



The Good Ship Argo Navis

(The Constellation)

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Origins of Argo Navis

- First described by the Greeks - Ptolemy (Claudius Ptolemaeus)
- Ptolemy lived in Alexandria c. 90-168 CE
- Major literary contribution was *The Almagest*
- Described the 48 “Ptolemaic” or classical constellations (30 are Mesopotamian, including the zodiacal constellations)
- The **Greeks added 18 of the 48 classical constellations**, which had no known roots in the East (they are quintessentially Greek and are based on Greek mythology)

The 18 Greek Constellations of Ptolemy

- The Perseus Myth Group (connected by the same story): (Andromeda, Perseus, Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Pegasus, Cetus)
- Greek Heroes of Mythology: (Hercules, Argo Navis, Corona Borealis, Corona Australis, Lyra, Cygnus)
- Other Greek Creations from their mythology: (Sagitta, Equuleus, Delphinus, Lepus, Triangulum, Ophiuchus)
- **Argo Navis** represented the ship of the Argonauts (Jason and the Argonauts and the quest for the Golden Fleece)



Jason's Argus

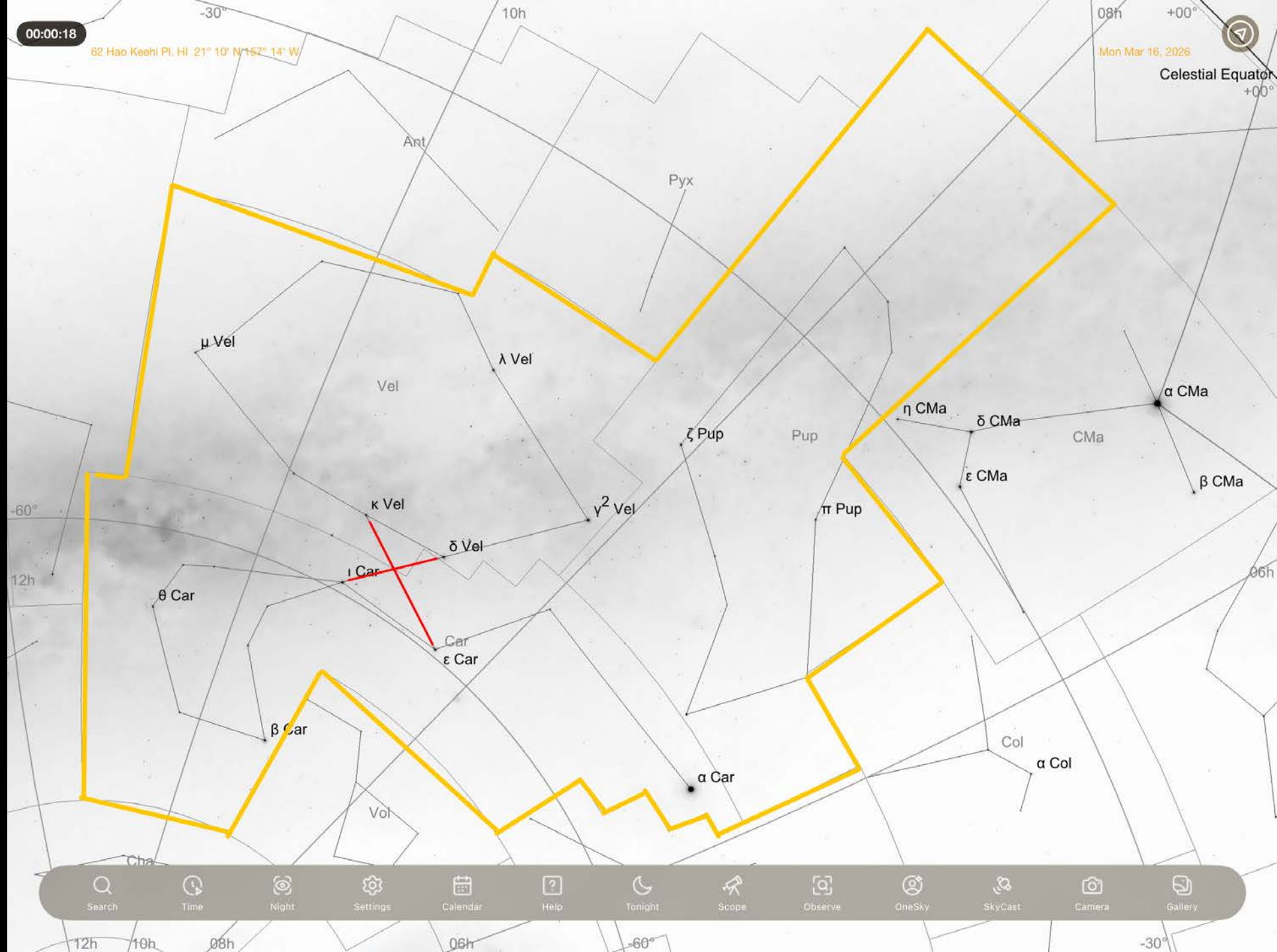
Argo Navis as shown by Johannes Hevelius in his Uranographia, Danzica (1690)



Argo Navis

Notably, the prow of the ship is missing from the sky, which the ancient Greeks explained poetically: the ship had already safely completed its voyage and been beached, so only the stern half was visible, hauled up on the shore.

Argo Navis spanned declinations between **-11 and -76 degrees** (65 degrees total), and Right Ascensions between **6 hr, 3' and 11 hr, 21'** (5 hrs, 18' total). It covered over **4%** of the total sky!



Argo Navis

The image shows a vast field of stars, characteristic of the Argo Navis constellation. A prominent feature is a large, diffuse nebula with a pinkish-red hue, which is likely the Lagoon Nebula (IC 5070). The stars are scattered across the field, with some appearing brighter than others. The overall background is a deep, dark purple or magenta color, suggesting a long-exposure astronomical photograph.

So, what happened to the lovely giant Greek constellation Argo Navis?

Nicholas-Louis de Lacaille (1713-1762)

- Nicolas-Louis de Lacaille was born on March 15, 1713, in Rumigny, in the Ardennes region of eastern France.
- In 1750, Lacaille organized and led a scientific expedition to the Cape of Good Hope (South Africa) at the request of the Académie des Sciences, arriving in April 1751
- During his two years at the Cape, he catalogued more than 10,000 southern stars using a tiny refracting telescope and large quadrants - the first systematic telescopic survey of the southern sky
- Lacaille primarily used a small 8-power refracting telescope, only 28 inches (71 cm) long, and a mere half-inch (approximately 13 mm) in aperture for his observations!

Nicholas-Louis de Lacaille



Lacaille

- Lacaille is best remembered today for inventing 14 new constellations that he added to the southern sky. They are all still officially recognized today, but are composed mostly of rather faint stars, forming patterns that are generally dim. Lacaille chose to honor modern inanimate objects, mostly instruments.
- Lacaille died in 1762, almost certainly hastened by overwork, at age 49 — with most of his observations still unpublished at the time of his death

Lacaille's Constellations

- Air Pump (Antlia Pneumatica)
- Sculptor's Chisels (Caela Sculptoris)
- The Compasses (Circinus)
- Chemical Furnace (Fornax Chemica)
- Pendulum Clock (Horologium)
- Carpenter's Square (Norma)
- Hadley's Octant (Octans Hadleianus)
- Painter's Easel (Equuleus Pictoris)
- Mariner's Compass (Pyxis Nautica)
- Rhomboidal Net (Reticulum Rhomboidalis)
- Sculptor's Workshop (Apparatus Sculptoris)
- Microscope (Microscopium)
- Telescope (Telescopium)
- Lastly, Table Mountain (Mons Mensae), the mountain which overlooked Lacaille's observatory.

Lacaille

- Argo Navis was 28% larger than the next largest constellation (Hydra). Lacaille's 1755 catalogue divided Argo into 3 smaller constellations: Puppis (the poop deck), Vela (the sails), and Carina (the keel).
- Lacaille explained that there were more than a hundred and sixty stars clearly visible to the naked eye in Argo Navis so he suggested dividing Argo into the three smaller constellations.
- Lacaille replaced Bayer's stellar designations with new ones that more closely followed stellar magnitudes, but he used only a single Greek-letter sequence, and described the constellation for all of those stars simply as "Argûs".

The IAU kills Argo Navis

- John Herschel also strongly suggested breaking Argo Navis into the three new constellations, but there was no universal agreement.
- It wasn't until 1930, when the International Astronomical Union (IAU) defined the 88 modern constellations, that ***Carina, Puppis, and Vela***, were formally recognized, and ***Argo Navis*** was declared to be obsolete.

IAU kills Argo Navis

- Argo Navis is the only one of Ptolemy's 48 classical constellations that is no longer officially recognized as a single constellation.
- The offspring constellations are also unique in that their stars do not each have their own distinctive Bayer letter designations, such as Alpha, Beta, Gamma, etc.
- Lacaille's stellar designations for Argus were kept in the offspring but divided amongst them.
- *Carina* has α , β , and ϵ ; *Vela* has ψ and δ ; *Puppis* has ζ ; and so forth.

Exploring the Deep-Sky in Argo Navis

- Let's take a whirlwind tour of some of the best and brightest deep-sky objects within the borders of Argo Navis.
- We will organize them by constellation (Puppis, Vela, and Carina).
- I'll show you stock observatory images of these objects, but then also include my own monochrome images which are all to the same scale.

Exploring the Deep-Sky Objects in Argo Navis

- I am not an imager, but have made use of the plate-solving mini camera on my ZWO AM5 mount to capture some short exposure (5 second to 1 minute) single-frame images of objects.
- I used a ZWO ASI120MM Mini monochrome camera attached to a ZWO 30mm triplet guide scope of 150mm focal length for these images.
- I've attempted to capture monochrome images that appear similar to how each object would appear visually in a small wide-field refracting telescope.
- However, the visual appearance cannot be fully captured in monochrome images, since the dazzling array of contrasting star colors in many open clusters, and the wide dynamic range of light in clusters and nebulae are impossible to reproduce in images.



Exploring the Deep-Sky Objects in Argo Navis

Can you name these monochrome images of some random southern deep-sky objects?







