

**Central Bureau for Astronomical Telegrams  
INTERNATIONAL ASTRONOMICAL UNION**

Mailstop 18, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, Cambridge, MA 02138, U.S.A.  
IAUSUBS@CFA.HARVARD.EDU or FAX 617-495-7231 (subscriptions)  
CBAT@CFA.HARVARD.EDU (science)  
URL <http://cfa-www.harvard.edu/iau/cbat.html> ISSN 0081-0304  
Phone 617-495-7440/7244/7444 (for emergency use only)

*SUPERNOVA 2005bx IN MCG +12-13-19*

D. Rich, Hampden, ME, reports his discovery of an apparent supernova (mag  $\sim 17.8$ ) on unfiltered CCD frames taken with a 0.31-m reflector on Apr. 27.10 and 30.08 UT. The new object is located at  $\alpha = 13^{\text{h}}50^{\text{m}}24^{\text{s}}.95$ ,  $\delta = +68^{\circ}33'19''.4$  (equinox 2000.0), which is  $\sim 1''.5$  west and  $2''.4$  north of the center of MCG +12-13-19. Nothing is visible at this location on CCD frames taken by Rich on Feb. 28.20 and Apr. 11.08 (limiting mag  $\sim 18.6$ ) or on Palomar Digital Sky Survey images from 1993 and 1996 (limiting red and blue magnitudes fainter than 19.0).

*SUPERNOVA 2005bf IN MCG +00-27-5*

L. Wang, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory; and D. Baade, European Southern Observatory (ESO), on behalf of the collaboration on supernova polarimetry program, report that the type-Ic supernova 2005bf (IAUC 8507, 8520) was observed at the ESO's Very Large Telescope (+ FORS1; range 323–840 nm; resolution 0.26 nm/pixel) in polarimetry mode on Apr. 30. Preliminary inspection of the spectra indicates a transition to a type II-or type-Ib supernova. Assuming a recession velocity for the host galaxy of 5670 km/s (Falco *et al.* 1999, *PASP* **111**, 438), conspicuous lines from He I 501.6-, 587.6-, 667.8-, and 706.5-nm are observed at velocities around 6200 km/s. The observations also show strong lines of Ca II H and K and the Ca II infrared triplet at velocities around 10000 km/s. An absorption line is detected at 624.8 nm — which, if identified with the Si II 635.5-nm line, gives an expansion velocity of  $\sim 5000$  km/s; the same line, however, can be identified as H $\alpha$  at a velocity of 14400 km/s. Similarly, absorption features are observed at 413.9 and 463.4 nm, which can be identified with H $\gamma$  and H $\beta$ , respectively, at a velocity of 14000 km/s. A blend of Fe II 516.0-nm and Fe III 515.6-nm is also present in the spectra, at velocity around 5200 km/s. The supernova shows polarized spectral features in excess of 2 percent across some spectral lines. Observations at all wavelengths are strongly encouraged.

*GRB 050502*

D. T. Durig, University Of The South, measures GRB 050502 (cf. *GCN* 3322, 3325, 3327) at  $\alpha = 13^{\text{h}}29^{\text{m}}46^{\text{s}}.31$ ,  $\delta = +42^{\circ}40'27''.2$  (equinox 2000.0); approximate CCD *V* magnitudes: May 2.179 UT, 19.8; 2.182, 20.8; 2.186, 20.3; 2.197, 20.9; 2.201, 21.4; 2.208, 21.0; 2.264, 21.5; 2.264, 22.0.