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## SUPERNOVAE 2001ai, 2001aj, AND 2001ak

A. V. Filippenko and R. Chornock, University of California at Berkeley, report that CCD spectra (range 390{1000 nm), obtained on May 30 UT with the Keck-II 10-m re°ector, reveal that SN 2001aj (IAUC 7606) is a type-II supernova beginning to enter the nebular phase (NED recession velocity 7940 km/s), SN 2001ak (IAUC 7607) is a type-II supernova in the nebular phase (NED recession velocity 5280 km/s), and SN 2001ai (IAUC 7605) is a type-Ic supernova » 2 months past maximum brightness (in agreement with the report of Matheson et al., IAUC 7605).

## SUPERNOVA 2001bg IN NGC 2608

S. Benetti, G. Altavilla, E. Cappellaro, A. Pastorello, and M. Turatto, Padova; R. Cosentino and A. Zacchei, Telescopio Nazionale Galileo (TNG); I. J. Danziger, Trieste; and F. Patat, European Southern Observatory, communicate: \On May 12.92 UT, we obtained a high-resolution spectrum (range 464{782 nm, resolution 0.011 nm) with the TNG (+ SARG) of the type-Ia SN 2001bg (cf. IAUC 7626). The spectrum shows Na I D absorptions originating both in the Milky Way (equivalent width, EW = 0.026 nm for the doublet) and in two extragalactic clouds with recession velocities of 2136 and 2171 km/s, respectively | likely associated with the supernova's parent galaxy (the recession velocity for NGC 2068 archived in NED is 2135 km/s). The total Na I D EW from the extragalactic clouds is 0.125 nm. Schlegel et al. (1998, Ap.J. 500, 525) give E(B ¡ V) = 0.039 for the galactic absorption in the direction of NGC 2068. Assuming that the (Na I D)-dust ratio for the extragalactic clouds is the same as for the galactic component, we estimate E(B ¡ V) » 0.19 for the extinction of SN 2001bg in the parent galaxy. The presence of possible nearby dust clouds makes SN 2001bg a good candidate for the search of a late light echo. We found no sign in the spectrum of narrow H® absorptions/emissions (EW < 0.007 nm for unresolved features)."

CCD R photometry by K. Hornoch, Lelekovice, Czech Republic: May 10.836 UT, 13.78; 11.919, 13.74; 13.876, 13.77; 20.847, 14.01; 25.843, 14.27.

## V1548 AQUILAE = NOVA AQUILAE 2001

N. N. Samus, Institute of Astronomy, Moscow, informs us that the designation V1548 Aql has been given to this nova (cf. IAUC 7627, 7628).

  