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CYANOACETYLENE OBSERVATIONS OF B335

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B335 is now recognized as the smallest isolated star forming region. The detection of a Far-IR source and a bipolar flow were successful, on the other hand, the distribution of the quiet gas is poorly understood. We are trying to determine the density distribution in B335. As the first step, we have carried out HC₃N (J = 5-4 and 4-3) observations of B335. The observations of the J = 5-4 line have revealed a high density core with a 30"-60" size. The Far-IR source is located just at the center of the core, and the core lies at the center of the bipolar flow. A mean hydrogen molecular density in the core of about $5 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ is derived from the line ratio J - 5-4/4-3.

CO OBSERVATIONS OF A COMETARY GLOBULE IN IC1396

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A cometary globule in IC1396 named "comet tail 6" by Osterbrock (1957), has been observed at CO and ¹³CO (J = 1-0) lines with a high spatial resolution, 14", with the 45-m radio telescope at the Nobeyama Radio Observatory. The resolution corresponds to a linear size of 0.05 pc at the distance of 750 pc (Matthews 1979). Two possible pre-main sequence stars, LkHα 349 and LkHα 349/c (Cohen and Kuhi 1979), associated