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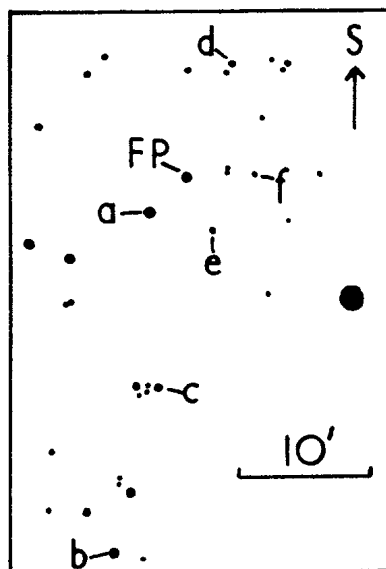
FP CARINAE

The long-period eclipsing binary, FP Carinae, discovered by E. Hertzsprung during a lunar eclipse (1), has a period very nearly six times the moon's synodic period and a minimum of short duration ($\sim 0.035 P$). A series of 103a-0 plates (without filter) was taken with the 10-inch Metcalf refractor of the Boyden Observatory to cover the January 1967 minimum, about 20 years since the last published observations. Blue magnitudes (approximately B on the standard UBV system) were transferred to six comparison stars from Koelbloed's photoelectric sequence in NGC 3532 (2). The bright star in the chart is CPD -61°2067.

a = 9.^m75
 b = 10.10
 c = 10.55
 d = 11.05
 e = 11.30
 f = 11.80

The rising branch of the minimum was observed as follows:

J. D. -2439500	B
5. ^d 0243	11. ^m 10
5.0368	11.15
5.8052	10.95
5.8184	10.85
6.8604	10.10
6.8743	10.25
7.8194	10.15
7.8306	10.25



Using the mean light curves of E. Hertzsprung (3) and S. Gaposchkin (4), the minimum was estimated at:

J. D. 2439503.7

. confirming Gaposchkin's revised elements (5) :

Min. = J. D. 2421725.048 + 176.^d027 E

with O - C = -0.1^d at E = +101.

Armagh Observatory,
August 1, 1967.

A. D. ANDREWS

References:

- 1) E. Hertzsprung, B. A. N. Vol. 3, No. 95, 108 (1926).
- 2) D. Koelbloed, B. A. N. Vol. 14, No. 489, 265 (1959).
- 3) E. Hertzsprung, B. A. N. Vol. 3, No. 109, 203 (1926).
- 4) S. Gaposchkin, H. A. Vol. 113, No. 2, 88 (1953).
- 5) S. Gaposchkin, H. A. Vol. 115, No. 5, 86 (1946).