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OBSERVATIONS OF VARIABLES

The last but one issue of the volume publishes new observations, and results on known variable stars. Figures and data files are available electronically.

Previous reports can be found in IBVS No. 5599.

The Editors

Date: 4 March 2005
Reported by: Otero, S. - Grupo Wezen 1 88 & CEA, Argentina, varsao@fullzero.com.ar
Name of the object: NSV 14773 = HD 224355 = HIP 118077
Remarks: Hipparcos data (Perryman et al., 1997) confirm that NSV 14773 is an EA-type eclipsing binary with the elements: $HJD_{minI} = 2449040.829 + 12.1564 \text{ d X E}$. V-magnitude range (Otero, 2003) is 5.57 to at least 5.68. This is probably an eccentric system with a secondary eclipse at phase 0.67. The 5th edition of the Bright Star Catalogue (Hoffleit and Warren Jr., 1991) gives F1/6V+F3V as spectral types and 12.156153 days as the spectroscopic period. The NSV Catalog (Kukarkin and Kholopov, 1982) lists it as a suspected eclipsing binary with an amplitude of only 0.05 mag.

Date: 4 March 2005
Reported by: Frank, P.- BAV, Germany, frank.velden@t-online.de Bernhard, K.- BAV, Austria, klaus.bernhard@liwest.at
Name of the object: GSC 0733-0252 = Brh V104
Remarks: GSC 0733.0252 (RA: 06 32 15.3 DEC: +08 54 20.3, J2000) is an EA variable with the ephemeris: $HJD_{minI} = 2452364.390 + 4.2925 \text{ x E}$, range (unfiltered, near V): 12.4-12.8 .

Name of the object:
GSC 1331-0726 = Brh V146
Remarks:
GSC 1331.0726 (RA: 06 55 57.5 DEC: +15 35 32.9, J2000) is a WUMa star with the ephemeris: $HJD_{minI} = 2453381.5558 + 0.350606 \times E$, range (unfiltered, near V): 12.4-12.7 .

Date: 8 March 2005
Reported by:
Samus, Nikolai N. - Inst. of Astron. (Russian Acad. Sci.), 48, Pyatnitskaya Str., Moscow 119017, Russia and Sternberg Astron. Inst. (Moscow Univ.), samus@sai.msu.ru
Antipin, Sergei V. - Inst. of Astron. (Russian Acad. Sci.), 48, Pyatnitskaya Str., Moscow 119017, Russia and Sternberg Astron. Inst. (Moscow Univ.)

Name of the object:
V337 Ori = S 03747 = GSC 01320-00167 = Tyc2 1320 167 1 = NSVS 9627247 = ASAS 055921+2002.1
Remarks:
The star was considered irregular (Ahnert, 1951) and red (spectral type M5, Neckel, 1958). In an e-mail message from Skiff (2004), it was noted that the spectral type referred to a neighbor, GSC 01320-01109, whereas it was V337 Ori (GSC 01320-00167) that actually varied according to ASAS3 data. This finding agrees with that of G. Richter (1965) that the star was white. Our analysis of the ASAS3 and ROTSE1/NSVS data shows that the star is a high-amplitude Delta Scuti variable with the light elements: $Max = 2453068.586 + 0.201261 \text{ d} \times E$, range 10.90 - 11.45 (V), $M-m = 0.35 \text{ P}$ (ASAS3), range 11.2 - 11.6 (ROTSE1).

Date: 18 March 2005
Reported by:
Krajci, Tom - 9605 Goldenrod Circle, Albuquerque, NM 87116, loukrajci@comcast.net
Lloyd, Chris - Chilton, Didcot, Oxon. OX11 0QX, UK, cl@astro1.bnsc.rl.ac.uk

Name of the object:
SZ Lib = NSVS 13399063 = ASAS 151718-0543.5
Remarks:
SZ Lib is currently listed in the GCVS as type EB: with a period of 6.65 days. According to Chris Lloyd's analysis of ROTSE1 data it is an RRAB star with the following elements: $JD_{max} = 2451275.295 + 0.540286(15) \text{ d} \times E$, range 14.0 - 14.8 (R). This conclusion is also supported by ASAS data, but with a period of 0.540313(5)d. The incorrect GCVS period is probably an aliasing artifact.

Date: 12 April 2005
Reported by: Nawrocki, K. - SINS Warsaw Sokolowski, M. - SINS Warsaw Wrochna, G. - SINS Warsaw, wrochna@fuw.edu.pl Mankiewicz, L. - CTP PAS Warsaw Krupska, K. - UKSW Warsaw Kwiecinska, K. - UKSW Warsaw Pilecki, B. - Warsaw University Cwiok, M. - Warsaw University Piotrowski, L.W. - Warsaw University Szczygiel, D. - Warsaw University "Pi of the Sky" collaboration - http://grb.fuw.edu.pl
Name of the object: CN Leo = GSC 00261-00377 = ASAS 105629+0700.8
Remarks: "Pi of the Sky" automatic trigger has detected a bright flare of CN Leo at 2005.04.02 1:13:42 UT. The magnitude of the star has risen by $\Delta m = 4.5$ from $m = 13.5$ (ASAS data) to $m_{\max} = 9.0$ (unfiltered).
Date: 5 May 2005
Reported by: Khruslov, A.V. - Tula, Russia, khruslov@bk.ru SkyDOT team - http://skydot.lanl.gov
Name of the object: CC Aqr = SVS 0325 = GSC 5772-00175 = NSVS 17237250
Remarks: CC Aqr is currently listed in the GCVS as type S:. According to ROTSE1 ROTSE data, it is an RRAB star with the following elements: $JD_{\max} = 2451420.114 + 0.46829 \text{ d xE}$, range 14.1 - 15.4 (R), $M - m = 0.2$: P.
Name of the object: AL Cap = GSC 6330-01608 = NSVS 17176197
Remarks: AL Cap is currently listed in the GCVS as type L. According to ROTSE1 ROTSE data, it is an RRAB star with the elements: $JD_{\max} = 2451415.853 + 0.6812 \text{ d xE}$, range 13.0 - 13.8 (R), $M - m = 0.18$ P. A one-day alias period, 0.4050 d, is not excluded.
Name of the object: V568 Cas = AN 1936.0631 = GSC 4309-00238 = NSVS 227057 = NSVS 272580 = NSVS 310117
Remarks: According to Schmidt (1996), V568 Cas is an RRAB star with the elements: $JD_{\max} = 2451475.08 + 0.51404 \text{ d xE}$. From ROTSE1 data, we confirm these findings, with the following new elements derived taking into account the published maximum: $JD_{\max} = 2451475.08 + 0.514043 \text{ d xE}$, range 12.0 - 13.1 (R), $M - m = 0.10 - 0.15$ P. Blazhko effect is pronounced.

