ range from 3.1 to 5.2. As indicated in Table 2, in some cases these ratios are uncertain since the [N II] and [S II] lines are not always resolved from $H\alpha$ in the data. These ratios should be compared with the radiative recombination ratio which varies from 2.7 for $T_e = 20,000^\circ \text{K}$ to 2.95 for $T_e = 6,000^\circ \text{K}$. The observed results

for some of these objects therefore suggest either that the Balmer lines are not formed entirely by recombination or that there is interstellar reddening within the Galaxy or in the Markarian galaxy. Osterbrock and Parker (1965) suggested a mechanism by which the large $H\alpha/H\beta$ ratio found in NGC 1068 could be explained without reddening. Wampler (1971), on the other hand, using [S II] lines has demonstrated that in the Seyfert galaxies NGC 1068 and NGC 1275 there is substantial reddening and that the true ratio of $H\alpha/H\beta$ is close to the recombination value. Shields, Oke and Sargent (1972) found for 3C120 that the various line ratios were at least consistent with reddening and a recombination ratio for $H\alpha/H\beta$, although Shields (1974) showed that collisional excitation in his model could produce an intrinsic line ratio as high as 3.5.

Since the present observations of Markarian galaxies provide only $H\alpha:H\beta:H\gamma$ ratios at best and since the correct ratios may not be the recombination values, no reddening corrections have been applied to the data presented in Tables 1 and 2 and Figures 1, 2, 5 and 6. In any case, the observed $H\alpha/H\beta$ ratios show that reddening, if present, cannot be large.

Emission line ratios - Khachikian and Weedman (1971a, 1974) have discussed the separation of Seyfert galaxies into two classes. One of these (class 1) contains the majority of Seyferts, and has permitted lines with a component which is much broader than the forbidden lines while in the second class the permitted and forbidden lines are of comparable width. NGC 4151 and 3C120 could be considered prototypes of

the former class while NGC 1068 typifies the latter. On the basis of this classification, MKN 9, 10, 79, and 124 belong to class 1 while MKN 1, 3, and 34 belong to class 2. MKN 6 has been classified by Khachikian and Weedman (1974) as belonging to class 2 on the basis of slit spectra. The spectrophotometric results, see Figure 1, show the existence of a very broad component for the permitted lines such as H β , however, and on this basis we have classified MKN 6 as class 1.

As remarked by Khachikian and Weedman (1974) the Seyfert galaxies of class 2 generally show a high [O III]/H β ratio; of the sample observed MKN 1, 3, and 34 have a ratio [O III]/H β in the range 12 to 13. In contrast the ratios for the four class 1 Seyfert galaxies MKN 9, 10, 79 and 124 are all close to 0.9 while the ratio for MKN 6 is 1.65. The ratio of [O III] to most other forbidden lines such as [S III], [S II], [N II], [Ne III], and [O II] is approximately constant in all the Seyferts.

A comparison of the relative emission line intensities in the class 2 Seyferts MKN 1, 3, and 34, shows a remarkable similarity among all three objects. The ratio of the two [A IV] lines $\lambda\lambda 4711$ and 4740 indicate an electron density of $N_e \approx 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$. The ratio of the [O III] lines ($\lambda 4959 + \lambda 5007 / \lambda 4363$) is 100; for an electron temperature in the neighborhood of 12,000 $^{\circ}\text{K}$ this ratio also implies $N_e \approx 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$. On the other hand, in these three objects the strength of the [O II] lines $\lambda\lambda 3727, 3729$ are stronger than the [O II] lines at $\lambda\lambda 7320, 7330$, even without any reddening corrections. For an electron

temperature in the neighborhood of 10,000 to 20,000 °K, this implies $N_e < 10^3 \text{ cm}^{-3}$. In a general way the arguments of Osterbrock and Parker (1965) and Shields and Oke (1975) about NGC 1068 apply to MKN 1, 3 and 34 although NGC 1068 has relatively stronger lines of highly ionized ions such as [Ne V] and weaker lines of low ionization ions such as [O I], [O II], and [S II]. In summary, in MKN 1, 3, and 34 there are at least two density domains, one with $N_e \approx 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ and one with $N_e < 10^3 \text{ cm}^{-3}$.

In the case of the class 1 Markarian galaxies 6, 9, 10, 79, and 124, the inferred densities are quite different. In order to suppress the [O III] $\lambda\lambda 4959, 5007$ lines relative to H β in the broad line region, N_e must be $> 10^8 \text{ cm}^{-3}$. In addition, permitted lines of Fe II are definitely present in MKN 9, 10, 79, and 124 and may be present in MKN 6; Boksenberg et al. (1975) have listed Fe II as being present in MKN 6. Densities as high as 10^8 cm^{-3} are consistent with the appearance of Fe II lines (Wampler and Oke 1967; Bahcall and Kozlovsky 1969). In addition to the high densities found above, there is evidence for at least two other density regions in the class 1 Seyferts. The [O III] ratio $(\lambda\lambda 4959 + 5007)/\lambda 4363 \approx 10$: for temperatures in the range 10,000-20,000 °K this requires $N_e \approx 10^6 \text{ cm}^{-3}$. At the same time [O II] line ratio $(\lambda\lambda 3727 + 3729)/(\lambda\lambda 7320 + 7330) \approx 3$ implies $N_e \leq 10^3 \text{ cm}^{-3}$. For this group of objects there thus appears to be three domains where $N_e \geq 10^8$, $N_e \approx 10^6$ and $N_e \leq 10^3 \text{ cm}^{-3}$.

The ionization processes are also different in the class 1 Seyferts from those in class 2 objects as is shown by the much higher ratio of the

[Ne V] $\lambda 3345$ line intensity to the [O III] $\lambda 5007$ line intensity in class 1 as compared to class 2 objects. The He II $\lambda 4686$ /He I $\lambda 5876$ ratio appears to be larger in MKN 1, 3, and 34 than in MKN 9, 10, and 79.

Finally, there is evidence that in some objects, notably MKN 1 and MKN 3, the forbidden emission lines arise in a region that is a sizeable fraction of the entire galaxy, and not just from the bright nucleus. These galaxies have diameters of 6 kpc and emission is present as far out as 1.5 kpc from the nucleus. Furthermore, this emission spectrum is the same as the nuclear emission line spectrum; [O III]/H β \approx 12 and [O I] and [Ne V] are simultaneously present.

Continua - The continua of the Seyfert galaxies as obtained from the multichannel spectrometer and the infrared photometry are presented in Figures 5 and 6. It is seen that nearly all the Seyferts are marked by having large 10- μ fluxes. In MKN 6, 9, and 79 the continuum rises

smoothly from the visible into the infrared while an inflection is obviously present at $\sim 3 \mu$ in MKN 3 and, less pronounced, in MKN 1 and 34. In MKN 9, 10, and 79 there is a definite increase in the continuum at the ultraviolet end of the observations; an upwards inflection in the continua of MKN 1, 3, and 34 is also present. In the latter three, there is a break at $\sim 3900 \text{ \AA}$ corresponding to the H and K lines, a break which is absent in the remaining Seyfert galaxies studied except perhaps in MKN 6. In addition, it is seen that there is a correlation between the overall appearance of the continuum energy distribution and the separation into Khachikian/Weedman classes.

It has become fashionable to decompose the continuum spectrum of Seyfert galaxies into a spectrum representing the galactic stellar component plus an additional component presumably arising in the nucleus (see, e.g., Khachikian and Weedman 1974, Penston et al. 1974). This decomposition has been illustrated in Figures 9 and 10 where a spectrum of M31 (Sandage, Becklin, and Neugebauer 1969) is shown combined with non-stellar contributions which correspond to emission with $f_{\nu} \propto \nu^{-1.7}$ (Figure 9) and black body radiation from a source at 200°K (Figure 10). The slope of -1.7 adopted for the power law spectrum has been taken as representative of MKN 9, 79, and 6. It equals the steep spectral slopes shown in many quasistellar sources at $\lambda \sim 2 \mu$ (Oke, Neugebauer, and Becklin 1970) and is slightly less steep than the mean slope of 3C120 and NGC 4151 in the 2- to $10\text{-}\mu$ region (Rieke and Low 1972). The black body radiation is representative of that expected from thermal reradiation from dust; the 20- to $10\text{-}\mu$ color temperature of MKN 3 is $\sim 200^{\circ}\text{K}$.

