THE 1962 PALOMAR SUPERNOVA SEARCH

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Thirteen supernovae were found with the Palomar Schmidt telescopes in 1962. They are listed in Table I, and shown in Plates I and II. The scale on all the plates is essentially the same. Estimates of the apparent magnitudes of the galaxies in column three of Table I were made by E. Herzog. Galaxy types in column four were estimated from 48-inch Schmidt plates. Column ten contains the estimated magnitudes for the dates shown. They are not magnitudes at maximum brightness, although some of the supernovae may have been near maximum when found. Column eleven gives the initial of the observer who discovered the supernova: Z = Zwicky, B = Berger, G = Gates, R = Rudnicki. Column twelve gives the number of the supernova in the master list of Zwicky[1] of all supernovae discovered since 1885. In order to make inclusion possible of belatedly discovered past supernovae the designation shown in column thirteen has now been introduced.

No supernova was discovered in 1962 with the 18-inch Schmidt telescope.

Magnitudes, colors, and spectroscopic data of several of the supernovae listed have been obtained with the larger telescopes. The corresponding results will be published by the individuals who made the observations.

The individual characteristics such as the spectra and light curves of the various supernovae as well as of the galaxies in which they appeared will be communicated in separate papers. Here we only wish to point out that supernova No. 6 appeared on an intergalactic bridge connecting two galaxies. Supernova No. 13 also seems to be located in a luminous "intergalactic" cloud that is associated with two neighboring galaxies.

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TABLE I

Supernovae Found at the Palomar Observatory in 1962

No.	Galaxy	m_{neb}	Type	α (1950)	δ	Δ_1	Δ_2	Supernova First Obs.	Supernova m_{pg}	Discoverer	Old No.	New designation
1	Anon.	15.6	E	13^h04^m3	+28°08′	11″ W	7″ N	Jan. 6, 1962	16.5	Z	106	1962a
2	Anon.	17.4	Irr	10 30.8	−27°39′	0″ E	2″ S	Feb. 3, 1962	17.4	Z	107	1962b
3	Anon.	14.3	Sa	15 20.7	+29°57′	5″ E	1″ S	Jan. 6, 1962	17.0	Z	108	1962c
4	Anon.	18.5	Sc	16 02.1	+17°43′	12″ E	6″ N	Jan. 6, 1962	18.0	Z	109	1962d
5	Anon.	19.5	Irr	09 36.0	+33°40′	3″ W	5″ N	Nov. 8, 1961	17.5	G	110	1961x
6	Anon.	17.5	Eo	11 12.4	+26°10′	4″ W	14″ S	Mar. 2, 1962	19.0	R	111	1962e
7	Anon.	14.5	SBc	08 14.5	+21°50′	38″ E	40″ S	Apr. 28, 1962	17.0	B	112	1962f
8	Anon.	16.5	So	15 26.0	+29°11′	4″ E	3.″6S	May 1, 1962	<19.0	Z	113	1962g
9	Anon.	17.5	Eo	15 38.6	+19°52′	1.″4W	5″ S	Aug. 8, 1958	19.0	Z	114	...
10	Anon.	19.0	E	13 00.5	+27°47.′5	8″ W	7″ N	May 28, 1962	16.5	B	116	1962i
11	NGC 1090	12.8	S	2 44.0	− 0°27′	52″ W	10″ N	Sep. 3, 1962	17.5	R	118	1962k
12	Anon.	17.0	Sc	15 19.0	+26°32′	0″ E	3″ N	Dec. 3, 1962	17.0	Z	121	1962n
13	Anon.	18.6	E	3 21.2	+39°51′	15″ E	11″ N	Nov. 30, 1962	19.5	Z	122	1962o

As in the past[2,3,4] the Palomar supernova search has been carried out under the direct supervision of F. Zwicky and has been partially financed by the National Science Foundation.

