Penetrating the “zone of avoidance”*

IV. An optical survey for hidden galaxies in the region $130^\circ \leq \ell \leq 180^\circ$, $-5^\circ \leq b \leq +5^\circ$

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Abstract. As the fourth part in a series of papers on galaxies in the “zone of avoidance” (ZOA) of the Milky Way we present a compilation of 1067 galaxies discovered during a systematic search on Palomar Observatory Sky Survey I (POSSI) red-sensitive prints. The region searched comprises 500 square degrees, at $130^\circ \leq \ell \leq 180^\circ$, $-5^\circ \leq b \leq +5^\circ$. In addition to galactic and equatorial coordinates, we list maximum and minimum optical diameters derived from both the red- and blue-sensitive prints and made cross checks with the IRAS PSC catalogue. An asymmetric distribution of the galaxies with respect to the galactic equator is found and is compared to the locations of optically visible dust clouds and/or the distribution of IR-emitting dust material. There is a pronounced bridge of galaxies across the galactic plane at $\ell \approx 160^\circ$ which will be discussed according to recent results on the extension of the Pisces-Perseus supercluster.

Key words: catalogs — (ISM); dust, extinction — Galaxy: structure — galaxies: clusters: Psc-Per supercluster — galaxies: general

1. Introduction

In the previous parts of our series (Weinberger et al. 1995: Paper I (literature search for all optical galaxies within $|b| \leq 5^\circ$); Seeberger et al. 1996: Paper II ($180^\circ \leq \ell \leq 240^\circ$, $-5^\circ \leq b \leq +5^\circ$); and Lercher et al. 1996: Paper III ($120^\circ \leq \ell \leq 130^\circ$, $-10^\circ \leq b \leq +10^\circ$)) we explained the considerable significance of studies of the extragalactic sky in the “zone of avoidance” (ZOA) of the Galaxy.

Furthermore, we described our search methods, the material where our surveys for optically visible galaxies have been carried out, and presented extensive compilations including discussions of our findings in selected regions. In other papers, we also demonstrated the usefulness of our data for investigations at 21 cm that led, e.g., to better insights in the radial velocity distribution of galaxies in the area $90^\circ \leq \ell \leq 110^\circ$, $-10^\circ \leq b \leq +10^\circ$ (Seeberger et al. 1994) or to the discovery of two close ($\approx 3$ Mpc) galaxies in the ZOA (Huchtmeier et al. 1995), the more massive of which was also discovered by Kraan-Korteweg et al. 1994).

In this installment we present 1067 galaxy candidates discovered during our search of 500 square degrees in the region $130^\circ \leq \ell \leq 180^\circ$, $-5^\circ \leq b \leq +5^\circ$ on POSSII E (red-sensitive) prints. This material, although slightly inferior compared to the new POSSII as to limiting magnitude, but distinctly inferior as to resolution (fine-grain emulsion of the latter) has still to be used for search purposes, since the POSSII is not fully available yet.

Our future installments will comprise the results of our optical searches of i) the areas $33^\circ \leq \ell \leq 80^\circ$, $-5^\circ \leq b \leq +5^\circ$ and will also include $110^\circ \leq \ell \leq 120^\circ$, $-10^\circ \leq b \leq +10^\circ$, ii) the area around the Circinus Galaxy $306^\circ \leq \ell \leq 316^\circ$, $-5^\circ \leq b \leq +5^\circ$, iii) the areas $20^\circ \leq \ell \leq 80^\circ$, $-10^\circ \leq b \leq -5^\circ$ and iv) $20^\circ \leq \ell \leq 80^\circ$, $+5^\circ \leq b \leq +10^\circ$.

2. Results and discussion

In Fig.1, the distribution of our galaxy candidates is shown. Even at first glance, there are two obvious characteristics. First, one notices a pronounced preponderance in numbers of galaxies at negative galactic latitudes, from $130^\circ \leq \ell \leq 160^\circ$. Second, there appears to be a marked connection across the galactic plane, at $160^\circ \leq \ell \leq 165^\circ$ and an extended clump of galaxies at $165^\circ \leq \ell \leq 170^\circ$, $+2^\circ \leq b \leq +5^\circ$.

