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SUPERNOVA 2005K IN NGC 2923

Further to *IAUC* 8467, O. Trondal and M. Schwartz report the discovery of an apparent supernova (mag $\sim$ 17.8) on unfiltered Tenagra II 0.81-m telescope images taken on Jan. 15.41 and 17.20 UT. SN 2005K is located at $\alpha = 9^h36^m04^s.31$, $\delta = +16^o45'46''.8$ (equinox 2000.0), which is $6''.7$ east and $9''.5$ north of the nucleus of NGC 2923. Nothing is visible at this position on an image taken on 2004 Sept. 12.55 (limiting mag $\sim$ 19.0).

SUPERNOVAE 2004gx, 2004gz, 2005C, AND 2005G

M. Ganeshalingam, F. J. D. Serduke, and A. V. Filippenko, University of California, Berkeley, report that inspection of CCD spectra (range 330–1060 nm), obtained on Jan. 16 UT with the Shane 3-m reflector at Lick Observatory, reveals that SN 2004gz (*IAUC* 8460) is of type Ia, a few weeks past maximum brightness. SN 2005C (*IAUC* 8463) is probably of type Ib, several weeks past maximum; a set of He I absorption lines appears to be present. SN 2005G (*IAUC* 8465) is probably of type Ia near maximum, but the spectrum is somewhat peculiar (e.g., unusually narrow Si II 635.5-nm absorption; the two S II absorption lines near 550 nm are blended together); although the optical continuum is very blue, there is a sharp decline in flux density shortward of the Ca II H + K trough. A very noisy CCD spectrum, obtained on Jan. 17, suggests that SN 2004gx (*IAUC* 8459) is probably of type II. A broad emission feature at the wavelength of Hα is visible in the redshifted spectrum.

H. Navasardyan, S. Benetti, N. Elias-Rosa, and A. Harutunyan, Osservatorio Astronomico di Padova; and A. Pastorello, Max-Planck-Institut für Astrophysik, Garching, on behalf of the European RTN colllaboration (cf. *IAUC* 7987), report that a spectrum of SN 2005G (cf. *IAUC* 8465), obtained on Jan. 18.16 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 $\sim$ 10 days past maximum. The spectrum closely resembles that of SN 1994D (Patat *et al.* 1996, *MNRAS* **278**, 111) at comparable phase. The expansion velocity deduced from the Si II 635.5-nm minimum is $\sim$ 9400 km/s (adopting the NED recession velocity of 6938 km/s for the parent galaxy).

COMET 163P/2004 V4 (NEAT)

Following the identification of observations of comet P/2004 V4 (cf. *IAUC* 8429, 8438) in 1990–1991 and 1997 (cf. *MPC* 53257, 53303, 53307), the comet has been numbered 163P.

2005 January 18 *Daniel W. E. Green*