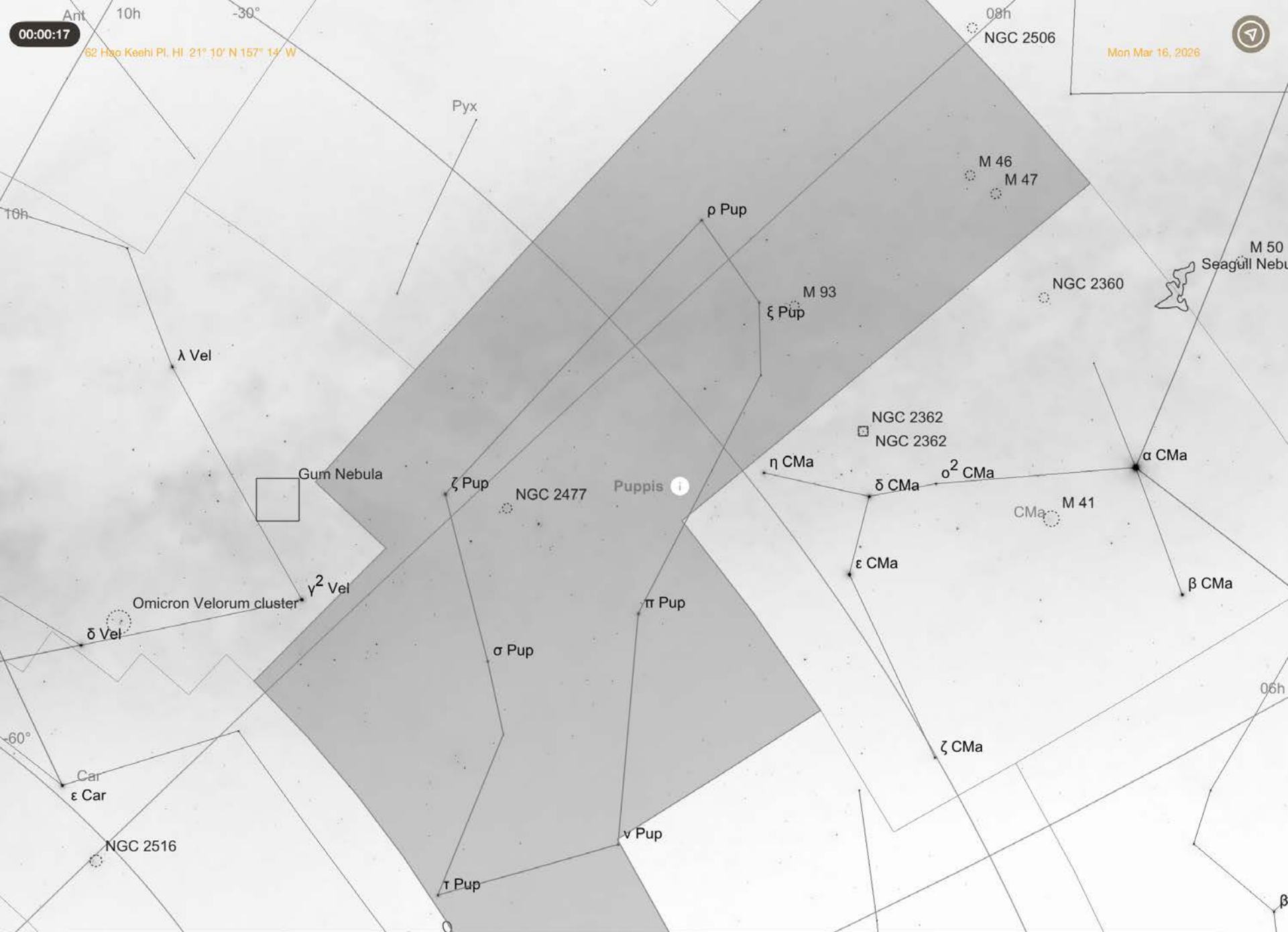
Puppis (the poop deck or stern)

- Puppis – 20/88 constellations in size
- Spans approximate declinations from -11 to -51 (the northernmost of the three Argo constellations), so many of the objects are visible from mid-northern latitudes, albeit low in the south.
- Contains 3 Messier objects, M46, M47, and M93, and 1 Caldwell object, C 71
- Puppis is visible in the southern sky in the months around January. The Milky Way runs lengthwise through it, and it is home to 20 open clusters which are brighter than tenth magnitude
- Neighbors: Canis Major, Carina, Columba, Hydra, Monoceros, Pictor, Pyxis, and Vela

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62 Hao Keehi Pl, HI 21° 10' N 157° 14' W

Mon Mar 16, 2026



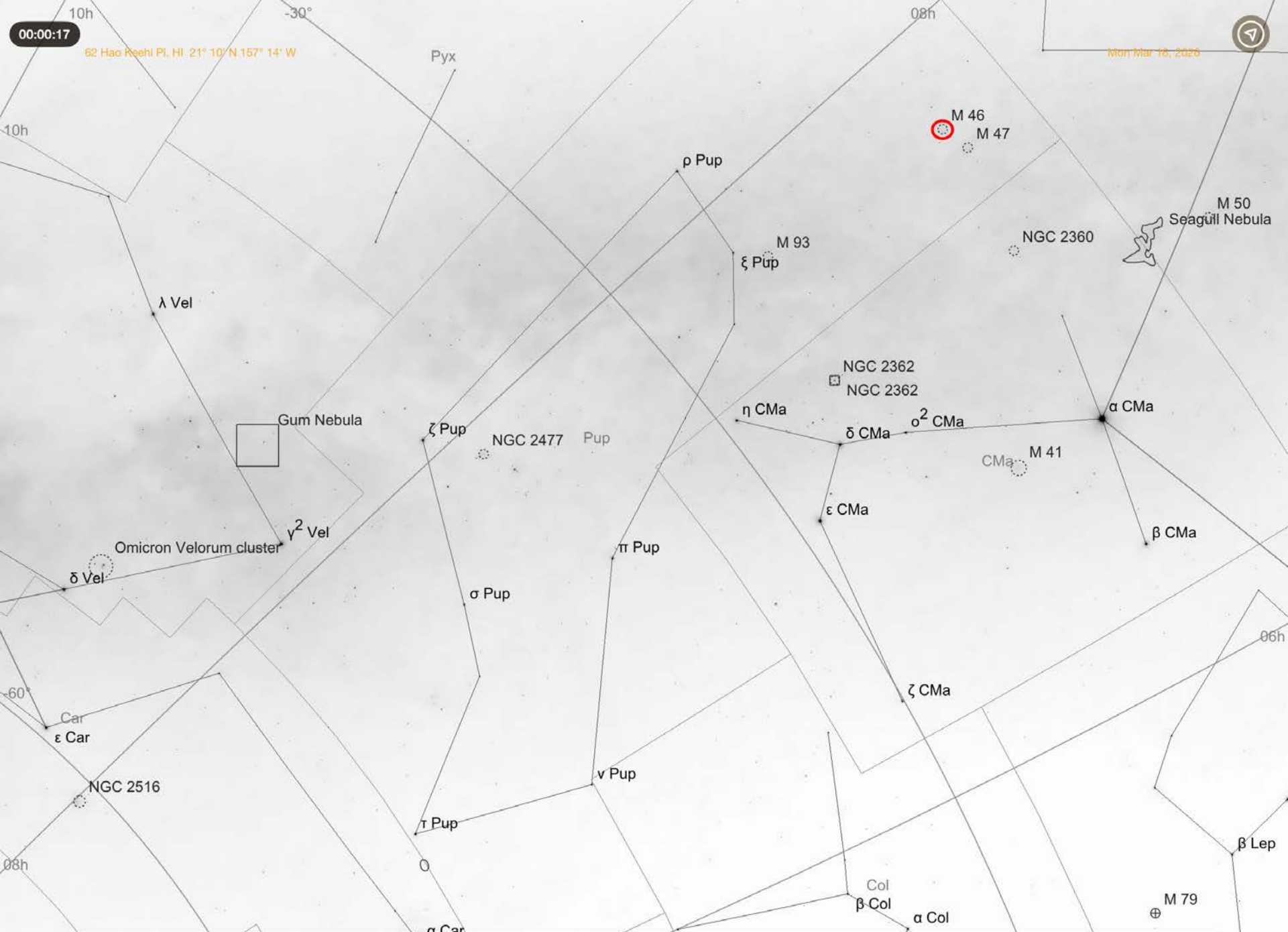
M 46 (open cluster)

- M 46 (NGC 2437) – Discovered by Messier on 2/19/1771.
- The planetary nebula NGC 2438 appears superimposed on M46 but is unrelated to the cluster — it lies only 1,370 light-years away and is much closer to us than M46 (4,920 light-years away). It's a classic line-of-sight coincidence that makes M46 particularly striking in a telescope.



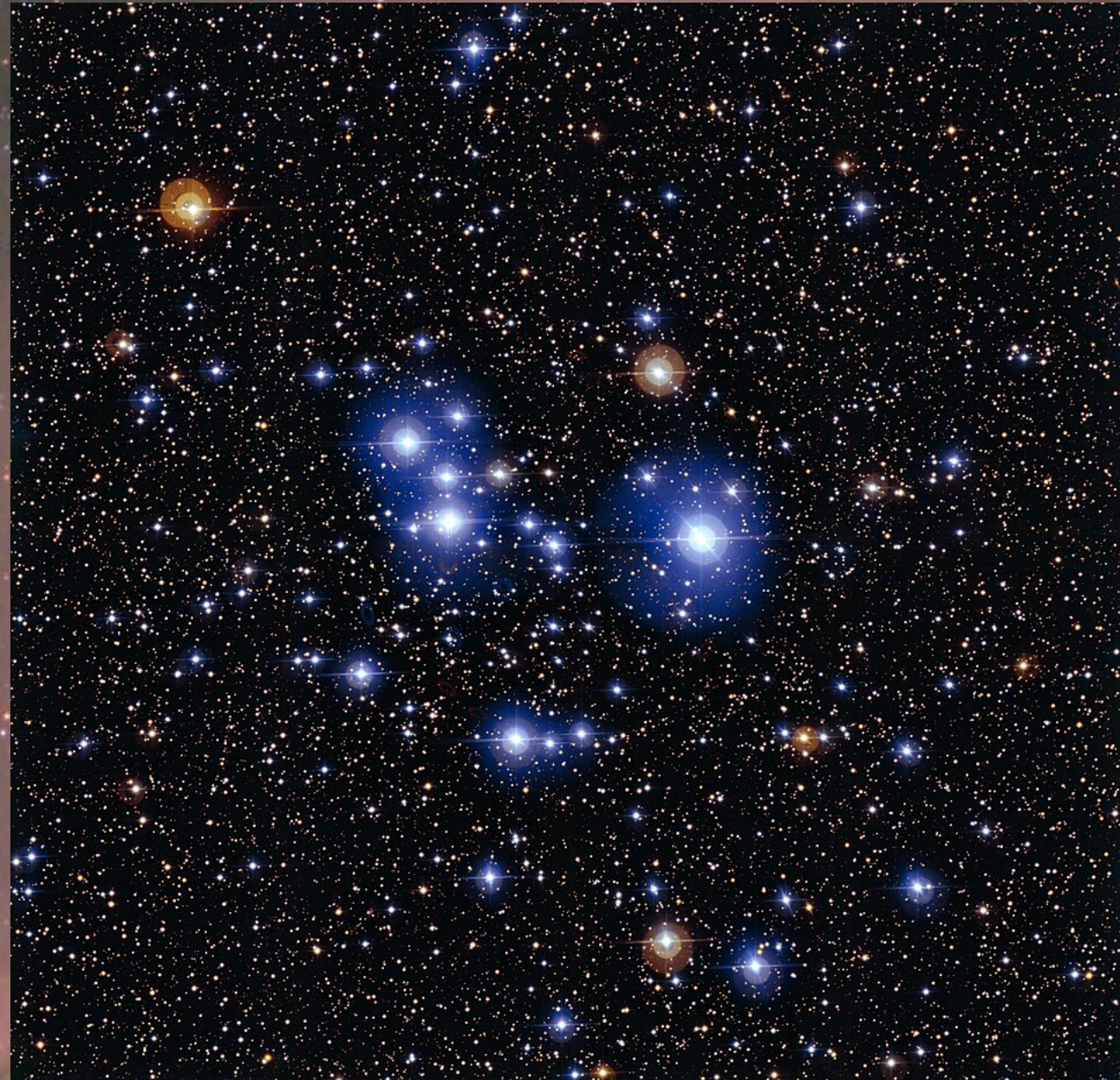






M 47 (open cluster)

- M 47 (NGC 2422)
- Discovered by Giovanni Batista Hodierna, before 1654 — though this remained unknown until 1984 when his book came to light. Charles Messier independently rediscovered it on February 19, 1771, but recorded erroneous coordinates due to an incorrect sign (+ and -), making it a "lost" Messier object until T. F. Morris correctly identified it in 1959.
- Caroline Herschel also independently rediscovered M47 in 1783.

