

consist of hydrogen or helium or a mixture of the two gases. There is evidence that some of these stars possess very high rotational velocities.

II. Yellow stars, including the sun, whose spectra indicate the presence of hydrogen and numerous metals, — sodium, iron, calcium, magnesium, etc. The lines which show the presence of hydrogen in the stars of this type vary in intensity. The current belief is that those stars which appear to possess more hydrogen are the hottest. The stars of this type are less hot than those of type I.

III. Reddish stars whose spectra show little or no sign of the presence of hydrogen, but indicate that of chemical compounds, including hydrocarbons. The presence in these spectra of the lines of sodium, iron, calcium, and magnesium is clearly established. Stars of this type are evidently the coolest of luminous dense bodies.

This classification is, of course, provisional and unsatisfactory, and probably sometimes results in bringing together relatively unlike stars and in separating such as are very much akin. Moreover, subdivisions in the classification are necessary and hard to make. Other better but more complex classifications appear to exist, but they suffer only in less degree