

Mira kinematics from *Hipparcos* data: a Galactic bar to beyond the Solar circle

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ABSTRACT

The space motions of Mira variables are derived from radial velocities, *Hipparcos* proper motions and a period–luminosity relation. The previously known dependence of Mira kinematics on the period of pulsation is confirmed and refined. In addition, it is found that Miras with periods in the range 145–200 d in the general Solar neighbourhood have a net radial outward motion from the Galactic Centre of $75 \pm 18 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. This, together with a lag behind the circular velocity of Galactic rotation of $98 \pm 19 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, is interpreted as evidence for an elongation of their orbits, with their major axes aligned at an angle of $\sim 17^\circ$ with the Sun–Galactic Centre line, towards positive Galactic longitudes. This concentration seems to be a continuation to the Solar circle and beyond of the bar-like structure of the Galactic bulge, with the orbits of some local Miras probably penetrating into the bulge. These conclusions are not sensitive to the distance scale adopted. A further analysis is given of the short-period (SP) red group of Miras discussed in companion papers in this series. In Appendix A the mean radial velocities and other data for 842 oxygen-rich Mira-like variables are tabulated. These velocities were derived from published optical and radio observations.

Key words: catalogues – stars: variables: other – Galaxy: kinematics and dynamics – Galaxy: structure.

1 INTRODUCTION

This is the last paper in a group of three (although the first of the group to appear in print) which discuss the Mira-like¹ variables contained in the *Hipparcos* catalogue (Perryman et al. 1997). In Whitelock, Marang & Feast (2000, hereafter Paper I) infrared (*JHKL*) and other photometry were discussed and various conclusions reached, including the identification of two distinct groups of oxygen-rich short-period variables: our Short-Period blue (SP-blue) and Short-Period red (SP-red) stars (see also Hron 1991). The SP-blue stars, on the basis of their colours and their kinematics, were identified as an extension of the main Mira sequence to short periods. These stars appear to be the field equivalent of the Mira variables found in globular clusters. On the other hand, it was concluded that the SP-red variables were on evolutionary tracks of which longer-period stars of the main Mira sequence were the end-points, and/or that they were pulsating in a higher mode than the longer-period Miras (see also Section 6 below).

Whitelock & Feast (2000, hereafter Paper II) calibrated the Mira infrared period–luminosity (PL) relation using data from

Paper I and the *Hipparcos* parallaxes. Evidence for a luminosity difference between the SP-blue and SP-red stars of a given period was found, consistent with the conclusions of Paper I. In Papers I and II a discussion was also given of carbon-rich Miras.

The present paper, which is restricted to the discussion of oxygen-rich stars, investigates the Galactic kinematics of Mira-like variables on the basis of *Hipparcos* proper motions and published radial velocities. Previous work has generally either discussed the Galactic kinematics of Miras from radial velocities alone (e.g. Feast 1963; Smak & Preston 1965; Feast, Woolley & Yilmaz 1972) or combined radial velocities with proper motions in a discussion of statistical and secular parallaxes (e.g. Clayton & Feast 1969; Robertson & Feast 1981). The radial velocity discussions established a correlation of asymmetric drift and velocity dispersion with period. The shortest-period Miras (periods less than ~ 145 d) were anomalous, and it was at one time suggested (Feast 1963) that they were overtone pulsators (the bulk of the Miras pulsating in the fundamental). However, as discussed in Paper II, it now seems likely that most Miras are pulsating in the first overtone. The nature of the short-period stars is clarified in Papers I and II and in Section 6 of this paper. The present paper gives improved mean motions and velocity dispersions for Miras as a function of period, and gives further evidence for the distinction between SP-blue and SP-red variables. In addition to asymmetric drift, it is found that Miras, particularly those in the

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¹The definition of ‘Mira-like’ is given in Paper I.

Table 1. Individual space velocities (km s^{-1}). (a) SP-reds omitted.

Name	u	v	w	V_R	V_θ	σ_u	σ_v	σ_w	σ_{V_R}	σ_{V_θ}
<i>Group 1</i>										
CI Vel	-38.5	-32.8	22.1	-54.0	194.6	37.4	13.1	41.2	28.6	8.8
T Gru	207.1	-147.9	108.3	-205.9	86.0	16.3	10.9	10.8	16.2	8.8
<i>Group 2</i>										
SW Scl	-57.5	5.4	-38.4	57.5	236.4	5.7	1.0	5.0	5.7	1.0
R Ari	-162.8	-126.7	-80.3	170.2	91.8	8.0	8.2	8.6	8.1	7.8
X Cet	-76.8	-119.3	16.4	76.1	112.2	41.3	39.5	40.0	41.3	26.7
X Aur	29.0	-18.8	29.3	-22.7	212.9	5.0	5.2	6.4	5.0	4.7
RV Pup	-6.5	-65.8	-44.6	-15.8	164.5	6.5	5.2	6.0	6.6	5.5
S Car	-200.8	-338.1	6.2	206.8	-95.1	2.1	4.8	1.5	2.3	4.9
RR Boo	-38.1	-82.4	9.2	60.6	140.9	22.7	36.0	25.4	28.3	48.0
RZ Sco	-165.4	-120.4	-94.8	161.2	116.6	11.3	24.5	25.1	11.1	19.1
T Her	-81.9	-76.8	-18.5	97.0	145.2	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.7
W Lyr	-29.3	-131.3	-97.0	40.6	95.7	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.8	4.8
RW Sgr	-14.9	-64.2	36.3	21.9	166.0	5.2	5.0	6.3	5.2	5.2
RT Cyg	-54.7	-113.5	62.1	69.9	109.2	4.7	5.0	4.3	4.7	5.0
R Pic	-223.7	-219.6	18.2	221.5	33.6	2.7	4.3	4.1	2.6	4.2
X Mon	-66.8	-139.4	-37.5	61.2	95.5	4.2	4.1	3.6	4.1	3.9
X Oct	-36.3	-18.8	22.2	24.0	213.9	3.0	4.2	3.0	3.1	4.3
BZ Vir	-38.4	-4.6	25.6	-6.2	229.5	26.2	24.3	18.9	25.7	15.3
V CVn	3.3	-47.1	17.8	-0.2	183.9	0.8	2.0	4.7	0.8	2.0
S Aql	-85.0	-65.9	-32.0	111.0	148.9	12.7	8.4	13.0	11.5	7.6
XZ Her	376.0	-254.6	-113.9	-291.2	239.0	125.6	130.9	179.7	55.6	55.8
<i>Group 3</i>										
U Cet	8.1	-47.5	47.4	-9.5	183.4	11.4	6.0	7.4	11.3	5.0
T Hor	-40.0	-103.9	29.6	29.0	130.0	4.4	7.1	6.4	4.4	7.7
T Pic	48.1	-114.7	86.2	-66.5	106.8	12.9	9.5	11.7	13.0	9.7
T Col	-55.1	-59.2	53.7	45.1	174.6	3.4	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.8
S Lmi	57.6	-22.8	30.5	-61.9	207.0	16.6	7.2	13.8	16.5	7.5
W Cen	-71.4	-90.1	6.9	61.3	145.6	4.0	4.8	3.2	4.1	4.8
U Cen	11.1	10.4	66.9	-41.8	238.0	5.7	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.4
S UMa	-18.7	-22.0	22.6	31.4	207.5	3.9	4.7	5.1	3.7	4.3
U Vir	-47.5	46.3	-20.2	29.1	279.8	11.0	13.5	7.1	11.5	10.7
R Boo	-80.6	-41.5	-11.8	84.9	187.6	3.6	2.9	4.8	3.6	2.4
T Nor	-43.8	-8.6	-7.5	31.1	224.5	5.3	4.4	4.1	5.3	5.7
X CrB	-9.4	-55.1	-73.9	28.5	173.8	8.1	8.0	6.8	8.1	7.6
U Ser	-86.3	51.4	43.5	102.7	276.8	32.2	37.2	39.3	32.7	24.5
R Dra	-13.0	-140.6	-24.1	19.9	89.1	3.2	4.5	4.2	3.1	4.4
RS Her	-36.3	-56.2	62.1	51.3	171.0	6.0	5.6	6.2	5.9	5.9
R Pav	95.5	-13.7	142.2	-109.9	210.4	4.9	5.1	5.7	5.0	4.6
T Pav	39.8	-43.4	-25.7	-54.0	184.0	5.8	5.9	5.3	5.7	5.1
RU Sgr	-54.6	-184.5	44.1	54.4	46.7	7.0	6.2	10.0	7.0	6.6
T Aqr	22.7	-53.1	31.8	-6.3	179.2	9.1	6.8	10.5	8.9	6.7
RT Aqr	-99.7	-50.7	-34.4	105.4	177.1	7.0	5.5	5.8	7.0	3.3
S Lac	55.4	-45.1	21.3	-35.3	190.8	6.8	5.2	6.9	6.8	5.1
V Cas	-2.2	-30.8	-14.8	11.7	199.8	2.9	4.8	3.1	2.8	4.7
V Aqr	-13.6	-13.5	40.1	20.9	216.9	3.7	3.8	2.9	3.7	3.9
RU Cyg	30.0	6.9	2.0	-21.9	238.8	1.8	5.0	1.4	1.8	4.9
<i>Group 4</i>										
R Tri	-90.7	-19.4	2.8	96.8	208.9	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.4	3.3
T Eri	-74.7	-65.4	51.5	67.3	168.8	4.2	3.7	4.7	4.1	3.9
R Ret	-39.9	-26.0	17.1	25.8	207.2	3.6	4.3	3.7	3.6	4.2
X Gem	-29.9	-38.9	-17.7	28.5	192.3	5.1	4.5	6.0	5.1	3.5
V Gem	-21.3	-0.1	-49.6	9.5	231.6	7.6	6.6	10.6	7.9	9.9
V Cnc	-2.5	-9.1	-49.7	-10.3	221.7	14.4	12.8	21.0	14.7	13.4
S Hya	-76.4	-11.0	34.7	58.7	225.3	10.5	6.3	12.4	10.6	6.5
VW Oph	-19.7	93.9	-287.8	89.6	312.9	48.4	107.5	170.6	43.7	149.3
T Hya	-7.7	20.2	-9.8	-14.7	250.9	7.7	5.0	6.8	7.8	5.3
V Leo	44.7	-34.5	-17.3	-54.8	193.9	17.4	8.8	14.1	17.2	5.8
S Sex	35.4	-2.6	1.1	-60.3	223.2	10.4	9.5	10.2	10.1	9.2
T CVn	0.6	14.9	15.6	-0.1	245.9	6.0	1.0	5.0	6.0	1.2
T UMa	17.6	-81.3	-56.9	-8.6	150.4	7.4	8.0	6.9	7.2	8.1
RT Cen	-37.2	-9.8	-24.3	17.4	223.6	8.2	7.6	7.6	7.9	7.3
Y Lib	48.0	-83.7	-46.9	-50.4	146.5	21.2	21.8	22.4	21.1	9.5
RR Sco	-31.7	-1.4	5.2	30.6	229.8	4.9	2.3	2.4	4.9	1.4
R Aql	75.1	-16.7	-32.3	-71.0	215.7	3.8	3.4	1.1	3.9	3.5
R Sgr	-38.2	-34.1	-43.7	44.7	195.5	5.4	5.5	7.8	5.4	4.9
BG Cyg	-35.4	-96.7	-21.6	43.3	131.9	3.5	4.6	2.6	3.6	4.7

Table 1 – continued

Name	<i>u</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>w</i>	V_R	V_θ	σ_u	σ_v	σ_w	σ_{V_R}	σ_{V_θ}
R Del	43.9	-79.5	10.8	-32.0	154.5	10.3	7.1	8.8	9.9	7.7
S Del	-19.7	7.8	-0.6	41.4	236.0	7.0	4.9	5.5	6.9	5.1
V Cap	15.0	-54.3	40.5	-2.8	177.3	26.7	26.7	27.3	26.1	25.0
T Cap	51.6	-58.1	-64.8	-36.6	176.6	12.7	7.9	12.1	12.6	6.6
T Tuc	14.0	15.9	72.1	-30.0	245.5	4.7	4.0	5.0	4.7	4.2
RT Boo	-14.9	-19.5	73.3	27.6	210.2	5.0	6.1	5.8	5.1	6.5
RS Dra	-38.8	-28.3	-8.7	55.4	198.9	3.5	4.6	3.5	3.4	4.5
TY And	16.9	-6.3	-20.4	-0.6	225.3	4.2	4.9	3.6	4.1	4.7
<i>Group 5</i>										
Z Peg	-15.5	-45.9	3.2	25.9	183.9	3.8	4.5	3.6	3.8	4.3
SV And	69.2	-65.5	33.5	-49.7	172.4	13.3	8.8	9.9	13.6	7.8
U Per	-61.3	-38.8	-17.6	70.0	189.1	3.8	4.0	2.8	3.7	3.9
<i>o</i> Cet	55.9	-49.2	-97.3	-55.6	181.9	2.7	0.7	4.3	2.7	0.6
T Ari	29.3	4.6	-26.8	-26.2	236.0	4.1	2.3	3.5	4.0	2.1
RX Tau	70.9	-16.9	-41.9	-73.0	213.4	6.7	10.4	11.1	6.7	8.2
S Col	-54.0	-32.5	-26.6	40.9	201.7	5.4	4.9	4.8	5.4	4.9
V Mon	44.0	-76.5	-21.4	-49.6	152.8	4.5	3.8	3.8	4.4	3.5
S CMi	-39.4	-43.2	-4.3	34.5	188.7	5.1	3.4	4.7	5.1	4.2
AS Pup	68.6	19.2	28.6	-80.2	246.7	2.2	4.8	1.5	2.1	4.8
R Car	-21.6	-17.4	-5.3	16.9	214.0	1.4	4.8	1.0	1.5	4.9
X Hya	-77.1	-49.3	-78.9	68.7	185.1	5.4	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.5
R Leo	9.3	-8.8	6.3	-10.7	222.2	2.7	2.5	3.5	2.6	2.5
V Ant	-20.8	19.8	22.3	-5.4	251.6	7.1	5.3	7.6	7.1	5.4
R UMa	-93.4	-38.6	7.3	100.3	188.9	8.6	7.8	8.6	8.6	7.7
X Cen	-42.7	-51.9	0.7	31.1	181.5	4.9	5.0	4.1	4.9	5.0
R Crv	5.6	10.0	-30.2	-22.8	240.0	8.4	8.6	7.0	8.5	5.8
R CVn	11.3	3.3	-2.6	-7.2	234.4	0.8	2.7	4.8	0.8	2.9
RX Cen	-14.2	-46.6	-48.4	-6.3	184.8	24.7	23.9	21.7	23.0	16.4
RU Hya	-0.8	-78.7	-80.6	-7.6	152.1	6.5	6.7	7.2	6.4	6.1
U UMi	4.0	0.9	-21.6	5.3	231.8	2.1	3.7	4.0	2.1	3.4
S UMi	-4.5	-61.9	8.8	10.5	168.8	2.3	3.9	3.3	2.2	3.8
RU Lib	-65.0	-35.3	33.1	61.2	196.9	15.7	20.1	20.9	15.5	13.2
Z Sco	-45.9	-3.9	-14.6	43.0	227.7	6.3	8.1	8.8	6.3	9.9
S Her	-5.2	42.6	-24.4	15.5	273.2	3.9	3.2	3.9	4.0	3.9
RS Sco	-4.6	-30.4	-79.7	1.1	200.6	5.1	2.9	3.5	5.1	6.0
Z Oph	-94.3	80.8	-48.4	137.9	295.1	6.2	10.0	12.8	6.2	10.1
RV Sgr	28.4	-17.4	-0.9	-28.2	213.6	5.3	7.3	10.5	5.3	8.3
X Oph	-63.8	-22.3	26.1	67.6	207.5	11.3	15.5	20.8	11.1	13.2
RT Aql	-6.4	-42.0	-29.9	17.2	188.3	5.2	5.0	5.9	5.2	5.0
RR Sgr	106.2	3.4	9.4	-103.3	235.7	5.1	3.2	5.3	5.1	3.0
RT Sgr	40.2	-27.3	-5.7	-39.7	203.8	6.7	4.3	8.5	6.7	5.2
U Mic	-28.5	-69.3	56.3	28.7	161.7	8.4	6.4	10.7	8.4	7.1
TU Peg	42.2	-7.3	2.9	-28.7	225.8	9.5	5.9	7.6	9.5	5.2
X Aqr	39.8	-2.8	11.2	-26.2	230.2	41.2	31.4	25.5	41.3	13.2
W Peg	10.1	-13.4	13.8	-1.9	217.8	2.2	4.4	3.0	2.2	4.3
S Peg	67.6	-7.4	-10.5	-54.9	227.0	5.3	6.2	5.5	5.3	5.6
TT Mon	12.3	-71.8	75.5	-23.0	158.0	8.5	10.1	14.2	8.8	9.3
VX Aur	-24.0	24.2	-16.6	24.8	255.1	9.4	8.4	19.3	9.4	11.0
UU Tuc	-54.5	-31.3	-59.7	36.3	203.8	13.1	10.9	9.4	12.6	11.0
X Tel	17.4	38.4	124.8	-43.6	266.4	64.9	83.9	99.9	65.8	92.0
<i>Group 6</i>										
S Scl	-56.4	5.4	-26.4	56.3	236.4	2.4	0.3	4.9	2.4	0.3
R And	64.0	-10.7	-47.9	-54.9	222.8	9.1	6.9	4.7	9.2	6.0
W And	35.5	-13.3	9.3	-26.9	218.9	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.4
R Hor	-75.0	-113.6	32.1	72.8	118.7	0.7	2.9	4.3	0.7	2.9
W Eri	40.0	0.3	-32.9	-50.1	229.3	4.7	4.3	5.0	4.7	4.8
R Cae	13.1	-1.7	-14.9	-22.8	228.5	3.8	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.9
T Lep	55.0	-21.8	8.6	-60.8	207.6	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0
U Dor	-57.9	-69.1	30.8	46.3	165.6	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.7	4.7
R Oct	-50.5	-41.3	-37.1	39.5	192.3	3.8	4.4	3.8	3.9	4.3
U Ori	34.6	17.1	-11.6	-35.8	247.9	4.9	2.1	2.6	4.9	1.9
R Lyn	-13.2	16.0	5.1	19.8	246.5	4.8	5.1	6.4	4.8	9.2
R Gem	46.3	23.7	-18.9	-52.2	253.5	6.1	8.4	11.6	6.1	8.0
R Cnc	-3.7	-16.6	18.7	0.2	214.4	4.3	2.9	3.4	4.3	3.0
W Cnc	-49.5	-11.0	0.4	44.7	221.0	9.3	3.0	10.2	9.3	3.1
R LMi	12.5	4.0	14.4	-13.6	234.9	4.4	2.1	4.6	4.4	2.0
W Vel	-40.9	-2.9	13.6	27.1	230.2	3.4	4.9	3.0	3.4	5.0
R Com	-1.1	7.2	-1.4	-5.7	238.2	5.4	8.6	5.5	5.1	8.8
R Hya	-23.7	3.6	12.0	21.6	234.8	2.8	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9

