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INTERNATIONAL ASTRONOMICAL UNION**

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V5584 SAGITTARII = NOVA SAGITTARII 2009 No. 4

Koichi Nishiyama, Kurume, Fukuoka-ken, Japan; and F. Kabashima, Miyaki-cho, Saga-ken, Japan, report their discovery of an apparent nova (mag 9.3) on two 60-s unfiltered CCD frames (limiting mag 13.6) taken on Oct. 26.439 and 26.440 UT using a 105-mm $f/4$ camera lens; their five unfiltered CCD frames (limiting mag 17.5) taken around Oct. 26.455 using a 0.40-m reflector yield mag 9.3 and the following position for the new star: $\alpha = 18^{\text{h}}31^{\text{m}}32^{\text{s}}.79$, $\delta = -16^{\circ}19'07''.5$ (equinox 2000.0). Nothing is visible at this position on their recent survey frames taken on Oct. 20.449 (limiting mag 13.9) and 21.451 (limiting mag 13.4). Following posting on the Central Bureau's unconfirmed-objects webpage, other observers have reported CCD magnitudes and astrometry: Oct. 26.764, mag 9.3, position end figures $32^{\text{s}}.79$, $07''.8$ (P. Corelli, Pagnacco, Italy, 0.45-m reflector); Oct. 27.09, ~ 9.0 , $32^{\text{s}}.81$, $07''.5$ (E. Guido and G. Sostero, remotely with a 0.25-m reflector at the GRAS Observatory near Mayhill, NM, U.S.A.). Corelli adds that nothing is visible at the nova's position on a Palomar plate (limiting mag 21.0). Additional details appear on *CBETs* 1994 and 1995.

K. Kinugasa, S. Honda, O. Hashimoto, H. Taguchi and H. Takahashi, Gunma Astronomical Observatory (GAO), write that a low-resolution spectrum (range 420-800 nm; resolution 1.0 nm), obtained with the GAO 1.5-m telescope (+ GLOWS) on Oct. 27.4 UT, confirms that this variable star is a nova, showing $\text{H}\alpha$ emission (FWHM ~ 600 km/s) with a P-Cyg profile, its absorption minimum being blue-shifted by 900 km/s with respect to the emission peak. Fe II (multiplet 42) lines also have P-Cyg profiles.

H. Maehara, Kwasan Observatory, Kyoto University, writes that a low-resolution optical spectrum (range 400-800 nm, resolution ~ 200) of this nova was obtained on Oct. 27.42 UT with the 25-cm telescope of the Kwasan Observatory. The spectrum shows an H-alpha emission line that suggests that this object is a classical nova. CCD images of the nova yield the following magnitudes: Oct. 27.460, $I_c = 8.66$; 27.461, $R_c = 9.29$; 27.461, $V = 9.90$; 27.463, $B = 11.06$. Maehara also forwards the report of a spectrogram obtained by M. Fujii (Okayama, Japan; 40-cm telescope, range 400-950 nm) on Oct. 27.43, showing $\text{H}\alpha$, $\text{H}\beta$, and Fe II lines with P-Cyg features; the absorption component of the $\text{H}\alpha$ line is blue-shifted from the emission peak by 1.5 nm. These features suggest that this object is a classical nova around maximum. Fujii adds that the Na D line has a equivalent width of 0.7 nm.

N. Samus and E. V. Kazarovets report that the GCVS team has assigned the designation V5584 Sgr to this nova.