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SUPERNOVAE 2004gt, 2004gu, 2004gv

The discoveries of three appparent supernovae have been reported: 2004gt by L. A. G. Monard (cf. *IAUC* 8430), 2004gu by R. Quimby, C. Gerardy, P. Hoeflich, and J. C. Wheeler (cf. *IAUC* 8446; note that Gerardy is at Imperial College), and 2004gv by Y.-t. Chen (cf. *IAUC* 8420).

SN	2004 UT	α_{2000}	δ_{2000}	Mag.	*Offset*
2004gt	Dec. 12.076	$12^h01^m50^s.37$	$-18°52'12''.7$	14.9	34″ W, 10″ S
2004gu	Dec. 13.50	12 46 24.72	+11 56 56.1	17.5	1″.1 W, 2″.1 S
2004gv	Dec. 13.669	2 13 37.42	− 0 43 05.8	17.6	13″.8 W, 4″.0 S

Additional unfiltered CCD magnitudes by the respective discoverers: SN 2004gt in NGC 4038, May 11.250 UT, [15.7 (dense region); Dec. 16.015, 14.6. SN 2004gu in FGC 175A (cf. Karachentsev *et al.* 1993, *A.N.* **314**, 97), June 15.17, [17.7; Dec. 15.49, 17.5. SN 2004gv in NGC 856, Nov. 28.742, [18.6; Dec. 14.569, 17.4. Monard's offset for 2004gt above is with respect to the more northern of the double nucleus of NGC 4038; he adds that the new object is located on top of a condensed region in the prominent western spiral arm, and eight past images (June 2002–May 2004) show no change in brightness of this region. Gerardy *et al.* add that a spectrogram (range 400–820 nm), obtained on Dec. 16.41 with the 2.7-m Harlan J. Smith telescope (+ Imaging Grism Instrument) by A. Bauer, suggests that SN 2004gu is of type Ia; the spectrum roughly resembles that of SN 1999ee slightly before maximum (Hamuy *et al.* 2002, *A.J.* **124**, 417).

SUPERNOVAE 2004gj AND 2004go

Further to *IAUC* 8453, A. V. Filippenko and R. J. Foley add that their Dec. 12 spectra show that SN 2004gj (*IAUC* 8445) is probably of type IIb, perhaps 2 months after the explosion; besides the He I lines, a relatively prominent absorption line at 630 nm is reasonably identified as Hα.

H. Navasardyan, M. Turatto, A. Harutunyan, S. Benetti, and N. Elias-Rosa, Osservatorio Astronomico di Padova; and A. Pastorello, Max-Planck-Institut, report that a spectrogram of SN 2004go (cf. *IAUC* 8448, 8450), obtained by R. Viotti and C. Rossi on Dec. 7.94 UT with the Asiago 1.8-m telescope (+ AFOSC; range 355–780 nm, resolution 2.4 nm), shows it to be a type-Ia supernova, 3–4 weeks past maximum. The spectrum closely resembles that of SN 2002bo (Benetti *et al.* 2004, *MNRAS* **348**, 261) at comparable phase.

2004 December 16 *Daniel W. E. Green*