It is seen that qualitatively the observed continua do in fact show the behavior expected from the composite sources. In MKN 6, 9, 79, and 124 the power law spectrum dominates in the near infrared and contributes strongly in the visible; in all cases the $10\text{-}\mu$ fluxes are below the extrapolation of the power law by a factor between two and five. All four continua are approximately consistent with the upper curves of Figure 9; MKN 10 and 34 on the other hand are well fit by the bottom curve of Figure 9 in which the visible and near infrared radiation come from stellar radiation. The ultraviolet turnup observed in MKN 9, 10, and 79 is not accounted for by this model and indicates that still another radiation component is present (see below). In MKN 1 and 3 the visible and near infrared ($\log \nu > 14$) comes predominately from stellar radiation; the data at $\lambda > 3 \mu$ ($\log \nu < 14$) can be represented by cool black body radiation.

It is significant that the two groupings in continua noted above agree with the Khachikian/Weedman classes. This general correlation is strengthened by the fact that the continua of NGC 4151 and 3C120, both classified as type 1 resemble those of MKN 9 and MKN 79 while NGC 1068, when observed with an aperture larger than $2'$, does show a composite spectrum which is similar to that of MKN 3 (Becklin, and Neugebauer, private communication).

Although the correlation between the continua and the Weedman classes is strong, it should be noted that there is a range of continua present

in each class. In particular, MKN 10, although it has the strong ultraviolet component characteristic of the continua of other class 1 objects, may not be dominated by the power law spectrum while in MKN 34 there is evidence at 3 μ and in the ultraviolet of excesses which can be attributed as due to the contribution by a power law spectrum.

VB. Discussion - Seyfert Galaxies

Continua - As described above, there is evidence that the continuum radiation observed in the program Seyfert galaxies can have at least three distinct radiation components. The abrupt drop in flux below the H and K lines shows that the visual radiation of MKN 1, 3 and 34 contains a substantial fraction of stellar radiation. In these objects, the association of the 10- μ radiation with thermal radiation from dust is made natural by the known presence of such radiation in the nearby galaxies NGC 253 and M82 (Becklin, Fomalont, and Neugebauer 1973; Rieke and Low 1975; Gillett et al. 1975) and by the evidence that the 10- μ radiation in NGC 1068 is of thermal origin; Jones and Stein (1975) have reviewed the data leading to this conclusion. In addition, the slope of the continuum between 10 μ and 3 μ in MKN 3 is steeper than that shown by any known non-thermal source (see below). The models presented via Figures 9 and 10 show that a component with a power law spectrum with slope -1.7, when added to a stellar component, yields too high a 3- μ flux relative to that at 10 μ . In contrast, the models with thermal emission from

dust added to the stellar component can represent the observed continua adequately. If the dust is at a temperature of 200°K the linear dimensions of the dust cloud in MKN 3, for example, must exceed 10 pc. Rees et al. (1969) and Burbidge and Stein (1970) have discussed the general ramifications of thermal emission from dust in galactic nuclei.

The evidence that the smooth continua shown in Figure 6 are due to non-thermal radiation is equally indirect. The absence of a break at the H and K lines in MKN 9, 10, 79, and 124 shows that a substantial fraction of the radiation is not produced by cool stars. This conclusion is substantiated by the variability discussed above in MKN 6 and by the observation of Netzer (1974) that the visible flux of MKN 79 has changed by 0.2 magnitude on a time scale of one month. In this connection it is perhaps noteworthy that changes in the line profiles of MKN 6 have been reported by Khachikian and Weedman (1971b), Adams (1972) and Ulrich (1972). The non-zero slope eliminates the possibility of the radiation being purely from hot gas. An extension of the calculations displayed in Figures 9 and 10 shows that it is difficult to form the smooth continuum in the infrared with thermal sources without invoking dust temperatures in the range of 1000°K . Furthermore, the slope of -1.7 is typical of the steepest of the quasistellar sources at wavelengths around $2.2\ \mu$ (Oke, Neugebauer and Becklin 1970) and agrees with the infrared slope of the non-stellar component of NGC 4151 which Penston et al. (1974) argue must be non-thermal on the basis of its variability. Stein and Weedman (1975) have recently argued on the basis of independent U, V and $3.5\text{-}\mu$ photometry that the non-stellar component in MKN 9, 10, 79, and 124 is non-thermal.

Van de Kruit (1971) and Rieke and Low (1972) have plotted the 21-cm vs 10- μ flux of several extragalactic objects and find a linear dependence between the two which suggests a common relationship between the infrared and radio emissions. The objects plotted include NGC 1068 which is archetypical of Seyferts with thermal 10- μ emission and NGC 4151 which is archetypical of Seyfert galaxies with non-thermal 10- μ continua. The significance of this relationship remains unclear.

There are, in fact, several pieces of evidence that a fourth radiation component is present in the continua of these galaxies. If the 10- μ radiation present, for example, in MKN 1, 3, and 34 is thermal radiation from dust, the infrared luminosity is substantially larger than that expected from the visual luminosity. In view of the lack of extreme reddening as measured by the $H\alpha/H\beta$ ratio it is therefore necessary to postulate that there is an additional ultraviolet source of radiation. The lack of reddening is also suggested by the related facts that (a) there are breaks in the continua at the H and K lines and (b) the observed continua are similar to those of normal unreddened galaxies. The emission lines also, if they are produced by radiation, require such a source. In the case of MKN 1, 3, and 34 there does not appear to be enough reddening present to bring the visual continuum up to a level where an extrapolation into the far ultraviolet can account for the required ionizing flux.

For the remaining objects, the $H\alpha/H\beta$ ratio again suggests very little reddening. In most of these cases, however, there is a turnup or flattening in the violet which is probably caused by the postulated ultraviolet source. In summary, the arguments for a distinct ultraviolet

source appear secure. This source could be hot stars or it could be a source such as bremsstrahlung or synchrotron radiation. The presence of the [Ne V] line in Seyferts argues against the source being hot stars since [Ne V] is not seen in H II regions or in galaxies whose visual light is dominated by H II regions (see below).

Emission line region - Models of emission line regions in Seyfert galaxies have been discussed by, inter alia, Anderson (1970), Weedman (1970) and Adams and Weedman (1975); Shields, Oke, and Sargent (1972) and Shields (1974) (3C120); Bokkenberg et al. (1975) (NGC 4151); and Shields and Oke (1975) (NGC 1068).

As an idealization of a complex situation, it is generally conjectured that Seyfert galaxies contain several line emitting regions characterized by quite different electron densities. One region, with low electron densities on the order of or less than 10^3 cm^{-3} , produces a line spectrum like that of MKN 1, 3, and 34 in which permitted and forbidden lines have the same profiles. Another region which is found only in class 1 objects, has high electron densities - $N_e \geq 10^8 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ - and produces strong permitted lines but relatively weak forbidden lines because of the high density. The high density clouds normally have high velocities and therefore produce very broad permitted lines while the lower density clouds tend to have smaller velocities.

An indication of the sizes of the low density emission regions is given by the extent of the forbidden lines beyond the nuclei of MKN 1 and 3. At least in these galaxies the [O III] line ratios indicate an electron temperature $T_e = 14,000 \text{ }^\circ\text{K}$ and that the electron density $N_e = 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$.

The emissivity of the $\lambda 4959 + \lambda 5007$ [O III] lines under these conditions is $10^{-15} N(O^{++}) \text{ erg cm}^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$. Since these galaxies emit $5 \times 10^{41} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ in these lines, the emitting volume must be $\sim 10^{55} \text{ cm}^3$ if $N(O^{++}) = 10^{-3} N_e$, the total mass involved is $\sim 10^{60} M_H$ or $10^3 M_\odot$. If the volume filled with emitting gas were spherical, its radius would be $< 1 \text{ pc}$. Emission has, however, been observed at radial distances larger than 1 kpc implying a filling factor for any plausible geometry of less than 10^{-6} . Thus the forbidden lines apparently come from a region comprising a large fraction of the galaxy's volume sparsely filled by relatively dense filaments and wisps. Perhaps this region somewhat resembles the emitting gas region in NGC 1275 which is revealed in Lynds' (1970) monochromatic photographs.

Correlation between emission lines and continua - It was seen above that a fairly strong correlation exists between the shapes of the continua and the Khachikian/Weedman classes. Physically, we interpret the dominant distinction between class 1 and class 2 objects to be the presence in the former of a visible region consisting of clouds with electron densities $\gtrsim 10^8 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ moving with very high random velocities. We also assume that the radiation components are thermal and non-thermal as discussed above. The correlation as seen would therefore imply a correlation between the strengths of the component sources of continuum radiation and the presence of observable regions of high gas density. Two possible models which can account for the correlation have been considered. In one, the explanation of class 2 objects is that a dust cloud obscures the regions of high gas density and with it the

non-thermal source. This picture is unlikely, however, because of the large amount of dust needed to obscure the non-thermal sources if they are like those observed in the class 1 objects. Specifically, an examination of Table 1 shows that it would require ~ 2 magnitudes at $3\ \mu$ or 40 magnitudes of visual extinction to hide the least luminous clearly delineated non-thermal sources (MKN 6 and 79) and produce the continua of MKN 1 or 3.