Table 1 – continued

Name	u	v	w	V_R	V_θ	σ_u	σ_v	σ_w	σ_{V_R}	σ_{V_θ}
S Vir	-14.8	-0.5	21.9	9.8	230.8	3.4	2.7	4.3	3.4	2.4
RS Vir	-22.8	16.0	-0.4	21.5	247.1	4.8	2.5	4.9	4.8	1.7
S Ser	9.4	17.3	15.9	-3.3	248.5	6.8	5.1	6.1	6.8	3.1
U Her	-11.2	-28.8	3.5	15.3	201.9	3.3	2.4	3.4	3.3	2.6
T Sgr	16.2	-20.9	-3.8	-9.2	210.5	5.5	5.0	6.3	5.5	6.2
RR Aql	100.7	-83.0	2.0	-94.7	151.9	7.4	6.2	8.9	7.3	6.8
T Cep	67.1	9.7	6.3	-61.9	242.1	1.4	4.7	1.4	1.3	4.7
S Gru	-51.9	-0.2	-6.7	49.6	231.3	3.7	2.1	4.5	3.7	2.0
R Peg	0.0	0.0	-28.7	10.2	230.8	3.0	4.6	4.3	3.1	4.3
R Aqr	-14.0	-46.8	9.7	15.8	184.1	1.1	2.2	4.7	1.1	2.0
RT Eri	-25.0	-7.3	-12.3	21.6	224.1	5.0	3.8	5.0	5.0	2.4
W Hya	25.9	-35.5	12.0	-27.1	195.3	3.1	2.8	2.7	3.2	2.8
BG Ser	-14.4	16.8	10.5	15.5	247.7	5.3	4.4	5.6	5.3	4.3
AM Cyg	15.9	-75.2	8.9	1.3	156.6	15.2	7.5	17.3	14.6	6.3
TV Cnc	-44.6	-34.6	-190.4	12.7	201.0	120.3	41.4	158.6	129.2	88.7
<i>Group 7</i>										
T Cas	-6.2	-15.5	-6.9	12.4	215.3	2.6	4.4	1.4	2.5	4.3
S Pic	-13.2	-10.6	12.2	0.6	220.8	3.5	4.7	4.6	3.5	4.7
R Aur	-0.7	-5.5	-1.4	3.8	225.5	4.6	3.0	2.7	4.5	2.4
S Ori	-1.3	-29.6	14.7	-2.9	201.4	4.7	4.6	5.5	4.7	4.9
Z Pup	15.9	-17.3	-2.8	-33.8	211.6	19.0	8.5	9.2	19.9	14.8
U CMi	-43.0	-4.4	7.5	25.9	229.2	10.3	6.9	12.3	10.9	11.8
Y Vel	-1.6	11.2	18.3	-20.9	241.3	10.5	5.0	9.1	10.4	5.0
WX Vel	-61.0	-38.6	32.0	38.5	198.1	8.6	5.4	9.5	8.4	5.1
R Cen	-28.7	20.5	2.8	20.2	252.4	3.7	3.8	1.5	3.8	3.9
R Nor	-24.4	9.5	3.9	9.8	241.5	5.5	7.4	7.8	5.4	5.8
RU Her	3.5	2.9	-23.4	4.3	233.9	3.9	3.5	4.4	3.9	4.3
RX Vul	60.8	0.7	-5.6	-41.1	236.0	5.6	5.0	4.4	5.6	5.0
RS Peg	-40.0	-34.6	-22.8	54.6	192.8	9.6	6.4	8.5	9.7	6.2
SS Peg	6.1	-7.8	18.4	11.3	223.0	6.4	5.2	5.9	6.5	5.3
R Cas	-71.0	-6.0	4.4	75.6	223.5	2.2	4.5	1.2	2.1	4.4
RU Aur	26.2	-163.3	166.2	-25.4	68.0	9.4	88.9	114.1	9.9	67.8
(b) Individual space velocities (km s^{-1}) for SP-red stars.										
Name	u	v	w	V_R	V_θ	σ_u	σ_v	σ_w	σ_{V_R}	σ_{V_θ}
<i>Group 1</i>										
SS Cas	4.7	-23.2	-25.8	18.1	207.1	8.9	6.3	10.7	9.2	6.9
W Pup	-76.6	7.6	59.1	46.0	246.3	7.1	5.0	4.5	7.2	5.2
SS Her	9.3	-72.3	-25.6	7.0	158.8	12.4	15.9	16.7	12.2	13.3
SY Her	154.3	-20.7	-59.4	-126.8	227.9	7.8	7.2	8.1	7.5	7.8
R Mic	57.1	13.7	61.9	-47.3	246.8	11.9	9.0	14.6	11.8	9.3
R Vul	5.1	-0.6	14.8	23.4	229.3	5.1	4.9	4.5	5.1	4.9
L ₂ Pup	-113.7	-36.9	89.5	111.7	195.2	1.3	4.7	1.4	1.2	4.7
T Cen	-27.9	-44.2	44.6	19.2	187.9	3.4	3.4	2.7	3.5	3.4
W Cyg	-20.2	-12.4	-16.2	23.5	218.3	0.3	5.0	0.6	0.3	5.0
<i>Group 2</i>										
R Cet	-55.7	1.9	0.6	58.8	232.2	9.3	6.1	7.3	9.3	4.1
R Vir	-26.6	4.9	-19.1	20.6	236.5	2.1	3.5	4.8	2.2	2.9
X Ara	-27.7	-29.7	-31.5	16.5	202.5	26.0	24.3	29.8	23.3	49.7
RY Oph	-91.1	45.3	31.0	110.5	269.1	5.9	7.9	9.4	5.8	6.9
RU Per	34.1	-33.8	2.8	-27.4	198.3	7.0	9.4	9.6	7.2	9.3
<i>Group 3</i>										
RS Lib	27.7	10.0	-22.3	-30.3	240.6	4.8	3.5	4.0	4.8	3.5

period range 145–200 d, show a net motion radially outwards in the Galaxy. This is interpreted as indicating a Galactic axial asymmetry and a concentration of orbits in a bar-like structure, which is an extension of the triaxial Galactic bulge to beyond the Solar circle.

2 ANALYSIS

The present discussion is restricted to Mira-like stars for which we can derive distances and space motions. Thus it is limited to stars

for which we have K photometry, proper motions and radial velocities. Distances were derived from the reddening-corrected K magnitudes of Paper I together with a PL relation. Zero-points derived for different samples of Miras from *Hipparcos* parallaxes are given in Paper II. For our main sample of stars, which excludes the SP-red variables, we use the zero-point adopted in Paper II and the relation:

$$M_K = -3.47 \log P + 0.84. \quad (1)$$

This relation, when applied to Miras in the Large Magellanic

Table 2. Group motions (km s^{-1}) (SP-red stars omitted).

Group	No.	\bar{P} (d)	u	v	w	V_R	V_θ
2	18	173	-73 ± 17	-97 ± 20	-11 ± 11	$+75 \pm 18$	133 ± 19
3	24	228	-12 ± 10	-47 ± 11	$+21 \pm 9$	$+12 \pm 11$	184 ± 11
4	26	272	-8 ± 8	-27 ± 6	-5 ± 7	$+8 \pm 8$	204 ± 6
5	40	324	-3 ± 8	-22 ± 5	-12 ± 6	$+4 \pm 8$	209 ± 5
6	32	383	0 ± 7	-14 ± 6	0 ± 3	-1 ± 7	217 ± 6
7	15	453	-14 ± 8	-8 ± 4	$+3 \pm 4$	$+11 \pm 8$	223 ± 4
2 (-S Car)	17	175	-65 ± 16	-83 ± 14	-12 ± 12	$+67 \pm 17$	147 ± 14

Table 3. Dispersions (km s^{-1}) (SP-red stars omitted).

Group	No.	\bar{P} (d)	Σ_w	Σ_{V_R}	Σ_{V_θ}	$\Sigma_{V_\theta}/\Sigma_{V_R}$	Σ_w/Σ_{V_R}
2	18	173	44 ± 8	73 ± 12	77 ± 13	1.06 ± 0.25	0.60 ± 0.15
3	24	228	44 ± 6	54 ± 8	53 ± 8	0.98 ± 0.21	0.82 ± 0.16
4	26	272	36 ± 5	42 ± 6	32 ± 4	0.76 ± 0.14	0.86 ± 0.17
5	40	324	35 ± 4	49 ± 5	32 ± 4	0.65 ± 0.10	0.71 ± 0.11
6	32	383	18 ± 2	39 ± 5	32 ± 4	0.82 ± 0.15	0.46 ± 0.08
7	15	453	13 ± 3	30 ± 5	16 ± 3	0.53 ± 0.13	0.43 ± 0.12
2 (-S Car)	17	175	46 ± 8	67 ± 12	54 ± 9	0.81 ± 0.20	0.69 ± 0.17

Cloud (LMC), gives an LMC distance modulus of 18.64 mag, compared with the value of 18.70 ± 0.12 based on *Hipparcos* parallaxes of Cepheids (Feast & Catchpole 1997; Feast 1999) or 18.74 ± 0.13 based on Cepheid proper motions and radial velocities (Feast & Whitelock 1997; Feast, Pont & Whitelock 1998). The standard error of this zero-point is 0.14 mag (Paper II). For the SP-red stars we have used the relation:

$$M_K = -3.47 \log P + 0.40. \quad (2)$$

As discussed later, our conclusions are very insensitive to the values of the zero-points adopted.

The *Hipparcos* proper motions and their standard errors were converted into components in Galactic longitude and latitude ($\mu_{l^*} = \mu_l \cos b$ and μ_b) and their errors, using the constants provided in the *Hipparcos* catalogue and taking into account the correlations between the proper motions in right ascension and declination. Then if μ is a proper motion in milliarcseconds and r the distance in kiloparsecs, the corresponding velocity is $\kappa \mu r \text{ km s}^{-1}$, where $\kappa = 4.74047$ (a value also taken from the *Hipparcos* catalogue). The procedure used in deriving the adopted radial velocities for the stars is described in Appendix A. These adopted radial velocities depend on both optical and radio (maser and non-maser emission-line) observations.

The observations were converted into the usual components of the space velocities: u , parallel to, and in the direction of, the Galactic Centre as seen from the Sun; v , at right angles to this in the Galactic plane, and in the direction of Galactic rotation; and w , perpendicular to the plane, in the direction of the north Galactic pole. Velocity components were also calculated in Galactocentric cylindrical coordinates: V_R , radially outwards from the Galactic Centre in the Galactic plane; and V_θ , the rotational component in the plane (i.e. relative to a non-rotating point at the Solar position).² The third component in this system remains w . Where necessary we denote the distance of a star from the rotation axis of the Galaxy by R_p . The results have been corrected for local Solar

motion ($u_0 = +9.3$, $v_0 = +11.2$ and $w_0 = +7.6 \text{ km s}^{-1}$) and a circular velocity of Galactic rotation of $231 \pm 15 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. A value of the distance to the Galactic Centre from the Sun (R_0) of 8.5 kpc was adopted. These various constants are discussed in Feast & Whitelock (1997) and Feast (2000). The resulting velocity components with their standard errors are given in Table 1. These results assume that the standard error of a radial velocity is 5 km s^{-1} . This value was estimated from the data discussed in Appendix A.

The stars are arranged in period groups in Table 1 (the mean periods of the groups are listed in Tables 2 and 3). These groups were chosen on the basis of earlier work using radial velocities which showed the run of kinematic properties with period (e.g. Feast et al. 1972). However, in the present work the SP-red stars identified in Papers I and II have been assigned to groups of their own and are discussed separately.

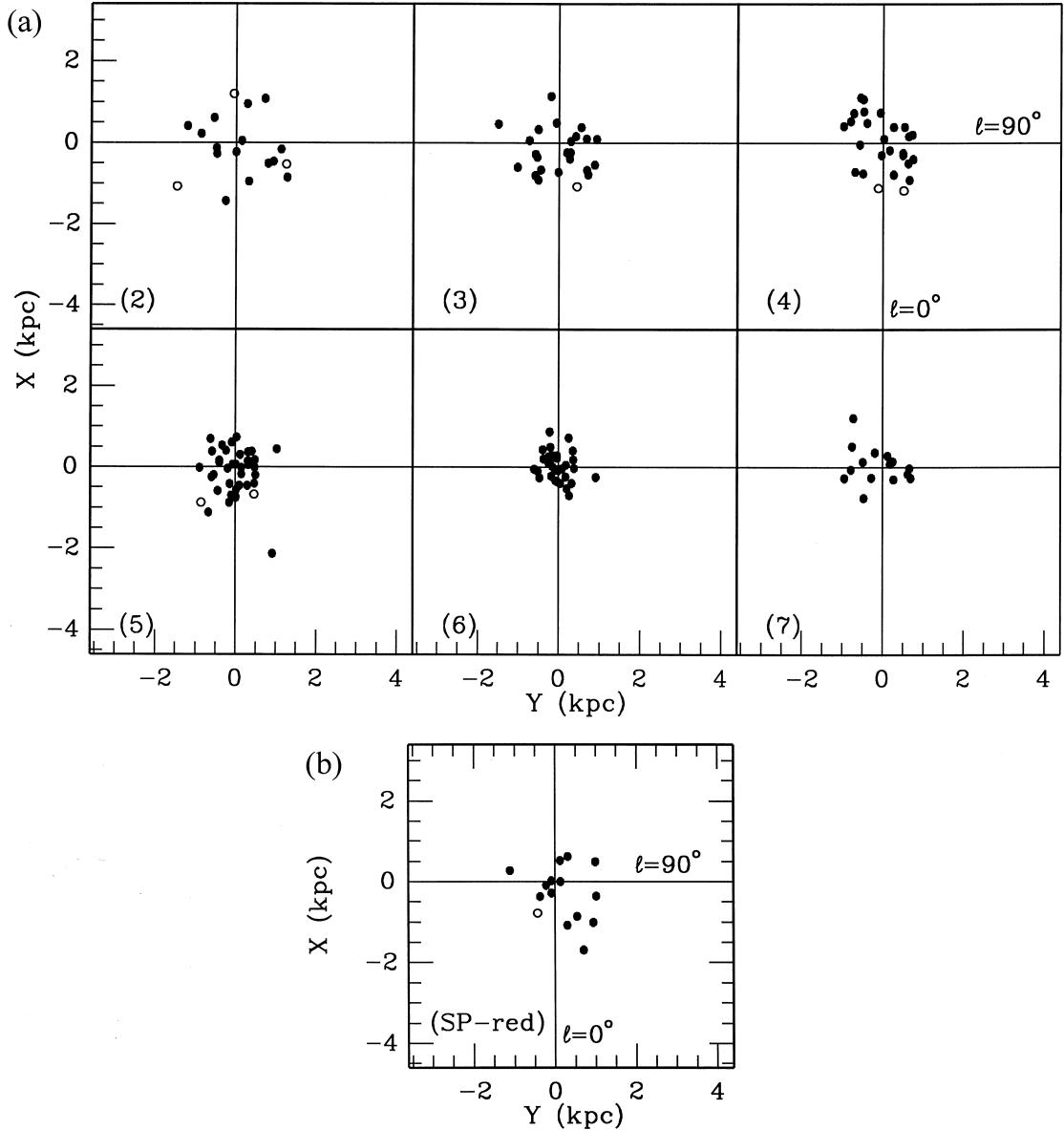
Mean velocities and velocity dispersions (Σ_i where $i = w, V_R$ or V_θ) were derived in each group and are listed in Tables 2 and 3. The mean values of Σ_u and Σ_v do not differ significantly from the values for Σ_{V_R} and Σ_{V_θ} , and are not tabulated. In this analysis we have omitted those stars for which the standard error of any velocity component is 50 km s^{-1} or greater. In deriving the mean velocities, weights were assigned to the individual values depending on the standard errors listed in Table 1 and on the velocity dispersion of the group. For this, relations analogous to equations (4) and (5) of Feast & Whitelock (1997) were used. The mean velocities given in Table 2 were obtained by iteration. Initial values for the dispersions in the various groups were adopted from the earlier radial velocity work (Feast et al. 1972). For the final solution, a third-order polynomial fit was made to the various dispersions as a function of period.

Table 4 shows mean velocities in each period group with the PL zero-point changed by ± 0.5 mag from the adopted value. In no case do these mean values differ significantly from the adopted values. Thus our final results and conclusions are not sensitive to the distance scale adopted. Solutions with the reddening estimates put to zero show that the results are also insensitive to the adopted redshifts. Similarly, adopting 0 or 10 km s^{-1} instead of 5 km s^{-1}

² Note that, in the sign convention used, $V_R \equiv -u$ at the Solar position.

Table 4. Group motions (km s^{-1}): effect of distance scale change.

Group	$\Delta M_K = +0.5 \text{ mag}$			$\Delta M_K = -0.5 \text{ mag}$		
	w	V_R	V_θ	w	V_R	V_θ
2	-13 ± 9	$+64 \pm 15$	144 ± 18	-9 ± 14	$+87 \pm 23$	123 ± 21
3	$+16 \pm 8$	$+9 \pm 9$	192 ± 9	$+27 \pm 11$	$+16 \pm 13$	175 ± 13
4	-3 ± 6	$+6 \pm 7$	210 ± 6	-7 ± 9	$+10 \pm 10$	196 ± 7
5	-9 ± 5	$+2 \pm 7$	213 ± 4	-17 ± 7	$+6 \pm 9$	202 ± 6
6	$+1 \pm 3$	-2 ± 6	220 ± 5	-1 ± 4	$+1 \pm 9$	213 ± 7
7	$+4 \pm 3$	$+9 \pm 6$	226 ± 4	$+1 \pm 5$	$+14 \pm 10$	220 ± 5

**Figure 1.** (a) The distribution of the Miras projected on to the Galactic plane, omitting the SP-red stars. The Sun is at the origin of the coordinate system. The group number is shown in the corner of each box. (b) The same as part (a) but for the SP-red stars.

for the standard error of a radial velocity makes no significant difference to the results. As one might have anticipated for a group of stars in the general Solar neighbourhood, the mean values of w and v are very similar in each group to the values of $-V_R$ and $V_\theta - 231$. In the following we concentrate on a discussion of V_R , V_θ and w , since these are the relevant quantities in Galactic terms.

