

ate their nature and evolution. Our results give support to the gravitational contraction theory of star formation. We present spectra and discuss properties of the individual stars.

A PHOTOMETRIC SEARCH FOR EARLY TYPE STARS IN THE HALO OF THE MILKY WAY

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We are conducting a three color (Kron-Cousins B , V , and I) direct imaging survey in 12 selected areas at high galactic latitude ($b \geq 30^\circ$) in search for early type stars. Every selected area covers a 23×3 arcmin² field and the limiting magnitudes for the B , V , and I bands are 23.5, 21.5 and 22.5 mag, respectively. An automatic classification algorithm has been applied to separate non-stellar objects. The generated data base is allowing us to construct accurate color-magnitude and color-color diagrams that enable the selection of suitable candidates.

$uvby-\beta$ PHOTOMETRY OF HIGH-VELOCITY AND METAL-POOR STARS: AGES OF HALO AND DISK STARS

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ages have been determined for the stars from our second $uvby-\beta$ catalogue using the isochrones of Vandenberg (1985, ApJS, 58, 711), Vandenberg & Bell (1985, ApJS, 58, 561), and Bergbusch & Vandenberg (1992, ApJS, 81, 163). Two methods have been used: polynomial fittings to the isochrones in the $0 - (b - y)_0$ plane, and graphical interpolations in the δM_V , $\log T_{eff}$ plane. The interstellar color excesses, $E(b - y)$, and metallicities, $[Fe/H]$, have been determined using our previous photometric calibrations. Membership of the stars in the different stellar populations has been determined using $V_{(rot) - [Fe/H]}$ diagram.

Combining with previous work, ages have been obtained for 95 halo stars and for 332 "high-velocity disk stars". Cleaning our samples of the more obvious binary-star contamination, 71 halo stars and 307 high-velocity disk stars remain.

Our previous conclusions are mostly confirmed: that there is good evidence for a cosmic age scatter of about ± 2.5 Gyr within the halo field stars, and that there is considerable overlap between the ages of the halo stars and the older disk stars. However, the previously found metallicity-age correlation for the halo field stars has mostly disappeared. Evidence is found that the inner part of the halo is older than the outer part. The significance of these results for models of galactic formation and evolution are discussed.

EFFECTIVE TEMPERATURES FOR SUPERGIANT STARS FROM 13-C PHOTOMETRY

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Observations on the 13-color (13-C) photometric system are reported for 71 A0-K0 supergiant stars brighter than $V = 6.0$. In order to de-redden the photometry of the F0-G3 stars, the calibration by Arellano Ferro & Parrao (1990, A&A, 239, 205) is used. A confrontation of observed intrinsic colors with synthetic colors from atmospheric models, leads to our determination of T_{eff} . A comparison of observed flux distributions with theoretical flux distributions from Kurucz (1979, ApJS, 40, 1) shows that these models are not able to reproduce the observations of supergiant stars. We have obtained a T_{eff} -13-C calibrations valid for F0-G3 supergiants. Temperatures were gathered from the literature for 18 calibrator stars, and were correlated with nine colors properly de-reddened in the 13-C photometric system.

Application of the above calibrations allowed us to estimate effective temperatures for 30 yellow supergiants.

ROSAT OBSERVATIONS OF CLASSICAL CEPHEIDS: ζ GEM

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Classical Cepheids are supergiants and bright giants of spectral classes F-K and they resemble non-

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