

## IDENTIFICATION CHARTS FOR PLANETARY NEBULAE

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## ICHTISAR

*Atas permintaan Dr. L. Perek, peta pengenal untuk 12 kabut planit yang letaknya diragukan, disadjikan dalam tulisan ini.*

## ABSTRACT

*At Dr. L. Perek's request, identification charts for 12 known planetary nebulae, of which the locations were not certain, are given.*

During the recent I.A.U./U.R.S.I. symposium No. 20 held in Canberra and Sydney it was announced by Dr. L. Perek that he is planning to publish a new catalogue of planetary nebulae. This matter was discussed again at the Bandung Astronomical Symposium (c.f. Contrib. Bosscha No. 21).

In this respect I have agreed to assist Dr. Perek in identifying known planetary nebulae, of which the locations are not certain. A list of 20 planetary nebulae, conveniently observable from Lembang, was sent by Dr. Perek to me. This list is reproduced in Table I.

The plates taken for these identifications are of Eastman Kodak 103aE type, exposed for 20 min. behind a 2 mm Schott RG1 filter. The 6° objective prism, together with this plate-filter combination, give spectra of stars, of which the H-alpha line is just located on the red end of the spectrum. The spectra are unwidened. On such spectral plates planetary nebulae usually show without a continuum; usually only the H-alpha emission is visible as a dot.

Identification charts are given of those planetary nebulae which were detected on my plates. The charts are all approximately  $11\frac{1}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$  min. of arc. North is at the top and east to the left. The numbers of the planetary nebulae in the identification charts refer to the numbers in the first column of Table I.

Ap 1 to 12 are planetary nebulae discovered by Appriamashvili (1963). The very accurate positions were determined by Frantsman (1963). Only 6 of these objects (Ap 6, Ap 8 to 12) can be redetected on my plates. This may be caused by the fact that the other planetary nebulae are too faint to show their H-alpha emission on my plates. Attention should however be drawn to the fact that according to Frantsman (1963) planetary nebulae Ap 1 to 5 were found by Apriamashvili only on one plate. Planetary nebula Ap 6 turns out to be a nova.

**Table I.**  
List of Planetary Nebulae.

No.	Other Designation	R.A. (1950)	Dec. (1950)
1	Ap 1	17 <sup>h</sup> 25 <sup>m</sup> 40 <sup>s</sup> .4	—20° 04' 33"
2	2	25 53.5	—29 11 58
3	3	28 04.7	—28 21 59
4	4	29 01.0	—27 02 36
5	5	30 01.3	—28 19 21
6	6	57 23.7	—27 17 31
7	7	58 18.6	—29 19 31
8	8	18 01 19.8	—28 21 49
9	9	07 17.2	—28 09 09
10	10	07 34.4	—27 58 51
11	11	07 51.7	—28 33 24
12	12	08 25.3	—28 23 25
13	—	09.2	—10 49
14	NGC 6567	10.8	—19 06
15	MHz —204	31.4	—13 14
16	VV 458	47 38.5	+20 47 08
17	MHz —308	19 18.2	+ 7 32
18	NGC 6803	29.0	+ 9 58
19	MHz — 92	30.8	+26 49
20	VV 505	36.9	+15 50

I have also not succeeded to detect planetary nebula No. 19 (MHz 92) on my plates. This might possibly be caused by overlapping.

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#### REFERENCES

- Apriamashvili, S.P., *Russ. Astron. Circular*, **222**, 1963.  
Frantsman, Yu. L., *Soviet Astronomy — AJ*, **6**, 198, 1963.