The distribution of the stars in each period group as projected on to the Galactic plane is shown in the various panels of Fig. 1. Fig. 2 shows the V_θ versus V_R distributions in each group, and Fig. 3 shows the V_θ versus w distributions. In these plots, stars for which a velocity component has a standard error greater than 20 km s⁻¹ are shown as open circles.

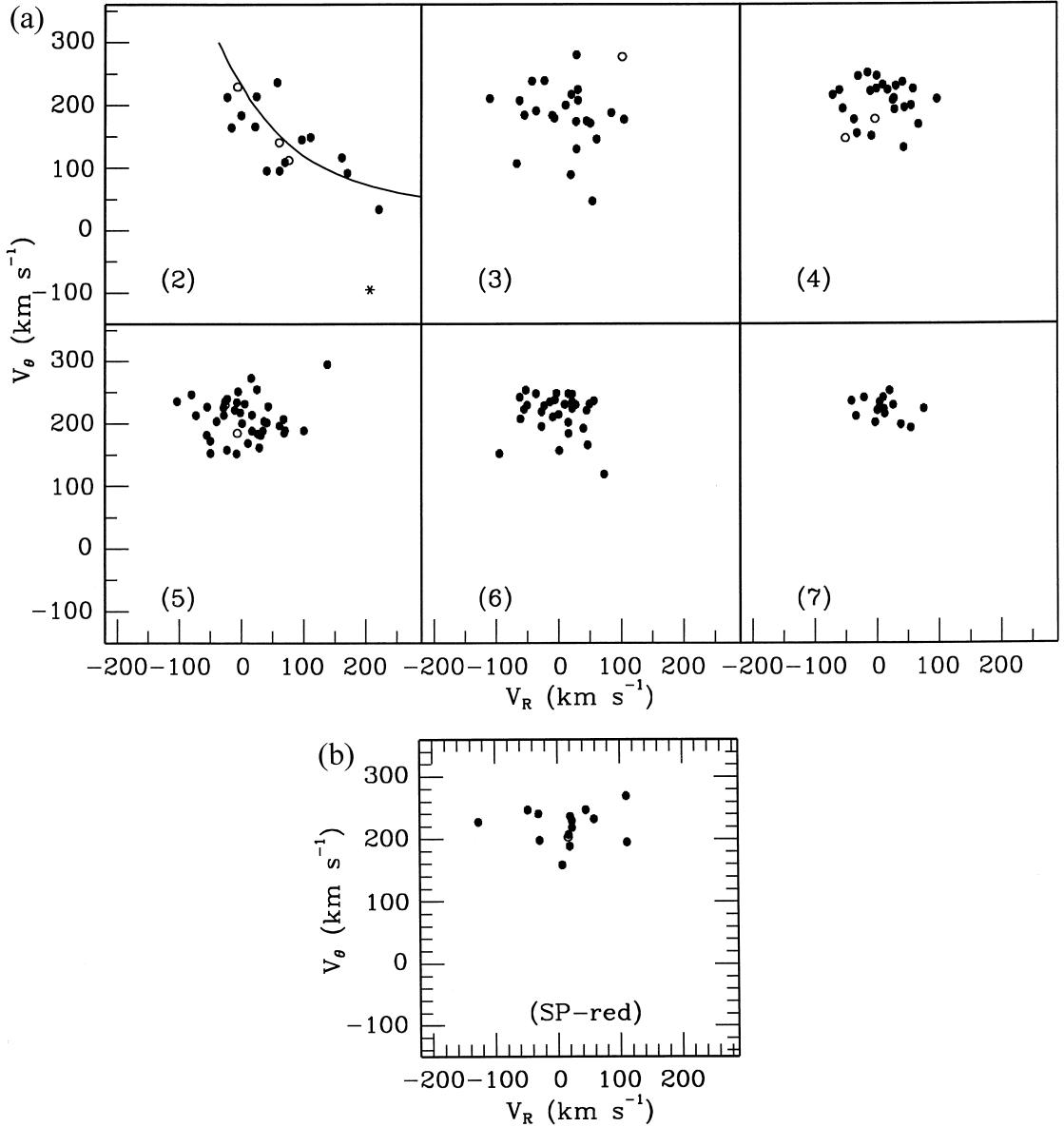


Figure 2. (a) Plots of V_θ against V_R for the Miras in each group, omitting the SP-red stars. Stars for which a velocity component has a standard error greater than 20 km s $^{-1}$ are shown as open circles. The group number is shown in the lower left-hand corner of each box. In the plot of group 2 the asterisk denotes S Car and the curve shown is discussed in the text. (b) The same as part (a) but for the SP-red stars.

3 THE MIRA KINEMATIC SEQUENCE

The variations with period of the mean values of V_R and V_θ and the various dispersions are shown in Figs 4 and 5. The progressive decrease in the rotational velocity (V_θ) and the parallel increase in the velocity dispersions with decreasing period are generally similar to the results previously derived from (optical) radial velocities alone. These results show that the population to which a Mira-like variable belongs is a function of its pulsation period. This, together with the position of Miras in globular clusters at the tip of the asymptotic giant branch (AGB) and the dependence of the periods of Miras in globular clusters on the cluster metallicity, leads to the conclusion that the Mira period sequence is a sequence of the end-points of AGB evolution as a function of metallicity and possibly age (e.g. Feast & Whitelock 1987, 2000).

A main change from previous discussions concerns the group with periods less than 145 d. This group was always puzzling,

since, instead of continuing the relation of kinematics to period found for the longer-period stars, it showed kinematics similar to much longer-period stars. It is, however, now clear from Papers I and II that these stars, in the main, form a distinct class (SP-red stars) in both colour and luminosity, and should not be thought of as part of the normal Mira sequence. These stars will be further discussed in Section 6.

At periods shorter than 145 d there are only two stars in our sample that we classify as SP-blue type, and which should, on the present hypothesis, be part of an extension of the normal Mira sequence to shorter periods, with lower V_θ and higher velocity dispersion. These stars are CI Vel ($P = 142$ d) and T Gru ($P = 136$ d). T Gru with a space velocity relative to the Sun of 276 km s $^{-1}$ and $V_\theta = 86$ km s $^{-1}$ obviously fits into such a category. The kinematic behaviour of CI Vel is less distinctive. It may be noted that T Gru would not have been recognized as having a high space velocity from its heliocentric radial velocity

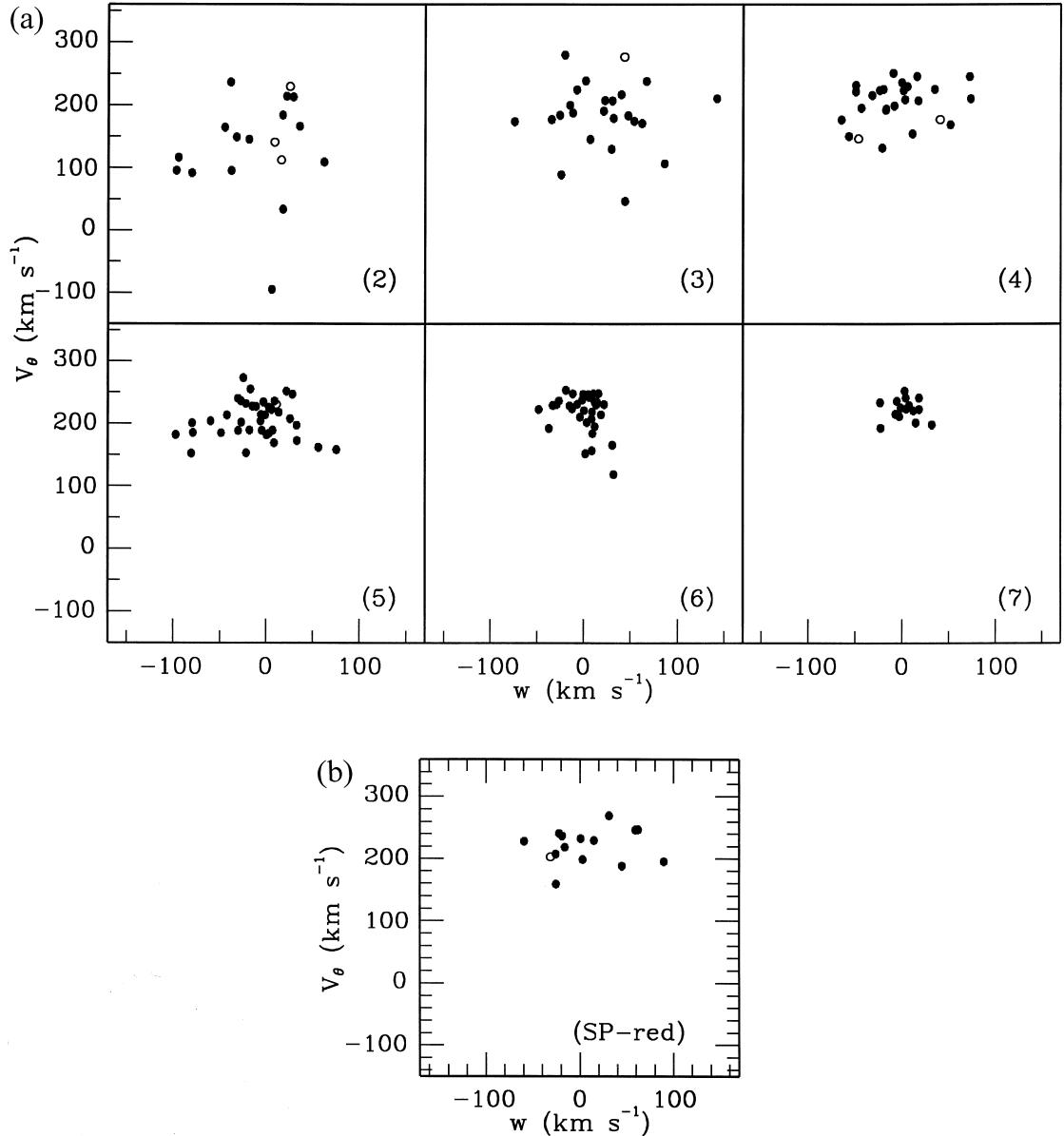


Figure 3. (a) Plots of V_θ against w for the Miras in each group, omitting the SP-red stars. Stars for which a velocity component has a standard error greater than 20 km s $^{-1}$ are shown as open circles. The group number is shown in the lower left-hand corner of each box. (b) The same as part (a) but for the SP-red stars.

alone, since this is only +13 km s $^{-1}$. If Miras in globular clusters are taken as a guide, we would not expect many normal Miras at periods as short as that of T Gru (136 d). The shortest-period star classed as a Mira-like object in a globular cluster is the star V1 in NGC 121 in the Small Magellanic Cloud (SMC), which has a period of 140.2 d (Thackeray 1958). Note the negative values of V_R for T Gru and CI Vel.

4 EVIDENCE FOR A NON-AXISYMMETRIC GALAXY

One of the most remarkable features of Table 2 and Fig. 4 is the consistently positive value of V_R , indicating a net outward motion in the Galaxy. This result is particularly notable for group 2 (period range 145–200 d), which has $V_R = +75 \pm 18$ km s $^{-1}$. Fig. 2(a) plots V_R against V_θ for this group. This plot shows that

all but four of the stars in the group have positive values of V_R , and the absolute values of V_R for these four stars are all quite small. The asymmetry in the values of V_R in this group can also be seen in the histogram of Fig. 6. It is clear that as a group these stars are moving outwards in the Galaxy. If the Galaxy were axisymmetric, this would imply a large, real, symmetrical radial motion of this stellar population in the Galactic plane away from the Galactic Centre. This seems inherently unlikely. Equally unlikely seems the hypothesis that this group belongs to some other interacting satellite galaxy. The motion of this interloper would have to be almost exactly in the Galactic plane (see below) and it would also be unclear why there were no Galactic field Miras in this period range. We take the view that the present results provide, in fact, strong evidence for an asymmetry in stellar orbits. Since the group has a rotational velocity less than the circular velocity as well as a net outward velocity, it is easy to see that the kinematics point to a concentration of the current major axes of the Galactic orbits of

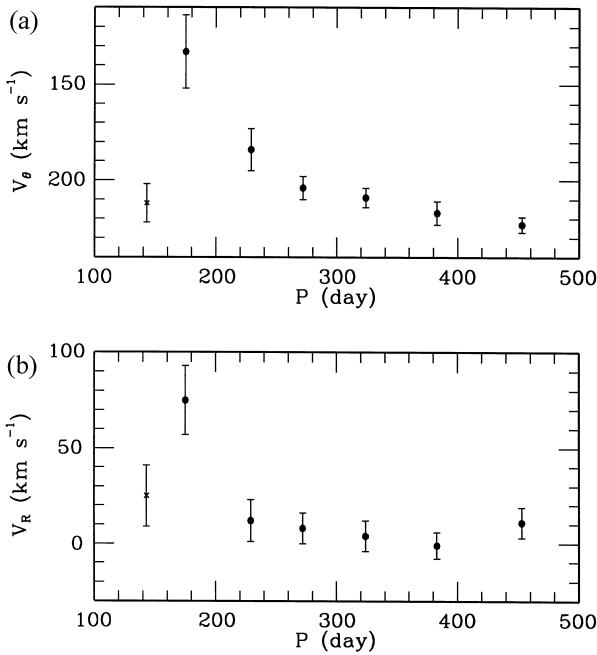


Figure 4. The variations with period of (a) the mean V_θ and (b) the mean V_R for each group. The filled circles are for the groups of Table 2. The cross represents the SP-red stars.

these Miras in the first quadrant of Galactic longitude, with the stars, in the mean, moving towards apogalacticum.

Whilst it would be desirable to do detailed calculations of orbits in a realistic, non-axisymmetric, potential, one can make a first approximate estimate of a mean orbit as follows. We consider the ‘mean’ group 2 Mira as moving in an ellipse under the influence of a centrally concentrated mass. Then given V_R and V_θ , and with V_c as the circular velocity of Galactic rotation at R_0 , it follows that

$$\cot \phi = (V_c^2 - V_\theta^2)/V_\theta V_R \quad (3)$$

and

$$e \cos \phi = 1 - (V_\theta/V_c)^2, \quad (4)$$

where e is the eccentricity of the orbit and ϕ is the angle at the Galactic Centre between the Sun–Centre line and the major axis of the orbit (towards apogalacticum). The results for the group of mean period 175 d (group 2) then give:

$$\phi = 16^{+10}_{-4} \text{ degrees},$$

$$e = 0.69 \pm 0.12.$$

One also finds that perigalacticum is at 1.7 ± 0.8 kpc and apogalacticum at 9.2 ± 0.7 kpc from the Centre. These results do not change significantly if the zero-point of the PL relation is changed by ± 0.5 mag.

A somewhat better approximation is to use the Galactic potential given by Eggen et al. (1962) and displayed in a Bottlinger diagram by Sandage (1969). Using this model with their adopted value of V_c and simply scaling from their adopted R_0 (10 kpc) to our adopted value gives a perigalacticum of 3.1 kpc, considerably larger than that derived on the point-mass approximation, as might be expected. Apogalacticum is at 9.1 kpc on this model, not significantly different from the point-mass model.

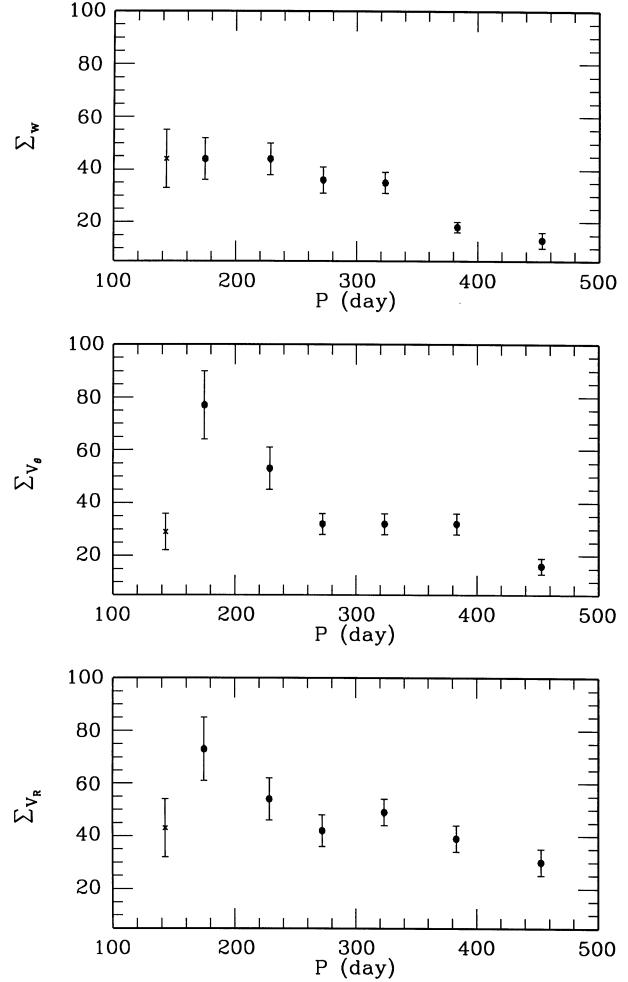


Figure 5. As Fig. 4, but illustrating the mean dispersions, in km s^{-1} , in the three coordinates.

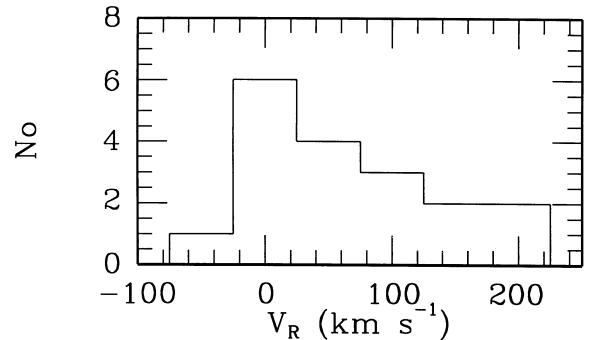


Figure 6. Histogram showing the distribution of V_R in group 2 (SP-red stars omitted).