Name of the object:
SX Del = GSC 1656-00544 = NSVS 11599377

Remarks:
SX Del is an I: star in the GCVS. The star actually belongs to the RRAB type with the following elements: $JD_{\max} = 2451416.545 + 0.61336 \text{ d xE}$, range 13.0 - 13.8 (R), $M-m = 0.15$: P according to ROTSE1 data.

Name of the object:
NR Her = AN 1931.0184 = GSC 2084-01066 = SVS 8009333

Remarks:
NR Her is currently listed in the GCVS as type IS:. According to ROTSE1 ROTSE data, it is an RRC star with the following elements: $JD_{\max} = 2451393.848 + 0.269135 \text{ d xE}$, range 14.0 - 14.7 (R), $M-m = 0.36$ P.

Name of the object:
V408 Oph = GSC 1014-00083 = NSVS 10955592

Remarks:
V408 Oph is an RR: star in the GCVS (spectral type F5), without light elements. According to ROTSE1 data, it is an RRAB star with the following elements: $JD_{\max} = 2451392.380 + 0.43591 \text{ d xE}$, range 11.4 - 11.9 (R), $M-m = 0.12$ P.

Name of the object:
NSV 573 = GSC 2297-01073 = GR 108 = NSVS 6456202 = NSVS 6466505

Remarks:
NSV 573, type not indicated in the NSV catalog, is an RRAB star with the elements: $JD_{\max} = 2451477.01 + 0.6525 \text{ d xE}$, range 14.1 - 15.1 (R), $M-m = 0.15$ P according to ROTSE1 data.

Name of the object:
NSV 3449 = CSV 006560 = Weber 083 = NSVS 9934090

Remarks:
NSV 3449, an RR star in the NSV catalog, is an RRAB star with the following elements: $JD_{\max} = 2451536.396 + 0.7244 \text{ d xE}$, range 13.6 - 14.5 (R), $M-m = 0.15$ P according to ROTSE1 data.

Name of the object:
NSV 4017 = NSVS 12853552

Remarks:
NSV 4017, type not indicated in the NSV catalog, is an RRAB star with the elements: $JD_{\max} = 2451546.970 + 0.5508 \text{ d xE}$, range 13.7 - 14.8 (R), $M-m = 0.25$: P according to ROTSE1 data.

Name of the object:
NSV 4034 = TYC 4133 560 1 = GSC 4133-00560 = NSVS 2462144

Remarks:
NSV 4034, an L star in the NSV catalog (spectral type A), is actually an RRAB star with the elements: $JD_{\max} = 2451522.68 + 0.59905 \text{ d xE}$, range 10.75 - 11.35 (R), $M-m = 0.2$ P according to ROTSE1 data.

Name of the object:
NSV 4745 = AN 1935.0204 = GSC 1971-00401 = NSVS 7496253
Remarks:
NSV 4745, type not indicated in the NSV catalog, is an RRAB star with the elements: $JD_{\max} = 2451464.555 + 0.4614$ d xE, range 13.1 - 14.4 (R), M-m = 0.15: P according to ROTSE1 data.
Name of the object:
NSV 5043 = AN 1927.0012 = SVS 0111 = NSVS 13083830
Remarks:
NSV 5043 has its type not indicated in the NSV catalog. According to ROTSE1 data, it is an RRAB star with the following elements: $JD_{\max} = 2451516.47 + 0.6245$ d xE, range 13.0 - 13.5 (R), M-m = 0.15: P.
Name of the object:
NSV 5171 = S 09613 = GSC 3831-00719 = NSVS 2600797
Remarks:
NSV 5171, an S: star in the NSV catalog, is an RRAB star with the elements: $JD_{\max} = 2451406.145 + 0.51907$ d xE, range 14.2 - 15.4 (R), M-m = 0.15 P according to ROTSE1 data.
Name of the object:
NSV 6461 = GSC 0903-00571 = NSVS 10484859
Remarks:
NSV 6461, type not indicated in the NSV catalog, is an RRAB star with the elements: $JD_{\max} = 2451427.42 + 0.6193$ d xE, range 14.35 - 15.05 (R), M-m = 0.15: P according to ROTSE1 data.
Name of the object:
NSV 6881 = HV 10439 = GSC 1491-01141 = NSVS 10582966
Remarks:
NSV 6881 is currently listed in the NSV catalog as type RR. According to ROTSE1 data, it is an RRAB star with the following elements: $JD_{\max} = 2451414.522 + 0.52930$ d xE, range 14.0 - 15.1 (R), M-m = 0.15: P.
Name of the object:
NSV 6940 = HV 10441 = GSC 1492-00562 = NSVS 10586519
Remarks:
NSV 6940 is currently listed in the NSV catalog as type RR. According to ROTSE1 data, it is an RRAB star with the following elements: $JD_{\max} = 2451388.922 + 0.47451$ d xE, range 14.4 - 15.4 (R), M-m = 0.18: P.
Name of the object:
NSV 7999 = S 09620 = GSC 0396-01823 = NSVS 13574369
Remarks:
NSV 7999 is currently listed in the NSV catalog as type S:. Häussler (2004) finds it to be an RRAB star with the period 0.456 d, which failed to represent, however, some of his photographic observations. According to ROTSE1 data, NSV 7999 is an RR: star with the elements: $JD_{\max} = 2451377.81 + 0.45666$ d xE, range 14.5 - 15.6 (R), M-m = 0.2 P.

Name of the object:
NSV 8569 = HV 10930 = GSC 0404-01956 = NSVS 13687029

Remarks:
NSV 8569 is currently listed in the GCVS as type RR According to ROTSE1 data, it is an RRAB star with the following elements: $JD_{max} = 2451398.165 + 0.73580 \text{ d xE}$, range 13.4 - 14.1 (R), $M-m = 0.20 \text{ P}$.

Name of the object:
NSV 9872 = AN 1930.0210 = GSC 1015-01354 = NSVS 10919329

Remarks:
NSV 9872, type not indicated in the NSV catalog, is an RRAB star with the elements: $JD_{max} = 2451348.725 + 0.56353 \text{ d xE}$, range 13.8 - 15.0 (R), $M-m = 0.12 \text{ P}$ according to ROTSE1 data.

Name of the object:
NSV 11317 = S 09663 = GSC 3926.00508 = NSVS 3043060

Remarks:
NSV 11317, an RR: star in the NSV catalog, is an RRAB star with the elements: $JD_{max} = 2451402.853 + 0.52919 \text{ d xE}$, range 13.3 - 14.1 (R), $M-m = 0.15 \text{ P}$ according to ROTSE1 data.

