

$V - I$ and starspot temperatures, the sunspots meet this dependence as well. These results give a ground to suggest that the found models of zonal spottedness of stars have essential features of surface heterogeneities of red dwarfs indeed.

This study is described in four papers by authors: in *Astron.Zhurn.* v.73, N 4, 1996 (two papers), in *Astrofizika*, v.39, N 1, P.67, 1996 and in *Astron.Zhurn.* v.74, N 1, 1997 (in press).

TWO NEW VARIABLES (MIRAS?) IN OPHIUCHI

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ABSTRACT. Two new variables, possible Mira-type stars, are discovered in Ophiuchi constellation in 1995 year.

Key words: Stars: Mira

Observations

During the monitoring of the X-ray Nova Oph 1993 = V 2293 Oph ($\alpha = 17^h 16^m$, $\delta = -24^\circ 58'$, Eq. 1950), two new variable stars were discovered. The first variable is localized at 2 arc minutes to the west (star "a") and the second one – at 2.5 arcminutes to the north (star "b") from Nova Oph. Observations have been carried out at TV complex MTM-500 of the Crimean astrophysical observatory in 1995-1996 years. The rough brightness estimates were made in R and V standard colour system using the secondary

photometric standards around RT Ser (Bochkov et al., 1994). They are given in Table 1.

Table 1. V and R magnitudes for two new variables.

JD	V ("a")	R ("a")	V ("b")	R ("b")
2449981.23	17.5	12	> 19	16 :
2450213.43	18.5 :	12.5	18 :	11
2450220.49	19 :	13	> 19	11
2450274.33	> 19	16.5	> 19	13

The large amplitude of brightness variations in R, very red colours together with space localisation of variables define that variables could be the Mira-type stars.

References

Bochkov V.V., Pavlenko E.P., Vasiljanovskaya O.P.: 1994, *Odessa Astron.Publ.*, **7**, 98.