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POSSIBLE SUPERNOVA IN NGC 4656

N. Elias-Rosa, S. Benetti, E. Cappellaro, and M. Dolci, Istituto Nazionale di Astrofisica; and A. Pastorello, Max-Planck-Institut, report that a spectrum of the new object in NGC 4656 (cf. *IAUC* 8497), obtained on Mar. 23.9 UT by W. Boschin and N. Pinilla Alonso with the TNG telescope (+ Dolores; range 350–800 nm, resolution 1.2 nm), shows a relatively blue continuum dominated by a narrow (730 km/s) H α emission, while the other Balmer lines are not visible. The broader component of the H α line often seen in type-IIn supernovae is not apparent. The spectrum also shows narrow (1.5-nm) absorptions due to H and K of Ca II. This object may be a superoutburst of a luminous blue variable rather than a true supernova, similar to SN 1997bs (*IAUC* 6627; Van Dyk *et al.* 2000, *PASP* **112**, 1532) and 1999bw (*IAUC* 7152).

V382 NORMAE

L. A. G. Monard revises his position for V382 Nor (cf. *IAUC* 8497) to $\alpha = 16^{\text{h}}19^{\text{m}}44\overset{\text{s}}{.}74$, $\delta = -51^{\circ}34'53\overset{\text{s}}{.}1$ (equinox 2000.0). Visual magnitude estimates: Mar. 20.195 UT, 10.1 (R. Y. Shida, São Paulo, Brazil); 20.880, 10.1 (A. Pearce, Nedlands, W. Australia); 22.615, 10.2 (Pearce).

CATACLYSMIC VARIABLE IN PYXIS

Corrigendum. On *IAUC* 8495, line 6, for H. Haseda, read K. Haseda, Visual magnitude estimate from A. Pearce, Nedlands, W. Australia: Mar. 20.546 UT, 13.3.

COMETS C/2005 C1, C/2005 C2, C/2005 C3, AND C/2005 C4 (SOHO)

The initial observations are given below for additional comets found on SOHO website images (cf. *IAUC* 8494). C/2005 C2 and C/2005 C3 are Kreutz sungrazers, while C/2005 C1 belongs to the Meyer group; C/2005 C4 seems not to be a group member.

Comet	2005 UT	α_{2000}	δ_{2000}	Inst.	F	MPEC
C/2005 C1	Feb. 2.131	21 07.9 ^m	-15°30'	C2	HS	2005-F32
C/2005 C2	2.138	21 18.7	-18 13	C3	HS	2005-F32
C/2005 C3	7.179	21 52.1	-17 39	C3/2	XL	2005-F32
C/2005 C4	12.704	21 48.8	-14 44	C2	RK	2005-F32