Name of the object:
NSV 13519 = SVS 0495 = NSVS 8609914

Remarks:
NSV 13519, an RR: star in the NSV catalog, is a RRAB star with the following elements: $JD_{max} = 2451401.45 + 0.4759 \text{ d xE}$, range 13.6 - 14.8 (R), $M-m = 0.2 \text{ P}$ according to ROTSE1 data.

Name of the object:
NSV 14723 = Ross 226 = GSC 1725-01459 = NSVS 9052681

Remarks:
NSV 14723, type not indicated in the NSV catalog, is an RRAB star with the elements: $JD_{max} = 2451458.130 + 0.60373 \text{ d xE}$, range 13.9 - 15.1 (R), $M-m = 0.13 \text{ P}$ according to ROTSE1 data.

Name of the object:
NSV 17902 = NSVS 4812548

Remarks:
NSV 17902, type not indicated in the NSV supplement, is an RRAB star with the following elements: $JD_{max} = 2451513.52 + 0.62945 \text{ d xE}$, range 14.3 - 15.1 (R), $M-m = 0.15 \text{ P}$ according to ROTSE1 data.

Name of the object:
NSV 18027 = GSC 2982-00235 = NSVS 4820870

Remarks:
NSV 18027, type not indicated in the NSV supplement, is an RRAB star with the elements: $JD_{max} = 2451565.12 + 0.6249 \text{ d xE}$, range 13.4 - 14.0 (R), $M-m = 0.2 \text{ P}$ according to ROTSE1 data.

Name of the object:
V534 Her = S 05461 = NSVS 11015122
Remarks:
V534 Her, an SR: star in the GCVS, is actually an RRAB star with the elements: JDmax = 2451398.037 + 0.59977 d xE, range 12.7 - 13.6 (R), M-m = 0.2:P according to ROTSE1 data.
Name of the object:
NSV 2763 = S 08009 = CSV 006413 = NSVS 4493603
Remarks:
NSV 2763 is currently listed in the NSV catalog as type E:. According to ROTSE1 data, it is an RRAB star with the following elements: JDmax = 2451509.693 + 0.57979 d xE, range 13.4 - 14.1 (R), M-m = 0.15 P.
Name of the object:
NSV 4369 = S 10230 = NSVS 12962969
Remarks:
NSV 04369 is currently listed in the NSV catalog as type E:. According to ROTSE1 data, it is an RRAB star with the following elements: JDmax = 2451553.70 + 0.49691 d xE, range 12.35 - 13.25 (R). Blazhko effect is possible.
Name of the object:
NSV 6948 = HV 08668 = HV 10442 = NSVS 7792784
Remarks:
NSV 6948 is an E: star in the NSV catalog. The star actually belongs to the RRC type with the following elements: JDmax = 2451408.102 + 0.33730 d xE, range 14.3 - 15.1 (R), M-m = 0.33 P according to ROTSE1 data.
Name of the object:
NSV 8170 = AN 1934.0372 = NSVS 10767118
Remarks:
NSV 8170 is currently listed in the NSV catalogue as a type E: star. According to ROTSE1 data, it is an RRAB star, most probably with the following elements: JDmax = 2451357.772+0.5510 d xE, range 12.1 - 13.2 (R), M-m = 0.15 P. A one-day alias period, 0.3551 d, is not excluded. I suspect Blazhko effect with the possible period 38.4 d.
Name of the object:
NSV 9631 = S 09821 = NSVS 10904025
Remarks:
NSV 9631, an CEP: star in the NSV catalog, is an RRAB star with the elements: JDmax = 2451331.646 + 0.46262 d xE , range 13.4 - 14.7 (R), M-m = 0.15 P according to ROTSE1 data.

Date: 6 May 2005
Reported by: Khruslov, A.V., Tula, Russia, khruslov@bk.ru SkyDOT team - http://skydot.lanl.gov
Name of the object: V1788 Cyg = NSV 13250 = AN 1936.0544 = NSVS 5752997 = NSVS 5753047
Remarks: V1788 Cyg is a CEP: star in the GCVS. Locher (1983) considered is either a 14-day Cepheid or a 28-day EB eclipsing star. According to ROTSE1 data, it is actually a classical Cepheid (DCEP) with the elements: $JD_{max} = 2451414.1 + 14.10 \text{ d xE}$, range 11.07 - 11.68 (R) or 10.94 - 11.51 (R).
Name of the object: PQ Her = S 4246 = GSC 03106-00264 = ROTSE1 J180733.25+401530.1 = NSVS 5373030 = 1RXS J180732.1+401531
Remarks: PQ Her was considered by Akerlof et al. (2000) to be a Cepheid with $P = 4.54563093 \text{ d}$. From the NSVS data, we prefer the star's classification as an RS CVn star without eclipses, with the elements: $JD_{max} = 2451401.81 + 4.5739 \text{ d xE}$, range 12.4 - 12.6 (R). This classification is in a better agreement with the spectral type (G8, Bond, 1978) for the given period, with the star's relatively small amplitude, and our suggested identification with the X-ray source 1RXS J180732.1+401531.
Name of the object: NSV 1444 = AN 1939.0021 = CSV 000373 = GSC 3722-00702 = NSVS 1990170 = NSVS 2092272
Remarks: NSV 1444, an S: star in the NVS catalog, is actually a DCEPS star with the elements: $JD_{max} = 2451500.77 + 3.25 \text{ d xE}$, range 11.3 - 11.7 (R), $M-m = 0.4 \text{ P}$ according to ROTSE1 data.
Name of the object: NSV 2748 = BV 0018 = CSV 006410 = GSC 4353-00370 = NSVS 655117 = NSVS 559464
Remarks: NSV 2748, type not indicated in the NSV catalog (spectral type F4), is a CWA or SRD star with the elements: $JD_{max} = 2451517 + 35.0 \text{ d xE}$, range 11.1 - 11.9 (R), $M-m = 0.35 \text{ P}$ according to ROTSE1 data.
Name of the object: NSV 4019 = NSVS 722222 = NSVS 745957
Remarks: NSV 4019, type not indicated in the NSV catalog, is a DSCT star with the elements: $JD_{max} = 2451555.057 + 0.082417 \text{ d xE}$, range 13.1 - 13.5 (R), $M-m = 0.35 \text{ P}$ according to ROTSE1 data.

Name of the object:
NSV 7777 = AN 1935.0061 = TYC 1510 01091 1 = NSVS 10699946 = NSVS 10706505
Remarks:
NSV 7777, type not indicated in the GCVS, is a DSCT star with the elements: JD-max = 2451391.964+0.094683 d xE , range 11.5 - 11.8 (R), M-m = 0.4 P according to ROTSE1 data.

Name of the object:
NSV 15367 = LD 100 = GSC 3683-00393 = NSVS 1810833
Remarks:
NSV 15367, type not indicated in the NSV Supplement, is a DCEP star with the elements: JDmax = 2451495.29+3.845 d xE, range 12.27 - 12.70 (R), M-m = 0.25 P according to ROTSE1 data.