A much more likely picture is that the classes are physically controlled by the strength of the non-thermal source. In this view the non-thermal sources in class 1 objects are so bright as to hide the stellar and thermal contributions while in class 2 objects they are relatively faint. The fact that the $3\text{-}\mu$ luminosities of class 1 objects are on the average higher than those of class 2 objects supports this idea. Furthermore, in class 1 objects, the radiation from the strong non-thermal source may evaporate the dust thus accounting for the lower ratio of $10\text{-}\mu$ to ultraviolet fluxes in class 1 relative to class 2 objects. Most importantly, this picture implies that the existence of the non-thermal source is associated with the presence of the very dense high velocity clouds. We feel that this association is the most important conclusion of this work. This association is implicit in the discussion of Stein and Weedman (1975). An advantage of this picture is that intermediate cases with moderate strength non-thermal sources can be easily accounted

for; MKN 10 and 34 are examples where the non-thermal source is probably seen in the infrared but does not dominate the visible continuum.

It is also observed that the equivalent widths of the permitted lines are roughly the same in both classes (Table 2) whereas the forbidden line equivalent widths of class 1 objects are ten times weaker than those in class 2 objects; this thus implies that in this picture the intensities of the recombination lines emitted from the high density region are proportional to the non-thermal flux. The intensities of the forbidden lines which are produced in the low density regions don't change as the strength of the non-thermal flux changes. If the forbidden lines are produced in regions ionized by the non-thermal flux, this implies that the ionized region in which they are formed has a fixed volume which must be on the order of size of the galaxy. Alternatively, the forbidden lines could be produced by an ionization mechanism unrelated to the non-thermal flux. It should be recalled that the ratio of the [Ne V] to [O III] line strengths is much higher in class 1 than in class 2 objects. This is most easily explained if the forbidden line region is in fact ionized by non-thermal radiation and implies a large increase in the far ultraviolet ionizing flux in class 1 objects relative to class 2 sources.

VIA. Phenomenology - Blue Galaxies and Galaxies with a Nuclear H II Region (MKN 13, 19, 33, 35, 36, 49, 52, 54, 59, 67)

The remainder of the program galaxies have narrow emission lines and the emission, as will be discussed below, appears to come from H II regions either in the nucleus or extended over a significant part of the galaxy. For these objects, there is no reason to suppose that the Balmer lines are formed by any process other than recombination. In the cases where the $H\alpha/H\beta$ ratio is observed, the reddening is assumed to be that required to make the ratio 2.95. The reddening corrected continua, using Whitford's (1948) reddening curve, are included in Figures 7 and 8. In those cases where the ratio of $H\alpha$ to NII was not observed, it was assumed, rather arbitrarily, that the NII line strength before reddening correction was 0.40 relative to $H\beta$. In the case of MKN 59, where the observed $H\alpha/H\beta$ ratio is only 2.63, no corrections were made.

The light from these galaxies, in contrast to that of those classified as Seyfert galaxies, comes from diffuse irregular patches with high surface brightness. Generally there is no pronounced central condensations. Some of the objects (e.g., MKN 59) appear on direct plates to be very extended individual H II regions within an irregular galaxy. Others (e.g., MKN 36) appear to be "isolated extragalactic regions" like 1Zw18 = MKN 116 discussed by Sargent and Searle (1970). MKN 52 is an isolated example of a galaxy with narrow emission lines confined to a bright nucleus. MKN 54 = HZ46 is a very much elongated galaxy of high surface brightness.

The extent of the region over which radiation is emitted is often sufficient to result in a significant aperture dependence of the photometry over the apertures used. As a result of this plus the lack of central condensations, intercomparisons between data obtained with different instruments and at different times is often difficult, if not meaningless, since positioning is not easily reproducible. MKN 33 and 35 are probably the most extreme cases giving measurements which depend on aperture size and position, but all the galaxies of this group suffer this problem and any intercomparison of results obtained with different techniques must be viewed with extreme care.

Despite the ambiguities caused by the extended nature of these galaxies, the continua shown in Figures 7 and 8 are found, with the exception of MKN 52 and 54, to be essentially constant in flux density per unit frequency interval from 0.3 to 2.2 μ after corrections for reddening have been applied. In the case of MKN 52 the different nature of the continuum is real but in the case of MKN 54 the reddening correction is very uncertain because the emission lines are weak and only one slit spectrum is available. In cases like MKN 13, 19, 33, and 67 the Balmer jump in absorption is clearly present while in MKN 52 the absorption break near the H and K lines dominates the continuum.

The 10- μ fluxes have been measured definitely only for MKN 33 and 52 although a marginal detection was obtained in MKN 67. For MKN 59, a limit (3 standard deviations) of $\log f_{\nu}$ ($\text{erg s}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1} \text{Hz}^{-1}$) = -24.6 at 10 μ was obtained. Thus all measurements are consistent with there being an excess flux at 10 μ a factor of 4-10 above the extrapolated flat continuum.

The spectra of the galaxies in this group all have narrow emission lines. In contrast to the Seyfert galaxies which generally show lines of [Ne V] and [O I], [Ne V] is absent in all objects and [O I] is weak or absent. For all but MKN 52, the emission line ratios and correlations among them follow the relations which Searle (1971) found to obtain for H II regions in the outer spiral arms of Sc galaxies. MKN 52 is apparently an example of a galaxy containing nuclear H II regions. The object has a bright nucleus whose spectrum shows slightly widened lines (full width at half maximum = 60 km s^{-1}). The spectrum is of low excitation and is unique among the program objects in having $\lambda 5007$ of [O III] weaker than $\lambda 3727$ of [O II]. Its spectrum is, however, like those of H II regions in the inner arms of spiral galaxies (Searle 1971). Another galaxy with bright nuclear regions showing similar spectra is NGC 1808 (Arp and Bertola 1970). An abundance analysis of MKN 35, 36, and 59, which are the three blue galaxies for which the necessary information is available, shows all three to be oxygen and neon poor. O and Ne are the only elements that can be studied other than H and He. MKN 35 and 59 are oxygen poor by a factor of two, MKN 36 = Haro 4 is oxygen poor by a factor of four with respect to H II regions in the solar neighborhood. In this respect too the blue galaxies share the characteristics of I Zw 18 and II Zw 40 (Searle and Sargent 1972).

VIB. Discussion - Blue Galaxies and Galaxies with Nuclear H II Regions

The fact that an appreciable fraction of the Markarian galaxies can be classified as "blue galaxies" has been recognized by several authors (see, e.g., Weedman and Khachikian 1968, 1969; Sargent 1972; Weedman 1973); in fact, several of the program galaxies were included in the pioneering list of blue galaxies by Haro (1956).

The spectroscopic data presented here do not add significantly to the understanding of these blue galaxies beyond the detailed description of IZw 18 and IIZw 40 by Searle and Sargent (1972). The energy distributions do show, however, that the constancy of the spectrum out to $2.2\ \mu$ is a common property of these regions, although the origin of the $2.2\text{-}\mu$ flux is in doubt. On the basis of the observed $H\beta$ line intensities the observed $2.2\text{-}\mu$ flux density exceeds, for reasonable temperatures, that expected if the radiation were produced by thermal bremsstrahlung by a factor of at least 10. The $2.2\text{-}\mu$ flux could arise from M and K supergiant stars and dust which are present along with the young ionizing stars or it could arise from a population of old M and K giant stars. The relative uniformity of the energy distributions is consistent with the first hypothesis. For it to be consistent with the second hypothesis it is necessary for the present rate of star formation to be the same fraction of past star formation for all blue galaxies. This could come about, for example, if these blue galaxies experience a uniform rate of star formation as suggested by Searle, Sargent, and Bagnuolo (1973). For MKN 52 the star formation at the present time is probably less important; from the slope of the spectrum and the break near the H and K lines most

of the radiation contributing to the continuum is probably coming from an old population in the nucleus.