Neither of the above models is realistic, especially if there is significant mass in a bar. There remains considerable uncertainty in the parameters of the non-axisymmetric potential applicable to our Galaxy. Some recent work is mentioned below, and it would be valuable to see whether our first estimate of ϕ from Miras can be improved by a more sophisticated approach.

In deriving the above figures, the star S Car was included in group 2. With $V_R = +206 \pm 2 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, $V_\theta = -95 \pm 5 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ and $w = +6 \pm 2 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, this star is obviously on a highly eccentric

retrograde orbit. If we omit this star from group 2, we obtain the velocity components given in Table 2 and

$$\phi = 17^{+11}_{-4} \text{ degrees},$$

$$e = 0.62 \pm 0.10.$$

Thus our general conclusions regarding group 2 would not be changed. In contrast to S Car, R Pic, another member of group 2, is on a similar, high-eccentricity, but direct, orbit. In Fig. 2(a) there is a rather clear correlation of V_θ with V_R in group 2. We expect such a correlation if the major axes of the orbits are aligned. The curve in the figure shows the expected correlation if the simple approximation of equation (3) holds and $\phi = 17^\circ$. Note that the point at $V_\theta = -95$ is for S Car and should be ignored for this comparison.³

It is clear from Table 2 and Fig. 4 that the mean value of V_R drops rapidly as one moves from group 2 to Miras of longer period. The results would be consistent with a gradual decrease of V_R with increasing period though groups 3 to 7, but the evidence is marginal. The mean result for these five groups is $V_R = +5.8 \pm 2.4 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, indicating a small asymmetry in the same sense as that of group 2.

Thus the kinematics indicate that the major axes of the orbits of the group 2 Miras in the general Solar neighbourhood are concentrated to the first quadrant of Galactic longitude. There is considerable evidence for a triaxiality in the Galactic bulge – see for instance recent summaries by Tiede & Terndrup (1999) and Sevenster et al. (1999). This evidence will not be recapitulated here, but, in view of the fact that the present paper deals with Mira variables, it is useful to note that one of the earliest pieces of evidence for a triaxial bulge was the space distribution of Mira variables in the bulge region derived from individual distances using a PL relation (Whitelock & Catchpole 1992). Whilst all the evidence on the structure of the bulge has not yet been completely reconciled, authors agree that the major axis of the bulge lies nearest the Sun in the first quadrant of Galactic longitude. This, then, clearly suggests that the concentration of Mira orbits that we have found is an extension of this bar-like distribution out to the Solar radius and beyond.

Using the Bottlinger diagram of Sandage (1969), adjusted as described above, one finds that about half the stars in group 2 have perigalactic distances of $\sim 2 \text{ kpc}$ or less. It seems likely therefore that these stars penetrate into the Galactic bulge.

Although it is agreed by all workers that the long axis of the bulge–bar is in the first quadrant of Galactic longitude, a range of viewing angles have been proposed. A recent summary of derived angles has been given by Sevenster et al. (1999, their section 5). The values range from 16° , derived from the gas dynamics of the central region (Binney et al. 1991), to 44° , derived by Sevenster et al. themselves from radial velocities of OH/IR stars and a Galactic model. There are several determinations that give values in the 20° to 30° range. Our value agrees with that of Binney et al. and would be consistent with somewhat larger values (e.g. in the 20° to 30° range). It is not consistent with the Sevenster et al. value.

As Table 2 shows, the w component of the mean motion is not significantly different from zero in any of the groups except,

³ It should be emphasized that we are concerned here in presenting the evidence for an alignment of the Galactic orbits of the group 2 stars and with obtaining in a simple way some estimate of the angle of the orbital major axis. Many authors have considered, in a general way, orbits in barred potentials, and the referee has suggested as one possibility that the group 2 stars are on aligned oval orbits that are symmetrical about the Galactic Centre.

possibly, in group 3. It is $-11 \pm 11 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ in group 2, and the weighted mean over all groups is $0 \pm 3 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. If the mean orbit of any group was at an angle to the Galactic plane, then the orbital velocity would have a component in the direction of the Galactic pole, which would be apparent in the w velocity. Group 2, which shows a low value of V_θ and a large positive V_R , is particularly interesting in this respect. The observed (total) orbital velocity is $153 \pm 26 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. If the orbit were inclined to the Galactic plane, this would be a minimum value. It then follows that the maximum angle at which the mean orbit of group 2 can be tilted from the plane is $-4^\circ \pm 4^\circ$, where the minus sign indicates that the mean orbit is below the Galactic plane on the Solar side of the Galactic Centre. This is consistent with the results of Dwek et al. (1995), who found, from COBE DIRBE observations, a maximum possible tilt of -2° for the central bulge ellipsoid. Both their result and ours are consistent with zero tilt.

Regarding a local bar-like structure, it may be of relevance to note that some samples of subdwarfs appear to show signs of an excess of out-going Galactic orbits. This can be seen for instance in fig. 23 of Sandage & Fouts (1987), which plots what was regarded as a ‘thick disc’ sample,⁴ although this was not commented on at the time. Raboud et al. (1998) find that a sample of high proper motion stars with significant asymmetrical drift contain an excess of outward-moving stars and interpret this in terms of a bar model. Dehnen (1998, 1999, 2000) obtains somewhat similar results and interprets them in terms of a bar with an outer Lindblad resonance near R_0 . The effect we find in our group 2 is much more extreme in velocity space than that found in other, less homogeneous, groups of stars. For instance the group 2 Miras would be confined to a narrow locus in the u, v plane, at the edge of the distribution of old disc stars shown in fig. 3 of Dehnen (1998).

5 VELOCITY DISPERSIONS

Velocity dispersions corrected for observational scatter were derived in the manner described by, e.g., Spaenhauer, Jones & Whiteford (1992). The values and their ratios are listed in Table 3. Whilst a full discussion would need to take account of the non-axisymmetric distribution of orbits, a number of general points can be made regarding these results. If one obtains mean dispersions averaged over the six groups (weighting the squares of the dispersions by the number of stars involved), one finds $\bar{\Sigma}_w = 34 \pm 2$, $\bar{\Sigma}_{V_R} = 49 \pm 3$ and $\bar{\Sigma}_{V_\theta} = 42 \pm 2$. These values, together with a similarly weighted asymmetric drift of $V_c - V_\theta = 33 \pm 10 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, are not too different from conventional values for the thick disc (Freeman 1987), viz. 40, 70, 49 and $30\text{--}40 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, though the value of $\bar{\Sigma}_{V_R}$ is low. However, this comparison does not consider the net positive V_R and the change of kinematic characteristics with period. In fact, the division of Miras by period would seem to provide a finer division into kinematically homogeneous groups than is obtained from most discriminants used to define, e.g., the thick disc.

The ratios $\Sigma_{V_\theta}/\bar{\Sigma}_{V_R}$ and $\Sigma_w/\bar{\Sigma}_{V_R}$ (Table 3) show some evidence of a systematic variation with period. Particularly in the shorter-period groups these ratios are large compared with those for many groups of stars (see e.g. the data in Mihalas & Binney 1981, their table 7.1). The result for $\Sigma_{V_\theta}/\bar{\Sigma}_{V_R}$ in group 2 is significantly affected if S Car, which has a retrograde orbit, is omitted (see Table 3). Note that, in view of the correlation of V_R with V_θ in group 2, the dispersions in this group, at least, cannot be directly

⁴ Note the different sign convention in u compared with the present paper.

Table 5. Group motions (km s^{-1}) (SP-red stars).

Group	No.	\bar{P} (d)	u	v	w	V_R	V_θ
1	9	125	-1 ± 26	-20 ± 9	$+16 \pm 17$	$+8 \pm 22$	214 ± 9
2	5	162	-33 ± 21	-2 ± 14	-2 ± 10	$+36 \pm 23$	229 ± 13
all	15	143	-10 ± 17	-11 ± 7	$+8 \pm 11$	$+15 \pm 15$	221 ± 7
1 (-SY Her)	8	125	-21 ± 19	-20 ± 10	$+26 \pm 16$	$+25 \pm 16$	212 ± 10
all (-SY Her)	14	145	-22 ± 13	-11 ± 8	$+13 \pm 10$	$+25 \pm 12$	221 ± 8

Table 6. Dispersions (km s^{-1}) (SP-red stars).

Group	No.	\bar{P} (d)	Σ_w	Σ_{V_R}	Σ_{V_θ}
1	9	125	50 ± 12	65 ± 15	28 ± 7
2	5	162	18 ± 9	50 ± 16	17 ± 21
all	15	143	41 ± 7	59 ± 11	24 ± 7
1 (-SY Her)	8	126	44 ± 11	43 ± 11	29 ± 7
all (-SY Her)	14	145	38 ± 7	45 ± 9	25 ± 7

compared with those expected for axisymmetrical systems. The dispersion of group 2 in V_θ , corrected for observational error, about the line shown in Fig. 2(a) is $46 \pm 8 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. Also we might naively expect a decrease in Σ_{V_R} relative to the values that would be found in an equivalent axisymmetrical population. Evidently the lack of in-going orbits at the Sun, relative to out-going orbits (an almost total lack of in-going orbits in group 2) will lead to a lower Σ_{V_R} than would be obtained for a symmetrical distribution of orbits. For instance in group 2 the dispersion calculated about $V_R = 0$ is 107 km s^{-1} compared with the actual value (73 km s^{-1}) given in Table 3. Fig. 6 shows a histogram of the individual values of V_R in group 2. The small number of stars involved precludes any strong conclusions regarding the distribution of these values, but they do appear to be quite asymmetric, with a sharp drop at $V_R \sim 0$.

The value of Σ_w in group 2 is slightly, but not significantly, larger than that of the conventional thick disc. One can therefore adopt (see e.g. Freeman 1987) an exponential scaleheight of about 1 kpc or perhaps slightly more for this component. This can be taken as a measure of the (half-)thickness of the Galactic bar in the Solar neighbourhood (note that the Sun is off-centred from the bar). The scaleheight decreases with increasing period, as the eccentricity of the orbits decrease.

6 THE SHORT-PERIOD RED VARIABLES

Some discussion of the kinematics of the SP-red stars was given in Paper I using radial velocity data. Table 1 lists SP-red stars for which we have infrared photometry, radial velocities and *Hipparcos* proper motions. We have analysed these data in the same way as for the SP-blue and other Miras in the earlier parts of this paper. Results for the various Galactic kinematic constants are listed in Tables 5 and 6, and were derived in a similar way to those in Tables 2 and 3. As in the case of the other Mira groups discussed earlier, the mean kinematics derived are not significantly affected by a change in the adopted PL zero-point of $\pm 0.5 \text{ mag}$.

With the obvious caveat that small numbers of stars are involved, we may draw the following conclusions from Tables 5 and 6: (1) The SP-red star in group 1 do not extend the Mira kinematic sequence to higher asymmetric drifts. (2) The SP-red stars in group 2 have a higher Galactic rotational velocity than SP-blue stars in the same period range (Table 2). In Tables 5 and 6,

Table 7. Radial gradients.

Group	\bar{P} (d)	dV_R/dR_p	dV_θ/dR_p
2	173	-3 ± 25	-16 ± 28
3	229	-19 ± 20	-12 ± 19
4	272	$+11 \pm 14$	$+13 \pm 11$
5	324	-25 ± 13	-16 ± 9
6	383	-24 ± 24	$+21 \pm 16$
7	453	-1 ± 24	-11 ± 11
5 (-Z Oph)		-6 ± 16	-5 ± 11

results are given with and without SY Her, which has a high space velocity and a considerable effect on the mean values.

Discussion of the SP-red stars is more complex (and uncertain) than for the SP-blue stars and the normal Mira sequence to which they belong. For these latter stars we know there is a narrow PL relation, and globular clusters lead us to conclude that there is a strong correlation between period and population type (specifically, chemical abundance – Feast & Whitelock 2000). However, we cannot assume that this is true for the SP-red stars. If, as suggested in Paper I, these stars are analogous to the SR variables in metal-rich globular clusters and are on evolutionary tracks that terminate with Miras, there will be a range of periods possible for any given kinematic population. Different SP-red stars of the same period may be evolving into Miras of different periods and thus belong to different kinematic groups. The situation is further complicated by the possibility that some of the SP-red stars may be in a temporary, fainter phase of their helium-shell flash cycle. Despite this, we can say that the SP-red stars are distinct from the normal Mira sequence and are kinematically associated with (a range of) longer-period Miras. Whether they are pulsating in the same mode as normal Miras or in an overtone remains uncertain, although the results of Paper II point to the first alternative.

7 TEST FOR VELOCITY GRADIENTS

Figs 7 and 8 show plots, for each group, of V_R and V_θ against R_p , the distance of a star from the Galactic rotation axis. Estimates of dV_R/dR_p and dV_θ/dR_p (in units of $\text{km s}^{-1} \text{kpc}^{-1}$) were made by fitting straight lines to the observations through the mean points for each group. The results are given in Table 7. Because of the limited range in R_p and the relatively high velocity dispersions, the data do not place any very useful limits on these gradients except to show that they do not differ significantly from zero. The exception to this statement might be the value of dV_R/dR_p in group 5. However, as is evident in Fig. 7(a) the value of dV_R/dR_p derived for this group depends heavily on one point. This is Z Oph, which has abnormal colours for its period (see Paper I). The results without this star show no significant gradient. The mean gradients, weighting the groups by the number of stars they contain, are $dV_R/dR_p = -8 \pm 5 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{kpc}^{-1}$ and

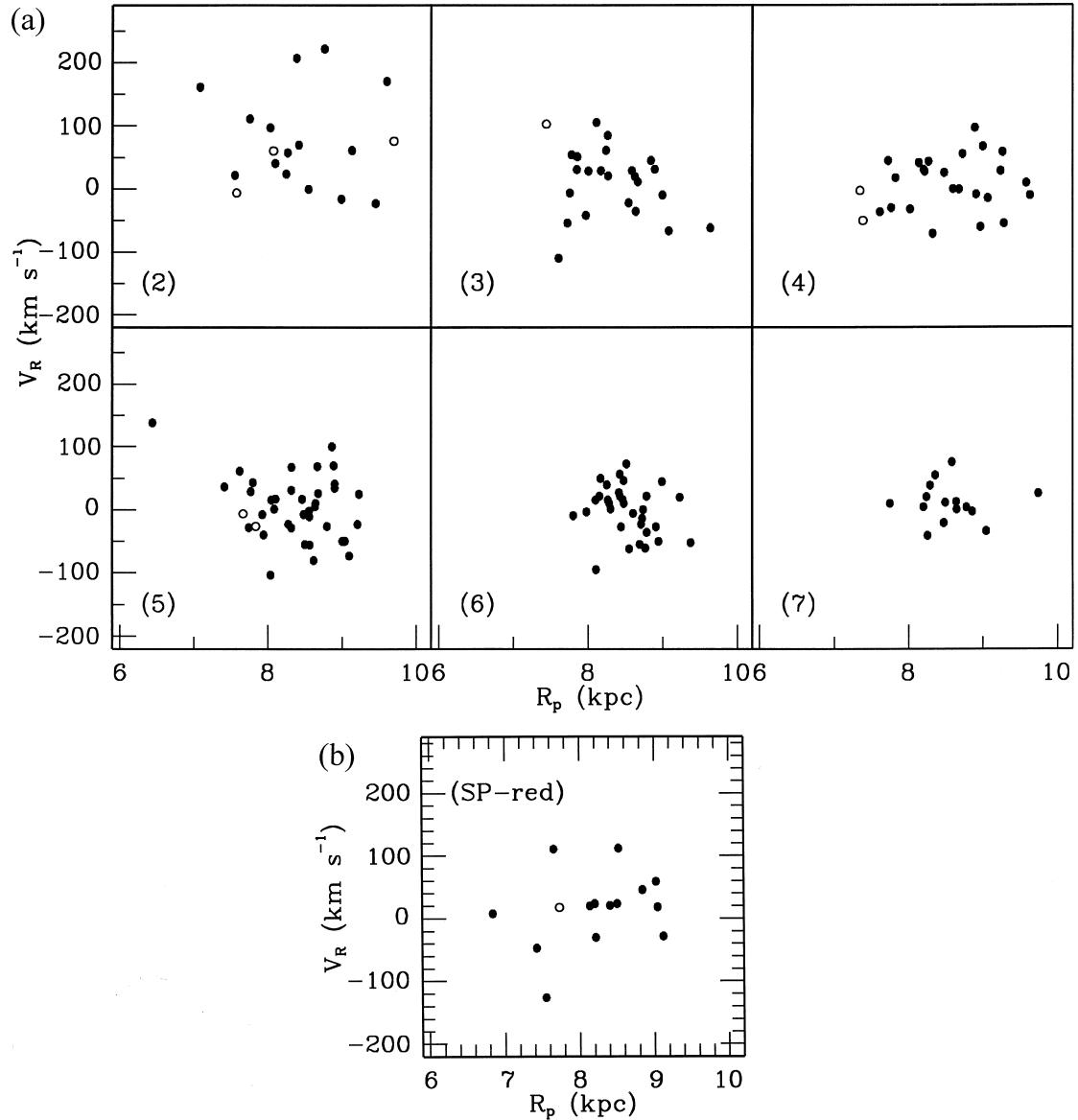


Figure 7. (a) Plots of V_R against R_p , the distance of a star from the Galactic rotation axis. Symbols and division into groups as in Fig. 2 (SP-red stars omitted). (b) The same as part (a) but for the SP-red stars.

$dV_\theta/dR_p = 0 \pm 6 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ kpc}^{-1}$, and are thus not significantly different from zero.

8 CONCLUSIONS

The space motions of Mira variables derived from radial velocities and *Hipparcos* proper motions confirm and strengthen the previously known dependence of mean Galactic rotational velocity and velocity dispersions on period. In addition we find that Miras in the period range 145–200 d show a net radial motion outwards in the Galaxy. We interpret this, together with the observed rotational velocity, as indicating a Galactic axial asymmetry. The results indicate a concentration of orbits with major axes in the first quadrant of Galactic longitude and at a viewing angle from the Galactic Centre of $\sim 17^\circ$. A significant number of Miras with periods in the range 145–200 d have orbits

that probably penetrate into the Galactic bulge. We interpret the asymmetry in the Mira orbits as indicating an extension of the bar seen in the Galactic bulge, out to beyond the Solar circle.