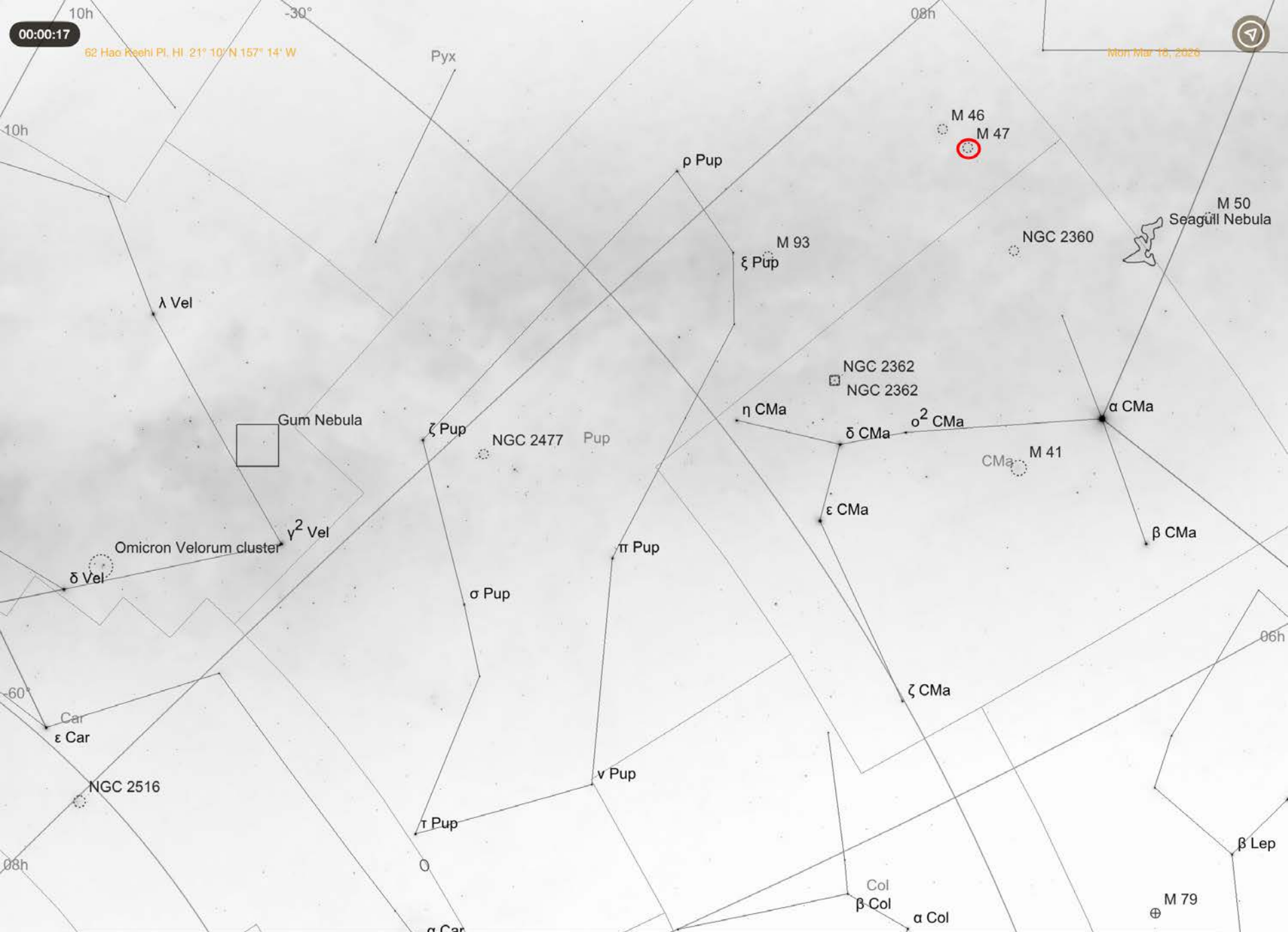




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“Runs” of objects

- At times, groups of objects have a close proximity to each other, which can make for a delightful hop from object to object when sweeping with a wide-field telescope.
- I enjoy these sweeps or runs whenever I happen to observe one of the associated objects. With practice, one can learn to easily hop from object to object without ever needing to reference a chart.
- One of the first “runs” I discovered included M 46 and M 47. From M 46, I would next hop to M 47, then slightly north to NGC 2423, and then sweep even further north, ending at the pretty open cluster, Melotte 71.

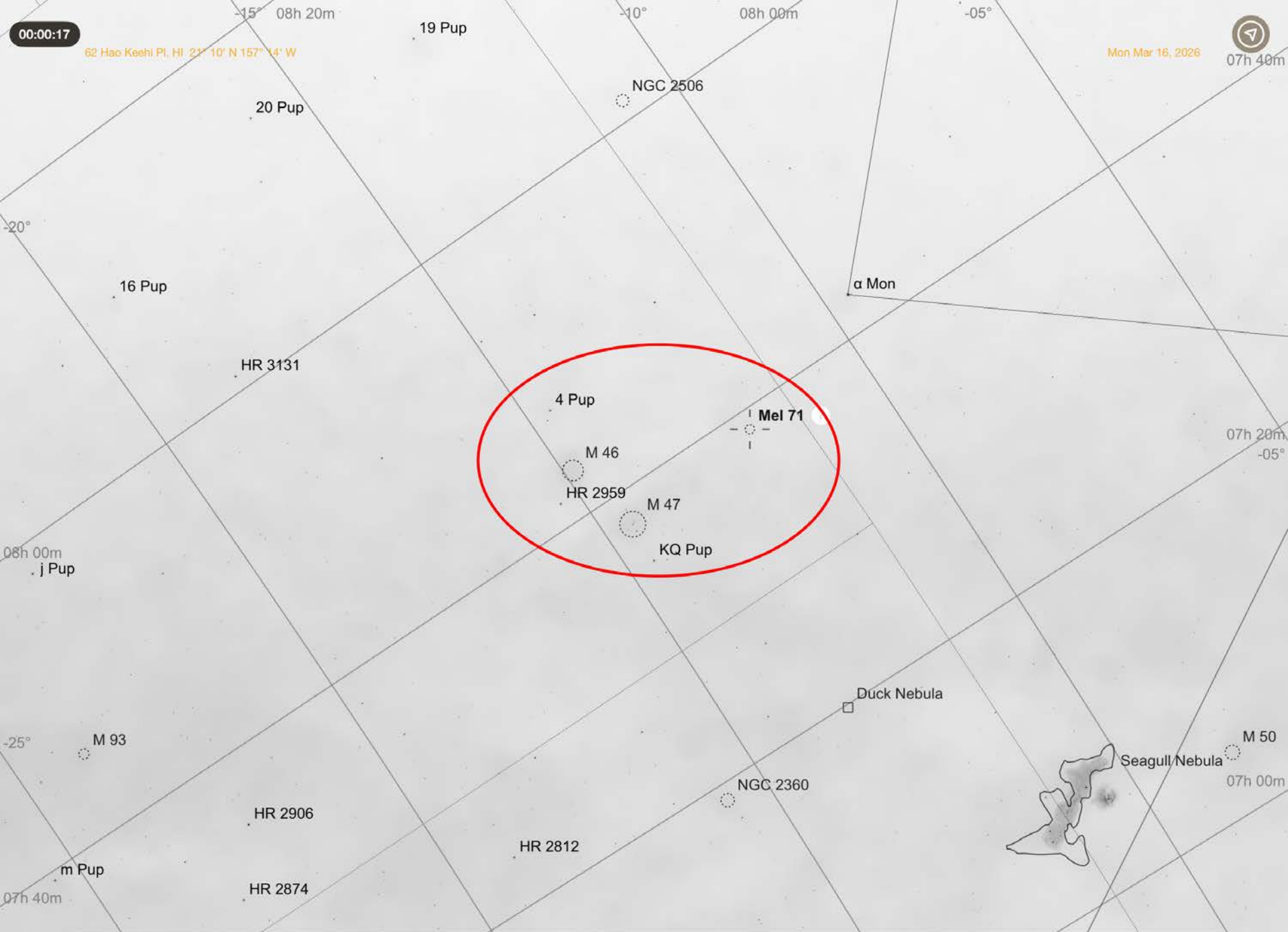
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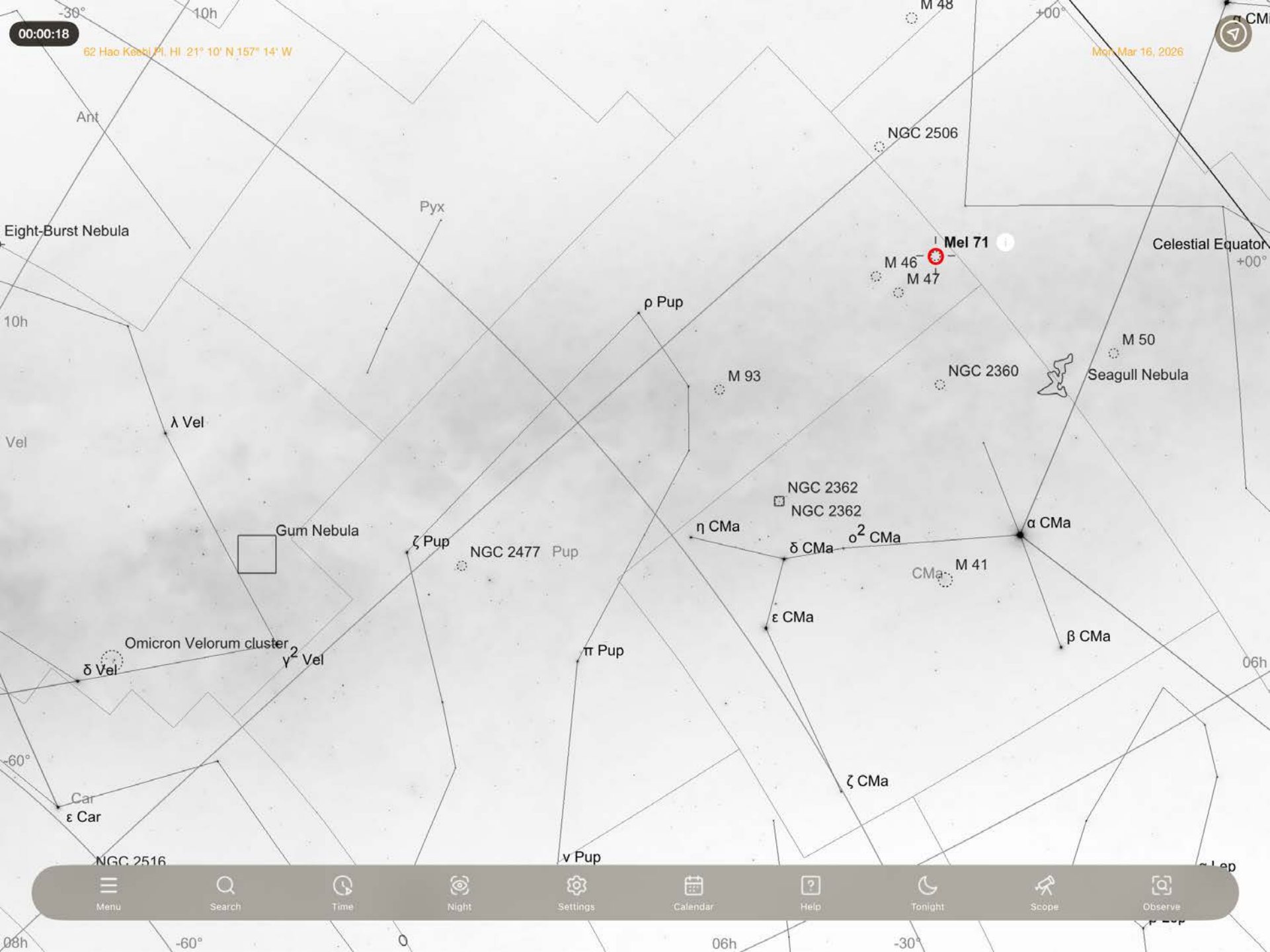