The 10- μ fluxes present in MKN 33, 34, 52, and 67 can be most easily interpreted as arising from thermal emission from dust at a temperature around 200 $^{\circ}$ K. It should be emphasized that the 10- μ measurements of this class of Markarians are preliminary and do not form a complete survey but that 10- μ flux has been detected in the four galaxies that have been observed. The emission from these galaxies shows a strong similarity to galactic H II regions. In particular, the 10- μ fluxes of the four Markarian galaxies studied are apparently greater or equal to those predicted from the available ionizing flux on the basis of the generally applicable relationship between the infrared and the ionizing fluxes described by Wynn-Williams and Becklin (1974) for galactic H II regions; the number of available ionizing photons has been estimated from the H β flux. In contrast, of 14 H II regions associated with nearby galaxies and studied by Strom et al. (1974) only in one case, at most, does the infrared flux agree with the relationship and the rest are apparently deficient in 10- μ flux. The H II regions of the present program are thus apparently differentiated from those studied by Strom et al. (1974) by their large 10- μ flux. The Markarian galaxies are further away than the H II regions observed by Strom et al. and spatial resolution effects might be important.

VII. SUMMARY

Markarian galaxies which show emission lines can be divided into those which can be considered Seyfert galaxies and those which are extragalactic H II regions.

The photometry, spectra and broad based spectrophotometry of the Seyfert galaxies from the ultraviolet through the infrared broadly confirm the ideas that there are physically two types of Seyferts which generally agree with the classes defined by Khachikian and Weedman (1971a). Class 1 Seyferts are characterized by having a high velocity region of gas with density $> 10^8 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ which is missing or possibly obscured in class 2 objects. Additionally, in class 1 objects the continuum is usually dominated by non-thermal radiation while in class 2 objects the continuum is dominated by stellar radiation plus an infrared component which is presumably thermal radiation from dust. Finally, an important conclusion of this work is that the presence of broad emission lines and dominating non-thermal continuum are closely associated.

The remaining Markarian galaxies are examples of extragalactic H II regions as described by Sargent and Searle (1970). The 10- μ observations of these galaxies are consistent with the presence of thermal emission from dust.

We want to thank the night assistants of the Hale telescope, Gary Tuton and Juan Carrasco, for their help in obtaining these data as well as G. Garmire who collaborated in making the early infrared measurements and B. Turnrose for his assistance. G.N. thanks the

Guggenheim Foundation for a sabbatical fellowship and the Institute of Astronomy, Cambridge, for their hospitality; discussions with M. J. Rees were most helpful. We also thank J. Bennett and S. Hage for their help in preparing the data and this manuscript. Funds were provided by National Science Foundation grant MPS74-18555, and National Aeronautics and Space Administration grants NGL 05-002-207 and NGL 05-002-134.

TABLE 1

Program Objects, Selected Fluxes, and Luminosities

MKN	z +	bII	log f _v (ergs cm ⁻² s ⁻¹ Hz ⁻¹)				jx10 ¹⁵ ergs cm ⁻² s ⁻¹				log f _v (ergs s ⁻¹ Hz ⁻¹)				Jx10 ⁻⁴⁰ ergs s ⁻¹			
			V*, 7"	V*, 10"	2.2μ	3.5μ	10μ	Hδ, 7"	Hδ, 10"	Hδ, 14"	V, 7"	V, 10"	2.2μ	3.5μ	10μ	Hδ, 7"	Hδ, 10"	Hδ, 14"
1...	0.0160	-30	-25.76	-25.63	-25.09		-24.08	69	58	77	28.27	28.40	28.94		29.95	7.6	6.4	8.4
3...	0.0137	+22	-25.20	-25.04	-24.29	-24.49	-23.39	311	368		28.70	28.86	29.61	29.41	30.51	25.0	29.6	
34...	0.0510	+50	-25.75		-25.00	-24.91	-24.51	72			29.28		30.02	30.12	30.52	80		
6...	0.0197	+26	-25.27	-25.10	-24.29	-24.13	-23.76	479	598		28.94	28.11	29.92	30.08	30.45	80	99	
9...	0.0401	+29	-25.50	-25.34	-24.48	-24.13	-23.84	189	222		29.32	29.38	30.34	30.69	30.98	130	153	
10...	0.0293	+30	-25.44	-25.44	-24.74	-24.75	-23.89	199			29.11	29.81	29.80	30.66		73		
79...	0.0220	+29	-25.21	-25.21	-24.37	-24.16	-23.84	531			29.10	29.94	30.15	30.47		110		
124...	0.0566	+48	-25.68		-24.70	-24.39	-24.40	101			29.43		30.41	30.72	30.71	138		
13...	0.0052	+31	-25.97		-25.52			24			27.09		27.54		<29.17	0.28		
19...	0.0141	+41	-26.00		-25.61			33(5")			27.92		28.31		<30.03	2.80		
33...	0.0054	+53	-25.09					434	412			28.00				5.4	5.1	
35...	0.0034	+53	-25.50					333			27.19					1.65		
36...	0.0022	+67	-26.09	-25.97	-26.14			109	146		26.22	26.34	26.18		<28.70	0.23	0.30	
49...	0.0042	+65	-25.85	-25.85	-25.89			134			27.03	26.99				1.01		
52...	0.0062	+64	-25.32		-24.75		-23.97	187			27.89		28.46		29.24	3.08		
54...	0.045	+85	-25.60	-25.60	-25.50			29			29.32	29.42				25.1		
59...	0.0027	+82	-25.49		-25.50		<-24.62	719	993		27.00		26.99		<31.26	2.24		3.10
67...	0.0036	+77	-26.23	-25.77	-26.10		-24.7	39			26.51	26.97	26.64		<28.0	0.22		

* Measured at log v = 14.74 - log (Hz), H = 50

† z from Weedman, D. W. and Khachikian E. Ye. 1969, Astrofizika, 4, 587 and 5, 117.
Sargent, W. L. W., Ap. J., 173, 7, 1972.ORIGINAL PAGE IS
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TABLE 2

Observed Line Intensities Reduced to $H\beta = 1$

λ	Ion	Type 2				Type 1			
Markarian Number		1	3	34	6	9	10	79	124
9545	P8[S III]	2.68	1.03	2.94	0.23	0.14	-	-	nd
9069	[S III]	1.20	1.16	1.24	0.10	0.34	nd	-	nd
7319, 30	[O II]	0.76	nd	nd	0.05	0.08	nd	-	p
7136	[A III]	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
6717, 31	[S II]	1.52	1.81	1.68	0.26	4.14	0.10	-	0.31:
6548, 83	[N II]	3.88	6.43	2.38	0.39		3.33	3.11	4.95
6562	H α	4.27	3.87	3.58	5.15				
6300, 63	[O I]	1.35	1.02	p	0.15	0.14	blend	0.21:	nd
5876	He I	p	p	p	p	0.16	0.11	0.24	nd
4959, 5007	[O III]	12.17	12.82	12.94	1.65	0.88	0.84	0.86	0.89
4861	H δ	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
4711, 40	[A IV]	p	p	p	nd	nd	blend	nd	nd
4686	He II	0.28	0.17	0.39	p	p(blend)	p	nd	nd
4363	[O III]	0.18	0.12	0.15:	0.09	0.39	0.13	0.39	0.46
4340	H γ	0.32	0.39	0.35	0.21		0.53		
4101	H δ	0.17	0.26	0.16	0.17	0.10	0.22	0.14	nd
4068, 76	[S II]	0.41	0.26	p					nd
3967, 70	[NeIII], He	p	0.37:	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
3889	HeI, H δ	p	p	p	0.09	0.11	0.11:	0.05	0.10:
3869	[NeIII]	1.02	0.77	0.72					
3726, 29	[O II]	1.18	1.98	1.75	0.17	0.22	0.21:	0.10	nd
3425	[Ne V]	0.38	0.24	0.32	p	0.39	0.20	nd	nd
3345	[Ne V]	0.18:	0.13	p	p	p	0.07	nd	nd
Breadths:									
Permitted lines		broad	broad	somewhat broad	very broad	very broad	very broad	broad	broad
Forbidden lines		broad	broad	somewhat broad	broad	sharp	sharp	sharp	sharp