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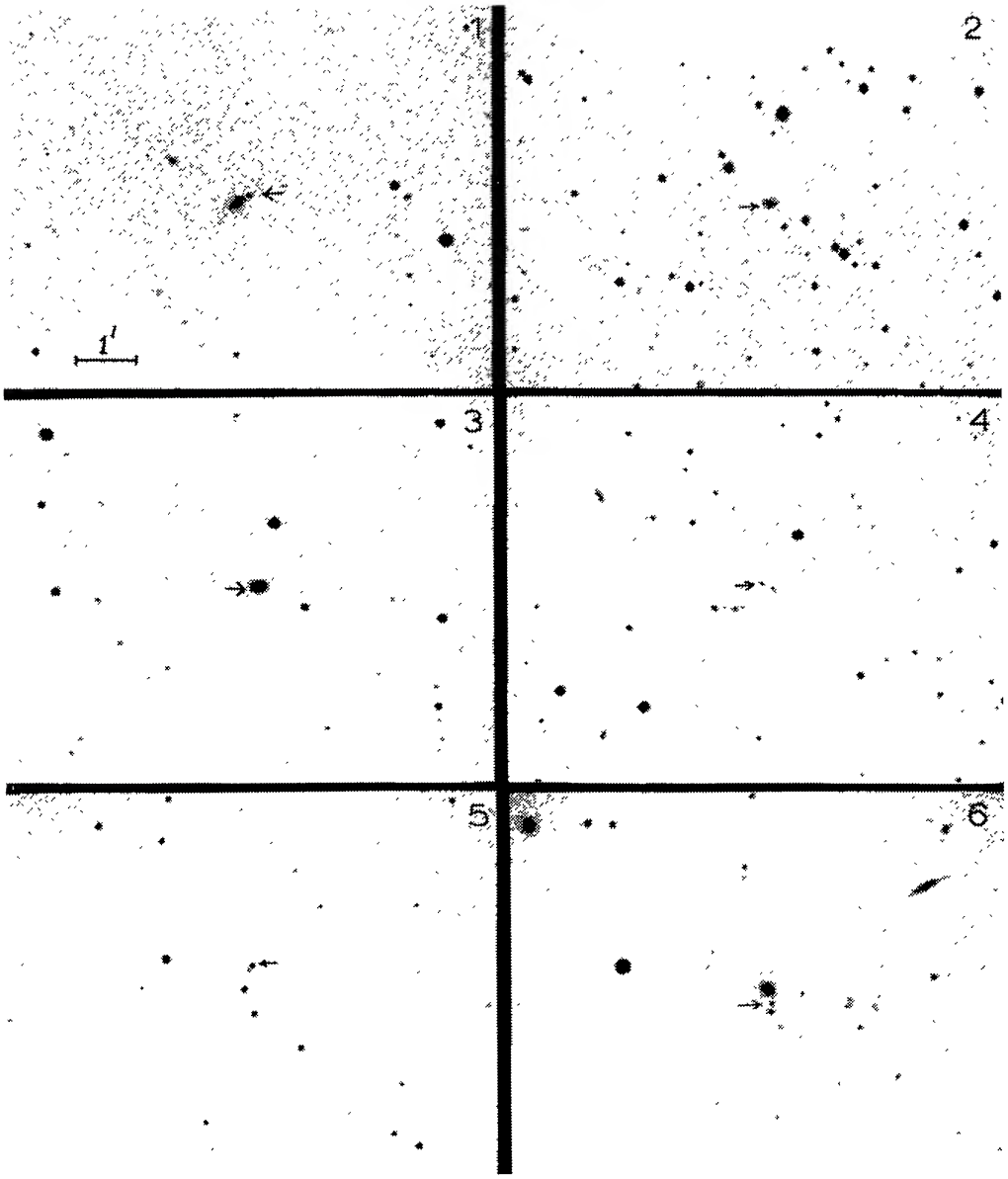
[1] F. Zwicky, in *Handbuch der Physik,* Vol. 51, S. Flügge, ed. (Berlin: Springer, 1958), p. 766.

[2] M. L. Humason and H. S. Gates, *Pub. A.S.P.*, **72**, 208, 1960.

[3] M. L. Humason, Alercio M. Gomes, and C. E. Kearns, *Pub. A.S.P.* **73**, 175, 1961.

