CLUSTERS OF COSMIC RAYS ABOVE 10^{19}EV OBSERVED WITH AGASA

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Arrival direction distribution of extremely high energy cosmic rays observed with the Akeno Giant Air Shower Array (AGASA) is studied. While no statistically significant large-scale anisotropy is found on the celestial sphere, some small-scale anisotropy – clustering of cosmic rays – is observed. Above 4×10^{19}eV, there are one triplet and six doublets within separation angle of 2.5° and the probability of observing these clusters by a chance coincidence under an isotropic distribution is now order of 10^{-3}. The self-correlation separation angle distribution shows a sharp peak within 2.5°, which is consistent with the angular resolution of the AGASA experiment. So, the clusters of AGASA events favor point-source of EHECRs.