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ECLIPSING VARIABLE WITH LARGE AMPLITUDE

The Algol-type eclipsing binary S 9484 Cassiopeiae, discovered by HOFFMEISTER (AN 289, p. 139), is remarkable because of its extraordinarily large amplitude.

From observations on Sonneberg plates of the field $23^h09^m + 52^\circ.5$ the following elements have been found:

$$\text{Min.} = 243\ 0262.430 + 3^d.59225 \cdot E$$

A rough estimate yields $12^m.5 - 17^m.0$ for the limits of light variation. As the minimum is very narrow ($D \approx 0^p.09$), the range is possibly still larger than quoted above because of the flattening effect of the 60 minutes exposure time. Thus S 9484 might well be the eclipsing binary with the largest amplitude known.

1968 April 8

L. MEINUNGER
Sternwarte Sonneberg

ON THE VARIABILITY OF IQ PERSEI

BD $47^\circ920$ = HD 24 909

This star was identified by Hoffmeister and listed in the GEVS as an Algol type eclipsing binary with primary minimum of 0.5 magnitudes. Additional information could not be found.

The assumed primary minimum was observed photoelectrically by us at J D 2,439,859.9366. The depth of the primary was observed to be 0.51 magnitude in yellow light. Subsequent primary minima give a period of 6.974 days, but this may be a multiple of the period. Specifically we have not been able to eliminate 3.487 days or 1.743 days as possible periods.

April 11, 1968

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