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PHOTOELECTRIC PHOTOMETRY OF NOVA VULPECULAE

On October 22 and 26, 1976 Nova Vulpeculae was photographed by G.A. Becker and C.R. Chambliss at Kutztown, Pennsylvania. Photoelectric observations were made on 17 nights using the 46cm Cassegrain reflector of the Kutztown State College Observatory. The photomultiplier used was an EMI 6256SA with standard UBV filters. Each of the following observations represents a nightly mean:

Hel.JD 2443...	V	B-V	U-B	Hel.JD 2443...	V	B-V	U-B
078.51	6.58:	+1.12:	+0.22:	099.49	7.58	1.00	-0.05
80.51	7.08	1.04	+0.08	101.49	7.72	1.05	-0.14
81.50	7.03	1.03	+0.11	102.48	7.88	1.07	-0.16
84.51	6.45	1.10	+0.14	112.48	8.34	0.95	-0.07
87.52	8.49:	1.02:	-0.08:	113.47	8.46	1.01	-0.05
89.50	8.00	1.01	-0.12	118.46	8.65	1.02	-0.11
91.49	7.95	1.00	-0.04	126.47	8.91	0.97	-0.08
95.50	7.48	0.99	-0.09	131.46	9.20	0.97	-0.08
96.49	7.51	1.03	-0.09				

As comparison stars the following were used. The magnitudes and colors of these stars listed here were obtained by this investigator.

			V	B-V	U-B
4 Vul	KO III		5.15	+0.99	+0.81
5 Vul	AO V		5.61	-0.03	-0.06
7 Vul	B5 V		6.32	-0.09	-0.56
8 Vul	G6 III		5.81	+1.01	+0.84

The most unusual trend in the observations of Nova Vulpeculae was the sharp decrease which occurred on November 3-4. This has been confirmed by other observers as well. Over the two-month period covered by the observations listed above, a

mean decrease of between 0.04 and 0.05 mag. per day is indicated. According to the data listed by C. Payne-Gaposchkin (The Galactic Novae, 1957) it can be classified as a moderately fast nova. Nova Vulpeculae is strongly reddened, but this is to be expected as its galactic latitude is only $+1^{\circ}$.

CARLSON R. CHAMBLISS
Kutztown State College
Kutztown, PA U.S.A.