

THE CIRCUMSTELLAR ENVIRONMENT OF LkH $\alpha$  234

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We present high resolution (HPBW = 5 arcsec) continuum and molecular-line observations of the circumstellar environment of the emission-line star LkH $\alpha$  234 made with the Owens Valley Millimeter-Wave Interferometer. These 98 GHz observations have revealed an unresolved continuum source coincident with the star and a 10 000 by 17 000 A.U. ridge of enhanced CS(2-1) emission which peaks  $\sim 4''$  east of the star. The resulting spectral dependence for the radio continuum emission of  $\nu^{1.5}$  is most easily interpreted as arising from a partially ionized stellar wind. Attempts are made to describe the properties of the CS emission in terms of a rotating molecular disk which would link LkH $\alpha$  234 with large scale mass loss activity in the cloud. However, it appears most likely that the CS emission is arising from a dense ( $n(\text{H}_2) \sim 10^6 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ) condensation of gas adjacent to, but not dynamically associated with, the star.