Date: 09 May 2005
Reported by: Khruslov, A.V., Tula, Russia, khruslov@bk.ru SkyDOT team - http://skydot.lanl.gov

Name of the object:
V466 Lyr = S 09886 = GSC 2627-00926 = NSVS 8103911
Remarks:
V466 Lyr, an E:/SD: star in the GCVS (Min JD 2439945.526), is actually an EA/RS star with the elements: JDminI = 2451390.77+7.18 d xE, range in 12.75 - 13.6 (R), D = 0.07P according to ROTSE1 data (P = 7.1802 d taking into account the GCVS epoch).

Name of the object:
AC Psc = GR 263 = GSC 0584-01274 = NSVS 14605916
Remarks:
AC Psc, an L star in the GCVS, is actually an EA star with the following elements: JDminI = 2451458.768+0.3353 d xE, range 13.6 - 14.6 - 14.1 (R) according to ROTSE1 data.

Name of the object:
NSV 1495 = CSV 006080 = GSC 4510-00423 = GSC 4510-02644 = NSVS 448912
Remarks:
NSV 1495, type not indicated in the NSV catalog (spectral type F5), is a W UMa star with the elements: JDminI = 2451497.718+0.43075 d xE, range 12.2 - 13.0 - 12.9 (R) according to ROTSE1 data.

Name of the object:
NSV 1719 = CSV 000440 = HV 10397 = GSC 0096-00175 = NSVS 12231532
Remarks:
NSV 1719, an S: star in the NSV catalog, is actually an EW star with the elements: JDminI = 2451524.829+0.29031 d xE, range 12.9 - 13.7 - 13.8 (R) according to ROTSE1 data.

Name of the object:
NSV 3771 = AN 1937.0213 = NSVS 685415 = NSVS 738923 = NSVS 767639
Remarks:
NSV 3771 is currently listed in the NSV catalog as type S:. According to ROTSE1 data, it is an EB star with the following elements: JDminI = 2451473.49 + 0.90733 d xE, range 12.9 - 13.5 - 13.2 (R).
Name of the object:
NSV 4399 = S 09609 = GSC 0230-01604 = NSVS 12967358
Remarks:
NSV 4399 is currently listed in the NSV catalog as type E. According to ROTSE1 data, it is an EW star with the following elements: JDminI = 2451553.492+0.47226 d xE, range 11.2 - 11.7 - 11.6 (R).
Name of the object:
NSV 4638 = BV 0371 = TYC 4631 1042 1 = GSC 4631-01042 = NSVS 96494 = NSVS 851359
Remarks:
NSV 4638 is currently listed in the NSV catalog as type E (spectral type F4). According to ROTSE1 data, it is an EW star with the elements: JDminI = 2451434.388 + 0.69005 d xE, range 10.75 - 11.15 - 11.05 (R).
Name of the object:
NSV 6813 = HV 10429 = GSC 1484-00865 = NSVS 10535470
Remarks:
NSV 6813 is an E: star in the NSV catalog. According to ROTSE1 data, it is an EW star with the elements: JDminI = 2451417.346+0.31597 d xE, range 13.25 - 13.85 - 13.70 (R).
Name of the object:
NSV 7901 = BV 0166 = HD 150364 = BD +06 3270 = TYC 395 1818 1 = GSC 0395-01818 = NSVS 13562337
Remarks:
NSV 7901, an L star in the NSV catalog, is actually an EB star with the elements: JDminI = 2451419.83+0.72341 d xE, range 10.05 - 10.54 - 10.27 (R) according to ROTSE1 data.
Name of the object:
NSV 12777 = S 07859 = NSVS 3109417 = NSVS 3212575 = NSVS 5659774
Remarks:
NSV 12777 is currently listed in the NSV catalog as type RR:. According to ROTSE1 data, it is an W Uma star with the following elements: JDminI = 2451414.105+0.28254 d xE, range 13.6 - 14.3 - 14.1 (R).
Name of the object:
NSV 12845 = S 08362 = TYC 1622 1106 1 = GSC 1622-01106 = NSVS 11409703
Remarks:
NSV 12845 is an E: star in the NSV catalog. According to ROTSE1 data, it is an EB star with the elements: JDminI = 2451426.62+0.83334 d xE, range 11.90 - 12.45 - 12.18 (R).

Name of the object:
NSV 14514 = SVS 0943 = GSC 2764-01417 = NSVS 9023162

Remarks:
NSV 14514, type not indicated in the NSV catalog, is an EB star with the elements: $JD_{minI} = 2451446.889 + 0.406095 \text{ d xE}$, range 12.15 - 13.05 - 12.50 (R) according to ROTSE1 data.

Name of the object:
NSV 20007 = GSC 3855-00208 = NSVS 2731044

Remarks:
NSV 20007, type not indicated in the NSV supplement, is a W UMa star with the elements: $JD_{minI} = 2451432.173 + 0.283356 \text{ d xE}$, range 13.0 - 13.7 - 13.6 (R) according to ROTSE1 data.

Name of the object:
V1941 Cyg = S 10902 = NSVS 5943885

Remarks:
V1941 Cyg is currently listed in the GCVS as a type E: star. According to ROTSE1 data, it is an EB star with the following elements: $JD_{minI} = 2451420.91 + 1.0119 \text{ d xE}$, range 12.5 - 13.2 - 12.8 (R) .

Name of the object:
V2291 Cyg = GSC 3560-01105 = NSVS 5605052 = NSVS 5628840

Remarks:
V2291 Cyg is an EA: star in the GCVS. Diethelm (2001) gives the period 0.8170d, which is wrong. According to ROTSE1 data, it is an EB or EA star with the elements: $JD_{minI} = 2451407.72 + 1.3814 \text{ d xE}$, range 11.4 - 11.7 - 11.6 (R).

Name of the object:
NO Per = S 08551 = NSVS 4252925

Remarks:
NO Per is an EA: star in the GCVS, without light elements. According to ROTSE1 data. the light elements are: $JD_{minI} = 2451516.17 + 5.694 \text{ d xE}$, range 12.2 - 12.7 - 12.5 (R), $D = 0.10 \text{ P}$. An eccentric binary, the phase of minI is 0.35 P.

Name of the object:
CC Tau = HV 10395 = NSVS 12227503

Remarks:
CC Tau , an E star without light elements in the GCVS, is an EB star with the elements: $JD_{minI} = 2451525.305 + 0.47966 \text{ d xE}$, range 12.8 - 13.5 - 13.1 (R) according to ROTSE1 data.