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TABLE 3

Observed Line Intensities Reduced to H β \equiv 1

λ	Ion	H II Region Type									
Markarian Number		13	19	33	35	36	49	52	54	59	67
9545	P8[S III]	p	p	0.97	1.26	p	p	1.92	nd	0.37	-
9069	[S III]	p	p	0.35	0.37	p	p	0.55	nd	0.18	-
7319, 30	[O II]	nd	nd	-	0.10	0.09	nd	p	nd	0.05	nd
7136	[A III]	0.49:	0.67	0.13	0.20	0.08	nd	nd	nd	0.08	nd
6717, 31	[S II]	0.86	1.06	0.75	0.55	0.17	blend	0.62	1.97:	0.22	} 4.87
6548, 83	[N II]	1.51	0.40:	} 4.79	0.26	<0.15	} 3.55	2.06	} 6.07	0.15	
6562	H α	4.70	3.90		3.67	2.96		3.30		2.62	
6300, 63	[O I]	0.41	p	0.17	0.10	nd	0.16	p	nd	0.07	
5876	He I	nd	p	-	0.17:	0.12	0.10	0.16	-	0.08	p
4959, 5007	[O III]	1.83	4.97	2.21	5.10	5.81	4.06	0.76	4.89	7.15	7.74
4861	H δ	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
4711, 40	[A IV]	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	blend	nd	nd	nd
4686	He II	p	p	nd	nd	0.13:	0.12	0.21	nd	0.03	nd
4363	[O III]	} 0.30	0.02	} 0.32	0.03	0.09	} 0.27	} 0.29	nd	0.06	} 0.36
4340	H γ		0.24		0.30	0.39			nd	0.37	
4101	H δ	0.31:	nd	p	0.19	0.18	0.28	p	nd	0.19	} 0.33
4068, 76	[S II]	nd	nd	nd	blend	nd	nd	blend	nd	nd	
3967, 70	[NeIII], He	nd	nd	nd	p	0.26	nd	nd	nd	0.12	nd
3889	He I, H δ	} 0.45	p	} 0.28	0.07	0.11	} 0.17	0.12	} nd	} 0.40	} 0.74
3869	[Ne III]		p		0.12	0.27		-			
3726, 29	[O II]	1.47	2.58	1.92	1.72	1.24	nd	1.18	2.79	1.01	1.69
3425	[Ne V]	-	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
3345	[Ne V]	-	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
Breaths:											
Permitted lines		sharp	sharp	sharp	sharp	sharp	sharp	sharp	sharp	sharp	sharp
Forbidden lines		sharp	sharp	sharp	sharp	sharp	sharp	sharp	sharp	sharp	sharp

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FIGURE CAPTIONS

Fig. 1 - Absolute spectral energy distributions. All plots have been shifted to correspond to rest frequencies; no reddening correction has been applied. Standard deviations are shown if they are larger than 5 percent. The ordinate is graduated in intervals of 0.4 in log flux density. An absolute value for each scan is indicated. Positions of the stronger emission lines are marked.

Fig. 2 - Same as Figure 1.

Fig. 3 - Same as Figure 1.

Fig. 4 - Same as Figure 1. In MKN 33 one data point is missing in the H α emission line. In MKN 67 the resolution was the same as for MKN 33 but alternate points were not measured.

Fig. 5 - Continuum energy distributions from 0.33 to 20 μ . The solid curves represent the multichannel observations; the diameter of the circular aperture used is given in arc-seconds. In the case of broad-band infrared measures standard deviations are shown or in case of upper limits, 3 σ limits. Aperture diameters are given by the following symbols: Δ , $\leq 4''$; \circ , $7''$; x, $10''$; \square , averages $7''$ - $10''$; +, $15''$. Measurements by Rieke and Low (1972) with a $6''$ aperture are marked R.

Fig. 6 - Same as Figure 5.

Fig. 7 - Continuum energy distributions as in Figure 5. The broken curves represent the same observations with reddening corrections applied as described in the text.

Fig. 8 - Same as Figure 7.

Fig. 9 - Synthetic energy distributions. The curves represent the sum of the stellar energy distribution of M31 (Sandage, Becklin and Neugebauer 1969) plus a power law spectrum with $f_{\nu} \propto \nu^{-1.7}$. In curve A the power law flux at $\nu = 10^{14}$ Hz is equal to that of M31; in curve B the power law flux at $\nu = 10^{14}$ Hz is 10 times that of M31.

Fig. 10 - Synthetic energy distributions. The curves represent the sum of the stellar energy distribution of M31 (Sandage, Becklin and Neugebauer 1969) plus the spectrum of a 200 °K black body. In curve C the black body flux at $\nu = 10^{14}$ Hz is 10^{-4} that of M31; in curve C the black body flux at $\nu = 10^{14}$ Hz is 10^{-5} that of M31.