Mel 71 (open cluster)

- Melotte 71, Collinder 155), **Wilk's Cluster**
- Discovered by Philibert Jacques Melotte (1880–1961), using the Franklin-Adams chart plates; his catalog of 245 star clusters was published in 1915
- Melotte 71 was also independently discovered by Wilk in 1928, giving rise to the informal nickname "Wilk's Cluster"
- It contains approximately 340 stars brighter than magnitude 18
- At about 7,415 light-years away (based on Gaia EDR3 parallax data) – it's quite distant for an open cluster, but quite rich.







NGC 2539 (open cluster)

- NGC 2539 (Collinder 176, Melotte 83) – discovered by William Herschel on 1/31/1785
- 455 probable member stars
- 19 Puppis (4th magnitude), near the edge of the cluster, is a foreground star and not a cluster member, but it makes it easy to find this object.





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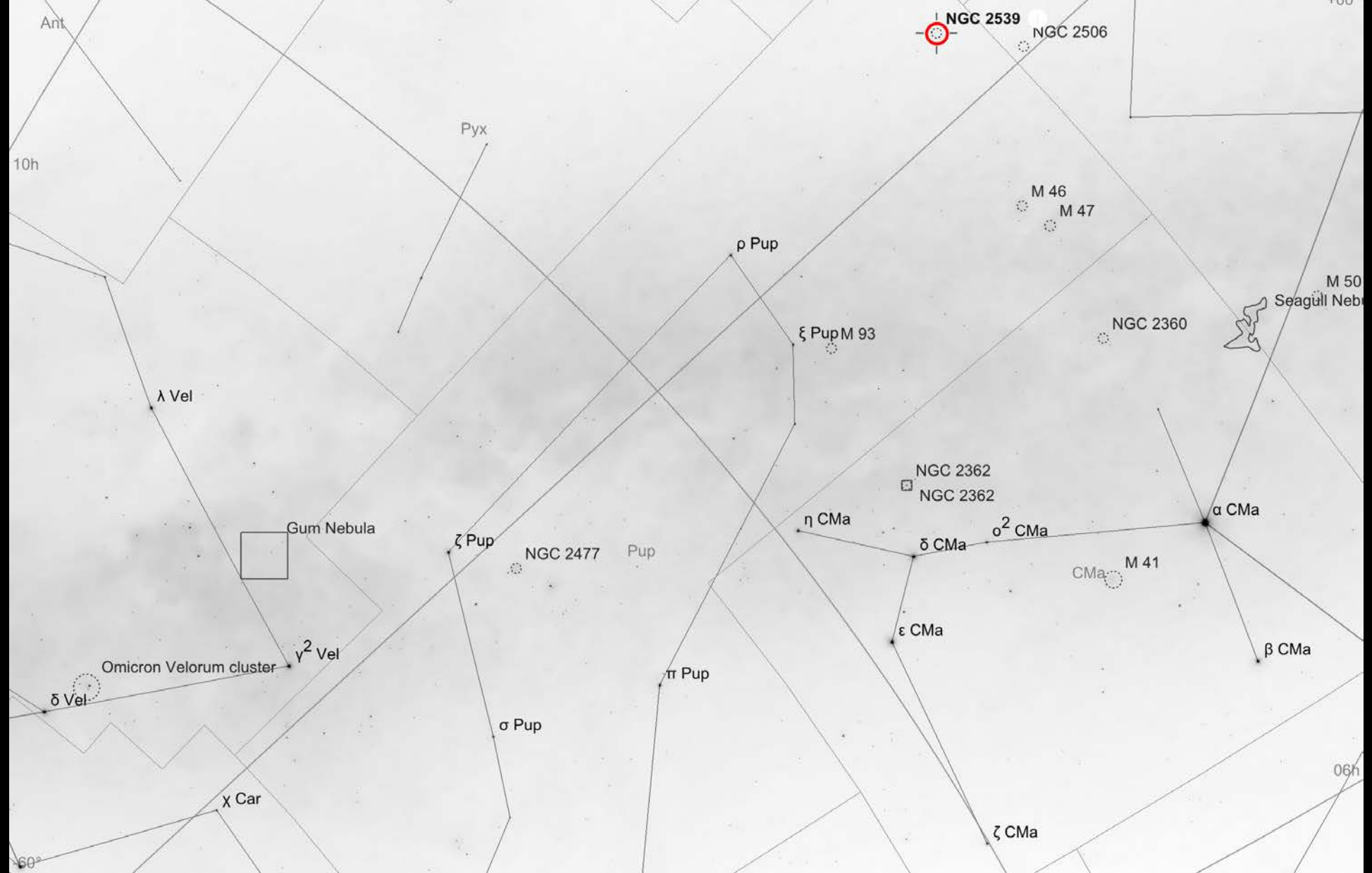
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Mon Mar 16, 2026

Celestial Equator
+00°



M 93 (open cluster)

- M 93 (NGC 2447) – discovered by Messier in 1781, independently by Caroline Herschel in 1783
- About 100 cluster members, it is about 20-25 light-years in diameter.
- Nice color-contrasting stars in an arrowhead configuration