Name of the object:
NSV 320 = S 10449 = GSC 3659-00509 = NSVS 1714450

Remarks:
NSV 320, an E: star in the NSV catalog, is actually an EB star with the elements: $JD_{minI} = 2451486.57 + 0.7845 \text{ d xE}$, range 12.30 - 12.65 - 12.50 (R), according to ROTSE1 data.

Name of the object:
NSV 517 = GSC 3670-00387 = NSVS 1744880 = NSVS 3869926

Remarks:
NSV 517, type CEP: in the NSV catalog, is actually an EW star with the elements: JDminI = 2451497.062 + 0.8553 d xE, range 12.6 - 13.3 - 13.07 (or 12.7 - 13.4 - 13.17) (R), according to ROTSE1 data.

Name of the object:
NSV 3008 = GSC 2422-00224 = Weber 191 = NSVS 7163291

Remarks:
NSV 3008, an E: star in the GCVS, is an EA star with the elements: JDminI = 2451532.88+4.398 d xE, range 13.6 - 15.2 - 13.9 (R), D = 0.09 P according to ROTSE1 data.

Name of the object:
NSV 3715 = AN 1937.0212 = NSVS 684593 = NSVS 763679

Remarks:
NSV 3715 is a CEP: star in the NSV catalog. The star actually belongs to the W UMa type with the following elements: JDminI = 2451489.223 + 0.36209 d xE , range 13.1 - 13.8 - 13.65 (R) according to ROTSE1 data.

Name of the object:
NSV 11888 = NSVS 11214873

Remarks:
NSV 11888 is currently listed in the NSV catalog as type E:. According to ROTSE1 data, it is an EB star with the following elements: JDminI = 2451393.53+0.75183 d xE, range 11.80 - 12.25 - 12.05 (R).

Date: 6 June 2005

Reported by:
Lloyd, C. - RAL, Chilton, Didcot, Oxon. OX11 0QX, UK, cl@astro1.bnsc.rl.ac.uk Krajci, T. - 9605 Goldenrod Circle, Albuquerque, NM 87116, USA, loukrajci@comcast.net

Name of the object:
KY Hya = NSV 4469 = BD -17 2838

Remarks:
KY Hya is listed in the GCVS as EA, with an epoch but no period. Using observations from ROTSE-1 and ASAS3 it is confirmed as an Algol-type eclipsing binary with an ephemeris of HJDminI = 2453125.5485(8) + 3.072466(4) x E. The range in V is 10.5 - 11.0. The secondary eclipse is 0.3 mag deep and lies at phase 0.5. There is no Tycho epoch photometry of this system.

Date: 10 June 2005
Reported by: Krajci, Tom - 9605 Goldenrod Circle, Albuquerque, NM 87116, USA, loukrajci@comcast.net

Name of the object:
RZ Crv
Remarks:
RZ Crv is currently listed in the GCVS as type EW/KE with a period of 0.663756 days. It is actually an RRc star with the following elements: $JD_{max} = 2453387.359 + 0.33187d \times E$. The incorrect GCVS period is twice the true period.

Name of the object:
AS Lib
Remarks:
AS Lib is currently listed in the GCVS as type EW with a period of 0.5538091 days. It is actually an RRc star with the following elements: $JD_{max} = 2453507.087 + 0.27692d \times E$. The incorrect GCVS period is twice the true period.

Date: 21 June 2005
Reported by: Lloyd, C. - Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Chilton, Didcot, Oxon. OX11 0QX, UK cl@astro1.bnsc.rl.ac.uk

Name of the object:
GSC 02102-01349
Remarks:
GSC 02102-01349 lies in the field of AU Her and was originally identified as a variable by Brown & Benson (1997). It is given as an LPV in the ROTSE-1 list of new variables (Akerlof et al. 2000). Further analysis of the ROTSE-1 data shows that it is a complex small-amplitude red variable (SARV) with at least two frequencies. These are 0.0320 and 0.0280 cycles/day corresponding to periods of 30.9 and 35.7 days. The closeness of the periods produces an amplitude modulation but there is also other activity. The 2MASS colours of J-H=0.88 and H-K=0.23 suggest that this is a very cool object.

Date: 23 June 2005
Reported by: Krajci, Tom - 9605 Goldenrod Circle, Albuquerque, NM 87116, USA, loukrajci@comcast.net

Name of the object:
V1002 Oph
Remarks:
V1002 Oph is currently listed in the GCVS as type EW:/KE with a period of 0.682818 days. It is actually an RRc star with the following elements: $JD_{max} = 2453489.448 + 0.341415 d \times E$. The incorrect GCVS period is twice the true period.

Date: 20 July 2005
Reported by: Blättler, E. - BBSAG, Switzerland, blaettler-wald(at)bluewin.ch Diethelm, R. - BBSAG, Switzerland, rdiethelm(at)gmx.ch

The following stars were reported by Akerlof et al. (2000) as newly discovered eclipsing binaries. Blättler has performed unfiltered CCD observations with a SBIG ST-7 camera attached to his 0.15-m Starfire refractor in Wald, Switzerland, during 6 nights between JD 2453382 and JD 2453517.

Name of the object:
GSC 2013-288 = ROTSE1 J140846.30+292910.1 = NSVS 7727589
Remarks:
A total of 176 measurements were obtained, using GSC 2013-418 (11.44 mag) as comparison and GSC 2013-121 (12.64 mag) as check star. A linear regression of the 10 times of minima with the ROTSE1 data yields the following results: Type: EW; JD(min I, hel) = 2453382.6264 + 0.303119 * E; range (unfiltered, near R): 11.42 - 11.76 (11.69) mag.

Name of the object:
GSC 2544-1090 = ROTSE1 J135843.25+312510.1 = NSVS 7708849
Remarks:
A total of 172 measurements were obtained, using GSC 2544-324 (11.73 mag) as comparison and GSC 2544-924 (13.62 mag) as check star. A linear regression of the 7 times of minima with the ROTSE1 data yields the following results: Type: EW; JD(min I, hel) = 2453502.5459 + 0.385946 * E; range (unfiltered, near R): 12.93 - 13.37 (13.33) mag.

Name of the object:
GSC 2545-970 = ROTSE1 J140146.66+320847.5 = NSVS 7710072
Remarks:
A total of 186 measurements were obtained, using GSC 2545-240 (11.03 mag) as comparison and GSC 2545-1027 (11.91 mag) as check star. A linear regression of the 9 times of minima with the ROTSE1 data yields the following results: Type: EW; JD(min I, hel) = 2453502.5478 + 0.366986 * E; range (unfiltered, near R): 10.15 - 10.45 (10.41) mag.

Name of the object:
GSC 3034-299 = ROTSE1 J140509.23+385417.9 = NSVS 7711399 = NSVS 5098960
Remarks:
A total of 191 measurements were obtained, using GSC 3034-497 (11.11 mag) as comparison and GSC 3034-404 (11.32 mag) as check star. A linear regression of the 9 times of minima with the ROTSE1 data yields the following results: Type: EW; JD(min I, hel) = 2453382.6919 + 0.395010 * E; range (unfiltered, near R): 11.46 - 12.20 (12.13) mag.

