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NOVA SCORPII 2005

M. L. Sitko and R. Kimes, University of Cincinnati; D. K. Lynch, R. W. Russell, and D. L. Kim, The Aerospace Corporation; and D. Griep, Infrared Telescope Facility (IRTF), report 3–14-μm spectroscopy of this object on July 27.375 UT using the instrument BASS on the IRTF. The spectrum shows a smooth, featureless continuum consistent with a Rayleigh-Jeans tail of a Planck function. The magnitude was ≈ 4.8 in the bands L, M, and N.

Visual magnitude estimates: July 26.735 UT, 8.9 (T. Cooper, Bredell, Kempton Park, S. Africa); 26.881, 8.9 (J. G. de S. Aguiar, Campinas, Brazil); 27.228, 9.0 (M. Linnolt, Woodside, CA).

SUPERNOVA 2005dc IN NGC 7107

P. Luckas, Perth, W. Australia; O. Trondal, Oslo, Norway; and M. Schwartz, Patagonia, AZ, report the discovery of an apparent supernova (mag 15.7) on an unfiltered CCD frames taken with a 0.35-m Tenagra telescope at Perth on July 26.70 and 27.62 UT in the course of the Tenagra Observatory Supernova Search. SN 2005dc is located at $\alpha = 21^{\rm h}42^{\rm m}22^{\rm s}.66$, $\delta = -44°47'21''.2$ (equinox 2000.0), which is 41$''$ west and 9$''$.6 north of NGC 7107 (the galaxy center having position end figures 26$^{\rm s}$.50, 30$''$.8). Nothing was visible at the position of 2005dc on an image taken by Luckas on July 5.61 (limiting magnitude ~ 18.5).

SUPERNOVA 2005da IN UGC 11301

M. Modjaz, P. Challis, and R. Kirshner, Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics; and T. Matheson, National Optical Astronomy Observatory, report that a spectrogram (range 350–740 nm) of SN 2005da (cf. *IAUC* 8570), obtained by P. Berlind on July 26.26 UT with the F. L. Whipple Observatory 1.5-m telescope (+ FAST), reveals it to be a supernova, possibly a peculiar type-Ic supernova. No obvious lines of hydrogen or helium are detected. The spectrum consists of wide absorption features, similarly to peculiar type-Ic supernovae 1998bw and 2002ap (Foley *et al.* 2003, *PASP* **115**, 1220). In contrast to the spectra of supernovae 1998bw and 2002ap, this new object's spectrum also exhibits a wide absorption trough at 585 nm, having removed the NED recession velocity of 4495 km/s for the host galaxy (from Falco *et al.* 1999, *PASP* **111**, 438), which could be identified with Na I. There are peaks near 530 and 640 nm and absorptions near 470, 630, and 680 nm.

2005 July 27 *Daniel W. E. Green*