The Miras, being old, but relatively short-lived objects ($\sim 2 \times 10^5$ yr; Whitelock & Feast 1993), must be tracers of a much larger population of stars. It is clearly of particular interest to identify and study objects which may be associated with Miras in the period range 145–200 d. The globular cluster results (Feast & Whitelock 2000) suggest that such objects will have metallicities in the range $-0.8 \gtrless [\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \gtrless -1.3$ and the ages of globular clusters in this metallicity range.⁵ Prime candidates are obviously subsets of RR Lyrae variables and subdwarfs. However, the situation may be complex, especially if there is a significant range in the ages of globular clusters of a given metallicity. Note

⁵ Both the absolute and relative ages of globular clusters of different metallicities remain a subject of current debate.

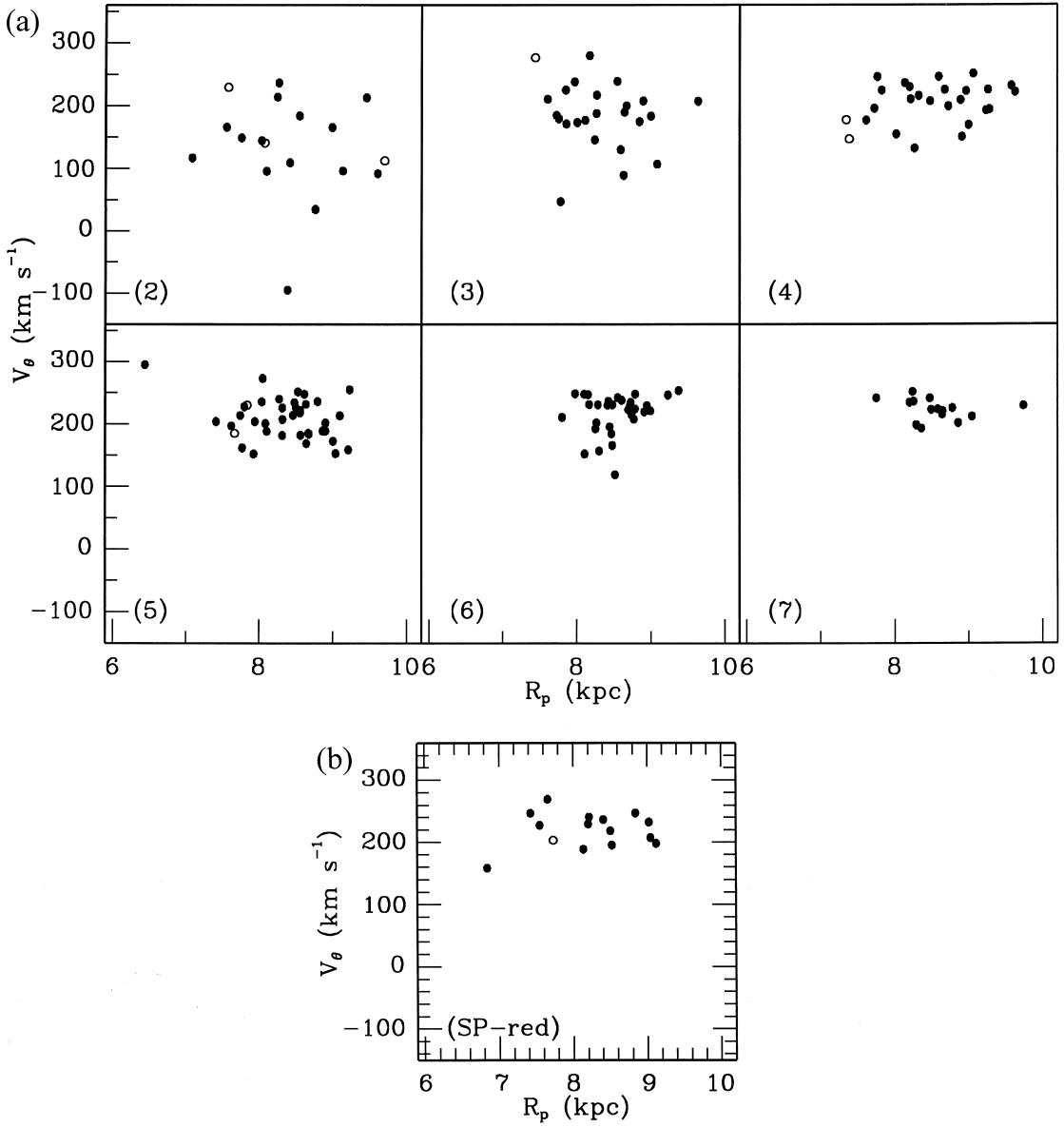


Figure 8. (a) Plots of V_θ against R_p , the distance of a star from the Galactic rotation axis. Symbols and division into groups as in Fig. 2 (SP-red stars omitted). (b) The same as part (a) but for the SP-red stars.

that Minniti et al. (1997) have suggested that the RR Lyraes in the Galactic bulge are not part of the bar-like population. It may thus be that Miras, which can be divided by period into homogeneous groups of age, metallicity and kinematic characteristics, are the best objects for studying these phenomena.

The space motions of the separate group of SP-red Mira-like variables are shown to be consistent with the interpretation of these stars discussed in Papers I and II.

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APPENDIX A: MEAN RADIAL VELOCITIES OF OXYGEN-RICH MIRA-LIKE VARIABLES

A comprehensive catalogue of the radial velocities of Mira variables was published many years ago (Feast 1963). Since that time a great deal of further work has been done, particularly in the radio (millimetre and submillimetre) region. For the purposes of the present paper, an updated catalogue was required. The literature was therefore searched for radial velocity measurements of oxygen-rich Mira-like variables. A useful initial source of

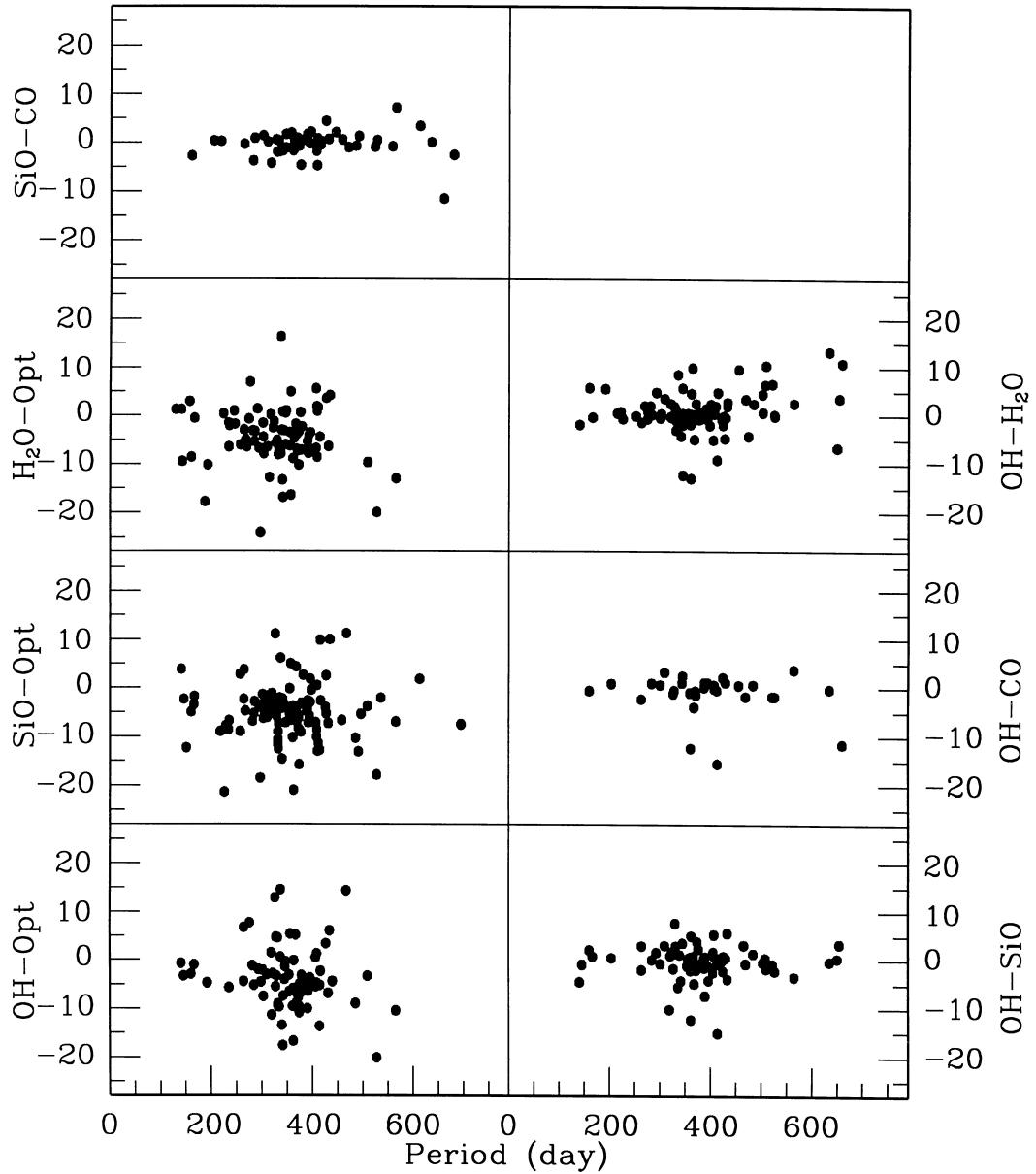


Figure A1. The differences between radial velocities measured in various ways as a function of period.

reference (although it does not give velocities) is the catalogue of stellar masers by Benson et al. (1990). In the case of optical data, the adopted measures refer to absorption lines. Where only optical emission lines were measured, these were reduced to effective absorption-line velocities as described by Feast (1963) or in the equivalent scheme of Smak & Preston (1965). For a few stars there are rather extensive studies of the variation of (optical) radial velocities with phase, with excitation level of the lines used, etc. In some cases a mean was taken of such measures. In others, we have preferred to use a velocity from one of the few major optical radial velocity programmes on Miras. This gives greater confidence that all the results are on the same system. The radio observations depend on both masing and non-masing emission lines and involve the molecules OH, H₂O, SiO, CO and (for a few stars) SO.

In the case of OH, the maser lines are generally double-peaked. The standard model for this structure (e.g. Habing 1996) indicates

Table A1. Radial velocity comparisons (km s⁻¹).

Method	No.	Mean difference	Dispersion
OH-optical	77	-3.9 ± 0.7	6.4
OH-H ₂ O	95	+0.8 ± 0.4	4.1
OH-SiO	72	-0.4 ± 0.4	3.6
OH-CO	33	-1.1 ± 1.0	5.7
SiO-optical	107	-4.9 ± 0.6	5.9
H ₂ O-optical	87	-4.5 ± 0.6	5.9
SiO-CO	51	-0.2 ± 0.4	2.6

that the mean of the two peaks is the true radial velocity of the star, and the zero-point of the system adopted here is based on these means. For a significant number of stars there are measures of radial velocity by two or more different methods. These are used in the comparisons shown in Fig. A1. Mean differences based on the data in these figures are given in Table A1. Within the

Table A2. Radial velocities.

Name	P (d)	Var	Sp	RV (km s ⁻¹)	\bar{K} (mag)	Method	References
R And	409	M	S	-18	0.01	Op,SiO,CO	1,10,14,44,49
T And	280	M	Me	-89	3.12	Op	1,28
U And	346	M	Me	-10		Op	1
V And	257	M	Me	+15		Op	1
W And	395	M	S	-35	0.56	Op,SiO,CO	1,14,24,32,49
X And	346	M	Se	-9	3.05	Op	1
Y And	220	M	Me	-9		Op	1
RR And	328	M	Se	-77	3.08	Op	1
RU And	238	SRa	Me	-45		Op	2
RW And	430	M	M/S	-21	1.81	Op	1
RY And	393	M	M8	-8	2.09	OH,H ₂ O	30,53
SV And	316	M	Me	-97	2.60	Op,SiO	5,15,32
SX And	333	M	Me	-73	2.47	Op	1
TV And	113	SRb	Me	-59		Op	1
TY And	260	SRb	Me	-9	1.65	Op	2
UZ And	314	M	Me	-43		Op	1
YY And	227	M	Me	-93		Op	3
AH And	480	M	Me	-16	2.90	Op	3
AI And	326	M		-95		Op	3
AX And	379	M		-16		Op	3
BP And	141	M		-89		Op	3
BU And	382	M	Me	-13	0.65	H ₂ O	30
EY And	360	M	M	-50	1.95	OH,H ₂ O,SiO	29,30,54
KU And	750		M	-28	2.70	CO	44
T Aps	261	M	Me	+64	3.34	Op	1
WW Aps	267	M	Me	+11	3.45	Op	1
V Ant	302	M	Me	-4	2.10	Op,OH,H ₂ O	1,29,43,45,55
R Aqr	387	M	M/P	-23	1.02	Op,SiO	1,6,14,15,32,56,57,58
S Aqr	279	M	Me	-59	2.68	Op	1
T Aqr	202	M	Me	-41	3.24	Op	1
V Aqr	244	SRb	Me	-44	0.58	Op,H ₂ O	1,30
W Aqr	381	M	Me	-16	1.71	Op,SiO	1,15,32,58
X Aqr	311	M	S/M	+7	2.95	Op	1
Z Aqr	135	SRa	Me	+66	3.66	Op	1
RR Aqr	182	M	Me	-184	5.57	Op	1
RT Aqr	246	M	Me	-35	2.17	Op	1
SS Aqr	192	M	Me	+2	4.82	Op	48
TX Aqr	346	M		-26	5.66	Op	3
XX Aqr	334	M	M4	-62	3.84	OH	35
AV Aqr	251	M	M?	-75	6.81	Op	3
HY Aqr	310	M	M8	-20	4.87	Op	48
R Aql	284	M	Me	+30	0.76	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO,CO	1,6,9,10,13,14,24,27,28,29,30,31,32,43,57,58
S Aql	146	Sra	Me	-108	4.32	Op	5
W Aql	490	M	Se	-37	0.61	Op,SiO,CO	1,5,14,44,57
X Aql	347	M	Me	-27	2.71	Op	1
Z Aql	129	M	Me	-7	5.18	Op,H ₂ O	1,8,59
RR Aql	394	M	Me	+13	0.50	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO,CO	5,9,14,29,30,31,32,40,43,44,49,58
RS Aql	410	M	Me	-2	2.22	Op,H ₂ O	1,15
RT Aql	327	M	M/S	-47	1.13	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO,CO	1,16,24,30,31,32,43,58
RU Aql	274	M	Me	+19	3.03	Op	1
RV Aql	218	M	Me	-73	4.32	Op	5
RX Aql	206	M		+66		Op	3
SS Aql	148	M	M6	-18		Op	3
SU Aql	393	M	S	+49		Op	3
SV Aql	252	M		-68		OH,H ₂ O	19,20,34
SW Aql	247	M		+6		Op	3
SY Aql	355	M	Me	-67	2.24	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO	1,19,20,27,29,30,31,43,56
TU Aql	270	M	M	-59	2.36	Op	3
TV Aql	243	M	Me	-55		Op	3
WZ Aql	316	M	Mep	+16	2.25	Op	3
XY Aql	423	M	M8	-62	2.98	Op	3
AK Aql	298	M	Me	-57		Op	3,46
EU Aql	321	M	M	+56	2.59	H ₂ O	8
GK Aql	196	M		+32		Op	3
GO Aql	154	M		-46		Op	3
GY Aql	204	SR	Me	+18	0.31	OH,SiO,CO	14,36,44,56,58,60
QU Aql	607	M	Se	+25	4.02	Op	3
V335 Aql	177	M	Me	+8	6.84	Op	3
V386 Aql	334	M	M	+30	4.06	Op	3
V397 Aql	183	M		+72		Op	3

Table A2 – continued

Name	P (d)	Var	Sp	RV (km s ⁻¹)	\bar{K} (mag)	Method	References
V430 Aql	266	M		+77		Op	3
V436 Aql	285	M	Me	-24		Op	3
V437 Aql	192	M		+20		Op	3
V438 Aql	279	M	Me	-11		Op	3
V442 Aql	308	M	M	-44		Op	3
V455 Aql	350	M	M	-89	4.04	OH,H ₂ O	19,20,34
V456 Aql	350	M		+10		Op	3
V466 Aql	428	M	M	-7		Op	3
V503 Aql	138	M		-88		Op	3
V514 Aql	291	M		-73		Op	3
V517 Aql	305	M		+20		Op	3
V530 Aql	366	M		+23		Op	3
V533 Aql	354	M		+44		Op	46
V540 Aql	308	M		-84		Op	3
V545 Aql	243	M		-85		Op	3
V580 Aql	150	M	Me	-39	5.00	Op	3
V581 Aql	215	M		+46		Op	3
V592 Aql	197	M		-61		Op	3
V595 Aql	241	M		+40		Op	3
V635 Aql	166	M		-25		OH	34
V671 Aql	221	M		+54		Op	3
V707 Aql	259	M		-113		Op	3
V867 Aql	195	M		-47		Op	3
V893 Aql	316	M	Me	-46		Op	3
V1133 Aql	405	M		+32		OH	16
V1300 Aql	680		M	-32	2.30	SiO,CO	44,58
U Ara	225	M	Me	-73	3.67	Op	1
X Ara	175	M	Me	-9	2.42	Op	1
RR Ara	205	M	Me	-49		Op	1
R Ari	186	M	Me	+104	3.93	Op,H ₂ O	1,15,59
S Ari	292	M	Me	-30	4.63	Op	1
T Ari	316	SRa	Me	+4	0.17	Op,SiO,CO	2,15,24,61
U Ari	371	M	Me	-44	1.22	Op,OH,SiO,CO	1,24,32,43,58
Z Ari	339	M	M	-47		Op	3
RU Ari	353	M	M	+28	3.37	Op,OH,H ₂ O	3,8,12,17,19,20,29,43
YZ Ari	447		M8	+25	3.66	OH	37,51
R Aur	457	M	Me	+1	0.94	Op,SiO,CO	1,24,32,44,49
U Aur	408	M	Me	+15	0.99	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO,CO	1,24,30,43,61
W Aur	274	M	Me	-133	3.14	Op	1
X Aur	163	M	Me	-21	3.23	Op	1
RR Aur	307	M	Me	+22		Op	1
RS Aur	170	SRa	Me	+15		Op	1
RU Aur	466	M	Me	-31	1.02	Op,OH,SiO	1,41,43,56
SW Aur	309	M		+10		Op	3
SZ Aur	454	M	Me	+14	1.18	Op,SiO	3,41
VX Aur	322	M	M4	+21	1.66	Op	3
VY Aur	402	M	M7e	+19	2.72	Op	3
AC Aur	311	M	Me	-25	2.69	Op	3
AQ Aur	334	M	M7	+44	2.89	SiO	41
AW Aur	695	M	M	-2	2.34	Op,SiO	3,41
AY Aur	186	M	M	-17	2.86	Op	3
BN Aur	136	M		+12		Op	3
BS Aur	462	M	M	+27	2.33	SiO	41
BT Aur	560	M	M	-6		Op	3
DT Aur	169	M		+8		Op	3
GN Aur	253	M		-40		Op	3
GU Aur	217	M		-29		Op	3
NV Aur	635		M	+2	3.18	OH,SiO,CO,H ₂ O	26,29,32,36,37,44,62,63
R Boo	223	M	Me	-59	2.11	Op,H ₂ O	1,30
S Boo	270	M	Me	-18		Op	1
U Boo	201	SRb	Me	+17	5.39	Op	1
V Boo	258	SRa	Me	-41	0.90	Op	1
Z Boo	281	M	Me	+38	3.71	Op,OH,H ₂ O	1,15,31
RR Boo	194	M	Me	-46	5.28	Op	1
RT Boo	273	M	Me	+35	2.56	H ₂ O	15
RX Boo	340	SRb	Me	-12	1.93	Op,H ₂ O,SiO,CO,SO	6,9,10,14,18,25,30,31,32,33,44,58
R Cae	391	M	Me	+22	0.59	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO	1,43,54,55,64
R Cam	270	M	Se	-37		Op	1
T Cam	373	M	Se	-15	0.41	Op,SiO	1,14
V Cam	522	M	Me	+1	1.49	OH,H ₂ O,SiO,CO	10,14,30,36,40,43,49,53

