

Technical University of Denmark



## GRS 1943-052

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**RS OPHIUCHI**

Y. Andrillat and L. Houziaux, Observatoire de Haute Provence, communicate: "Spectra of the recurrent nova RS Oph have been obtained during Aug. 17-19 in the ranges 759-800, 837-878, and 982-1020 nm at 0.1-nm resolution. The broad and violet-shifted emission wings mentioned by Ijima ([IAUC 5302](#)) are no longer observed. All lines are narrow (0.3-0.5 nm FWHM). Monochromatic magnitudes in the continuum are 9.45 (787 nm), 10.47 (850 nm), 10.36 (880 nm), and 9.54 (1 micron), somewhat brighter than at minimum light. The following fluxes ( $\times 10E-12$  erg  $cmE-2$   $sE-1$ ) of Fe II emission lines were observed: 771.1 nm, 0.42; 786.8 nm, 1.98; 999.7 nm, 0.36; these fluxes have been corrected for  $E(B-V) = 0.8$ . The brightest line is O I at 844.6 nm ( $2.63 \times 10E-12$  erg  $cmE-2$   $sE-1$ ). The Paschen decrement is very mild, since from P7 to P17 the flux varies from 1.8 to  $0.47 \times 10E-12$  erg  $cmE-2$   $sE-1$ . The Ca II triplet is quite conspicuous, but no forbidden lines are detected."

**GRS 1943-052**

N. Lund, A. J. Castro-Tirado, and S. Brandt, on behalf of the Granat WATCH team (Danish Space Research Institute, Lyngby; and Space Research Institute, Moscow), report: "A short-duration x-ray transient, GRS 1943-052 (R.A. = 19h43m, Decl. = -5.2, equinox 1950.0, error radius 1 deg), was recorded by the WATCH all-sky x-ray monitor on Oct. 16.48 UT. The x-ray flux rose in 20 s, reaching a peak flux of about 10 times that of the Crab Nebula in the 6- to 15-keV energy band, and thereafter decayed below the detection limit in 50 s. Follow-up observations are encouraged."

**SUPERNOVA 1991bd IN UGC 2936**

J. Mueller reports her independent discovery of this object (cf. [IAUC 5367](#)), which was at mag about 16.5 on a blue plate exposed by J. D. Mendenhall and herself with the 1.2-m Oschin Telescope on Oct. 15 UT during the course of the second Palomar Sky Survey. A spectrogram obtained by M. Mateo and I. Reid on Oct. 16 with the 5-m Hale Telescope (+ double spectrograph) suggests that this is a type-II supernova.

1991 October 18

(5370)

Daniel W. E. Green