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G. Richter of Sonneberg Observatory has discovered the star brightening continuously since 1890 at a rate of  $0.05^m$  per year in photographic magnitude (MVS 414).

Further peculiarities are:

1. The disk-shaped structure of the photographic image of the object on both red and blue sensitive charts of the Palomar Sky Survey Atlas. The diffraction pattern is entirely missing, just as in the case of planetary nebulae for instance. The diameter of the disk is roughly 30 seconds of arc.

2. The star undergoes rapid light changes of small amplitude ( $0.1^m$ ) and short duration (rise in  $2^d$ ). Our photoelectric observations seem to show that the rise to the bursts begins first in the short wave region of the spectrum while in the visual range the brightness is still declining. Our restricted material shows two such cases.

3. Relative to the comparison star BD +19° 4314 (spectral type near A0 according to Sonneberg objective prism plates) the mean brightnesses of the variable during the first half of June 1962 are:

$m_{19} = 15.5$     $m_{20} = 14.0$

in the system of our instrument. The system should not be very different from the international UBV system. The amplitudes of light variation in the three colours were  $0^m.10$ ,  $0^m.12$ , and  $0^m.10$  respectively.

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