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A NEW ECLIPSING VARIABLE IN CANIS MINOR

A relatively bright eclipsing variable was found and measured on about 250 photographs taken between February, 1974 and February, 1979. The photographs were of panchromatic emulsion with yellow-green filter, thus giving very close to visual brightness. The used cameras were of 20,30 and 50 cm focal-lengths. The position of the star is

$$\alpha=7^{\text{h}}25^{\text{m}}02^{\text{s}}, \delta=+4^{\circ}43'.8 \quad (1900.0)$$

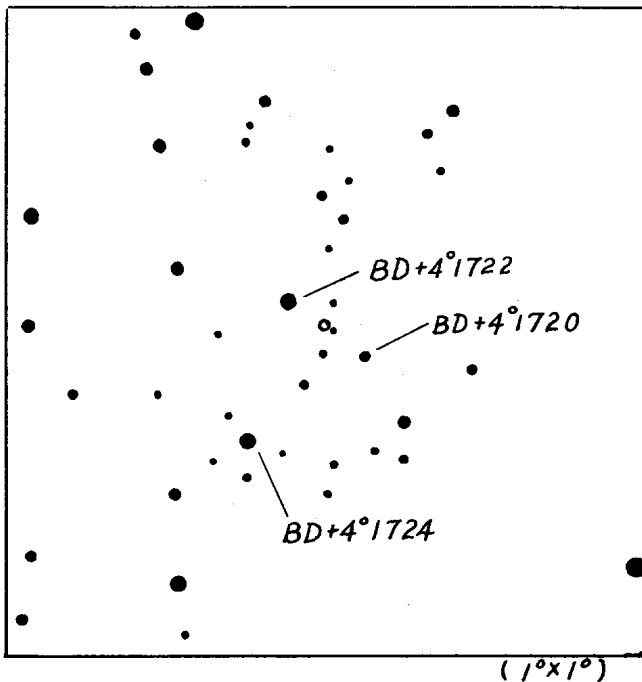


Fig.1. Identification chart.

As the measurements are made by visual estimations, scattering of brightness is fairly big. In Fig.2. are plotted the

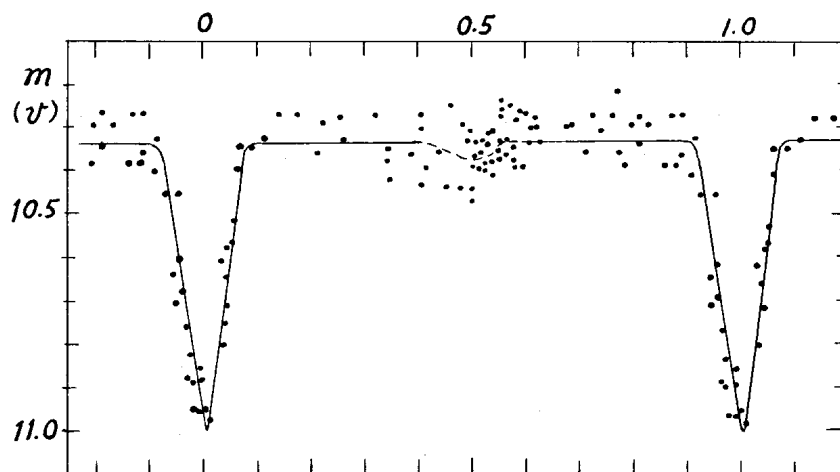


Fig.2. Light curve in v-region.

measurements on the photographs taken in 1978-79, and it suggests the type to be EA. The range of variation is  $10^{\text{m}.3}$ - $11^{\text{m}.1}$  (v), and the derived element is as follows.

$$m = \text{J.D. } 244\ 2100.48 + 1^{\text{d}}18069 \cdot E.$$

In 1978-79, about 90 photographs were taken with blue sensitive emulsion, Kodak 103a-0, and the photographic range was obtained as  $10^{\text{m}.7}$ - $11^{\text{m}.3}$ (p).

The duration of the eclipse is  $0^{\text{p}}.18$  or  $0^{\text{d}}.21$ , having no constant brightness at minimum. The light curve shows the possibility of having secondary minimum. Fairly many photographs were taken around the phase recently with both emulsion, but this could not be ascertained.

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