A NEW PLANETARY NEBULA

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ABSTRACT. The object ($\alpha_{1950} = 18^h04^m.3$; $\delta_{1950} = -8°56'.4$) was discovered in a 103a-E+RG 1 objective prism plate taken with the 92/67-cm Schmidt telescope of the Astrophysical Observatory of Asiago (Italy). It presents only the Hα emission and no stellar continuum; following Kohoutek (1965, 1969, 1972) it is a *bona fide* planetary nebula. This classification is confirmed by the appearance of the object in the red and infrared plates of the Near Infrared Photographic Survey of the galactic plane (Sabbadin, 1986): it is quite bright in the red plate and almost invisible in the infrared one.

Figure 1 is a Hα + [N II] interference filter CCD frame of the new planetary nebula obtained at the Cassegrain focus of the 182-cm telescope of Asiago Observatory at Cima Ekar. The non-stellar nature of the object is confirmed by its FWHM = 3.5 arcsec, to be compared with FWHM = 2.2 arcsec of the field stars. Moreover, the object appears slightly elongated in P.A. ≅ 145°.

A detailed spectroscopic study of this compact planetary nebula is in progress at the Astrophysical Observatory of Asiago.

REFERENCES

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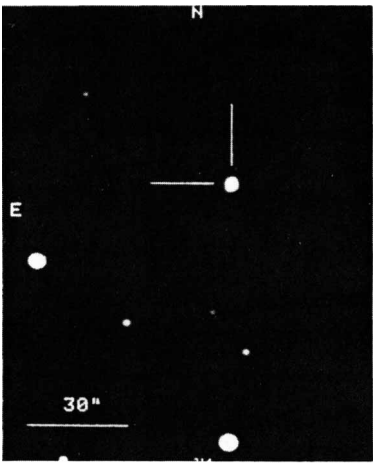

Fig. 1. Hα + [N II] CCD frame of the new planetary nebula.

S. Torres-Peimbert (ed.), Planetary Nebulae, 61.