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IDENTIFICATION OF THE CSV 6150 WITH A GALAXY

In 1959 Becker and Purgathofer (1959) discovered a diffuse object in the field of the cluster NGC 1807. The estimates of its brightness ( $11^m.7-16^m$ ) on the plates and prints obtained with different instruments permitted to suspect its variability; it was entered in the Catalogue of Suspected Variables (CSV 6150) (Kukarkin et al., 1965; Perova, 1964).

According to Purgathofer (1961) the star cluster NGC 1807 appears a nonphysical grouping. In this region on the Palomar prints there are many galaxies looking like CSV 6150. CSV 6150 is probably a compact elliptical galaxy. It is included by Zwicky in his Catalogue (Field No. 469;  $\alpha=5^h07^m9$ ;  $\delta=+16^\circ25'$ , 1950) where it is mentioned as a compact galaxy having an integral magnitude of  $15^m.7$  (obtained with a strich-system).

This case reminds of other doubtful discoveries of variability of the galaxies (NGC 404; Geyer, 1972). Evidently, such discoveries are connected with the observations of the extended diffuse objects under very different conditions and with different instruments (Kukarkin et al, 1972). It is clear for galaxies, but it is not so obvious for quasars. The careful photoelectric and photographic observations of QSS 3C 273 reveal only small fluctuations in light in the last decade (Lyutyi et al. 1971; Kurochkin, 1969). Probably, this object is essentially constant.

The variability of the compact galaxy AP Lib (other unreal "variable star") is also doubtful (Kurochkin, 1972). AP Lib looks like CSV 6150 on Palomar Charts.

The variations of brightness of galaxies relative to stars probably depend on their surface brightness and concentration of the light to the centre of the galaxy. It is found by some observers that the nearby galaxies have amplitudes up to a few

magnitudes; more distant and compact galaxies up to  $O_{,5-1}^m$ ; at last, for the majority of QSS the amplitudes are smaller ( $O_{,2-0,7}^m$ ). Large amplitudes were detected only for a few objects: 3 C 345, 3 C 393, 3 C 446 etc. The variations of the light of 3 C 446 looked as an outburst of unusual slow supernovae (observations in ultraviolet because of red shift; Kurochkin, 1972b).

The objects of BL Lac and OJ 287 type are probably not related to QSS; they are objects of an unusual new type with large and continuous variability (Kurochkin, 1971b).

It appears from this that the variability of the galactic nuclei (also diffuse objects with large concentration) may be fictitious (Kurochkin, 1972a).

It is necessary to make careful analysis of data on the variability of galaxies and quasars.

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