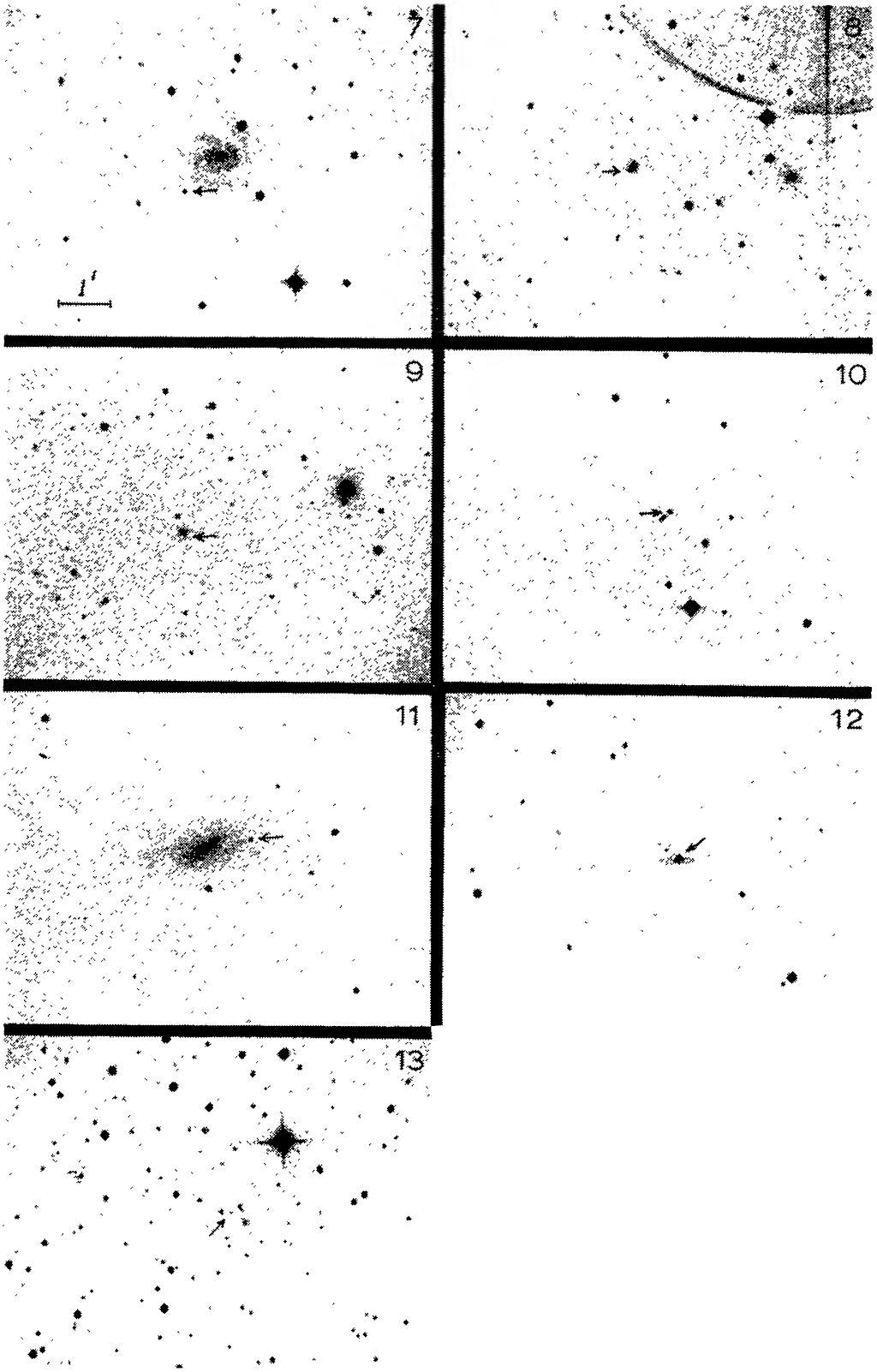
[4] M. L. Humason, C. E. Kearns, and Alercio M. Gomes, *Pub. A.S.P.*, **74**, 215, 1962.

PLATE I



PHOTOGRAPHS OF SUPERNOVAE FOUND IN 1962
North is above, east to the left.

PLATE II



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