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POSSIBLE NOVA IN CYGNUS

S. Nakano, Sumoto, Japan, reports the discovery by Hideo Nishimura (Kakegawa, Shizuoka-ken, Japan) of a possible nova (mag 9.7) on two films taken on Feb. 10.85 UT using a Pentax 6×7 camera (+ 200-mm f/4.0 lens + Kodak T-MAX 400 film; limiting mag 11). Nishimura provided the following semi-accurate position: $\alpha = 20^{\rm h}09^{\rm m}19^{\rm s}$, $\delta = +39^\circ 48' 49''$ (equinox 2000.0), adding that nothing was visible at this position on his patrol films back to 2001 Oct. 21 (including one taken on 2005 Feb. 6 with limiting mag 11). S. Wakuda (Yuto, Shizuoka-ken, Japan) provides position end figures $19^{\rm s}.05$, $52''.9$ (average of eight measurements) from a CCD image taken on Feb. 11.841 (the new object being at mag 9.3). K. Kadota (Ageo, Saitama-ken, Japan) provides position end figures $19^{\rm s}.09$, $52''.2$ from an unfiltered image taken with a 0.25-m f/5.0 reflector on Feb. 11.761 (the object at mag 8.9). The nearest object in the USNO-A2.0 catalogue lies $14''$ to the southeast (and has red mag 16.4).

COMETS C/2004 Y12 AND C/2005 A2–A5 (SOHO)

Additional Kreutz comets (cf. *IAUC* 8475; YT = Y.-s. Tsai):

Comet	2004 UT	α_{2000}	δ_{2000}	Inst.	F	*MPEC*
C/2004 Y12	Dec. 31.113	$18^{\rm h}57^{\rm m}.3$	$-28^\circ 09'$	C3/2	TH	2005-C38

Comet	2005 UT	α_{2000}	δ_{2000}	Inst.	F	*MPEC*
C/2005 A2	Jan. 3.404	$19^{\rm h}08^{\rm m}.9$	$-25^\circ 51'$	C3	YT	2005-C38
C/2005 A3	6.488	19 23.4	−26 01	C3	HS	2005-C38
C/2005 A4	13.321	19 58.1	−25 03	C3	HS	2005-C38
C/2005 A5	15.405	20 01.0	−22 56	C3	RK	2005-C38

2005 AB

V. Reddy, Department of Space Studies, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks; R. Dyvig, Quinn, SD; and P. Pravec and P. Kušnirák, Ondřejov Observatory, report that photometric observations obtained during Feb. 1–8 show that the Amor-type minor planet 2005 AB (cf. *MPEC* 2005-A05, 2005-C48) is a binary system with orbital period 17.9 hr. The primary rotates with a period of 3.337 hr, and its lightcurve amplitude of 0.04 mag is indicative of a nearly spheroidal shape. Mutual events 0.06–0.11 mag deep indicate a secondary-to-primary mean-diameter ratio of 0.24 or greater. Further observations (especially radar and spectroscopic) are desirable.

2005 February 11 *Daniel W. E. Green*