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MORE OBSERVATIONS NEEDED FOR V370 And, AN HIPPARCOS DISCOVERY

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350 non-Mira type stars with M-type spectra in the Hipparcos Catalogue have been analyzed by Dumm and Schild (1998) for radii and masses. Their paper lists the amplitudes of the stars as determined by Hipparcos. Among these there is one star, not included in the GCVS, NSV, or the Name Lists through No. 73 (Kazarovets and Samus 1997), that is reported to have an amplitude of 1.01 Hip, the largest amplitude of any of the tabulated stars.

It is HIP 9234, HD 11979, and has been named V370 And, at $1^{\rm h}58^{\rm m}44\overset{\rm s}{.}287$ $+44°26'07\overset{''}{.}30$ (2000), 7.69 Hip, 7.37V, M8; HD: 7.80v, 9.15pg; Skymap: 7.7V, M4III.

The Hipparcos Catalogue contains 88 observations made on only 27 separate days spanning 1164 days (Dec. 13. 1989 - Jan. 19. 1993), as shown in Figure 1. The magnitude system is close to but somewhat different from V-magnitudes. In Figure 2 the daily means of these observations have been fitted to a period of 240 days. The type of variability assigned by Hipparcos is In, presumably because only one high maximum was observed. We believe it is more likely SR. However, the span of the scattered observations covers just over five cycles of the proposed period. As no single cycle has been observed over a sufficient fraction of the light curve, the period may be spurious, related to the true period by the distribution of the intervals between the actual observations.

These preliminary results are presented in the hope that observatories having extensive plate collections will provide photographic observations revealing the early history of this star; and that especially amateurs will provide later visual and CCD observations.

References:

Dumm, T., Schild, H., 1998, *New Astronomy*, **3**, 137
Kazarovets, E.V., Samus, N.N., 1997, *IBVS*, No. 4471

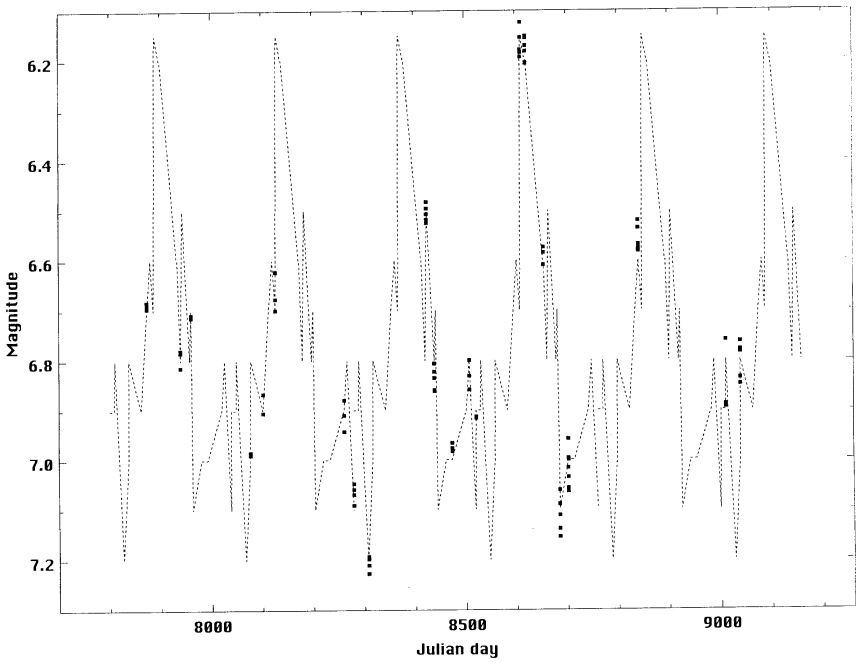

Figure 1. Hipparcos Observations of V370 And. The dots show the Hipparcos magnitudes. The dotted curve shows the light curve for the 240 day period over the original observations showing where maximum had been overlooked. The next observable maximum is expected to occur about November 1999

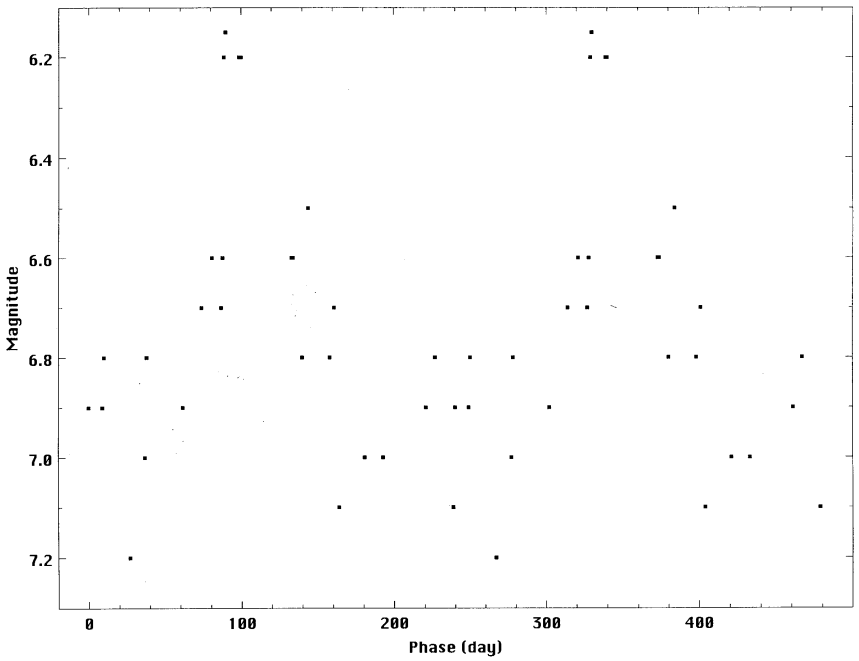

Figure 2. Mean daily observations of V370 And fitted to a period of 240 d

Erratum from IBVS 4653

The recently published No. 4630 issue of the IBVS contains two unfortunate errors. The correct declination of V370 And is $+45°26'37''.30$ (2000) instead of $+44°$ etc. Regrettably the name of John T. Lee as the co-author does not appear in the published version, for which we apologize.

The Editors