SUPERNOVA 2005lr IN ESO 492-G2

Further to *IAUC* 8634, M. Baek and W. Li report the LOSS discovery of an apparent supernova on unfiltered KAIT images. SN 2005lr is located at $\alpha = 7^{\rm h}11^{\rm m}39\overset{\rm s}{.}03$, $\delta = -26°42'20''\!.2$ (equinox 2000.0), which is $18''\!.8$ west and $2''\!.1$ south of the nucleus of the galaxy ESO 492-G2. Available magnitudes: 2003 Oct. 29.45 UT, [19.5; 2005 Oct. 25.40, [19.0; Nov. 5.41, [18.5; Dec. 4.41, 18.5; 5.39, 18.5.

V2361 CYGNI

C. C. Venturini, R. J. Rudy, D. K. Lynch, and S. Mazuk, Aerospace Corporation; R. C. Puetter, University of California at San Diego; R. B. Perry, Langley Research Center, NASA; and B. Walp, Lick Observatory, report 0.47- to 2.5-μm spectroscopy of V2361 Cyg (cf. *IAUC* 8483, 8487) with the Lick 3.0-m telescope (+ VNIRIS) at Nov. 13.212 UT. The near-infrared excess has diminished, which suggests a lowering of the dust temperature. The object is not as heavily extincted as was previously observed, probably a result of dissipation of a dust shell formed after outburst. The lower-excitation coronal lines of [Si VI] and [Ca VIII] are present. He I 1.0830-μm is dominant and He II lines are present. [N I] is identified, and the unidentified novae lines are weakly present. The optical spectrum is faint, and only Hα, [O III], and [N II] are prominent — although other weaker features are present.

NOVA IN THE LARGE MAGELLANIC CLOUD 2005

Additional CCD V magnitudes ($\pm$ 0.06) from W. Liller (cf. *IAUC* 8635): Dec. 4.071 UT, $V = 11.96$; 5.077, 12.03; 6.067, 11.88.

COMET P/2005 W3 (KOWALSKI)

Improved elliptical orbital elements from *MPEC* 2005-X24:

$$
\begin{aligned}
T &= 2005 \text{ Aug. } 23.0791 \text{ TT} & \omega &= 199\overset{°}{.}2400 \\
e &= 0.530569 & \Omega &= 211.5687 \\
q &= 3.008609 \text{ AU} & i &= 16.7793 \\
a &= 6.409057 \text{ AU} & n° &= 0.0607453 & P &= 16.22 \text{ years}
\end{aligned}
$$
$\left.\right\}$2000.0