A cross-check with the distribution of dark nebulae of Lynds (1968) shows that the “holes” in the...
Fig. 1. Right: distribution of the new galaxies in galactic coordinates. Left: the 60$\mu$m flux density taken from the IRAS Sky Survey Atlas; black (white) areas correspond to low (high) flux densities. Both parts of the figure represent the same region. (To be seen in landscape)
distribution (e.g. at $\ell \approx 133^\circ$ and $\ell \approx 172^\circ$) for the former location partly does, but for the latter one does not coincide with dust clouds. The above-mentioned preponderance might be related to the location of these (mostly nearby) obscuring clouds preferentially above the plane there. Anyway, the asymmetrical distribution in the region $130^\circ - 160^\circ$ is probably due to the existence of the galactic warp, evident as the bending of the dust layer (see also Freudenie et al. 1994). In this context we found that the 60 $\mu$m (Fig. 1) or 100 $\mu$m IRAS sky flux densities that are an approximate measure of the total extinction in front of the galaxies (see Paper II), accord roughly with their distribution. In other words, the distribution appears to reflect the distribution of the galactic dust, and galaxy concentrations are rather holes or transparent locations in the dust layer than real clusters of galaxies. In the region $160^\circ - 180^\circ$ the distribution of the galaxies as well as the 60 $\mu$m IRAS flux densities appear to be symmetrical with respect to the galactic equator. The reason for this can be attributed to the crossing of the dust layer with the galactic equator.

The excess of galaxies at about $\ell \approx 160^\circ$ was first noted by Weinberger (1980) who called it a “striking conglomerate of galaxies”. The bridge-like appearance in Fig. 1, across the galactic plane, however brings to mind the frequently raised question whether or not the main ridge of the PP supercluster, but a connection to Abell 569 at $\ell \approx 170^\circ$ and $b \approx +20^\circ$ (Focardi et al. 1984; Chamaraux et al. 1990). According to new and extensive 21 cm measurements, this problem appears to be settled: Lu & Freudling (1995) report that it is still possible that 3C 129 is connected to the main ridge of the PP supercluster, but a connection to Abell 569 can probably be ruled out. For the bridge in Fig. 1 this result consequently is not entirely conclusive: again it calls for further measurements, since Lu & Freudling's conclusion obviously does not exclude at least a partial crossing, up to $b \approx 2 - 5^\circ$.

In Table 1 our list of 1067 optical galaxy candidates is presented. The whole compilation is available from the SIMBAD database. The columns have the same meaning as in Paper III. Note that in this table the letters E and O correspond to the POSS-I-E (red-sensitive) and POSS-I-O (blue-sensitive) prints, respectively. Maximum and minimum diameters were determined and are presented in arcmin. In addition, mean average bulge (b) diameters are given. All diameters listed have an accuracy (of measurement) of $\pm 0.05$ mm, but are presented in hundredths of arcmin to avoid biases that would occur in the course of rounding. A colon means that a galactic nature of the object cannot be excluded. An asterisk was used when more than one optical galaxy fell within the boundaries of one IRAS point source error ellipse.

In our previous papers we found that only a few percent of the optical galaxies turned out to have counterparts in the IRAS Point Source Catalogue. This holds true also for the galaxy sample presented in this paper. Since the IRAS two-colour distribution shows the same pattern as already shown and discussed e.g. in Paper II, we will not repeat it here. The same applies for the presentation of the size distribution function that indicates a complete size limited sample down to a certain diameter limit (0.4 arcmin, see Fig. 6 in Paper II).

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References

Table 1. Optically detected galaxies in the region $130^\circ \leq \ell \leq 180^\circ$, $|b| \leq 5^\circ$

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<th>$\ell$ (deg)</th>
<th>$\delta$ (deg)</th>
<th>$\alpha$ (J2000)</th>
<th>$\delta$ (J2000)</th>
<th>POSS x (mm)</th>
<th>POSS y (mm)</th>
<th>$\ell$</th>
<th>$\delta$</th>
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<td>130.00-1.00</td>
<td>00 01 49</td>
<td>±05 17.4</td>
<td>±05 12 00 26</td>
<td>±05 31.0</td>
<td>±08 754</td>
<td>±142.9</td>
<td>±112.9</td>
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<td>0.11</td>
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<td>±112.9</td>
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<td>±05 12 00 26</td>
<td>±05 31.0</td>
<td>±08 754</td>
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1) IRA250156+0619
2) IRA250156+0607