

pre-collapse evolution of two-component clusters, $t_2 \propto (N_1/N_2)^{3/2} (m_1/m_2)^{8/3} t_{ch}$. This new time scale has been obtained by comparing the velocity dispersion change per unit time averaged over the entire cluster to the central velocity dispersion. Both core and global equipartition have been included in its derivation.

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TWO DIMENSIONAL DECOMPOSITION METHOD OF THE LUMINOSITY DISTRIBUTION FOR THE SPIRAL GALAXIES

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We have developed two-dimensional decomposition method which is suitable to understand the luminosity distribution of spiral galaxies. We try to apply our decomposition method to some spiral galaxies. The comparison of our two-dimensional analysis with one dimensional decomposition will be discussed.

CO OBSERVATIONS OF A REGION IN CANIS MAJOR AND MONOCEROUS CONSTELLATIONS

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A large scale $^{13}\text{CO}(J=1-0)$ survey was made for a region in Canis Major and Monoceros constellations, which cover in $208^\circ \leq l \leq 230^\circ$ and $-20^\circ \leq b \leq 10^\circ$ with a 8' spacing by using the 4 m radio telescope of Nagoya University. In total 31500 points were observed, covering a 560 deg^2 area. Several molecular complexes (CMa OB1, CMa OB1-West, Mon R2 and a part of Orion B in the Local arm, and Maddalena cloud and S 287 in the Perseus arm) are included in the observing region. The open clusters and the massive clouds in the Local are well aligned to the Galactic belt, which is declined about -50° from Galactic plane. The age distribution of the open clusters in the arm seems to show the propagation of the star formation from the north-east to south-west of the studing region. While no such tendance is shown in the Perseus arm. YSO candidates are presented in the studing region from IRAS point sources catalog on the basic of Beichman's crit The star formation