Date: 20 July 2005
Reported by: Pejcha, Ondrej - Nicholas Copernicus Observatory and Planetarium, Brno, Czech Republic, pejcha@astro.sci.muni.cz
Name of the object: ROTSE1 J175239.04+434936.7 = GSC 3101-0683 = Pej 026
Remarks: ROTSE1 gives position in between GSC 3101-0683 and GSC 3101-1186 and the catalogue entry is obviously a blend of these two stars. CCD observations revealed that the true variable star is GSC 3101-0683. Other information given in ROTSE1 catalogue, especially variability type (EW) and period (0.31630(6) days) remain likely valid. Clearly, the amplitude is higher, at least 0.6 mag. Nearby X-ray source 1RXS J175245.6+435128 is probably associated with this star.

Date: 20 July 2005																																
Reported by: Caton, D. B. - Dark Sky Observatory, Dept. Physics and Astronomy, Appalachian State University, Boone, North Carolina 28608, U.S.A., catondb@appstate.edu Smith, A. B. - Dark Sky Observatory, Dept. Physics and Astronomy, Appalachian State University, Boone, North Carolina 28608, U.S.A.																																
Name of the object: V1898 Cyg																																
Remarks: V1898 Cygni was identified as a spectroscopic binary by Abt et al. (1972), who proposed a period of 2.9258 days. The system was then studied by Halbedel (1985), who established the eclipsing nature and concluded that it had a period of 3.0239 days, with similar depth primary and secondary eclipses. We observed V1898 Cygni at Appalachian State University's Dark Sky Observatory. Observations obtained on JD 2452169 revealed a previously undiscovered secondary eclipse, meaning the true period is about half that proposed by Abt or by Halbedel. Times of minimum light. <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Time of minimum (HJD-2400000)</th> <th>Error</th> <th>Filter(s)</th> <th>Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>50690.6948</td> <td>0.0018</td> <td>V</td> <td>I</td> </tr> <tr> <td>52169.7772</td> <td>0.0010</td> <td>V</td> <td>II</td> </tr> <tr> <td>52185.6636</td> <td>0.0006</td> <td>VBR</td> <td>I</td> </tr> <tr> <td>52928.6107</td> <td>0.0014</td> <td>V</td> <td>I</td> </tr> <tr> <td>53207.7802</td> <td>0.0002</td> <td>V</td> <td>II</td> </tr> <tr> <td>53226.6966</td> <td>0.0002</td> <td>V</td> <td>I</td> </tr> <tr> <td>53270.5757</td> <td>0.0002</td> <td>V</td> <td>I</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> A linear regression analysis of minima resulted in a new period of 1.5131273 days (+/- 0.0000006 days). The secondary may be slightly displaced to earlier than phase 0.5 but asymmetries in the eclipses make this uncertain. Our original choice of comparison star, HD 200830, was revealed to be variable. On the night of JD 2452143 it was found to be about 0.2 magnitudes fainter in the V than usual, and it showed variations on other nights as well. It is listed in the literature as having H-alpha emission.	Time of minimum (HJD-2400000)	Error	Filter(s)	Type	50690.6948	0.0018	V	I	52169.7772	0.0010	V	II	52185.6636	0.0006	VBR	I	52928.6107	0.0014	V	I	53207.7802	0.0002	V	II	53226.6966	0.0002	V	I	53270.5757	0.0002	V	I
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53226.6966	0.0002	V	I																													
53270.5757	0.0002	V	I																													

Date: 2 September 2005
Reported by: Otero, S. - Grupo Wezen 1 88 & CEA, Argentina, varsao@fullzero.com.ar
Name of the object: NSV 8266 = GSC 6812-0691 = ASAS 171139-2328.0
Remarks: NSV 8266 was classified as an EB in IBVS 5480 (Otero, 2003) and is listed in the NSV (Kukarkin and Kholopov, 1982) as EA:. The ASAS catalogue (Pojmanski, 2004) subsequently classified it as DCEP-FU with a period of 26.601734 d. The star is actually a CWA star with the following elements: HJD Max = 2453135.79 + 26.56 d x E, range 11.5 - 12.7 (V).

Date: 15 September 2005
Reported by: Bedient, J. - Honolulu, Hawaii, USA, bedient@hawaii.rr.com
Name of the object: NSV 2490 = IRAS 05355-1549 = 2MASS 05375005-1548114 = USNO-B1.0 0741-0060555 = NSVS 15039799
Remarks: This star was first detected as a variable by Ross (1929). It was selected from the 2MASS catalog as a candidate nearby ultracool dwarf star by Cruz et al. (2003), though it was noted in that paper that its association with an IRAS source indicated it was probably a dusty AGB star. A light curve computed with AVE v2.51 from combined ASAS (Pojmanski 2002) and NSVS (Wozniak et al. 2004) data confirms this star's type as a Mira, the elements are $JD_{max} = 2452737 + 347.5 \times E$. The accurate position of the variable (from 2MASS) is RA 05h 37m 50s.1, Dec -15d 48m 11s.5.

Name of the object: NSV 8638 = IRAS 17232-1414 = 2MASS J17260771-1416595
Remarks: This star was first reported as variable by F. E. Ross (1925). Photometric data are available in both the ASAS (Pojmanski 2002) and NSVS (Wozniak et al. 2004) databases, though the star is not included in either the list of Red AGB Variables of NSVS or the ASAS online catalogue of variables. A phased light curve computed from the combined data with AVE v2.51 confirms this star's type as a Mira, the elements are $JD_{max} = 2451295.0 + 285.0 \times E$. The star may show light curve variations similar to R Cygni, but as yet only 3 maxima and 1 minimum have been observed. The accurate position of the variable (from 2MASS) is RA 17h 26m 07.71s, -14d 16m 59.6s.

Date: 10 October 2005
Reported by: Greaves, J. - Borrowdale Walk, Northampton, UK
Name of the object: NSV 04727 = HD 87643 = IRAS 10028-5825 = MSX6C G282.6578-02.5260 = MWC 198
Remarks: This B2ep or B2[e] star with a large NIR excess (2MASS J-Ks = +2.8, DENIS J-Ks = +2.6) as well as known strong stellar wind outflow and associated nebulosity is in fact an SDOR eruptive variable (akin to the eta Carinae style variables also sometimes known as LBVs or luminous blue variables) which is showing increased activity in recent times. ASAS-3 and NSV range combined is 8.68 - 9.83 V.

