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# NOVA AURIGAE 1960–1964

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|---|---|---|---|
| 1855.0 | $6^h\ 6^m\ 32^s$ | $+28^\circ$ | 37!8 |
| 1900.0 | 6 9 23 | +28 | 37.2 |

The variability of this object was first announced by Dr.M. Popova from Sofia, who, during a temporary stay at Sonneberg Observatory in 1960, compared plates of the camera 140/700 mm. The preliminary designation is S 5420 Aur. According to Mrs. Popova the variability was "slow" between $12^m.5$ and $[14^m.5$ (MVS 463, 1960; AN 286.8., 1961), and the star seemed to be red, thus suggesting a long period variable. In April 1965 I recovered the variable independently on plates from the astrograph 400/1600 mm, and, after examining many plates, I came to regard it as a Nova of RT Serpentis-type.

The star was invisible 1959 January to April; it appears first in October 1959, rising slowly to the maximum $11^m.3$, 1963 Jan. 17/18; 1964 Dec. 9 it was $14^m$, descending rapidly to $15^m.5$ on Dec.23, and being invisible, $[15^m.5$, on 140 mm-plates in February and March 1965. Strong fluctuations up to $1^m.5$ are superimposed to the light-curve. Another rise, but not brighter than $13^m$, is covered by our plates from mid-September 1942 to the end of 1943. On Palomar Sky Atlas the praenova is visible as a faint blue star, about $18^m$ on the blue plate, $19^m$ on the red plate, 1951 Nov. 3/4. The image is absolutely star-like

without any trace of a shell, as might have been expected from a preceding outburst.

In order to fill the gaps, caused by bad weather, contributions from other observatories would be highly appreciated.

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## SUPERNOVA IN NGC 4162

Compare Bulletin No. 90

The supernova is confirmed by a plate of 1965 April 19, the star being about $17^{m}.5$

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