

## THE CATALOGUE OF STELLAR IDENTIFICATIONS

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### SUMMARY

The evolution of the Catalogue of Stellar Identifications (C.S.I.) developed by the Stellar Data Center (C.D.S.) is summarized in Table 1 ; a microfiche edition of this fundamental file is described in another paper (Ochsenbein et al, 1981), and recent developments of this file are presented.

The Catalogue of Stellar Identifications (C.S.I.) has now a rather long story, since it was started ten year ago by J. Jung and M. Bischoff at the very beginning of the Stellar Data Center (C.D.S.). As indicated by its name, the C.S.I. essentially deals with the stellar nomenclature, in the sense that the first aim of this catalogue is to provide the different names or identifications for each star. Once such a dictionary of stellar designations is built up, and stored in a computer, the question of finding the whole literature about a star becomes realistic (see the presentation of the B.S.I., Bibliographical Star Index, at this Colloquium) ; it becomes also much easier to link several catalogs in order to get more information about each star.

The fundamental role played by stellar designations and the difficulties related to the inextricable nomenclature system in use (see e.g. Jaschek et al, 1980) lead us to develop the C.S.I. A more complete presentation of the C.S.I. and of its possibilities may be found elsewhere (e.g. Ochsenbein et al, 1981) ; let us just say that an in-line access to the C.S.I. now allows to get immediately the informations about positions, proper motions, parallaxes, photoelectric photometry in 6 systems, MK classifications, radial and rotational velocities, H  $\gamma$  equivalent widths and bibliographic references for a star.

Table 1 summarizes the evolution of the C.S.I.

Year	Stars	Catalogs	Identifications
1972	380 000	9	1.11 $10^6$
1976	440 000	28	1.38 $10^6$
1979	440 000	36	1.75 $10^6$
1982 ?	(470 000)	(200)	( 2 $10^6$ )

The first version of the C.S.I., in 1972, was a merge of some fundamental catalogues that did exist on machine readable form. We tried essentially, in a second step, to enter into the C.S.I. the catalogues which are essential in astrophysical studies : UBV catalogues, MK classification lists, etc... ; this step was still in progress in 1976, and we feeled in 1979 that, with 36 connected catalogues including the most important data in the classifical fields of stellar astronomy and a mean number of 4 entries per star, an edition on microfiche of this catalogue with the known data would be useful to ensure a larger diffusion (Ochsenbein et al, 1981).

A third step was started about one year ago, and began with a comparison between C.S.I. and B.S.I. : in recent years, more and more stars were entered into the B.S.I. with new designations. About 200 catalogues are recorded in the B.S.I., while only 36 are known in the C.S.I. This difference means that newly discovered interesting stellar objects are missing from the C.S.I., and we feel that this gap must be filled.

But incorporating 150 more catalogs in the C.S.I. is a painful and time-consuming task, since all these lists must be checked by hand. One of the authors (M. Bischoff) has undertaken this extension of the file. At the present time, 46 lists including 21 256 stars have been checked : among there 21 256 stars, 8861 were already included in the C.S.I., which means in practice that 42 % of the stars with exotic designations are previously identified stars.

We also plan to add new cross-identifications between CoD and CPD which have been built up in the zone  $-22^\circ$  to  $-40^\circ$  by Bonnet (1981) ; as a final result, we hope that at the end of 1982 (Table 1) the number of stars will reach 470 000 with 200 connected catalogues.

Finally, it is a pleasure to thank all people who contributed to this fundamental file - that is not only the staff members of the C.D.S., but also astronomers who contributed by sending valuable cata-

logues or errata lists. It is also a pleasure to learn that the C.S.I. is used in many places - even if we feel that our efforts are becoming more and more an anonymous contribution to studies in stellar astronomy.

## REFERENCES

- Bonnet R., Ochsenbein F. : 1981, C.D.S. Inf. Bull. 21, 51
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