Date: 18 October 2005
Reported by: Blättler, E. - BBSAG, Switzerland, blaettler-wald(at)bluewin.ch Diethelm, R. - BBSAG, Switzerland, rdiethelm(at)gmx.ch

The following stars were reported by Akerlof et al. (2000) as newly discovered eclipsing binaries. Blättler has performed unfiltered CCD observations with a SBIG ST-7 camera attached to his 0.15-m Starfire refractor in Wald, Switzerland, during 7 nights between JD 2453303 and JD 2453600.

Name of the object:
GSC 3523-505 = ROTSE1 J175304.11+512910.9 = NSVS 5397530
Remarks:
A total of 159 measurements were obtained, using GSC 3523-1654 (12.91 mag) as comparison and GSC 3523-361 (13.13 mag) as check star. A linear regression of his 13 times of minima with the ROTSE1 data yields the following results: Type: EW; $JD(\text{min I, hel}) = 2453326.3302 + 0.2389133 * E$; range (unfiltered, near R): 13.40 - 13.70 (13.66) mag. The variable is the northern component of a close pair of 13th magnitude stars which were not resolved with the current photometry. Therefore, the actual amplitude is larger than given above.

Name of the object:
GSC 3532-553 = ROTSE1 J181058.13+491052.5 = NSVS 5430728 = NSVS 5410963
Remarks:
A total of 188 measurements were obtained, using GSC 3533-2060 (11.20 mag) as comparison and GSC 3532-492 (13.19 mag) as check star. A linear regression of his 9 times of minimum with the ROTSE1 data yields the following results: Type: EW; $JD(\text{min I, hel}) = 2453600.4877 + 0.317594 * E$; range (unfiltered, near R): 13.27 - 13.82 (13.69) mag.

Name of the object:
GSC 3552-321 = ROTSE1 J185550.32+510009.7 = NSVS 5467662 = NSVS 5563914
Remarks:
A total of 186 measurements were obtained, using GSC 3552-760 (12.21 mag) as comparison and GSC 3552-448 (12.23 mag) as check star. A linear regression of his 6 times of minimum with the ROTSE1 data yields the following results: Type: EW; $JD(\text{min I, hel}) = 2453325.2793 + 0.437414 * E$; range (unfiltered, near R): 12.53 - 12.82 (12.81) mag.

Name of the object:
GSC 3905-60 = ROTSE1 J183113.57 = NSVS 3031679 = NSVS 2952578 = NSVS 5423871 = NSVS 5447893
Remarks:
A total of 218 measurements were obtained, using GSC 3905-2491 (10.83 mag) as comparison and GSC 3905-2124 (12.02 mag) as check star. A linear regression of his 7 times of minimum yields the following results: Type: EW; $JD(\text{min I, hel}) = 2453600.3847 + 0.413036 * E$; range (unfiltered, near R): 11.54 - 11.88 (11.87) mag. Incorporating the ROTSE1 data would indicate a slightly smaller value for the period (0.413027 d), but our CCD data can not be presented to a satisfactory degree with this value. The period might be variable.

Date: 14 November 2005
Reported by: Osborn, W. H. - Central Michigan Univ., Mt. Pleasant, MI 48859, U.S.A., Wayne.Osborn@cmich.edu Lee, K. M. - Dept. Physics and Astron. & Center for Science, Mathematics and Computer Science, Univ. Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68588-0111
Name of the object: AM Leo = HIP 53937
Remarks: Light curves of AM Leo are of increased interest since Albayrak et al. (2005) and Qian et al. (2005) independently concluded its period changes are caused by a third body in a large-eccentricity orbit. Differential UB _v photometry obtained in 1983 are given. Observations and reductions followed the procedures used by Hiller et al. (2004) for their 1991 data. AM Leo has a close visual companion and most measures included the companion's light, but a few excluded it. The 1983 B and V light curves agree well those of Hiller et al. (2004) but the U magnitudes are systematically 0.13 mag fainter.

Date: 14 December 2005
Reported by: Atila Poro - P.O.Box 71645-181, Shiraz, Iran
Name of the object: 44i Boo
Remarks: The eclipsing binary 44i Bootis was observed in May 2004 at Biruni Observatory (52°34' East and 29°38' North, Shiraz University) with an 51 cm Cassegrain reflector, using B and V filters. 47k Bootis (HD 133962) was used as comparison star, and HIP 73100 (HD 132254) as check star.

Date: 9 January 2006

Reported by:

Nelson, Robert H. - 1393 Garvin Street, Prince George, BC, Canada, V2M 3Z1,
bob.nelson@shaw.ca

Name of the object:

V1157 Aql, CG Aur, V357 Cas, EL CMa, V1147 Cyg, DW Dra, AS Hya, AL Leo,
V530 Mon, EF Ori

Remarks:

In the course of maintaining the database Eclipsing Binaries O-C Files for the AAVSO (Nelson, 2005a), the author found a number of periods that did not give a rational fit for the existing published periods. Random deviations – sometimes as large as 0.1 days – could not be plausibly explained by observer error. For nine such stars, inserting the existing times of minima (ToM) into software ‘ToMcat’ led to the discovery of new periods giving much better O-C relations. (This software, which uses a modified Fourier transform, is available at the author’s website – see Nelson, 2005b.) The remaining star, V1157 Aql, had too few points for ToMcat; Excel solver was used instead. These new periods and other information, are given in the accompanying table. The O-C plots (in Excel format) may be examined on the AAVSO database (Nelson 2005a), or by request from the author.

Star Name	GCVS Type	Previous Period (days)	Previous Period Reference	New Period (days)	RMS dev’n	No. of ToMs
V1157 Aql	EA/SD:	na	na	0.58075	0.003	4
CG Aur	EA/DM	1.804855	GCVS	0.63114	0.011	497
V0357 Cas	EB	0.760747	GCVS	0.79434	0.004	10
EL CMa	EA	na	na	2.62803	0.004	5
V1147 Cyg	E	1.097382	IBVS 4455	1.69459	0.024	14
DW Dra	EA/SD	na	na	1.22636	0.008	74
AS Hya	EA	15.99	GCVS	1.06359	0.004	16
AL Leo	EA/D	4.1444	GCVS	1.60552	0.006	19
V0530 Mon	EW	0.525529	GCVS	0.52522	0.003	11
EF Ori	EA	3.7012	GCVS	1.61946	0.002	7

Acknowledgement: This research has made use of the SIMBAD database, operated at CDS, Strasbourg, France.