Table A2 – continued

Name	P (d)	Var	Sp	RV (km s ⁻¹)	\bar{K} (mag)	Method	References
X Cam	143	M	Me	+12		Op	1
RT Cam	366	M	Me	-38	2.13	H ₂ O	8
TX Cam	557	M	M	+11	0.36	SiO,CO,SO	10,14,32,33,36,40,44,49,56
R Cnc	361	M	Me	+28	0.62	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO,CO	1,14,24,28,30,32,43,57,58
U Cnc	304	M	Me	+68	4.64	Op	1
V Cnc	272	M	Se	-9	3.14	Op	42
W Cnc	393	M	Me	+43	1.04	Op,H ₂ O,SiO,CO	1,10,14,24,30,32,56
RS Cnc	120	SRc?	M/S	+13	1.70	CO	49
SZ Cnc	319	M	M	-24		Op	3
TV Cnc	366	M	M7	-10	4.63	Op	3
UY Cnc	228	M	M	-17	2.99	H ₂ O	15
R CVn	328	M	Me	-12	0.63	Op,SiO	1,15,28,32,56
T CVn	290		M/S	+9	2.04	Op	46
U CVn	345	M	Me	-33	2.84	Op,OH,H ₂ O	1,30,31,43
V CVn	191	SRa	Me	-8	1.22	Op,OH,H ₂ O	1,8,30,60
RT CVn	253	M	Me	-12		Op	1
SU CMa	248	M	M	-14		Op	3
TT CMa	314	M	S	+59	3.51	SiO	41
DL CMa	345	M	Me	+51		H ₂ O	15
S CMi	332	M	Me	+65	0.48	Op,SiO,CO	1,10,24,56
T CMi	328	M	Me	+31	3.97	Op	1
U CMi	413	M	Me	+51	2.61	Op	1
V CMi	366	M	Me	+33	1.98	Op	1
UW CMi	340	M		+10		Op	3
VV CMi	334	M		+74		Op	3
VX CMi	272	M	Me	+46		Op	3
WW CMi	176	M		+79		Op	3
WY CMi	274	M		+41		Op	3
WZ CMi	316	M		+57		Op	3
T Cap	269	M	Me	+42	3.24	Op	1
V Cap	275	M	Me	-37	3.47	Op	1
W Cap	209	M	Me	+12		Op	1
Z Cap	181	M	Me	-65	5.24	Op	1
RR Cap	277	M	Me	-64	3.33	Op	1
RU Cap	347	M	Me	-3	2.82	OH	43
TX Cap	129	M	Me	+8		Op	3
R Car	308	M	Me	+23	1.35	Op,SiO	1,65
S Car	149	M	Me	+283	1.87	Op	1
RZ Car	272	M	Me	0	3.19	Op	1
R Cas	430	M	Me	+18	1.79	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO,CO,SO	1,6,10,14,24,28,30,31,32,33,36,40,43,44,49,57,58
S Cas	612	M	Se	-41	1.93	Op,SiO,CO	1,14,44,49,57
T Cas	444	M	Me	-14	1.04	Op,SiO,CO	1,10,14,24,32,44,58
U Cas	277	M	Se	-48	2.45	Op	1
V Cas	228	M	Me	-35	0.92	Op,SiO	1,32,66
Y Cas	413	M	Me	-22	1.18	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO,CO	1,10,14,30,31,32,43,58
Z Cas	495	M	Me	-38	2.04	Op,SiO	1,32,56,58
RR Cas	300	M	Me	-49		Op	1
RV Cas	331	M	Me	-74	2.07	Op,SiO	1,32
SS Cas	140	M	Me	-22	3.24	Op	1
TY Cas	645	M	M	-67	3.13	H ₂ O	30,31
WY Cas	476	M	Se	+2	2.42	H ₂ O,SiO	14,15
EO Cas	455	M	Se	-51		SiO	14
IW Cas	396	M	Se	-24		Op	3
R Cen	546	M	Me	-33	0.70	Op	1
T Cen	90	SRa	Me	+29	2.50	Op	1
U Cen	220	M	Me	+10	3.13	Op	1
W Cen	201	M	Me	+56	1.95	Op	1
X Cen	315	M	Me	+36	1.11	Op,SiO	1,50
RS Cen	164	M	Me	+55	3.48	Op	1
RT Cen	255	M	Me	-30	2.69	Op	1
RX Cen	327	M	Me	-2	2.77	Op,OH	1,43
TW Cen	269	M	Me	+3	1.80	Op,H ₂ O	1,64
VV Cen	199	M	Me	+3	4.82	Op	1
VX Cen	307		Se	-59	0.50	Op	1
AL Cen	125	SRa	Me	+96	3.72	Op	2
AQ Cen	387	M	Me	+2	1.68	OH,SiO	15
V370 Cen	403	M	M	+24	1.83	SiO	50
V491 Cen	202	SR?	Me	-52		Op	1
T Cep	388	M	Me	-16	1.70	Op,OH,SiO,CO	1,10,14,15,24,28,32,44,57,58
X Cep	535	M	Me	+16	2.40	Op,SiO	1,32

Table A2 – continued

Name	P (d)	Var	Sp	RV (km s ⁻¹)	\bar{K} (mag)	Method	References
Y Cep	332	M	Me	-4		Op	1
RT Cep	621	M	M	-53	1.49	CO	44
RY Cep	149	M	Me	-120		H ₂ O	59
AG Cep	445	M	Me	-8	2.51	H ₂ O	12
AM Cep	333	M	M	-63	1.69	OH,H ₂ O	15,30,31
CU Cep	700	M	M	-63	2.03	H ₂ O	8
GH Cep	331	M	M	+24	2.48	H ₂ O	8
R Cet	166	M	Me	+41	2.54	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO	1,8,43,66,67
S Cet	320	M	Me	+29	3.30	Op	1
U Cet	234	M	Me	-31	2.77	Op,H ₂ O,SiO	1,30,66
V Cet	257	M	Me	+50	4.23	Op	1
W Cet	351	M	Se	+7	2.09	Op	1
X Cet	177	M	Me	+58	4.23	Op	1
Z Cet	184	M	Me	+1	3.18	Op	1
RY Cet	374	M	Me	+12	2.71	Op	3
<i>o</i> Cet	332	M	Me	+58	2.45	Op,H ₂ O,SiO,CO	1,8,10,14,24,28,30,32,44,49,56,58
R Cha	334	M	Me	-20		Op	1
R Col	327	M	Me	+65	2.71	Op	1
S Col	325	M	Me	+79	1.60	Op,OH,SiO	1,38,43
T Col	225	M	Me	+54	1.96	Op,SiO	1,15
UV Col	445	M9e		-5	3.19	Op	48
UW Col	316	M8		+48	4.03	Op	48
R Com	362	M	Me	-7	2.21	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO	5,30,43,66
T Com	406	M	Me	+15	3.13	Op,OH,H ₂ O	3,19,27,29,30,31,43
U CrA	147	M	Me	-23		Op	1
RR CrA	280	M	Me	-91		Op	1
RY CrA	195	M	Me	+21	6.87	Op	1
RZ CrA	460	M	Me	-91		Op	1
UX CrA	347	M	Me	-40		Op	1
YY CrA	125	M	Me	+70		Op	1
AM CrA	187	SR	Me	-39	0.23	Op	2
S CrB	360	M	Me	-14	0.32	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO,CO	1,6,10,13,14,24,25,28,29,30,31,43,44,58
W CrB	238	M	Me	+18		Op	1
X CrB	241	M	Me	-105	3.66	Op	1
Z CrB	250	M	Me	-81	4.15	Op	1
RY CrB	90	SRb	M10	+21	1.35	H ₂ O	68
R Crv	317	M	Me	-26	1.88	Op	1
T Crv	401	M	Me	-24	2.66	Op	3
U Crv	283	M	Me	+10	4.34	Op	3
V Crv	193	M	Me	+187	7.40	Op	3
ST Crv	224	M		+70		Op	3
R Crt	160	SRb	M7	+18	1.28	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO,CO	6,7,9,10,13,14,15,18,25,30,31,60
S Crt	155	SRb	Me	+42	0.77	H ₂ O	30,31
RT Crt	342	M	M	+37	4.49	Op	3
R Cyg	426	M	Se	-33	1.33	Op,SiO	1,14
S Cyg	322	M	Se	-22		Op	1
W Cyg	131	SRb	Me	-21	1.38	Op,CO	1,47
Z Cyg	263	M	Me	-166	2.46	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO,CO	1,8,24,28,29,30,31,43,66
RT Cyg	190	M	Me	-118	3.28	Op	1,5
RU Cyg	233	SRa	Me	-7	0.02	Op	2
ST Cyg	337	M	Me	-18	2.68	Op	1
SX Cyg	411	M	Me	-16	2.10	Op,SiO	1,32
TU Cyg	219	M	Me	-83		Op	1
TY Cyg	349	M	Me	+47		Op	46
UX Cyg	565	M	Me	-16	1.97	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO,CO	1,27,29,30,31,32,43,44,53,58
AC Cyg	142	SRb	M7	-54	0.32	Op,H ₂ O	8,30,39
AG Cyg	296	M	M	-65		Op	3
AM Cyg	370	M	Me	-81	1.86	Op	3
AT Cyg	264	M	Me	+36		Op	3,46
AU Cyg	435	M	Me	-3	1.19	OH	16
BG Cyg	288	M	Me	-118	1.06	H ₂ O	8
BL Cyg	352	M	M	+35		Op	3
BU Cyg	157	M	M	-28	5.87	Op	3
CU Cyg	213	M	M6e	-87		Op	46
CZ Cyg	278	M		-57		Op	3
DH Cyg	527	M	M	-26	2.61	H ₂ O	15
DR Cyg	313	M	Me	+1	2.72	Op,H ₂ O	3,8
DV Cyg	149	SR		-55		Op	3
EH Cyg	280	M	Me	+33		Op	3
FF Cyg	323	M	Se	+13	2.35	Op	3

Table A2 – continued

Name	P (d)	Var	Sp	RV (km s ⁻¹)	\bar{K} (mag)	Method	References
FM Cyg	269	M	M	-49		Op	3
FP Cyg	211	M		-190		Op	3
HZ Cyg	180	M		-11		Op	3
KM Cyg	334	M	M	-24		Op	3
LL Cyg	211	M		-38		Op	3
V369 Cyg	104	M	Me	-148		H ₂ O	67
V378 Cyg	295	M		+45		Op	3
V391 Cyg	405	M	M	-40	2.76	OH,H ₂ O	15,8
V394 Cyg	422	M		-40		Op	3
V419 Cyg	226	M	M	-181		Op	3
V468 Cyg	485	M	M	-62	2.11	OH,H ₂ O	15,31
V557 Cyg	382	M	M	+35	2.65	OH,H ₂ O	8,15
χ Cyg	408	M	S/M	-8	1.91	Op,H ₂ O,SiO,CO	1,6,7,14,24,25,32,36,44,56,57,58
R Del	285	M	Me	-48	1.93	Op,H ₂ O,SiO	1,8,66
S Del	277	M	Me	-14	2.08	Op	1
T Del	332	M	Me	-11	2.98	Op	1
V Del	533	M	Me	-30	2.74	Op	5
X Del	281	M	Me	-58	2.87	Op	5
Z Del	304	M	Se	+29		Op	1
RW Del	237	M	M	+22		Op	3
SZ Del	235	M	Me	-5		Op	3
TV Del	217	M		-152		Op	3
UW Del	409	M	M	+11		OH,H ₂ O	17,19,20,34
WX Del	526	M		+68		OH,H ₂ O	19,20,34
AG Del	239	M	M	-23		Op	3
BB Del	245	M		+47		Op	3
BD Del	262	M	Me	-23		Op	3
BR Del	336	M	Me	-72		Op,OH,H ₂ O	3,17,19,20,29,34,43
EP Del	430	M		+53		Op	3
R Dor	338	SRb	Me	+21	4.03	Op,H ₂ O,SiO	1,6,55,70,71
T Dor	168	M	Me	-11	3.61	Op	1
U Dor	394	M	Me	+48	1.17	Op,OH,SiO,CO	1,45,49,50
RX Dor	335	M	M7	+39	4.09	Op	48
R Dra	245	M	Me	-135	2.23	Op,H ₂ O	1,8,30
U Dra	316	M	Me	-1	1.86	Op,H ₂ O,SiO	1,8,15,66,67
V Dra	278	M	Me	+12		Op	1
W Dra	278	M	Me	-22		Op	1
Y Dra	325	M	Me	+18		Op	1
RS Dra	282	SRa	Me	-30	1.96	Op	1
RU Dra	297	M	MSe	0		Op	46
SV Dra	256	M	Me	+22		Op	1
WZ Dra	401	M	Me	-52	2.99	Op	1
YZ Dra	347	M	Me	-1	1.96	OH,H ₂ O	15,31
R Equ	260	M	Me	-55		Op	1
Z Equ	211	M	Me	-105		Op	3
RR Equ	271	M		-48		Op	3
T Eri	252	M	Me	+42	2.42	Op	1
U Eri	274	M	Me	-36	4.50	Op	1
W Eri	376	M	Me	+18	1.51	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO	1,30,31,43,55,61
RS Eri	296	M	Me	+66	1.22	H ₂ O	12
RT Eri	370	M	Me	+40	0.39	H ₂ O	12
SS Eri	314	M	M5	+48	4.35	Op	48
SX Eri	282	M		+74		Op	3
TW Eri	322	M	M	+55	2.62	Op	3
WZ Eri	400	M		+23		H ₂ O	8
BD Eri	336	M	Me	+5	1.98	H ₂ O	15
EY Eri	456	M	M8	+30	5.54	Op,OH	48
UU For	480	M	M9	+6	0.98	CO	49
R Gem	369	M	Se	-44	1.78	Op	1
S Gem	293	M	Me	+106	2.96	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO	1,8,15,30,66,67
T Gem	287	M	Se	+18	3.54	Op	1
V Gem	274	M	Me	+19	2.81	Op	1
X Gem	264	M	Me	+37	1.86	Op,OH,SiO	5,15,32
ST Gem	246	M	Me	-57		Op	3
UU Gem	433	M	M	+19	3.03	SiO	41
WZ Gem	330	M	Me	+24		Op	3
XX Gem	384	M	Me	+46	2.00	H ₂ O	15
XY Gem	341	M	M	+125	3.49	Op,OH,H ₂ O	3,19,20,34
BC Gem	229	M	M	+125		Op	3
BR Gem	155	M		+35		Op	3

Table A2 – continued

Name	P (d)	Var	Sp	RV (km s ⁻¹)	\bar{K} (mag)	Method	References
CE Gem	299	M		+68		Op	3
DO Gem	213	M	M	-11		Op	3
R Gru	332	M	Me	-14	1.78	Op	1
S Gru	401	M	Me	-21	0.68	Op	1
T Gru	136	M	Me	+13	5.24	Op	1
VW Gru	260	M	M8e	+22	5.19	Op	48
CD Gru	435		M8	-1	3.08	SiO	50
CK Gru	563		M9	-6	1.78	Op,CO	48,72
R Her	318	M	Me	-33	3.07	Op	1
S Her	307	M	Me	-13	1.30	Op	1
T Her	165	M	Me	-124	3.22	Op,SiO	1,15,66
U Her	406	M	Me	-33	0.29	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO,CO	1,6,9,10,13,14,19,20,24,25,27,28,30,31,32,36,40,43,56,57,58
W Her	280	M	Me	-52	2.90	Op	1
RS Her	219	M	Me	-43	2.92	Op	1
RT Her	298	M	Me	-70		Op,OH	1,15
RU Her	484	M	Me	-29	0.36	Op,OH,SiO,CO	1,10,14,24,32,43,58
RV Her	205	M	Me	-43		Op	1
RY Her	221	M	Me	-41	4.36	Op	1
RZ Her	329	M	Me	+33		Op	1
SS Her	107	M	Me	-45	5.08	Op	1
SU Her	333	M	Me	-10	2.66	Op	3
SV Her	239	M	Me	-24		Op	1
SY Her	116	M	Me	+33	4.33	Op	5
TV Her	304	M	Me	-70		Op	1
UV Her	342	M	Me	-5	1.78	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO	1,15,32
VW Her	284	M	Me	-1		Op	3
VY Her	300	M	Me	-96		OH,H ₂ O	19,20
WY Her	376	M	Me	-17	2.65	OH,H ₂ O	8,15,19
WZ Her	247	M		+2		Op	3
XZ Her	171	M	M	+33	7.02	Op	3
AE Her	249	M	Me	-52		Op	1
AQ Her	280	M	Me	-1		Op	3
AU Her	399	M	M8	-51	2.52	OH,H ₂ O	8,19,20,27
BG Her	347	M	Me	+12	2.53	H ₂ O	15
BK Her	215	M		-56		Op	3
BT Her	297	M		-19		Op	3
CG Her	180	M		-103		Op	3
CZ Her	322	M		+10		Op	3
DE Her	165	SRd	K/M	-8		Op	2
DF Her	337	M	Me	-54	2.52	Op	3
DG Her	293	M	Me	-80		Op	3
DO Her	216	M		-44		Op	3
DN Her	226	M		-48		Op	3
DR Her	285	M		+14		Op	3
DS Her	263	M		-59		Op	3
DT Her	300	M		-10		Op	3
DU Her	270	M		-42		Op	3
ER Her	165	M		-37		Op	3
EW Her	228	M		-116		Op	3
FI Her	239	M		-187		Op	3
FP Her	318	M	M	+40		Op	3
FR Her	134	M	M	-125		Op	3
FU Her	212	M		+8		Op	3
FX Her	354	M		+26		Op	3
GI Her	325	M		0		Op	3
HT Her	163	M		-294		Op	3
KR Her	135	M		-67		Op	3
KT Her	381	M		-42		Op	3
KX Her	495	M	Me	-15	2.51	Op	3
KZ Her	295	M	Me	-36		Op	3
LO Her	471	M	M	+41		Op	3
LU Her	217	M		-42		Op	3
MV Her	222	M		-24		OH,H ₂ O	19,20
MW Her	449	M	M	-71	1.34	CO	44
NX Her	293	M		-19		Op	3
V348 Her	217	M		-17		Op	3
V393 Her	425	M		+5		H ₂ O	8
V697 Her	475		M	+38		OH,H ₂ O	68,73
R Hor	407	M	Me	+50	0.93	Op,OH,SiO,CO	1,24,49,50,55,74
S Hor	335	M	Me	+26	3.37	Op	1