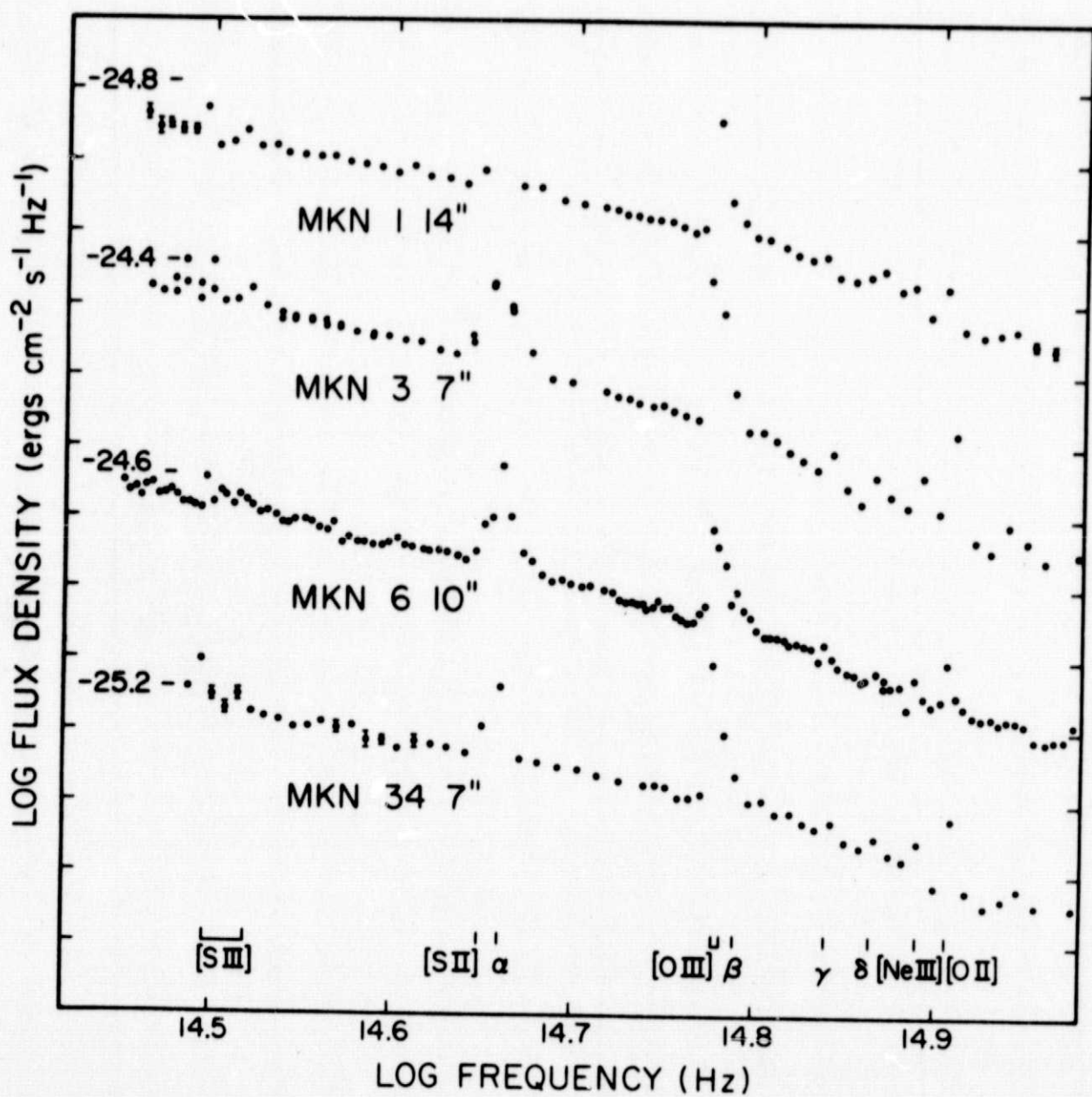


Figure 1

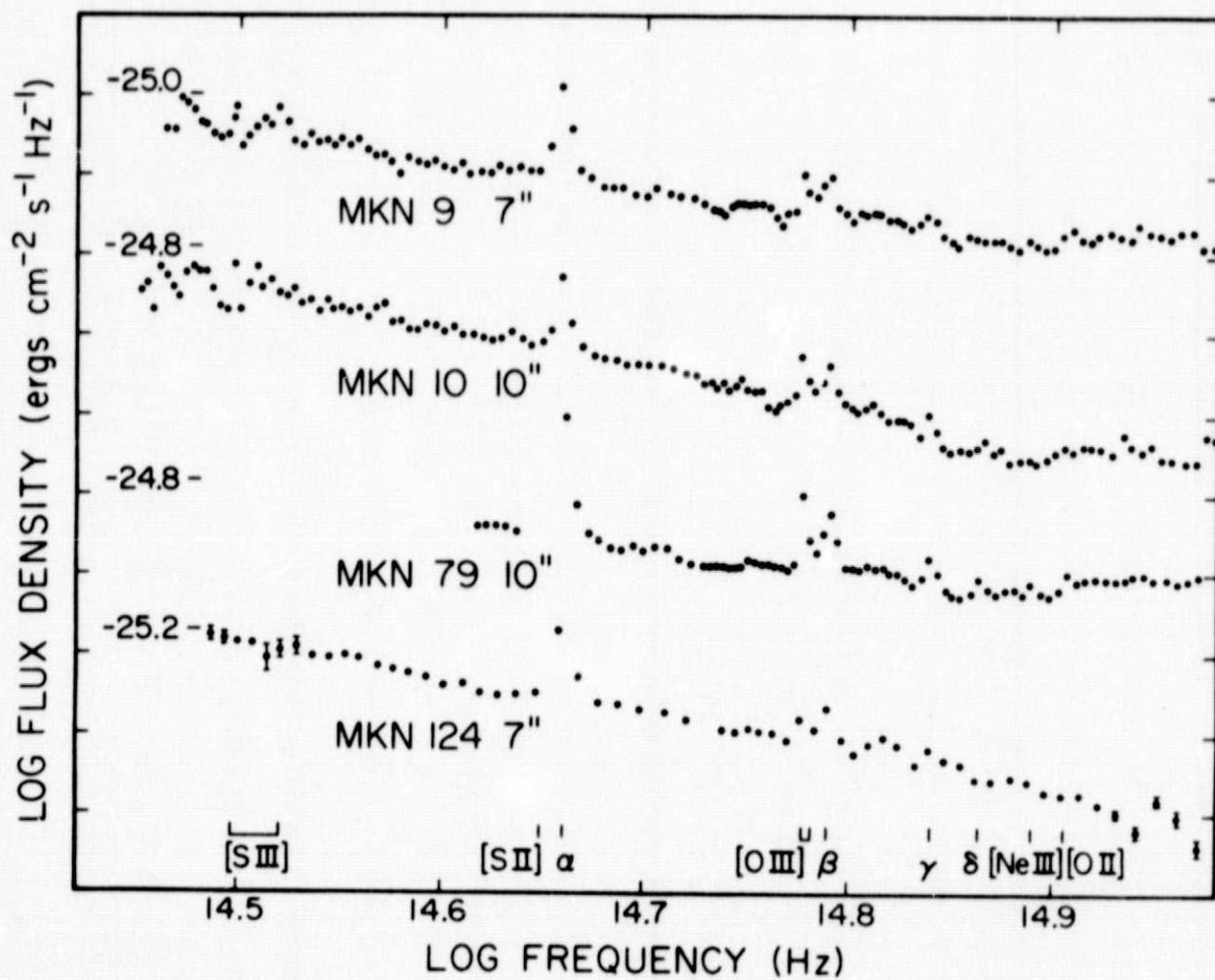


Figure 2

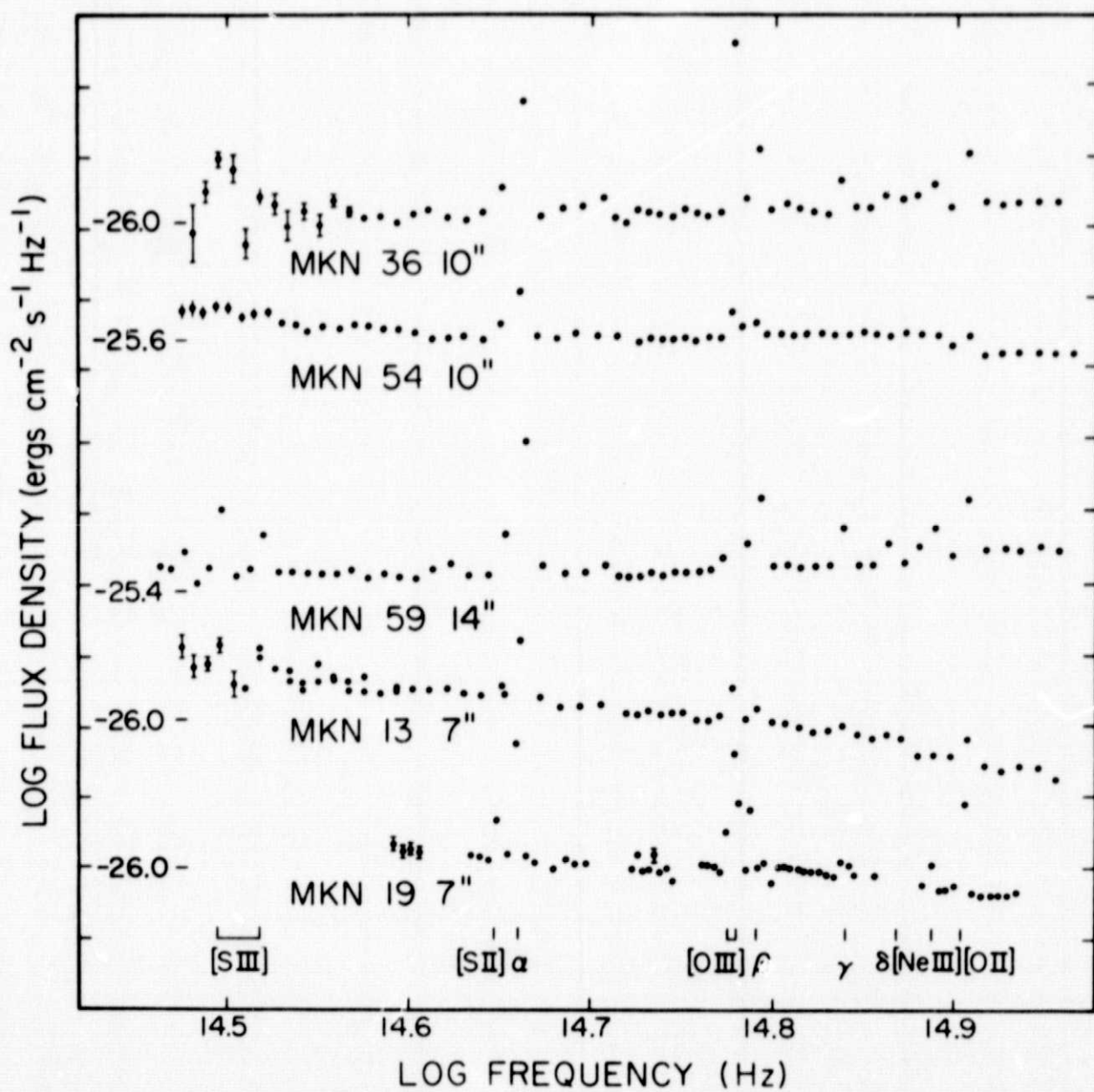


Figure 3

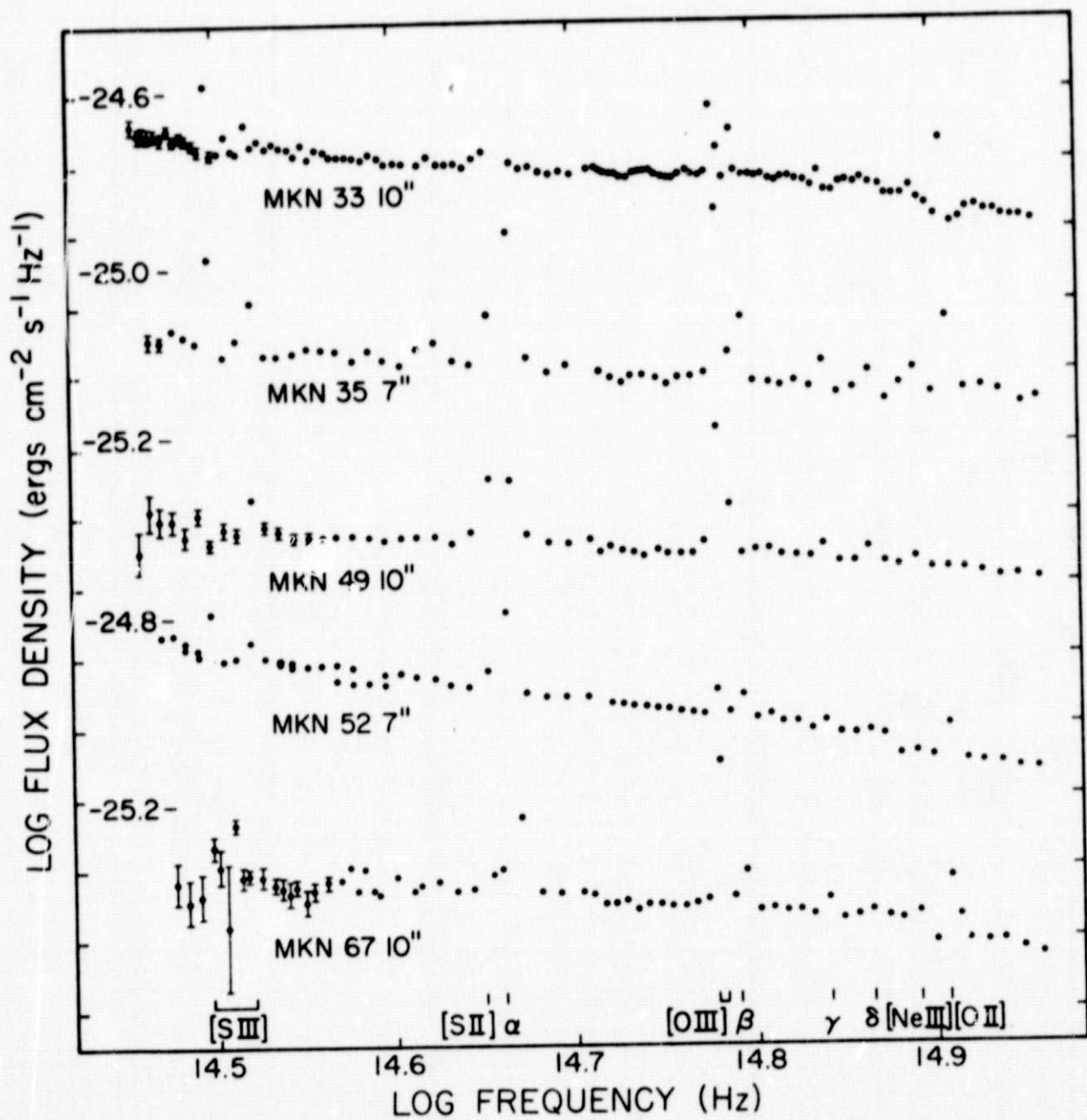