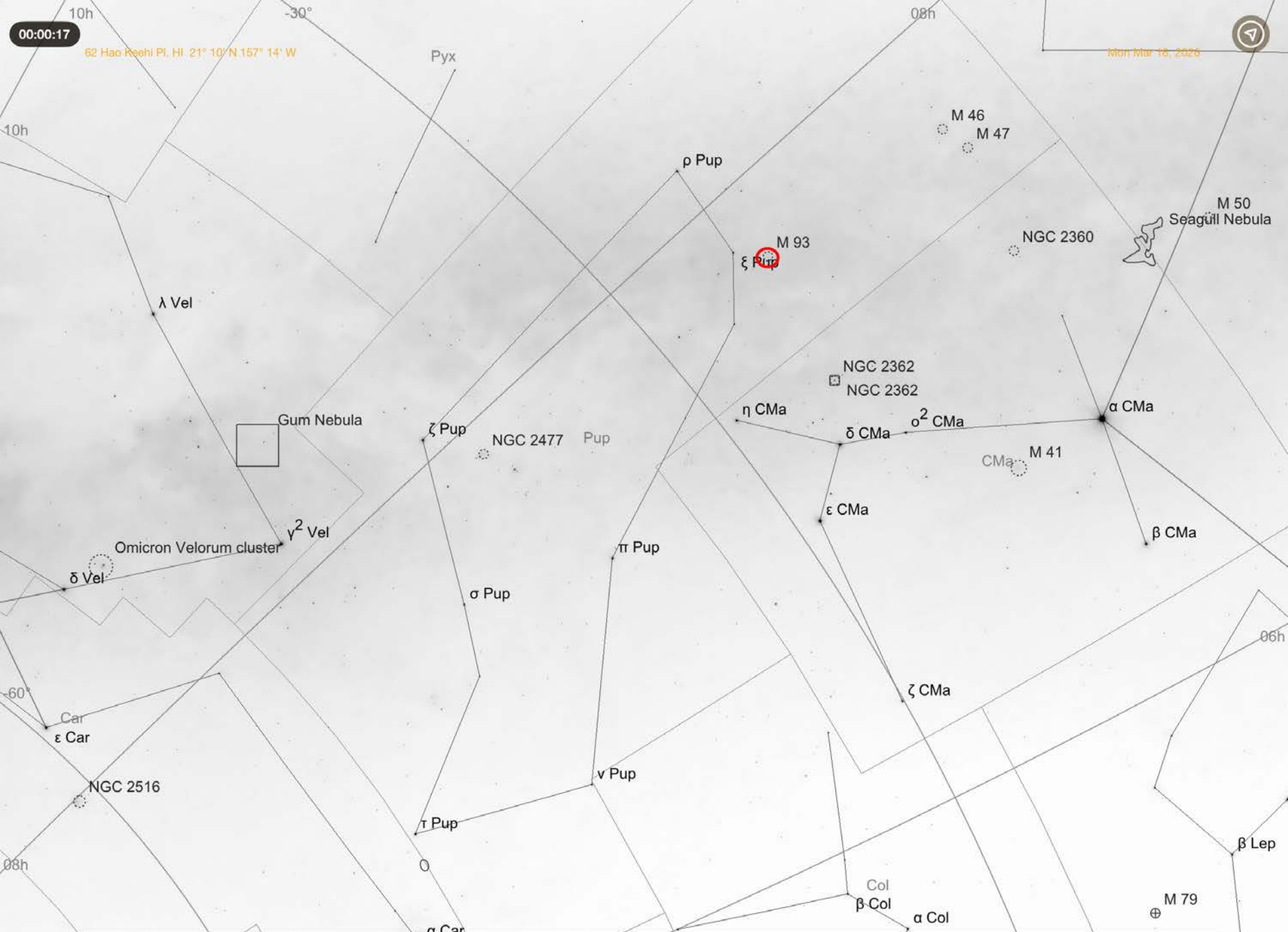




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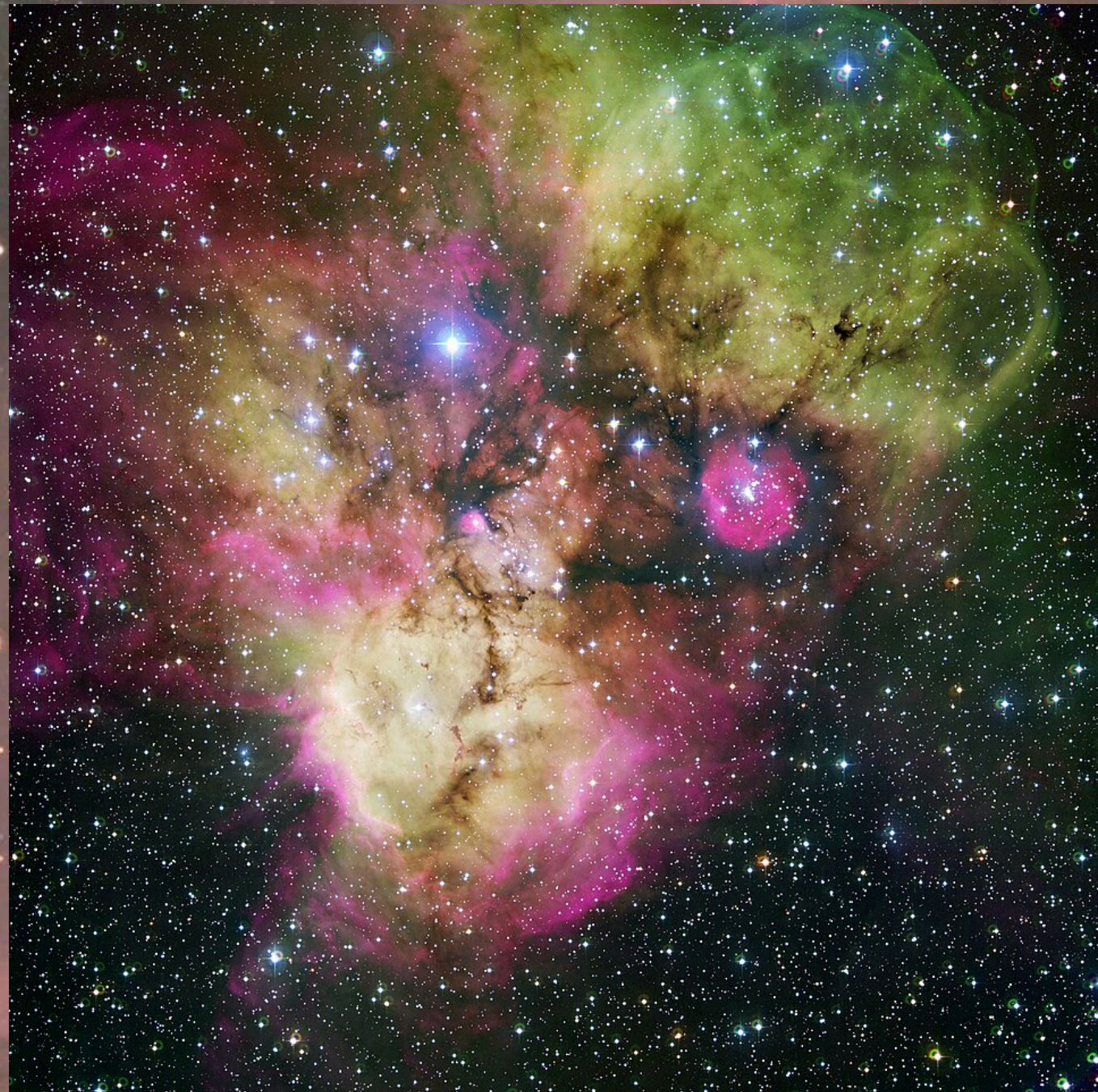
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NGC 2467 (emission nebula and open cluster)

- Sh2-311, “**Skull & Crossbones Nebula**” – discovered by William Herschel 12/9/1784
- A star-forming region where large clouds of hydrogen gas incubate new stars, but it represents a superimposition of several stellar groups along the same approximate line of sight, which have distinctly different distances and radial velocities







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10h

10h -30°

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NGC 2506

M 46
M 47

M 50

Seagull Nebula

NGC 2360

ρ Pup

NGC 2467 M 93

NGC 2362
NGC 2362

η CMa

δ CMa

σ^2 CMa

α CMa

M 41

ϵ CMa

β CMa

Pyx

λ Vel

Gum Nebula

ζ Pup

NGC 2477 Pup

Omicron Velorum cluster

ν^2 Vel

δ Vel

σ Pup

π Pup

ζ CMa

ϵ Car

NGC 2516

ν Pup

τ Pup

α Lep

Lep

β Lep

08h

06h



NGC 2298 (globular cluster)

- Southern Gem 33, h 3339 – discovered by James Dunlop 5/30/1826
- Of the 150-odd globular clusters known, NGC 2298 is one of the smallest, measuring only about 50 light-years across – about one-third the size of M13 in Hercules.
- NGC 2298 likely belongs to the globular cluster system of the Canis Major dwarf galaxy. The other associated globulars may be M79 in Lepus, NGC 1851 (Southern Gem 30) in Columba, and NGC 2808 (Southern Gem 38) in Carina.

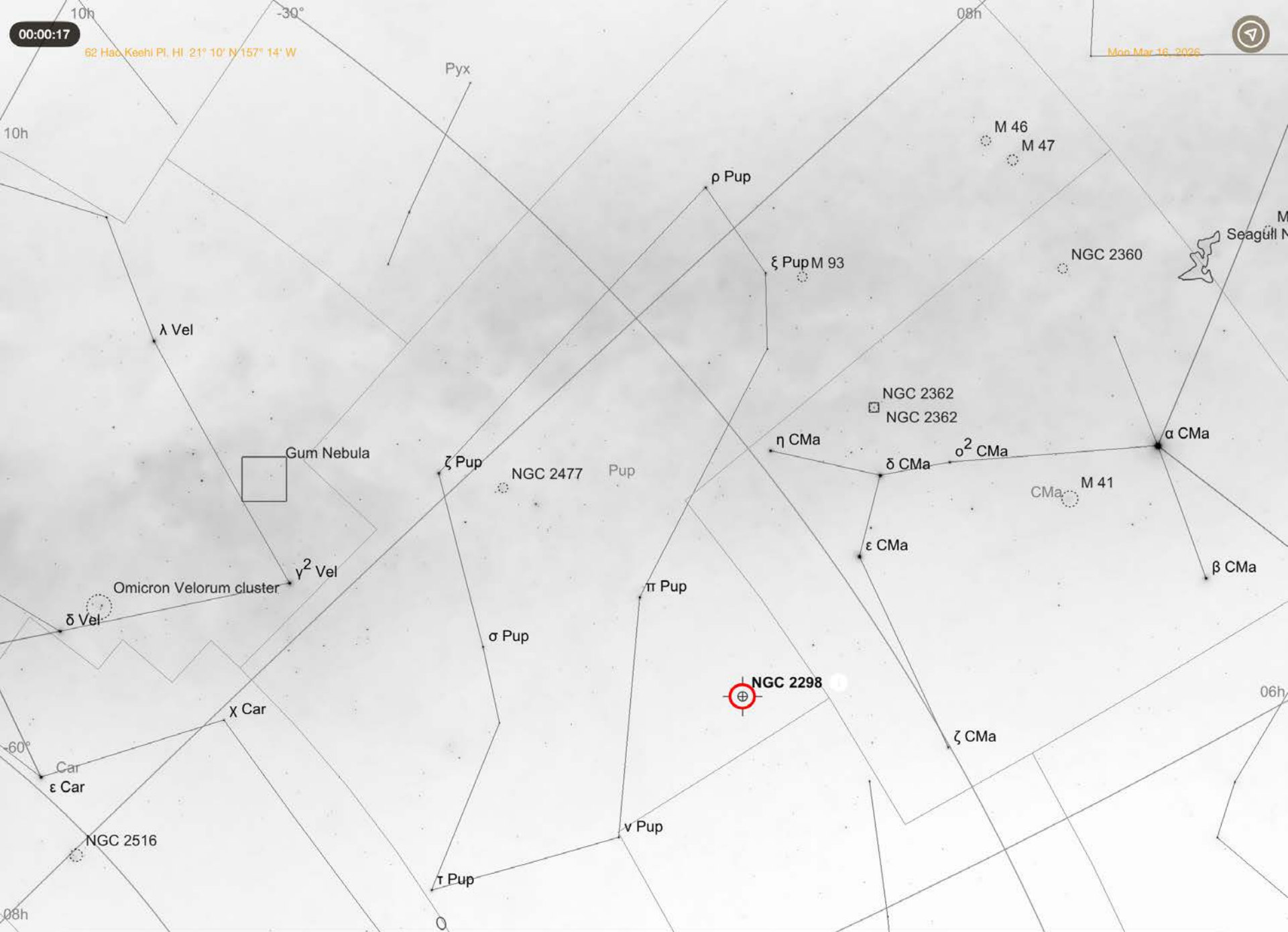




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Let's briefly talk about James Dunlop (1793-1848)

- Scottish astronomer, noted for his work in Australia.
- Dunlop was employed by Sir Thomas Brisbane (governor of NSW from 1821 to 1825) as an astronomer's assistant at his private observatory, located at Parramatta, about 23 km west of Sydney during the 1820s and 1830s. Dunlop was mostly a visual observer, doing stellar astrometry work for Brisbane, and after its completion, he then independently discovered and catalogued many new telescopic southern double stars and deep-sky objects

James Dunlop

- Dunlop observed using a homemade 9-foot (230mm or 9” aperture) speculum Newtonian reflector and an 80 mm (3.1”) refractor.
- In 1828, Dunlop published *A Catalogue of Nebulae and Clusters of Stars in the Southern Hemisphere observed in New South Wales*, which contains 629 objects. Dunlop discovered many new deep-sky objects, most of which were previously unknown to visual observers. However, there were many errors in his catalogue, which discredited much of his work in the eyes of the establishment.
- Dunlop’s most famous discovery is the radio galaxy NGC5128, or Centaurus A.



NGC 2477 (Open Cluster)

- Caldwell 71, Southern Gem 34
– discovered by Lacaille 1751-52
- Contains about 300 cluster members.
- It has been called "one of the richest open clusters in the sky" like a highly resolved globular without the dense center of globular clusters. Although it is smaller than M 46, it is richer and more compact.



