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SUPERNOVAE 2005kz AND 2005la

Two supernova discoveries have been reported from unfiltered CCD frames: 2005kz by T. Puckett and G. Sostero (via the 0.60-m automated supernova patrol telescope in Ellijay, GA; cf. *IAUC* 8635), and 2005la by R. Quimby and P. Mondol (via the 0.45-m ROTSE-IIIb telescope at the McDonald Observatory; cf. *IAUC* 8622).

SN	2005 UT	α_{2000}	δ_{2000}	Mag.	*Offset*
2005kz	Dec. 1.03	$19^h00^m49^s.82$	$+50^\circ53'01''.8$	18.7	$15''.6$ E, $9''.5$ N
2005la	Nov. 30.51	12 52 15.68	+27 31 52.5	17.6	$6''$ W, $6''$ S

Additional approximate magnitudes for 2005kz in MCG +08-34-32: Nov. 1, [20.0; Dec. 1.99 UT, 18.2. Additional approximate magnitudes for 2005la in KUG 1249+278: 2004 Dec. 15, [19.0; 2005 Jan. 16, [19.0; Dec. 1.49, 17.6. Quimby adds that the position tabulated above for 2005la has uncertainty $\pm\ 0''.8$.

A. V. Filippenko and R. J. Foley, University of California, Berkeley; and T. Matheson, National Optical Astronomy Observatory, report that inspection of a CCD spectrogram (range 330–930 nm), obtained on Dec. 4 UT with the Keck I 10-m telescope (+ LRIS), shows that SN 2005kz is of type Ic, perhaps 1 week after maximum brightness, with a peculiar spectrum resembling those of SN 1998bw (Patat *et al.* 2001, *Ap.J.* **555**, 900) and SN 2002ap (Foley *et al.* 2003, *PASP* **115**, 1220). The Ca II near-infrared triplet has an unusually broad absorption trough, thoroughly blended with the O I 777.4-nm line.

Filippenko, Foley, and Matheson add that inspection of a CCD spectrogram (range 400–900 nm), obtained by J. Cooke and J. C. Berrier (University of California, Irvine) on Dec. 3 UT with the Keck II 10-m telescope (+ DEIMOS), shows that SN 2005la is a peculiar type-II/Ib supernova: "In addition to relatively weak, narrow hydrogen Balmer lines having P-Cyg profiles, the spectrum exhibits narrow He I lines with P-Cyg profiles dominated by the emission component. The recession velocity of the host galaxy is 5570 km/s, based on narrow Hα from nearby H II regions. The supernova expansion velocity, determined from the minima in the absorption components, is $\sim$ 1700 km/s. The FWHM of the emission components is $\sim$ 1800 km/s. We have previously not encountered a supernova spectrum having these characteristics. Further monitoring of the object is encouraged."

2005 December 4 *Daniel W. E. Green*