Figure 4

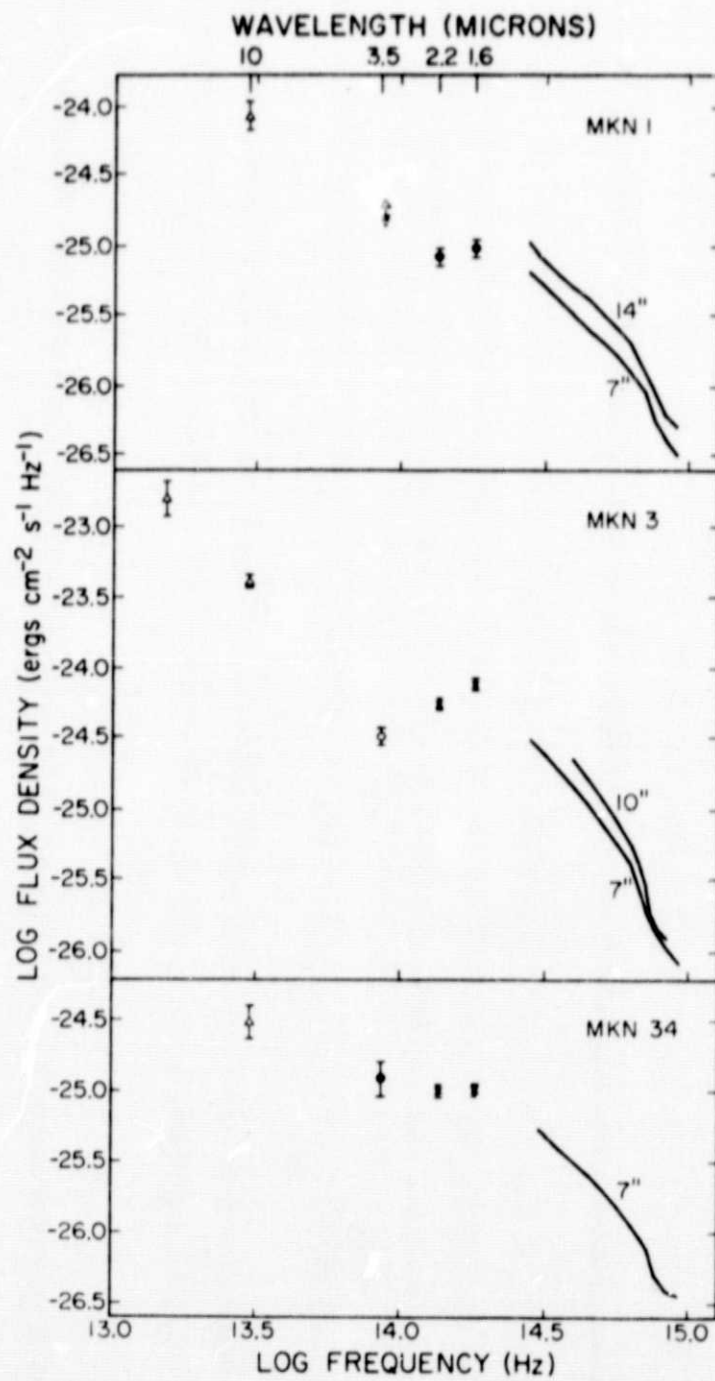


Figure 5

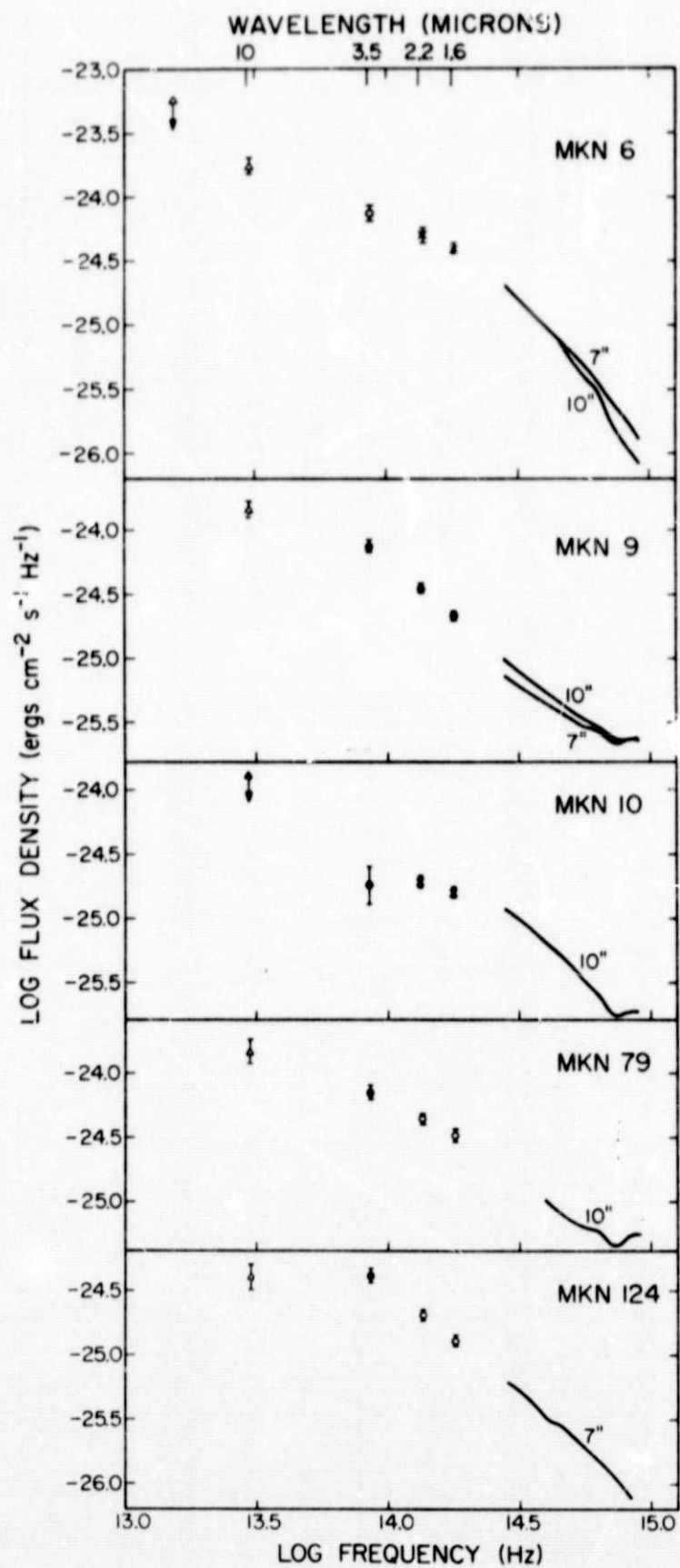


Figure 6

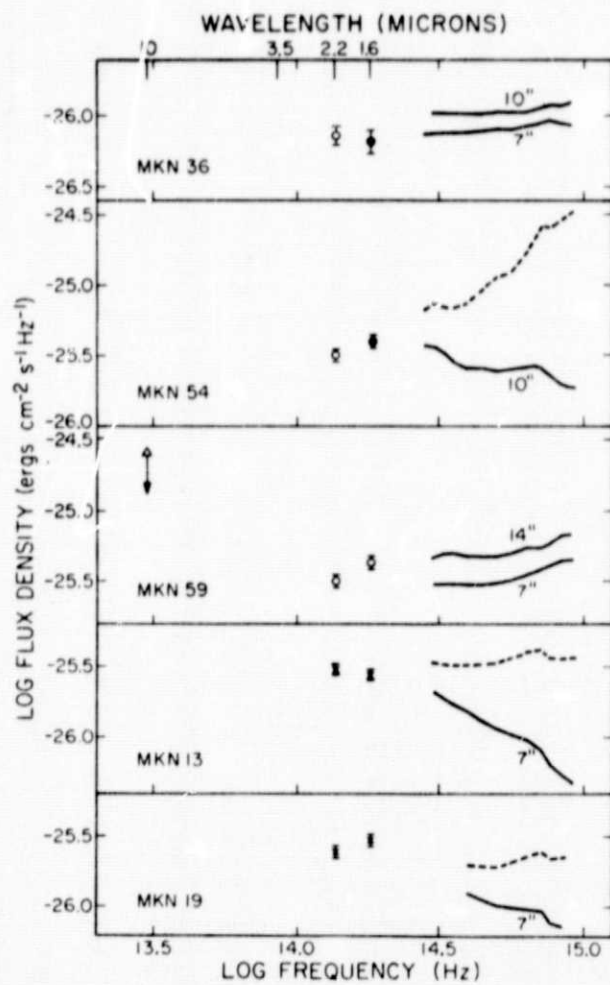


Figure 7