Date: 18 January 2006
Reported by: Hiroyuki Naito - Nishi-Harima Astronomical Observatory, naito@nhao.go.jp Noritaka Tokimasa - Nishi-Harima Astronomical Observatory, tokimasa@nhao.go.jp Hitoshi Yamaoka - Kyushu University, yamaoka@rc.kyushu-u.ac.jp
Name of the object: V2361 Cyg
Remarks: Our spectrum of V2361 Cyg taken on 2005 Feb. 11.8 UT at Nishi-Harima Astronomical Observatory, (60cm reflector, spectrograph: range=400-850nm, R=150@500nm, CCD detector:ST6) has "Fe II type" features. The light curve of V2361 Cyg had an unexpectedly rapid decline. Our spectrum reveals it had normal features in the early phase. See IAUC reports by Nakano et al. (2005), Naito et al. (2005) and Waagen et al. (2005).

Date: 28 February 2006						
Reported by: Bedient, J. - Honolulu, Hawaii, USA, bedient@hawaii.rr.com						
Name of the object: ASAS J002511+1217.2						
Remarks: ASAS J002511+1217.2 was identified as a WZ Sge-type dwarf nova by Golovin et al. (2005) after a first-ever observed outburst in September, 2004. A search of the Harvard College Observatory Photographic Plate Collection was undertaken, and one additional outburst discovered from September, 1938: <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">RH Series Plate</th> <th style="text-align: left;">JD</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Photographic Magnitude</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: left;">BM925</td> <td style="text-align: left;">2429168.71</td> <td style="text-align: left;">10.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Temporally adjacent plates taken 19 days before and 22 days after this outburst show no sign of the star to the plate limit. This additional outburst places an upper limit on the maximum duration between outbursts at 66 years. My thanks go to Alison Doane, Curator of Astronomical Photographs at the Harvard College Observatory.	RH Series Plate	JD	Photographic Magnitude	BM925	2429168.71	10.6
RH Series Plate	JD	Photographic Magnitude				
BM925	2429168.71	10.6				

Date: 3 March 2006
Reported by: Diethelm, R. - BBSAG, Switzerland, rdiethelm@gmx.ch
Name of the object: AS And
Remarks: While trying to find a time of minimum light of the little observed eclipsing binary AS And we got aware of the fact that the elements of variation given in the GCVS do not represent our CCD observations. During 30 nights between JD 2452500 and JD 2453674 we obtained a total of 291 CCD observations using the 35cm RC reflecting telescope of R. Szafraniec observatory, Switzerland. The data up to JD 2453324 were collected with a SBIG ST-6 camera without filter, while starting with that date a SBIG ST-10 camera and a V-filter were used. The corrected elements of variation are found to be: $JD(\text{hel}, \text{min}) = 2452548.5944 + 2.42063 * E.$ The range of variation is 12.65 - 14.10 (12.80) R-mag.

Date: 8 March 2006
Reported by: Blättler, E. - BBSAG, Switzerland, blaettler-wald@bluewin.ch Diethelm, R. - BBSAG, Switzerland, rdiethelm@gmx.ch
Name of the object: GSC 1830-1432 = NSVS 6780089 = BrhV129
Remarks: Automated sky surveys have led to many newly discovered variable stars in recent times. The star BrhV129 = GSC 1830-1432 was reported as a variable by Bernhard (2003). Blättler has performed unfiltered CCD observations with a SBIG ST-7 camera attached to his 0.15-m Starfire refractor in Wald, Switzerland. During 7 nights between JD 2453683 and JD 53768 a total of 326 measurements were obtained, using GSC 1830-2063 (10.78 mag) as comparison and GSC 1830-1729 (11.67 mag) as check star. A linear regression of his 20 times of minimum with the ROTSE1 data as well as minima reported in IBVS No. 5599 and IBVS No. 5643 yields the following results: Type: EW (RRc?); $JD(\text{min I, hel}) = 2453686.6648 + 0.2718255 * E$; range (unfiltered, near R): 11.58 - 11.79 (11.78) mag.

Name of the object: GSC 1848-1264 = NSVS 6923420 = TYC 1848-1264-1 = 1RXS J053021.5+235116 = ASAS 053019+2351.4
Remarks: Blättler has performed unfiltered CCD observations on GSC 1848-1264 with a SBIG ST-7 camera attached to his 0.15-m Starfire refractor in Wald, Switzerland. During 7 nights between JD 2453683 and JD 53768 a total of 344 measurements were obtained, using GSC 1848-753 (12.42 mag) as comparison and GSC 1848-1576 (12.63 mag) as check star. A linear regression of his 15 times of minimum with the ROTSE1 data as well as the ASAS data yields the following results: Type: EW; $JD(\text{min I, hel}) = 2453705.6839 + 0.347677 * E$; range (unfiltered, near R): 11.29 - 11.63 (11.61) mag.

Name of the object:
GSC 2393-680 = NSVS 6855651
Remarks:
Blättler has performed unfiltered CCD observations on GSC 2393-680 with a SBIG ST-7 camera attached to his 0.15-m Starfire refractor in Wald, Switzerland. During 7 nights between JD 2453683 and JD 53768 a total of 378 measurements were obtained, using GSC 2393-594 (10.98 mag) as comparison and GSC 2393-433 (12.58 mag) as check star. A linear regression of his 15 times of minimum with the ROTSE1 data yields the following results: Type: EW; JD(min I, hel) = 2453686.4414 + 0.316535 * E; range (unfiltered, near R): 11.67 - 11.96 (11.91) mag.

Name of the object:
GSC 2903-237 = NSVS 4364281
Remarks:
Blättler has performed unfiltered CCD observations on GSC 2903-237 with a SBIG ST-7 camera attached to his 0.15-m Starfire refractor in Wald, Switzerland. During 7 nights between JD 2453683 and JD 53768 a total of 380 measurements were obtained, using GSC 2903-1976 (11.66 mag) as comparison and GSC 2903-659 (13.10 mag) as check star. A linear regression of his 14 times of minimum with the ROTSE1 data yields the following results: Type: EW; JD(min I, hel) = 2453686.5780 + 0.397885 * E; range (unfiltered, near R): 11.83 - 12.29 (12.27) mag.

Date: 3 May 2006
Reported by: Greaves, J. - Northampton, UK SkyDOT team - http://skydot.lanl.gov

Name of the object:
WR 143 = HD 195177 = EM* Hen 3-1901 = ALS 11371 = LS II +38 90 = MSX 6C 077.4993-00.0459
Remarks:
The Wolf-Rayet star WR 143 (HD 195177) was assumed to be binary since its first classification as WC5+(OB) (Smith, 1968). Recent spectroscopic and photometric observations strengthened this assumption (Varricatt & Ashok, 2006). The NSVS light curve of WR 143 clearly shows its ellipsoidal or eclipsing binary nature. The figure shows the phased NSVS light curve according to the following elements:
$T_{min}[HJD] = 2451187.5 + 139 \times E$
The significant noise superimposed on the light curve, originated from the erratic flux of the Wolf-Rayet star and that of the Be companion, does not allow us to decide whether the binary is ellipsoidal or eclipsing type.

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