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A NEW FLARE STAR IN AQUILA

In the course of our spectral survey of infrared stars, we notice a 12-magnitude (pg) star, whose spectrum has shown a temporary emission line. The position of the star is (estimated from the positions of BD stars on the PSS) at R. A. =  $18^{\text{h}}55^{\text{m}}9^{\text{s}}$ ; Dec. =  $+6^{\circ}06'15''$  (1950).

Four spectra were obtained on three different nights with the Heidelberg Schmidt Telescope. Kodak 1N plates (behind an RG 5 filter) were used to record the spectral range between 6500Å until about 8800Å (Ackermann, 1970). On plate no.436 (see Table), an emission line at the expected position of  $H_{\alpha}$  can be observed. We are tempting to classify the line as  $H_{\alpha}$ -line in emission.

Plate no.	Date	Spectrum
435	J.D.2441146.943	M3
436	160.937	Early M, with emission
437	160.967	Early M
466	180.846	M3

Sanduleak (1968) reported that in the spectra of flare stars which he detected spectroscopically, temporary Balmer lines, including  $H_{\alpha}$ , in emission can be observed. Unfortunately, we have no spectral plate for the blue spectral regions to check the spectrum of the star in Aquila. However, the appearance of the  $H_{\alpha}$  line on plate 436 is accompanied by a decrease in intensity of the spectral regions to the red of that line. Spectral change similar to that observed here, has been detected earlier by Chugainov and Gershberg (Lovell, 1971) in the spectra of genuine flare stars.

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Landessternwarte and Max Planck  
Institut for Astronomy, Heidelberg

B. HIDAJAT  
M.U. AKYOL

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