Table A2 – continued

Name	P (d)	Var	Sp	RV (km s ⁻¹)	\bar{K} (mag)	Method	References
T Hor	217	M	Me	+48	3.32	Op	1
U Hor	348	M	Me	-23	1.91	Op	1
RS Hor	202	M	Me	+2	4.46	Op	1
RT Hor	335	M	M5e	+39	4.65	Op	48
R Hya	388	M	Me	-11	2.47	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO,CO	1,10,12,14,24,30,32,53,56,57,58
S Hya	256	M	Me	+80	2.85	Op,SiO	5,15
T Hya	298	M	Me	-5	2.36	Op	1
W Hya	361	SRa	Me	+39	3.16	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO,CO	1,6,8,9,10,13,14,18,24,25,30,31,32,36,40,56,58
X Hya	301	M	Me	+40	0.64	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO,CO	1,24,30,31,32,43,58
RR Hya	343	M	Me	+42	2.79	Op	1
RT Hya	290	SRb	Me	+39	0.01	Op,H ₂ O	1,15
RU Hya	331	M	Me	-6	1.57	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO	1,30,31,32,43
WW Hya	310	M		+2		Op	3
WX Hya	235	M	M3	+116	5.00	Op	46
IW Hya	650		M	+54		OH,H ₂ O,SiO	15,29,62,75
W Hyi	281	M	Me	+111	6.62	Op	48
RS Hyi	215	M	Me	+27	5.54	Op	1
R Ind	216	M	Me	+13	4.25	Op	1
S Ind	400	M	Me	+31	1.41	Op,SiO	1,50
W Ind	198	SRc	Me	+62		Op	1
X Ind	225	M	Me	-6		Op	1
Y Ind	304	M	Me	-57		Op	1
RW Ind	150	M	Me	+149	5.79	Op	1
AP Ind	400	M?	M9	-2	2.85	Op	48
AV Ind	304		M9	-23	4.58	Op	48
R Lac	229	M	Me	+16		Op	1
S Lac	241	M	Me	-62	2.50	Op	1
SZ Lac	332	M	S	-66		Op	3
AQ Lac	362	M	M	-27		Op	3
AT Lac	171	M	M?	-195	7.19	Op	3
BC Lac	247	M	M	-34		Op	3
DL Lac	375	M		+12		Op	3
GV Lac	467	M?		-38		SiO	41
R Leo	310	M	Me	+9	2.55	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO,CO	1,6,10,13,14,24,25,28,30,32,36,40,43,44,56,57,58
S Leo	190	M	Me	+103	5.79	Op	1
V Leo	273	M	Me	-23	3.16	Op,H ₂ O	1,30
W Leo	391	M	Me	+50	2.02	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO	1,30,43,66
TZ Leo	331	M	M	+14		Op	3
AF Leo	107	SRb	M	+7	1.37	OH,H ₂ O	15,30
R LMi	372	M	Me	+4	0.34	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO,CO	1,10,14,19,20,24,31,32,40,43,44,49,56,58
S LMi	233	M	Me	-8	3.96	Op,H ₂ O,SiO	1,8,66,67
U LMi	272	SRa	Me	-25	2.87	Op	2
T Lep	368	M	Me	-10	0.09	Op,H ₂ O,SiO	1,30,32
X Lep	278	M	Me	+63		Op	3
R Lib	241	M	Me	+13	5.64	Op	1
S Lib	192	M	Me	+292	4.51	Op	1
T Lib	237	M	Me	-49	5.74	Op	1
U Lib	226	M	Me	+93	4.57	Op	1
V Lib	255	M	Me	+15	4.70	Op	1
W Lib	205	M		+20		Op	3
X Lib	164	M	Me	-34	6.47	Op	1
Y Lib	275	M	Me	-1	3.29	Op,OH,H ₂ O	1,30,31,43,54
RR Lib	277	M	Me	-34	2.47	Op	1
RS Lib	217	M	Me	+2	0.07	Op,SiO,CO	5,15,24,32
RT Lib	251	M	Me	+41	4.31	Op	1
RU Lib	316	M	Me	-42	2.29	Op	5
SW Lib	291	M	M	-32	2.66	H ₂ O	30
UU Lib	287	M	Me	-38		Op	3
EE Lib	208	M	Me	-112		Op	3
EG Lib	365	M	M	+5	2.79	OH,H ₂ O	12,15
FS Lib	415	M	M	-18	2.66	OH,H ₂ O	29,30,31,43
R Lup	235	M	Me	+8	2.96	Op	1
S Lup	339	M	Se	-45	2.89	Op	1
Y Lup	396	M	Me	-65	1.24	Op	1
RR Lup	183	M	Me	-29	2.26	Op	1
RX Lup	237	M	Me	+13	3.08	Op	1
R Lyn	378	M	Se	+20	1.51	Op	1
S Lyn	296	M	Me	-27	3.02	Op,H ₂ O,SiO	1,15,59
U Lyn	433	M	Me	-12	1.41	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO	1,30,31,32,43
X Lyn	320	M	Me	+4		Op	3

Table A2 – continued

Name	P (d)	Var	Sp	RV (km s ⁻¹)	\bar{K} (mag)	Method	References
V Lyr	373	M	Me	-29	2.37	Op,OH	1,43
W Lyr	197	M	Me	-174	3.13	Op	5
Z Lyr	291	M	Me	+3		Op	1
RS Lyr	301	M	Me	-21		Op	1
RT Lyr	253	M	Me	-94		Op	1
RU Lyr	371	M	Me	-4		Op,H ₂ O	1,30
RW Lyr	503	M	Me	-40	2.56	OH,H ₂ O,SiO	29,30,31,43,54,76
RX Lyr	247	M	Me	-148		Op	3
RY Lyr	325	M	Me	-24		Op	1
ST Lyr	300	M	Me	-75		Op	46
SV Lyr	301	M	M	-5		Op	3
TV Lyr	262	M	M4e	-52		Op	46
TX Lyr	223	M	Me	-68		Op	3
TY Lyr	333	M	Me	-29		Op	3
WZ Lyr	376	M	M9e	+5		Op	46
YY Lyr	136	M		-54		Op	3
AC Lyr	181	M	M	-7		Op	3
AD Lyr	190	M		-24		Op	3
AS Lyr	327	M		-36		Op	3
BB Lyr	322	M		-42		Op	3
BI Lyr	249	M		+67		Op	3
BL Lyr	279	M		-10		Op	3
BM Lyr	155	M		+20		Op	3
BR Lyr	215	M		-141		Op	3
CK Lyr	343	M		+37		Op	3
DL Lyr	411	M		-4		Op	3
ER Lyr	196	M	Me	+39	5.20	Op	3
FF Lyr	220	M		-103		Op	3
FP Lyr	278	M		-21		Op	3
HI Lyr	182	M	Me	-40		Op	3
IS Lyr	281	M		-28		Op	3
IT Lyr	198	M	M?	+52	7.04	Op	3
KZ Lyr	149	M		-16		Op	3
LM Lyr	326	M		-52		Op	3
MP Lyr	153	M	M?	-235	7.90	Op	3
U Men	407	SR	Me	+29	0.12	Op,H ₂ O,SiO,CO	2,47,50,77
RS Men	304	M	M8	+140	5.61	Op	48
SY Men	534	M	M9	-3	3.13	Op,SiO	48,50
R Mic	138	M	Me	+7	3.66	Op	1
S Mic	209	M	Me	+54	4.76	Op	5
T Mic	347	SRb	Me	+16	1.58	Op,H ₂ O,CO	2,12,49,50
U Mic	334	M	Me	-60	1.84	Op,OH,SiO	1,29,50
V Mic	381	M	Me	-1	2.10	OH	29
W Mic	198	M	Me	-47	5.99	Op	1
X Mic	239	M	Me	+16	3.74	Op	1
RT Mic	349	M	M9	-60	3.93	Op	48
RV Mic	325		M6	-80	4.15	Op	48
BP Mic	361		M8	-33	3.53	Op	48
BQ Mic	559		M9	-28	2.22	CO	49
V Mon	340	M	Me	+20	1.09	Op,SiO	5,15,32,56
X Mon	155	SRb	Me	+159	2.87	Op	1
Y Mon	227	M	Me	+65	3.77	Op	5
RR Mon	394	M	Se	+23	2.36	Op	1
RS Mon	263	M	Me	-9		Op	3
SY Mon	422	M	Me	-40	1.51	OH,H ₂ O,SiO	8,43,61
TT Mon	323	M	Me	+59	2.03	Op,H ₂ O	3,30
AG Mon	155	M	M?	+55	6.05	Op	3
AH Mon	374	M	M	+131		Op	3
AL Mon	243	M	M	+90		Op	3
AM Mon	432	M	M	+15	2.90	Op	3
BC Mon	272	M	Me	-11		Op	3
BD Mon	373	M	Se	+54		Op	3
BL Mon	144	M		+47		Op	3
CM Mon	150	M		+25		Op	3
CN Mon	373	M	M	+61	4.83	Op	3
FX Mon	428	M	M	+48	2.58	OH,H ₂ O	12,16,43
GX Mon	527	M	M	+8	1.07	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO,CO	3,10,19,20,29,34,43,44,58
HN Mon	410	M	M	+95	3.40	SiO	15,41
QQ Mon	222	M	M	+89		Op	3
R Nor	507	M	Me	-28	1.27	Op	1

Table A2 – continued

Name	P (d)	Var	Sp	RV (km s ⁻¹)	\bar{K} (mag)	Method	References
T Nor	240	M	Me	-33	2.16	Op	1
R Oct	405	M	Me	+36	0.75	Op,SiO	1,50
S Oct	259	M	Me	-55		Op	1
T Oct	218	M	Me	+80		Op	1
U Oct	308	M	Me	+34	2.25	Op	1
X Oct	206	SRa	Me	-2	1.73	Op	2
RR Oct	273	M	M5	-41	4.04	Op	48
TW Oct	132	SR	Me	+114	3.44	Op	2
UX Oct	303	M?	M8e	+3	4.46	Op	48
CM Oct	473		M6	-5	4.87	Op,OH	48
R Oph	306	M	Me	-49	0.94	Op,SiO	15,28,32,56
S Oph	233	M	Me	-11	3.77	Op,H ₂ O	1,67
T Oph	366	M	Me	-46	1.54	Op,OH,SiO	1,15,32,56
W Oph	332	M	Me	-46	2.65	Op	1
X Oph	328	M	Me	-75	0.98	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO,CO	5,24,30,32,43,61
Z Oph	348	M	KMe	-83	4.01	Op	1
RR Oph	292	M	Me	+57	2.62	Op	1
RT Oph	426	M	Me	-39	1.84	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO	1,30,43,61
RU Oph	202	M	Me	-67	4.37	Op	1
RX Oph	322	M	M	-65	2.66	OH,H ₂ O	19,20,30,31,34,43
RY Oph	150	M	Me	-62	2.95	Op,SiO	5,15
SS Oph	180	M	Me	-34	2.63	Op	5
UY Oph	332	M	M	-82	2.80	OH,H ₂ O	15
VW Oph	285	M	Me	-93	4.79	Op	3
XY Oph	362	M		-86		OH,H ₂ O	19,20,27
AH Oph	353	M	M	+36	2.47	H ₂ O	30
BC Oph	307	M	Me	+25	2.45	Op	3,46
DO Oph	234	M		-93		Op	3
DP Oph	213	M		-143		Op	3
KT Oph	216	M		-21		Op	3
KU Oph	382	M	Me	+38	4.00	Op	3
V379 Oph	221	M		+32		Op	3
V389 Oph	315	M		+8		Op	3
V438 Oph	169	SRa	Me	-10	0.65	H ₂ O	30
V457 Oph	190	M		+144		Op	3
V578 Oph	180	M		-6		Op	3
V584 Oph	276	M		+32		Op	3
V588 Oph	191	M		-21		Op	3
V603 Oph	345	M		+90		OH,H ₂ O	19,20
V640 Oph	226	M		+36		OH,H ₂ O	19,20,34
V653 Oph	276	M		-2		Op	3
V665 Oph	503	M		+53		OH,H ₂ O	17,19,20,34
V790 Oph	370	M	Me	-76		OH,H ₂ O	8,16
V850 Oph	345	M	M	-6	2.66	OH,H ₂ O	8,15
V884 Oph	210	M		+14		Op	3
V885 Oph	350	M	Me	+133		Op	3
V915 Oph	111	M	Me	-31		Op	3
V970 Oph	275	M		+32		OH,H ₂ O	19,20
S Ori	414	M	Me	+24	0.07	Op,OH,SiO,CO	1,24,32,43,58
U Ori	368	M	Me	-25	0.75	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO,CO	1,6,8,10,13,24,28,29,30,31,32,43,58
V Ori	263	M	Me	+21	3.99	Op	1
Y Ori	271	M	Me	+61	2.36	Op	3
RR Ori	251	M	Me	-33	3.04	Op	3
BK Ori	354	M	Me	+13	2.05	Op,SiO	3,61
CL Ori	215	M	Me	-12		Op	3
EK Ori	148	M		-9		Op	3
EU Ori	327	M	M	+69		Op	3
GV Ori	313	M		+44		Op	3
V382 Ori	225	M	M	+10		Op	3
R Pav	229	M	Me	+36	2.89	Op	1
S Pav	380	SRa	Me	-21	1.38	Op,SiO	1,50
T Pav	243	M	Me	+66	2.87	Op	1
W Pav	283	M	Me	+63		Op	1
SU Pav	245	M	Me	+16		Op	1
SY Pav	193	M	Me	+101	6.35	Op	1
DM Pav	287	M	M8	-4	5.97	Op	48
V350 Pav	479	M	M9	+2	2.30	CO	49,72
V351 Pav	486	M	M8	-29	2.61	Op,OH	48
R Peg	378	M	Me	+17	0.51	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO,CO	1,24,30,32,43,58
S Peg	319	M	Me	+2	1.41	Op,SiO	5,32

Table A2 – continued

Name	P (d)	Var	Sp	RV (km s ⁻¹)	\bar{K} (mag)	Method	References
T Peg	379	M	Me	-14	1.89	Op	1
V Peg	302	M	Me	-30	3.25	Op,SiO	1,15
W Peg	345	M	Me	-24	0.02	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO,CO	5,15,24,30,32,56,58
X Peg	201	M	Me	-59	4.47	Op	1
Y Peg	206	M	Me	-88	5.69	Op	1
Z Peg	334	M	Me	-35	1.09	Op,SiO	1,32
RR Peg	264	M	Me	-30		Op	1
RS Peg	415	M	Me	-31	1.20	Op,OH,SiO	1,43,61
RT Peg	215	M	Me	-118		Op	1
RV Peg	396	M	Me	-35	2.17	Op,OH,SiO	1,43,56
RW Peg	208	M	KMe	-79	4.78	Op	1
SS Peg	424	M	Me	-22	1.11	Op,SiO	1,61
TU Peg	321	M	Me	-2	1.10	OH,H ₂ O,SiO	15,32,61,67
TZ Peg	211	M	Me	-15		Op	3
UU Peg	456	M	Me	+15	1.32	OH,H ₂ O,CO	30,43,44
VY Peg	377	M	M7	+24	4.20	Op	3
AK Peg	193	SRa	Me	-6	2.96	Op	2
AP Peg	300	M	Me	+38		Op	3
DG Peg	146	M	Me	-120		Op	3
DL Peg	180	M	M	-35	6.72	Op	3
KZ Peg	452		M9	-7	1.58	Op,OH	29,48
LV Peg	166		M8	-59	5.19	Op	48
MP Peg	316		M5	-115	5.24	Op,OH	48,51
MR Peg	391		M9	-55	4.95	Op,OH	19,48
MV Peg	282		M8e	-94	5.15	Op	48
R Per	209	M	Me	-82		Op	1
U Per	320	M	Me	+14	0.92	Op	1
RR Per	389	M	Me	+3	1.50	Op,OH,SiO	1,32,43,53
RU Per	170	SR?	Me	-40	1.94	Op	2
RZ Per	355	M	Se	-17		Op	1
AL Per	145	M		-226		Op	3
AM Per	250	M	M	-6	2.94	Op	3
FG Per	340	M		-33		Op	3
FI Per	427	M	M	-58		SiO	41
GG Per	277	M		-57		Op	3
R Phe	269	M	Me	+10	3.21	Op	1
S Phe	141	SR	Me	+3	1.58	Op	1
W Phe	334	M	Me	+53	2.66	Op	1
RU Phe	286	M	M1e	+17	4.00	Op	48
BE Phe	0			-87		H ₂ O	12
R Pic	170	SRa	Me	+207	3.45	Op	1
S Pic	428	M	Me	+19	0.72	Op,OH,SiO,CO	1,24,49,50
T Pic	200	M	Me	+43	4.26	Op	1
UX Pic	386		M8	+24	3.06	Op,OH	45,48
R Psc	344	M	Me	-52	2.11	Op,OH,SiO	5,16,32
S Psc	404	M	Me	+10	2.39	Op	5
U Psc	173	M	Me	-36	6.58	Op	3
X Psc	349	M	Me	+6	2.69	Op	1
RR Psc	270	M	M?	-128	6.04	Op	3
WX Psc	644		M8	+11	2.49	OH,H ₂ O,SiO,CO	17,19,20,29,32,44,58
AW Psc	545		M9	-26	2.33	CO	49
R PsA	297	M	Me	-28	3.60	Op	1
S PsA	271	M	Me	-95	3.65	Op	1
RX PsA	366	SRa	Me	-38	5.18	Op	2
SY PsA	335	M	M8e	-42	4.02	Op	48
U Pup	318	M	Me	-2	1.46	Op,OH	1,29,43,53
W Pup	119	M	Me	+16	3.55	Op	1
Z Pup	508	M	Me	+20	1.33	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO	1,30,31,32,43,58
RV Pup	188	M	Me	+91	3.63	Op	1
RW Pup	340	M	Me	+59	2.99	Op	1
SS Pup	391	M	Me	+101	2.70	OH	29,43
SV Pup	166	M	Me	+46	3.59	H ₂ O	8
TZ Pup	317	M	M	+70		Op	3
UU Pup	282	M	M	+79	4.50	Op	3
UW Pup	422	M	M9	+101		Op	3
AS Pup	324	M	Me	-24	0.27	Op	1
CH Pup	505	M	Me	+30	1.51	OH,SiO	15
FO Pup	318	M	Me	+87		Op	3
L ₂ Pup	140	SRb	Me	+53	2.24	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO,CO	1,47,50,55,60,70,71,80
S Pyx	206	M	Me	+97	4.04	Op	1

