

IDENTIFICATION OF NOVA SERPENTIS 1970

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ABSTRACT

Nova Serpentis has been identified as a prenova star of $m_v = 16.1$ and $(B - V) + 0.8$.

Nova Serpentis ($\alpha_{1950} = 18^{\text{h}}28^{\text{m}}2$, $\delta_{1950} = +2^{\circ}40'$) has been identified on the *Palomar Sky Atlas* as a star with $m_v = 16.1$ and $(B - V) = 0.8$. Figure 1 (Plate L9) shows an enlarged portion of the *Sky Atlas* ($x = 180$ mm, $y = 307$ mm, Print O1084) and immediately below it a 3-minute exposure of the same star field taken on 1970 February 26, $10^{\text{h}}15^{\text{m}}$ U.T., with the 16-inch $f/13.7$ telescope at the Morgan-Monroe Station of the Goethe Link Observatory. The faint stars surrounding the nova can be seen on the diffraction spikes of the nova. Magnitudes were determined by using the standards in NGC 188 (Sandage 1962) and were checked by means of Selected Area 110 (Brun and Vehrenberg 1965) which appears at the far left edge of the *Sky Atlas* print.

Photoelectric and spectrographic observations are being obtained and will be published separately.

REFERENCES

- Brun, A., and Vehrenberg, H., 1965, *Atlas of Harvard-Groningen Selected Areas* (Düsseldorf: Treugser-Verlag).
 Sandage, A., 1962, *Ap. J.*, **135**, 333.

PLATE L9

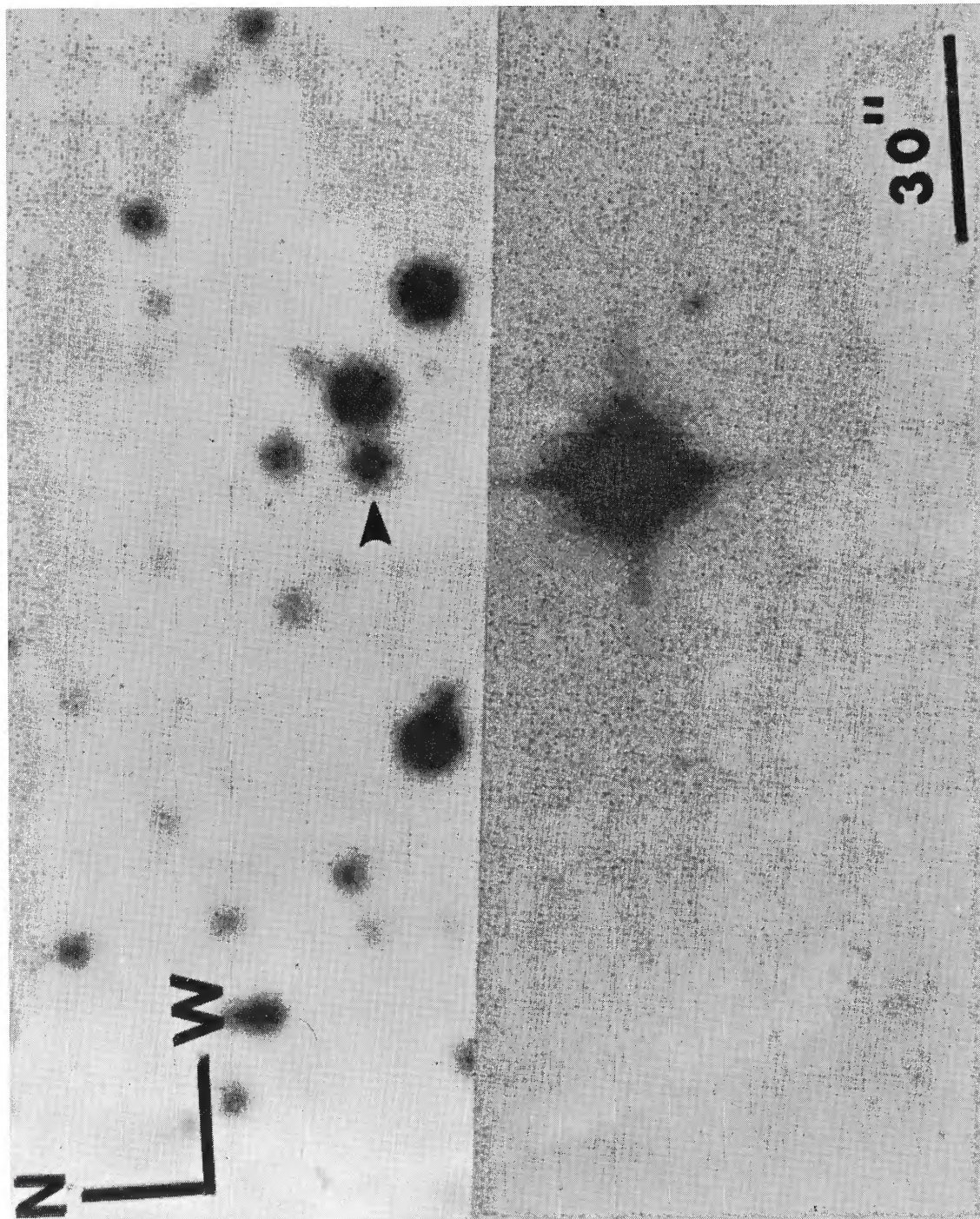


FIG. 1.—A composite of the *Palomar Sky Atlas* Print O1084 and a 3-minute exposure of Nova Serpentis obtained on 1970 February 26 10^h15^m U.T. with the 16-inch telescope of the Morgan Monroe Station of the Goethe Link Observatory. *Arrow*, assumed prenova star. BURKHEAD AND SEEDS (see page L51)