

**ABSTRACT.** Following with our studies on the characteristics of energy release in solar flares we include in our analysis the weak brightenings called "microflares". With the observations from the Hard X-ray Imaging Spectrometer (HXIS) that flew aboard the Solar Maximum Mission Satellite (SMM) we analyzed the active region 2779 which pass through the solar disk on november 1980. All the events present very similar properties in spite of their large differences in X-ray intensities. The topology of the energy release region is preserved over a period in which an active region produced numerous events, except at the site of a two-ribbon flare, which probably led to a permanent disruption of the magnetic configuration.

**EXTINCIÓN ATMOSFÉRICA EN EL COMPLEJO ASTRONÓMICO EL LEONCITO Y  
EN LA ESTACION ASTROFÍSICA DE BOSQUE ALEGRE**

**THE ATMOSPHERIC EXTINCTION AT THE COMPLEJO ASTRONÓMICO EL LEONCITO  
AND THE BOSQUE ALEGRE STATION**

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**RESUMEN.** Se determinan por primera vez en el CASLEO los coeficientes de extinción atmosférica de primer y segundo orden en los sistemas UBVRI y DDO. Dichos coeficientes definen una curva de extinción que es discutida sobre la base de la teoría de absorción atmosférica. A partir de esta curva, se obtienen los coeficientes de extinción de primer orden en los sistemas de Washington y Strongren. Desde el punto de vista fotométrico, el CASLEO ocupa un lugar de preferencia entre los observatorios del mundo. Una comparación de los coeficientes UBV medidos en Bosque Alegre con determinaciones previas indica que la transparencia del cielo de esta Estación parece haber desmejorado en el ultravioleta durante los últimos años. La versión completa de este trabajo aparecerá en *Astrophys. & Space Sci.*

**ABSTRACT.** The first and second order extinction coefficients in the UBVRI and DDO systems are derived for the first time at CASLEO. They define an extinction curve which is discussed on the basis of the atmospheric absorption theory. From this curve the first order extinction coefficients for the Washington and Strongren systems are inferred. From the photometric point of view, CASLEO occupies a place of preference among the observatories of the world. A comparison of the UBV extinction coefficients obtained at Bosque Alegre with previous determinations supports the conclusion that the sky transparency at this station has deteriorated in the ultraviolet in the last years. The complete version of this work will appear in *Astrophys. & Space Sci.*