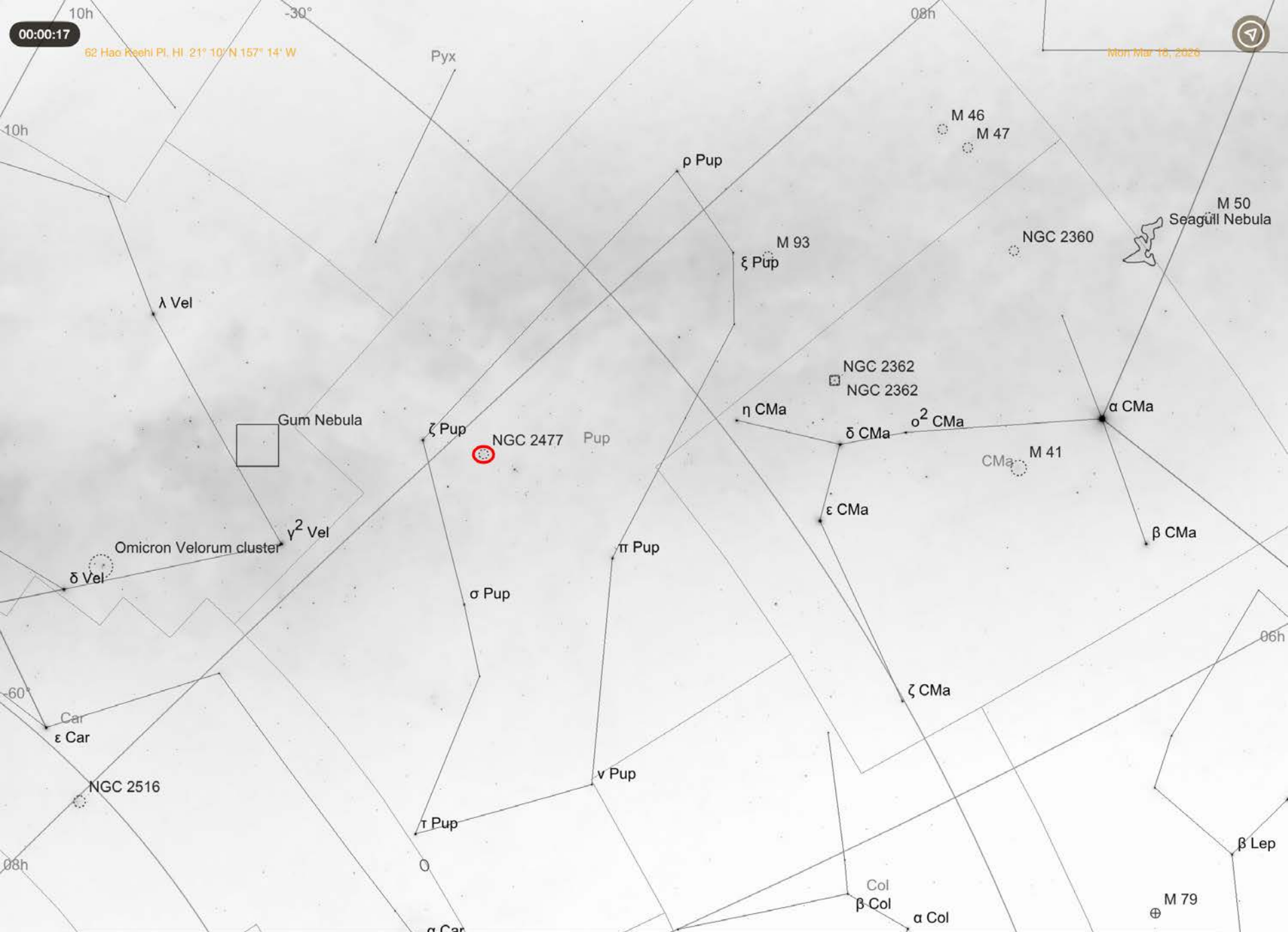




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NGC 2451 A/B (Open Cluster)

- Melotte 75, Collinder 161 – discovered by Hodierna 1654, John Herschel 1835
- In 1994, it was postulated that this object was actually two open clusters along the same line of sight. This was confirmed in 1996. The respective clusters are labeled *NGC 2451 A* and *NGC 2451 B*, and they are located at distances of 600 and 1,200 light-years away, respectively.

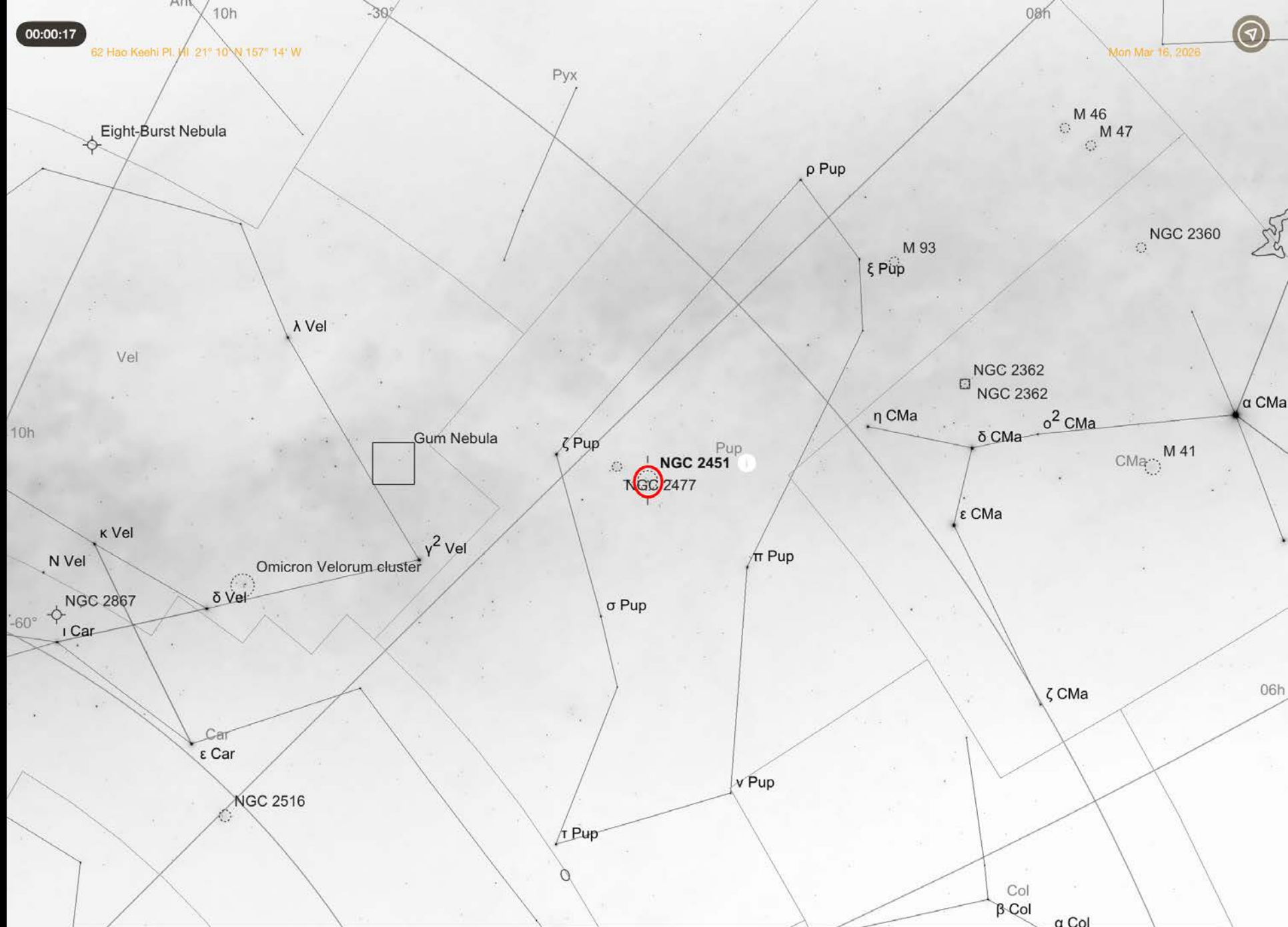




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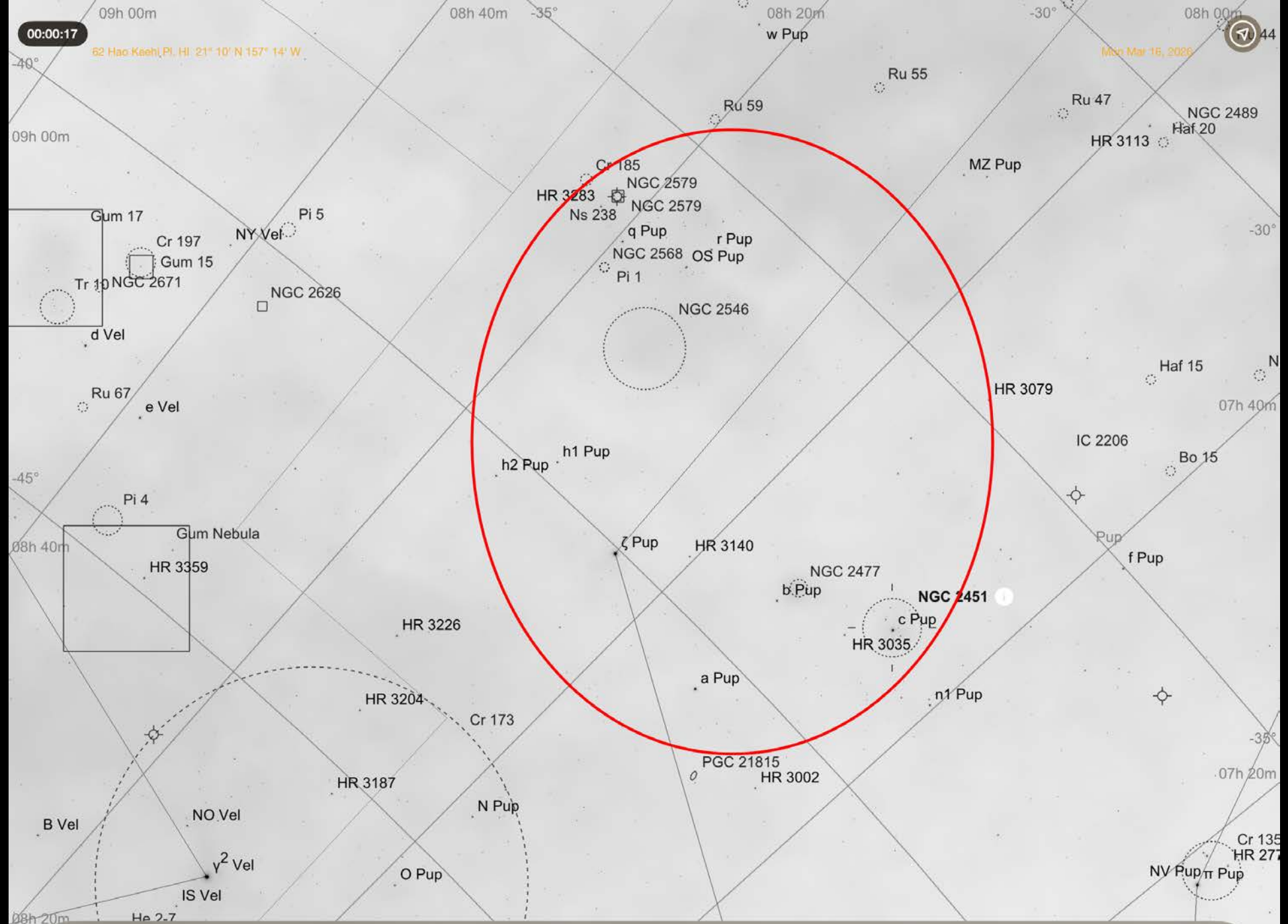
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Vela (the sails)

- Vela – 32/88 constellations in size
- Spans approximate declinations from -37 to -57 (the middle of the three Argo constellations), so only a few of the northernmost objects in Vela are visible from mid-northern latitudes, and they are very low in the south.
- Vela is visible in the southern evening sky in the months around February. The Milky Way runs through Vela, and it includes 15 open clusters that are brighter than tenth magnitude.
- Vela contains three Caldwell objects: C74, C79, and C85
- Neighbors: Antlia, Carina, Centaurus, Puppis, and Pyxis

NGC 3132 (Planetary Nebula)

- **8-Burst Nebula, Southern Ring, Caldwell 74, Southern Gem 43** – discovered by J. Herschel 3/2/1835.
- Three-dimensional modeling of this planetary nebula shows a bipolar structure with its major axis inclined about twenty degrees from our line of sight.



NGC 3132

- The central star is actually a binary pair, one of 10th magnitude, the other of 16th magnitude, separated by 1.7"
- The nebula's illuminating central star is a white dwarf, and although it is the fainter of the two stars, it is a scorching 140,000 degrees K!
- The 10th magnitude star is an A-type main-sequence star.







