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*SUPERNOVA 2004gc IN ARP 327*

Independent discovery reports have been received of an apparent supernova in Arp 327 by A. del Olmo, A. Martinez, S. Pedraz, and M. Alises at Calar Alto (2.2-m telescope + CAFOS focal reducer; *B*, *V*, *R*, and *I* images) on Nov. 18.106 and 19.014 UT and by O. Trondal and M. Schwartz (cf. *IAUC* 8419; Tenagra II 0.81-m telescope, unfiltered CCD images) on Nov. 18.4 and 19.2 (at mag  $\sim 17.4$ ). Schwartz provides the following position for the new object:  $\alpha = 5^{\text{h}}21^{\text{m}}49^{\text{s}}95$ ,  $\delta = +6^{\circ}40'33''.7$ , which is  $2''.0$  east and  $3''.1$  south of the galaxy's nucleus. Nothing is visible at this location on a Tenagra II image taken on 2002 Oct. 26.4 (limiting mag  $\sim 19.5$ ).

*SUPERNOVA 1999bw IN NGC 3198*

B. Sugerman and M. Meixner, Space Telescope Science Institute; and J. Fabbri and M. Barlow, University College, London, report the detection of the type-II<sub>n</sub> supernova 1999bw in archival Spitzer IRAC images of NGC 3198 obtained by the SINGS Legacy program on 2004 May 1.4 UT. A source was detected in all four IRAC bands at  $\alpha = 10^{\text{h}}19^{\text{m}}46^{\text{s}}80$ ,  $\delta = +45^{\circ}31'35''.4$  (equinox 2000.0;  $\pm 0''.3$  in each coordinate), in close agreement with the optical position (*IAUC* 7149). The measured flux densities (mJy) at 3.6, 4.5, 5.8, and 8.0  $\mu\text{m}$  are  $0.02 \pm 0.01$ ,  $0.04 \pm 0.01$ ,  $0.11 \pm 0.02$ , and  $0.19 \pm 0.04$ , respectively. This rise is fitted by a 450-K blackbody with integrated flux  $3.1 \times 10^{-13} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ , which, for a distance to NGC 3198 of 14.5 Mpc (Kelson *et al.* 1999, *Ap.J.* **514**, 614), corresponds to a luminosity of  $6.2 \times 10^{38} \text{ ergs s}^{-1}$  and a blackbody radius of  $1.6 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}$ . This size is consistent with ejecta expanding at 1000 km/s in the five years since core collapse, suggesting the reported emission may be from dust that condensed within the ejecta. A convolved companion source is also detected, separated by  $3''.9$  at p.a.  $209^{\circ}$ , with 3.6-, 4.5-, 5.8-, and 8.0- $\mu\text{m}$  fluxes of  $0.08 \pm 0.01$ ,  $0.07 \pm 0.01$ ,  $0.33 \pm 0.04$ , and  $0.88 \pm 0.08 \text{ mJy}$ , respectively.

*SUPERNOVA 2004et IN NGC 6946*

Visual magnitude estimates: Sept. 29.774 UT, 12.8 (K. Hornoch, Lelekovice, Czech Republic); Oct. 3.86, 12.9 (J. Carvajal, Madrid, Spain); 11.908, 12.8 (Hornoch); 15.483, 12.4 (S. Yoshida, Gunma, Japan); Nov. 9.490, 12.7 (Yoshida).