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TRANSIENT IN LYNX

E. J. Christensen, Lunar and Planetary Laboratory, reports the discovery of a transient starlike object located at $\alpha = 8^h03^m24^s.60 \pm 0^s.07$, $\delta = +38^o18'35''.9 \pm 0''.5$ (equinox 2000.0). Nothing is visible within 0'.5 of this position on the Palomar Sky Survey or in the USNO-A2.0 catalogue. Following are red magnitudes derived from the CCD images, taken in the course of the Catalina Sky Survey with the Catalina 0.68-m Schmidt telescope: Dec. 11.4321 UT, [19.5; 11.4436, 15.9; 11.4549, 17.5; 11.4656, 18.2; 11.5073, 19.6; 11.5081, 18.9; 11.5090, 19.1; 11.5099, 19.7.

SUPERNOVAE 2004gq AND 2004gr

Discoveries of two supernovae have been reported from unfiltered CCD images: SN 2004gq independently by H. Pugh and W. Li (LOSS/KAIT; cf. *IAUC* 8448) and by F. Manzini (Novara, Italy, 0.4-m telescope; Stazione Astronomica di Sozzago Supernova Search), and SN 2004gr by LOSS.

SN	2004 UT	α_{2000}	δ_{2000}	Mag.	*Offset*
2004gq	Dec. 11.36	$5^h12^m04^s.81$	$-15^o40'54''.2$	15.5	22''.3 E, 22''.4 N
2004gr	Dec. 11.57	11 26 15.02	+27 52 06.7	17.9	9''.2 W, 5''.5 N

The data for SN 2004gq above are from LOSS; position end figures by R. Behrend (Geneva Observatory) from Manzini's image: $04^s.87$, 53''.6. Manzini adds that nothing is visible at this location on Digitized Sky Survey images or on his earlier images (no dates specified). Additional magnitudes for SN 2004gq: Dec. 4.38 UT, [19.5 (KAIT); 11.93, 15.9 (Manzini); 12.02, 15.9 (Manzini); 12.30, 15.4 (KAIT). KAIT magnitudes for SN 2004gr: May 19.19, [19.5; Nov. 20.58, hint (poor conditions); Dec. 12.58, 17.9.

A. V. Filippenko and R. J. Foley, University of California, Berkeley, report that inspection of CCD spectra (range 320–940 nm), obtained on Dec. 12 UT with the Keck I 10-m telescope (+ LRIS), shows that SN 2004gq is probably of type Ic, roughly 4 days before maximum brightness. Its spectrum generally resembles the pre-maximum spectrum of SN 1994I (Filippenko *et al.* 1995, *Ap.J.* **450**, L11), but there is an additional, weak absorption line at rest wavelength 635 nm that could be attributed Hα. The equivalent width of the narrow interstellar Na I D absorption line at 589 nm is $\sim$ 0.1 nm. Spectra of SN 2004gr show that it is of type II, probably the II-P variety and roughly a month past explosion, given the well-developed P-Cyg profiles of hydrogen Balmer, Fe II, and other lines.

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