

Abstract. Here we present very long baseline interferometry observations of the Galactic radio and X-ray source GRO J 1655-40. These observations show that the radio source which appeared approximately two weeks after the initial X-ray outburst consisted of two prominent components which separated with an apparent speed of $1.5 \pm 0.4c$. When the various possibilities for the geometry of the radio source are taken into account the apparent speed implies an intrinsic speed between $0.5c$ and $0.9c$.

Our results and those of other investigators imply a strong link between the accretion of material onto a highly compact object and the ejection of relativistic components of radio emission.