

latively late manifestation of the star formation process. This work describes the application and extension of similar techniques to investigate the cooler-coloured sources associated (presumably) with the earlier stages of star formation, and in particular a study of their geographic locations relative both to each other and to the very narrow bounds of the T Tauri distribution.

T-TAURI STARS IN TAURUS: INFRARED ANALYSIS OF THE IRAS SAMPLE

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This paper describes further development of the study of a set of IRAS-defined T Tauri stars, located within the Taurus region (taken as the area $RA = 4^h$ to 5^h ; $dec = +16^\circ$ to $+31^\circ$), and selected from the IRAS point-source catalogue purely on the basis of their [25 m - 12 m] and [60 m - 25 m] colours. The original selection, which is described elsewhere (Harris, 1985) was based on an analysis of the IRAS colours of the known T Tauri stars within the region (found to be tightly defined, and representing blackbody temperatures between about 200 and 300 K, and 100 and 200 K, respectively), and gave the intriguing result that the extended sample, defined *purely* by these colours, adhered strongly to the geographic clustering found previously both for the known T Tauri stars and for the (presumably very much younger) 'dense core sources'.

The present work describes the further characterisation of these colour-defined sources, in particular examining their infrared luminosities and spectral behaviour and comparing both the 'new' sources with those already known to be T Tauri stars, and the 'IRAS T Tauris' with those previously known but found not to have an IRAS counterpart.

$^{13}\text{CO}(J = 1-0)$ OBSERVATIONS OF THE FILAMENTS IN THE ρ OPH DARK CLOUD

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The ρ Oph dark cloud is located at a distance of 160 pc and is known as a site of active formation of low-mass stars. In optical photographs a central core of a $\sim 1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ extent and two thin filamentary