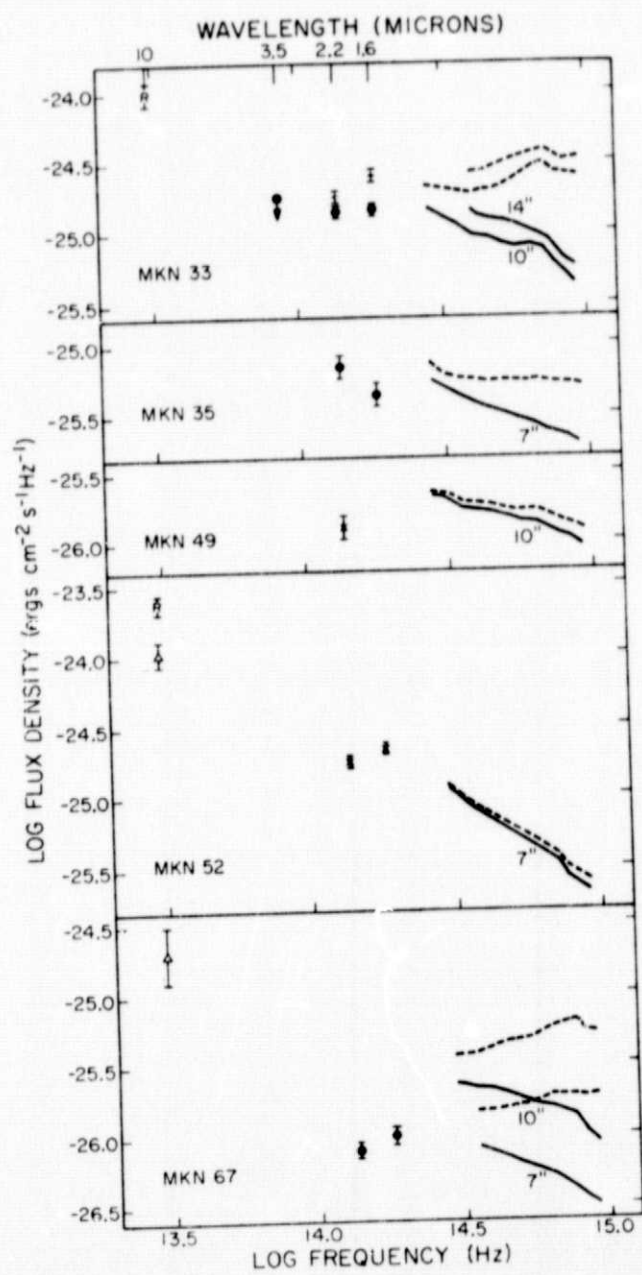


Figure 8

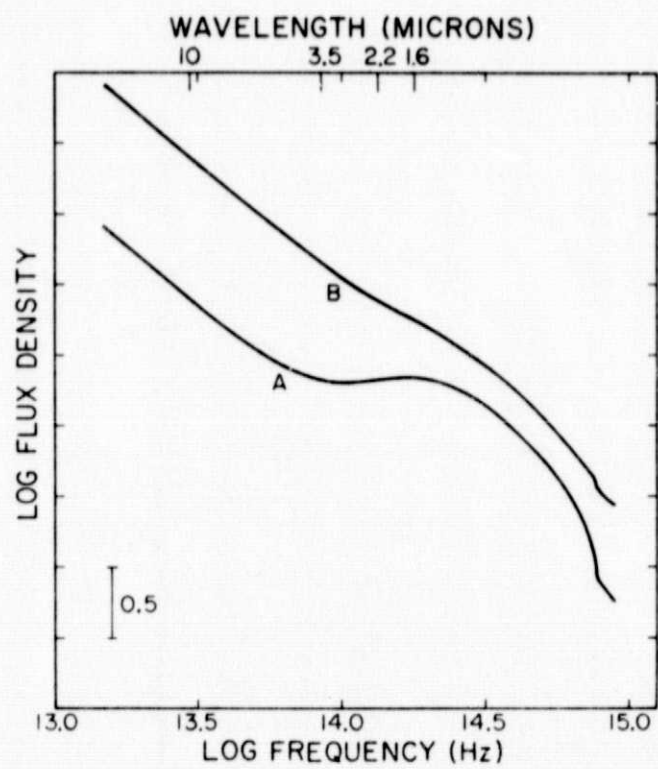


Figure 9

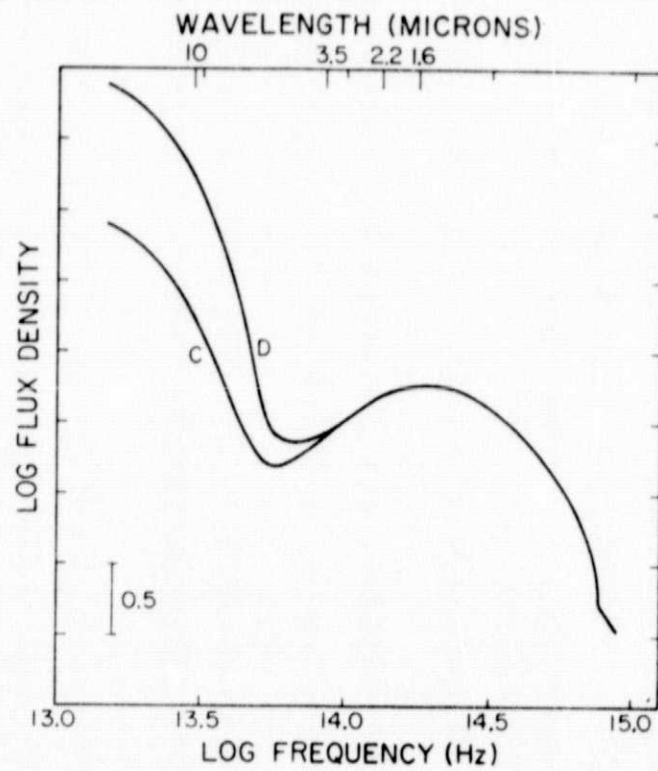


Figure 10

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