Table A2 – continued

Name	P (d)	Var	Sp	RV (km s ⁻¹)	\bar{K} (mag)	Method	References
R Ret	278	M	Me	+20	1.74	Op	1
W Sge	278	M	Me	-67	2.93	Op	1
Y Sge	146	M	M	+2		Op	3
RT Sge	299	M	M	+21		Op	3
RW Sge	444	M	M	-119		Op	3
RX Sge	439	M	M	+8		Op,OH,H ₂ O	3,16,19,20,34
TX Sge	156	M		0		Op	3
BM Sge	312	M		0	3.55	Op	3
CS Sge	351	M		+32		Op	3
R Sgr	269	M	Me	-45	2.06	Op	1
S Sgr	230	M	M	+33	4.68	Op	1
T Sgr	394	M	Se	-2	1.29	Op	5
Z Sgr	450	M	Me	-26	1.95	Op	1
RR Sgr	336	M	Me	+83	0.69	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO	1,30,43,61
RT Sgr	306	M	Me	+32	1.33	Op	1
RU Sgr	240	M	Me	-68	2.18	Op	1
RV Sgr	315	M	Me	+20	1.63	Op	1
RW Sgr	186	SRa	Me	-52	3.06	Op	1
RX Sgr	335	M	Me	-28	2.88	Op	1
ST Sgr	395	M	Se	+40	1.38	Op,SiO	1,14
TV Sgr	266	M	Me	+27		Op	1
UU Sgr	267	M	Me	+11	1.50	Op	1
VV Sgr	401	M	Me	+44	1.75	OH,H ₂ O	29,30,43
AL Sgr	78	M	M?	-7	5.85	Op	3
BM Sgr	402	M	Me	+79		Op	1
BU Sgr	313	M	Me	+20		Op	3
FQ Sgr	434	M?	Me	-6	1.57	OH,H ₂ O,SiO	15,77
V342 Sgr	372	M	M	+30	1.34	SiO,CO	15,49
V2059 Sgr	405	M	M	+46	1.68	OH,SiO	15
V2234 Sgr	464	SR?	M9e	-43	1.37	Op,CO	48,49
V3880 Sgr	510	M		+6	2.31	OH,H ₂ O,SiO	29,80,83
R Sco	224	M	Me	-3	5.15	Op	1
S Sco	177	M	Me	+84	5.08	Op	1
W Sco	221	M		+21		Op	3
X Sco	199	M	Me	-50	5.84	Op	3,46
Z Sco	343	M	Me	-57	1.48	Op	1
RR Sco	281	M	Me	-39	0.23	Op,SiO,CO	1,15,24,32
RS Sco	319	M	Me	+2	0.40	Op,CO	1,24
RT Sco	449	M	Me	-58	0.41	Op	1
RU Sco	370	M	Me	+29	0.96	Op	1
RW Sco	389	M	Me	-79	1.30	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO	1,29,32,43,55,65
RZ Sco	156	M	Me	-175	4.19	Op,H ₂ O	1,67
SW Sco	260	M	Me	-74		Op	1
SY Sco	234	M	Me	-20		Op,OH	1,43
TU Sco	373	M	Me	-16	2.75	Op,OH	1,43
WW Sco	431	M	Me	+11	2.09	Op	1
KS Sco	429	M	Me	-130		Op	1
S Scl	362	M	Me	+23	0.31	Op,SiO	1,15,32,50
U Scl	335	M	M8	-8	3.80	Op	48
V Scl	296	M	Me	+44	3.13	Op	3
SW Scl	146	SR	Me	+32	3.72	Op	1
SY Scl	415	M	M6e	+24	2.61	Op,OH,H ₂ O	15,31,48
V Sct	252	M	Me	+30		Op	3
ST Sct	219	M	Me	+46		Op	3
R Ser	356	M	Me	+15	0.82	Op,H ₂ O,CO,SiO	1,24,28,30,32,57,58
S Ser	371	M	Me	+8	1.76	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO	1,28,30,31,32,43,58
T Ser	338	M	Me	0	2.53	Op	1
U Ser	237	M	Me	-32	3.53	Op	1
RU Ser	280	M		+8		Op	3
RV Ser	269	M	Me	-14	3.22	OH,H ₂ O	15
WW Ser	365	M	Me	+6	1.76	Op,H ₂ O	3,30
WX Ser	425	M	Me	-9	2.46	OH,H ₂ O,SiO,CO	29,30,31,32,43,44,58
BC Ser	245	M	Me	+54		Op	3,46
BG Ser	143	M	Me	-16	0.39	H ₂ O,SiO	12,15
CU Ser	263	M		-77		Op	3
CY Ser	289	M	Me	+7	3.06	Op	3
S Sex	264	M	Me	-3	3.41	Op	5
R Tau	320	M	Me	+28	0.82	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO	1,30,31,32,43,58
S Tau	374	M	Me	+34	3.09	Op,OH,SiO	1,15,66
V Tau	168	M	Me	+69	4.10	Op	5

Table A2 – continued

Name	P (d)	Var	Sp	RV (km s ⁻¹)	\bar{K} (mag)	Method	References
Z Tau	466	M	SeM	0	3.36	Op	3
RX Tau	331	M	Me	-31	1.21	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO	1,30,61,84
VX Tau	298	M	Me	+37		Op	3
AG Tau	206	M		+21		Op	3
AW Tau	654	M	M	+1	3.06	OH,H ₂ O,SiO	29,30,31,41
IK Tau	470	M	Me	+46	0.69	OH,H ₂ O,SiO,CO,SO	10,14,19,20,29,30,31,32,33,34,36,40,44,49,58
V1083 Tau	342		M9	+82	5.03	Op	48
R Tel	461	M	Me	+8		Op	1
U Tel	445	M	Me	-54	1.39	Op,SiO	1,50
W Tel	303	M	Me	-18		Op	1
X Tel	309	M	M5e	-65	4.58	Op	48
SS Tel	415	M	SiO	+3	0.66	SiO	50
TY Tel	361	M	SiO	-51	2.99	SiO	50
BH Tel	210	M	Me	+22		Op	1
BQ Tel	290	M	Me	+10	3.43	Op	1
GX Tel	345	M	M8e	+57	4.76	Op	48
R Tri	266	M	Me	+63	0.97	Op,H ₂ O,SiO	1,30,61
T Tri	324	M	Me	-113		Op	3
Z TrA	150	M	Me	-27	3.53	Op	1
S Tuc	240	M	Me	-22	4.57	Op	1
T Tuc	250	M	Me	-48	3.22	Op	1
U Tuc	264	M	Me	-23	2.95	Op	1
TZ Tuc	239	M	Me	+195		Op	1
UU Tuc	327	M	M4e	+28	3.53	Op	48
R UMa	301	M	Me	+31	1.37	Op,H ₂ O,SiO	1,8,28,30,32
S UMa	225	M	Se	+6	3.04	Op	1
T UMa	256	M	Me	-97	2.94	Op,H ₂ O,SiO	1,28,30,57,66
X UMa	249	M	Me	-83		Op	1
Z UMa	195	SRb	Me	-55	0.89	Op	1
RR UMa	230	M	Me	-41		Op	1
RS UMa	258	M	Me	-28		Op,H ₂ O	1,30
RU Uma	252	M	Me	-61		Op	5
VX UMa	215	M	Me	-58	2.70	OH,H ₂ O	15,30,31
R UMi	325	SRa	Me	-23	0.19	H ₂ O,SiO	30,61
S UMi	331	M	Me	-49	0.20	Op,SiO	1,32,56
T UMi	301	M	Me	-9	2.58	Op,H ₂ O	1,30
U UMi	330	M	Me	-27	0.84	Op,OH,SiO	1,32,43
W Vel	394	M	Me	+4	0.56	Op,OH,SiO	1,50,85
Y Vel	449	M	Me	-1	1.19	Op	1
Z Vel	411	M	Me	+7	0.89	Op	1
RS Vel	409	M	Me	+5	0.06	Op	1
RT Vel	141	M?	Me	-25		Op	1
RU Vel	125	SR?	Me	-5		Op	1
RW Vel	443	M	Me	+5	0.41	Op,SiO	1,50
WX Vel	411	M	Me	+31	1.81	Op	1
CI Vel	142	M	Me	+29	6.38	Op	1
R Vir	145	M	Me	-28	2.05	Op,OH,SiO	1,15,28,57
S Vir	375	M	Me	+5	0.33	Op,H ₂ O,SiO,CO	1,24,28,30,32,65
T Vir	339	M	Me	+10	3.23	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO	1,29,30,31,43,66
U Vir	206	M	Me	-48	4.01	Op	1
V Vir	250	M	Me	+33	3.89	Op	1
Y Vir	218	M	Me	+7	4.70	Op	1
Z Vir	305	M	Me	+66	4.71	Op	1
RR Vir	217	M	M?	-45	7.16	Op	3
RS Vir	354	M	Me	-24	1.11	Op,OH,H ₂ O,SiO	1,28,29,30,31,32,43,58
RV Vir	265	M	Me	+32	5.14	Op	1
SU Vir	208	M	Me	+19	5.07	Op	1
SV Vir	295	M	Me	0	3.07	H ₂ O	30
AQ Vir	292	M	Me	-7		Op	3
BZ Vir	150	M	M5e	+2	5.34	Op	46
T Vol	175	M	Me	-15	3.73	Op	1
R Vul	136	M	Me	-14	3.24	Op	1
RU Vul	173	SRa	Me	-88		Op	1
RW Vul	208	M	M	-33		Op	3
RX Vul	457	M	Me	+12	1.06	Op	3,46
SZ Vul	253	M		-99		Op	3
XY Vul	288	M	Me	-12		Op	3
YZ Vul	376	M	M5e	-8	2.78	Op	46
BY Vul	305	M		+26		Op	3
CI Vul	317	M		-24		Op	3

Table A2 – continued

Name	<i>P</i> (d)	Var	Sp	RV (km s ⁻¹)	\bar{K} (mag)	Method	References
CN Vul	330	M	Me	+7		OH	19
DE Vul	298	M	M	+11		Op	3

Notes to Table A2: (1) Feast (1963). (2) Feast et al. (1972). (3) Smak & Preston (1965). (4) –. (5) Kennan, Garrison & Deutsch (1974). (6) Wallerstein (1975). (7) Wallerstein & Fawley (1980). (8) Benson & Little-Marenin (1996). (9) Imai et al. (1997). (10) Cernicharo et al. (1997). (11) –. (12) Lewis (1997a). (13) Yates & Cohen (1996). (14) Bujarrabal et al. (1996). (15) Lewis, David & Le Squeren (1995). (16) Lewis (1994). (17) Brand et al. (1994). (18) Szymczak et al. (1995). (19) Lewis (1997b). (20) Engels & Lewis (1996). (21) –. (22) –. (23) –. (24) Young (1995). (25) Menten & Young (1995). (26) David et al. (1993). (27) Chengalur et al. (1993). (28) Barbier et al. (1988). (29) te Lintel Hekkert et al. (1989). (30) Cesaroni et al. (1988). (31) Comoretto et al. (1990). (32) Cho, Kaifu & Ukita (1996). (33) Sahai & Wannier (1992). (34) Lewis, Eder & Terzian (1990). (35) Sivagnanam et al. (1990). (36) Alcolea & Bujarrabal (1992). (37) Le Squeren et al. (1992). (38) Le Bertre & Nyman (1990). (39) Wallerstein & Dominy (1988). (40) Alcolea, Bujarrabal & Gallego (1989). (41) Jiang et al. (1996). (42) Dominy, Wallerstein & Suntzeff (1985). (43) Sivagnanam et al. (1989). (44) Margulis et al. (1990). (45) te Lintel Hekkert et al. (1991). (46) Perry & Bidelman (1965). (47) Kerschbaum, Olofsson & Hron (1996). (48) Whitelock et al. (1994). (49) Nyman et al. (1992). (50) Haikala (1990). (51) Eder, Lewis & Terzian (1988). (52) –. (53) Slootmaker, Herman & Habing (1985). (54) Ukita & Le Squeren (1984). (55) Lepine, Le Squeren & Scalise (1978). (56) Barcia et al. (1985). (57) Heske (1989). (58) Spencer et al. (1981). (59) Benson & Little-Marenin (1989). (60) Dickinson et al. (1986). (61) Bujarrabal, Planesas & del Romero (1987). (62) Kleinmann, Dickinson & Sargent (1978). (63) Engels, Schmid-Burgk & Walmsley (1988). (64) Bowers & Hagen (1984). (65) Lepine, Le Squeren & Scalise (1979). (66) Jewell et al. (1985). (67) Little-Marenin & Benson (1988). (68) Lewis & Engels (1988). (69) –. (70) Lepine, Paes de Barros & Gammon (1976). (71) Knowles & Batchelor (1978). (72) Deguchi, Nakada & Sahai (1990). (73) Silvergate et al. (1979). (74) Robinson, Caswell & Goss (1971). (75) Crocker & Hagen (1983). (76) Nyman, Johansson & Booth (1986). (77) Deguchi, Nakada & Forster (1989). (78) –. (79) –. (80) Balister et al. (1977). (81) –. (82) –. (83) Dickinson (1976). (84) Bowers & Sinha (1978). (85) Bowers & Kerr (1977).

uncertainties, there is no significant difference between the velocities derived from H₂O, SiO or CO, and those derived from OH, and no zero-point correction has been applied to these results. The optical velocities, however, are systematically more positive by 3.9 ± 0.7 km s⁻¹ than the OH ones. This is in the same sense as previously reported (Reid 1976; Barbier et al. 1988) and no doubt results from the complex dynamics of Mira atmospheres. There is some slight evidence in Fig. A1 of a dependence of the OH–optical difference on period. A linear fit of this difference gives

$$\text{OH} - \text{optical} = -0.015P + 1.31 \quad (\text{A1})$$

All the optical radial velocities used here have been corrected to the OH zero-point, using this equation. There was a suggestion in the earlier data (Reid 1976) that the OH – optical difference might not be the same for the subsample of Miras for which absorption-line velocities were measured and that for which the effective absorption velocity was derived (as described above) from measurements of emission lines. In the present (enlarged) sample, any such effect is negligibly small. We find

(i) for 32 stars with directly measured absorption velocities and OH maser lines, a mean difference from equation (A1) of

$$-1.0 \pm 0.8(\sigma = 4.4) \text{ km s}^{-1}$$

(ii) for 45 stars with effective absorption velocities inferred from emission lines and with measured OH maser lines, a mean difference from equation (A1) of

$$+0.7 \pm 1.1(\sigma = 7.4) \text{ km s}^{-1}.$$

The difference between these two samples is not significant (1.7 ± 1.4 km s⁻¹) and no correction for this has been applied. The standard deviations (σ) of these two samples, together with those shown in Table A1, give some indication of the uncertainty attached to the radial velocities.

In compiling these data, two groups of objects have been specifically omitted. The first group consists of Miras (and OH/IR variables) in the Galactic bulge itself. The second group consists

of very long-period Miras with thick circumstellar shells and long-period OH/IR variables with thick shells. Whilst such stars are of great interest, their distances are difficult to estimate, at least using *K*-band photometry and a PL relation. They are therefore not relevant to the main topic of the present paper. This means that the catalogue does not claim completeness for Mira-like variables (including OH/IR stars) of periods greater than ~ 500 d.

With some minor exceptions, the optical radial velocities are published in a heliocentric system. Radio astronomers generally publish their velocities corrected for local Solar motion. Unfortunately, they rarely state what they have assumed the local Solar motion to be. However, it would appear that almost always they adopt a Solar motion of 20 km s⁻¹ towards $\alpha = 18^{\circ}$ and $\delta = +30^{\circ}$ (1900) (see, for instance, Kerr 1962; Lindblad 1966). We have therefore re-reduced all the radio data (and a small number of optical observations) to heliocentric using these values. The radial velocities marked ‘ V_{other} ’ in table 5 of Whitelock et al. (1994) were erroneously corrected to heliocentric. Corrected values were used in the present paper. Sometimes identical (radio) velocities are given in two, or more, places. It is usually clear from the context whether these are independent measurements or not. In general, when the radial velocity of a star has been determined in a number of different ways (optical, OH, etc.), straight means have been taken of the various estimates (after correcting the optical values to the OH zero-point, as described above). However, in some cases, observations that seem rather uncertain have been rejected. This includes a very small number of cases when the results from different methods were strongly discrepant. Table A2 lists the results. It also contains the following information, mostly from the General Catalogue of Variable Stars: the pulsation period (*P*), the type of variability (Var) and the spectral type (Sp). The *K* magnitude that is listed in column 6 (\bar{K}) is taken from SAAO data (Paper I and unpublished) where possible, but otherwise from Gezari, Pitts & Schmitz (1997). It is the mean of the maximum and minimum values recorded.

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