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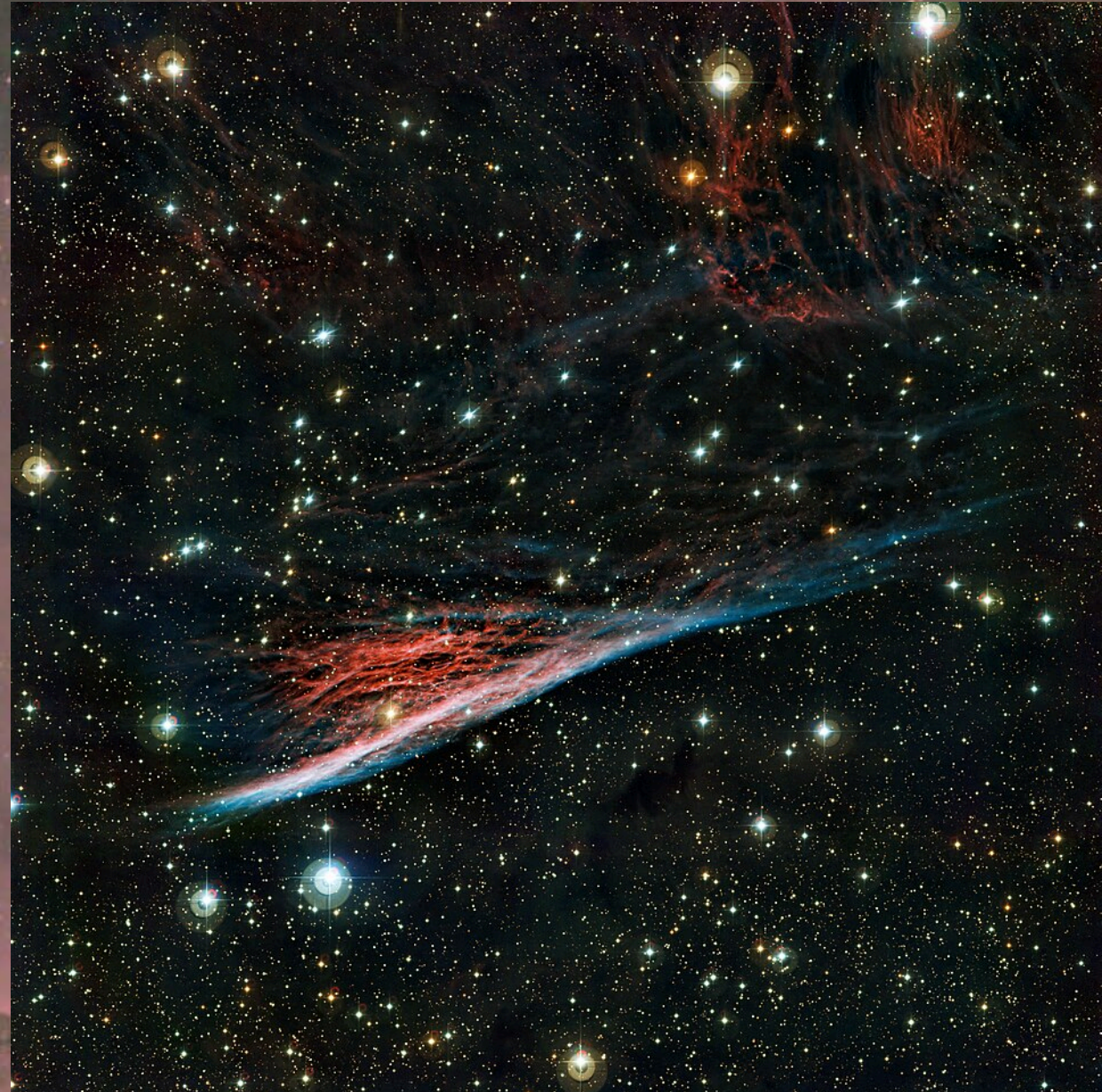
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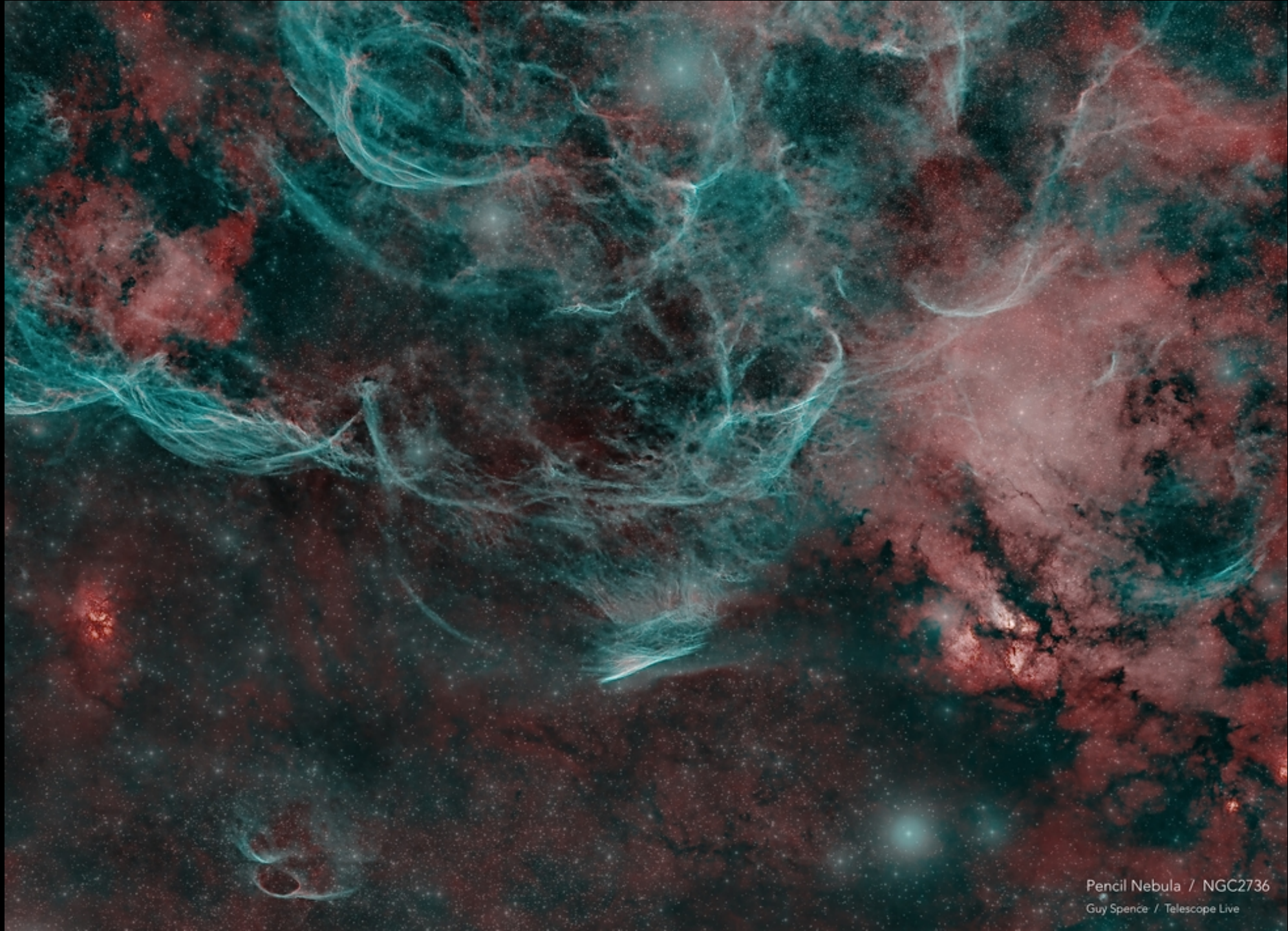
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NGC 2736 (SNR)

- **Pencil Nebula, Herschel's Ray** – discovered by J. Herschel 3/1/1835.
- It is the brightest part of the Vela Supernova Remnant (SNR), whose source was a Type II supernova that exploded 11,000 years ago and was about 900 light-years away.
- The remnant is the Vela Pulsar (neutron star).
- The Vela SNR spans about 4.5 degrees of sky!





Pencil Nebula / NGC2736

Guy Spence / Telescope Live





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NGC 3201 (Globular Cluster)

- Caldwell 79, Southern Gem 45 – discovered by James Dunlop 5/1/1826
- Has some unusual properties, including a high velocity and a retrograde orbit, suggesting it was captured by the Milky Way from another galaxy.
- It hosts several stellar-mass black holes.
-

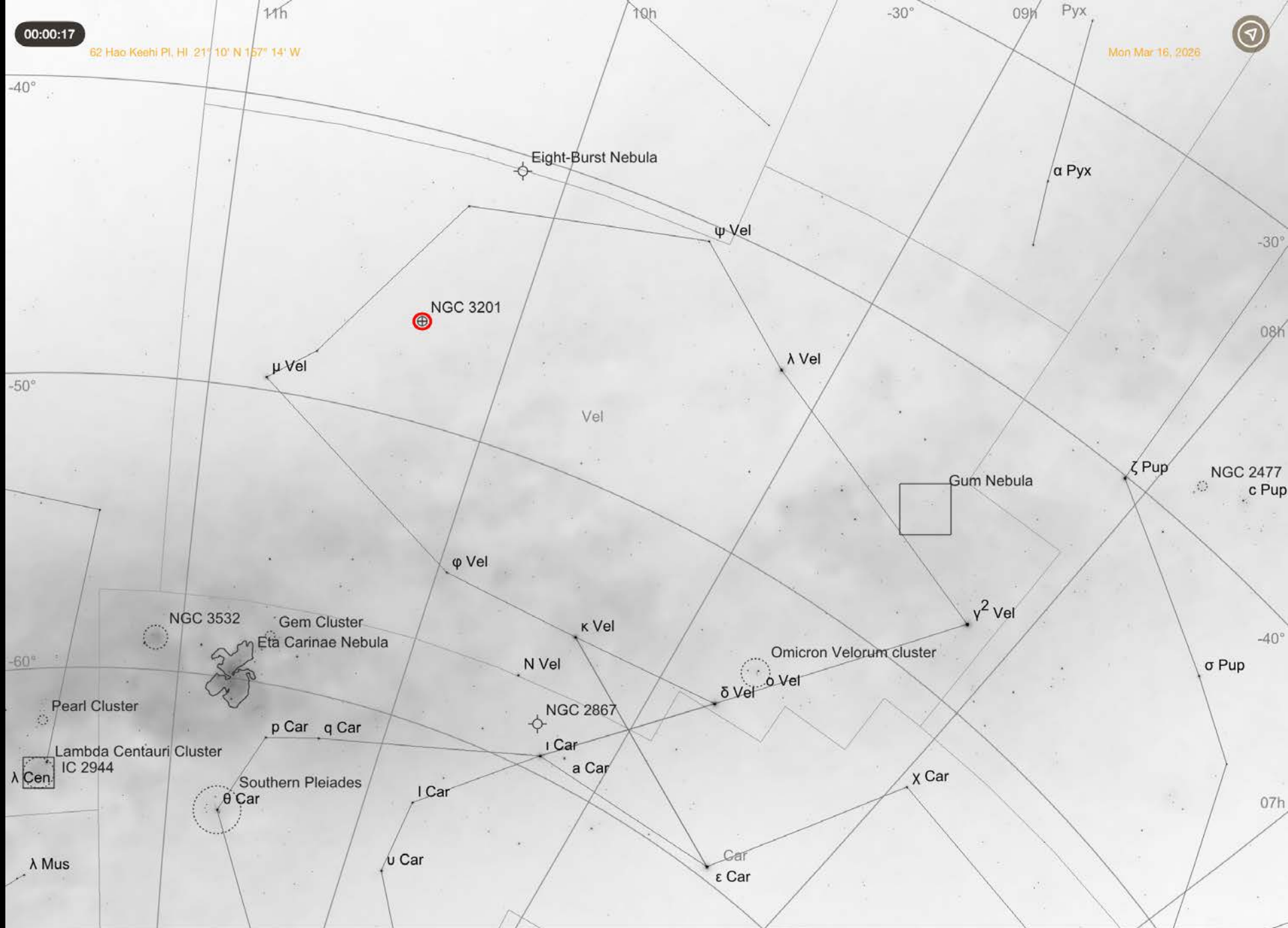




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NGC 2547 (Open Cluster)

- **Heart & Dagger Cluster**, Melotte 84, Collinder 177, Southern Gem 36 – discovered by Lacaille 1751.
- It is a very young cluster, only about 30 million years old.
- NGC 2547 has a similar age to Trumpler 10, NGC 2451B, Collinder 135, and Collinder 140.
- These clusters may have all formed in a single event of triggered star formation.

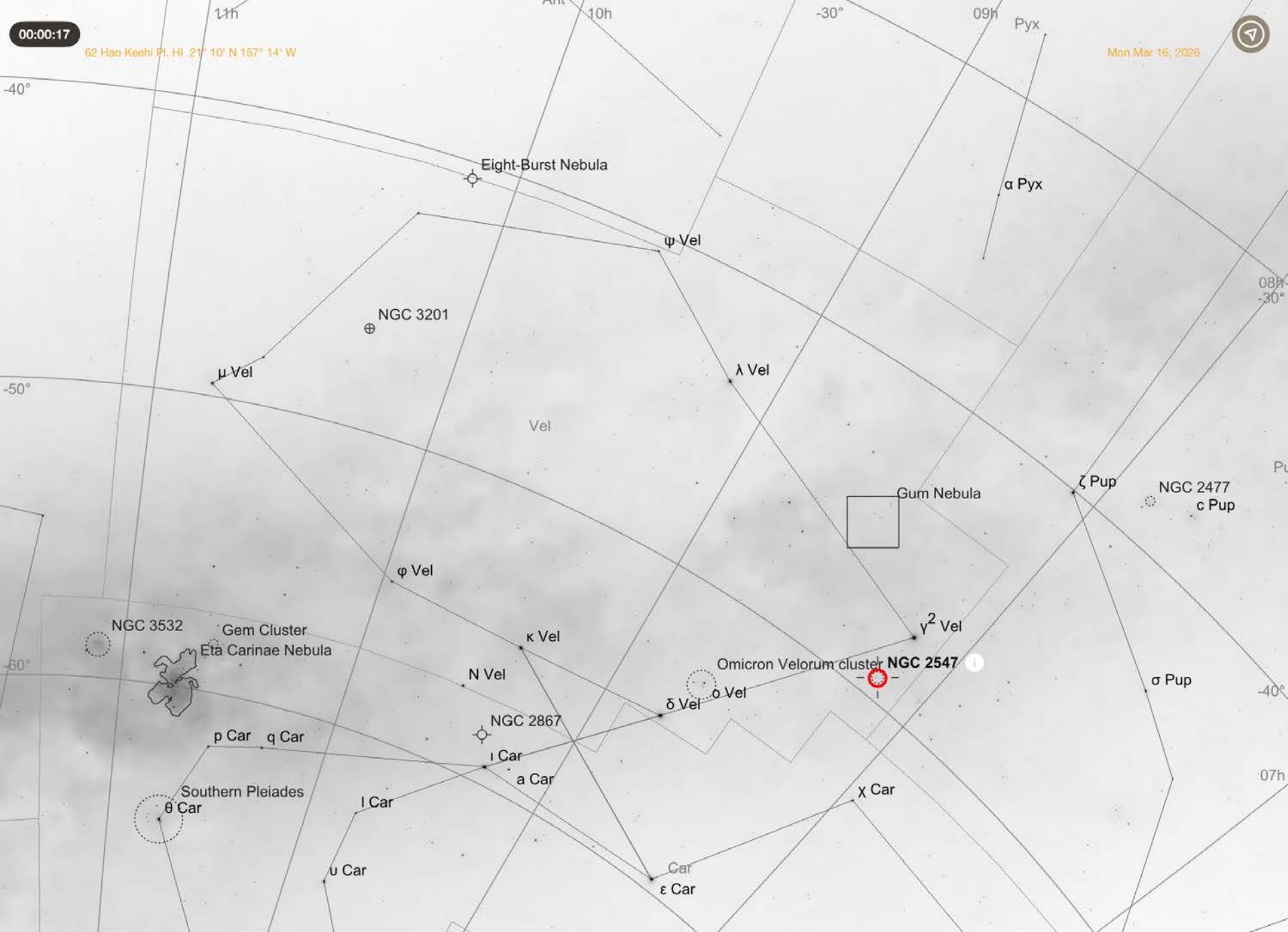




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IC 2391 (Open Cluster)

- **Omicron Velorum Cluster**, Caldwell 85 – discovered by Abd al-Rahman al-Sufi in 964 AD, catalogued by Lacaille in 1752.
- 30 cluster members with a combined magnitude of +2.5 spread out over 50 arcminutes (an easy naked-eye object).
- The member star Omicron Velorum is a main-sequence blue-white B-type star of apparent magnitude +3.60, which lies about 495 light-years from Earth. It is the cluster lucida.

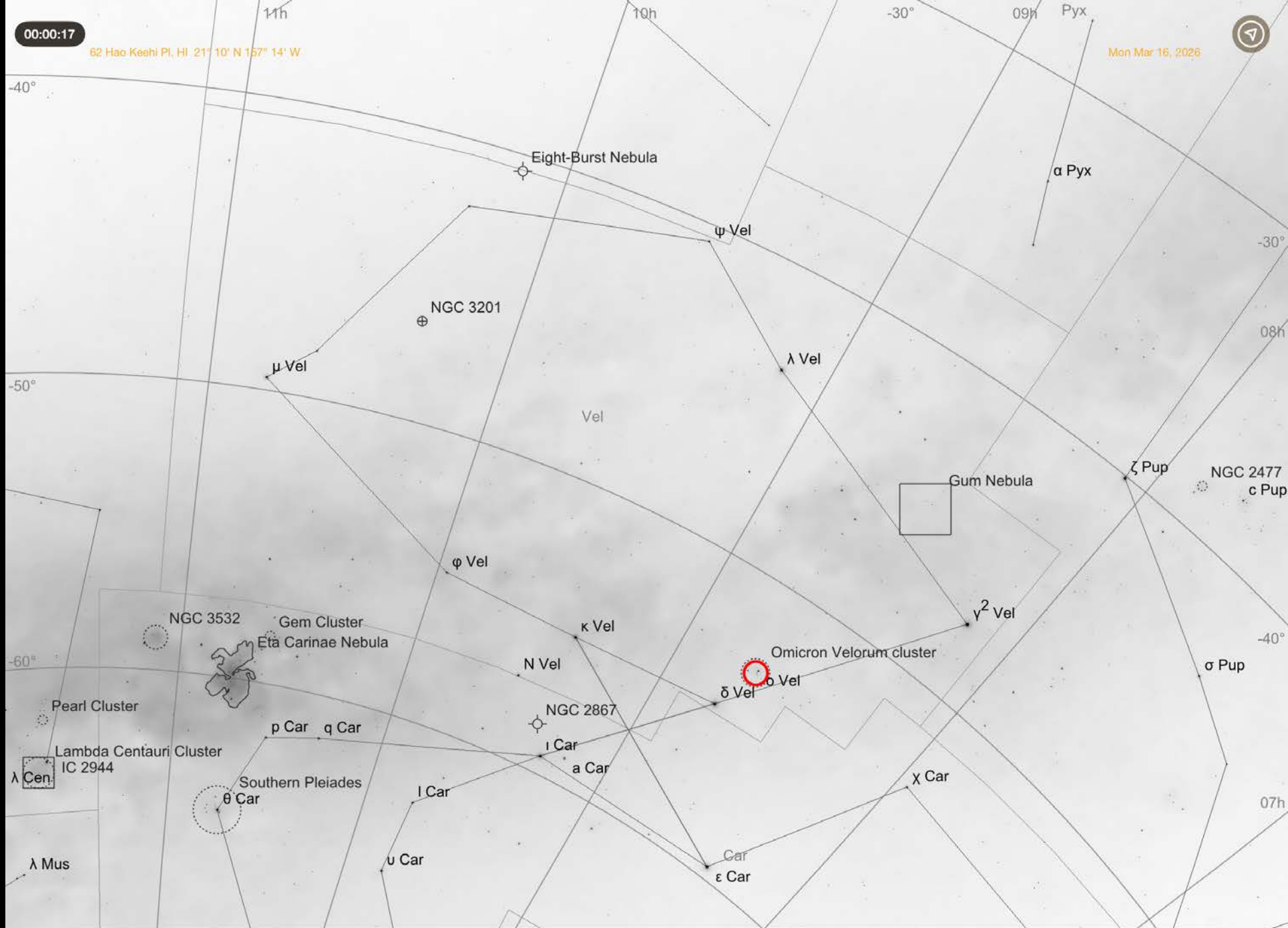




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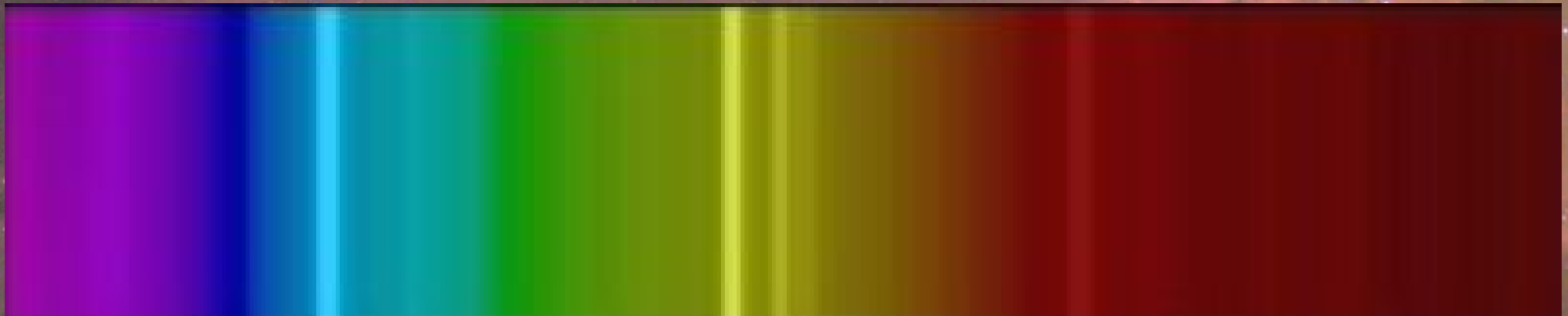
Gamma 2 Velorum (Double Star)

- **Regor, Suhail al-Muhlif, HR 3207** – known since antiquity, but first catalogued as a double star by James Dunlop in 1826.
- A double star with each member of the pair a spectroscopic binary.
- Gamma 2 (the brighter of the two) is an O7.5 blue supergiant (30 solar masses) and a massive Wolf-Rayet star (9 solar masses) with an orbital period of only 78.5 days.



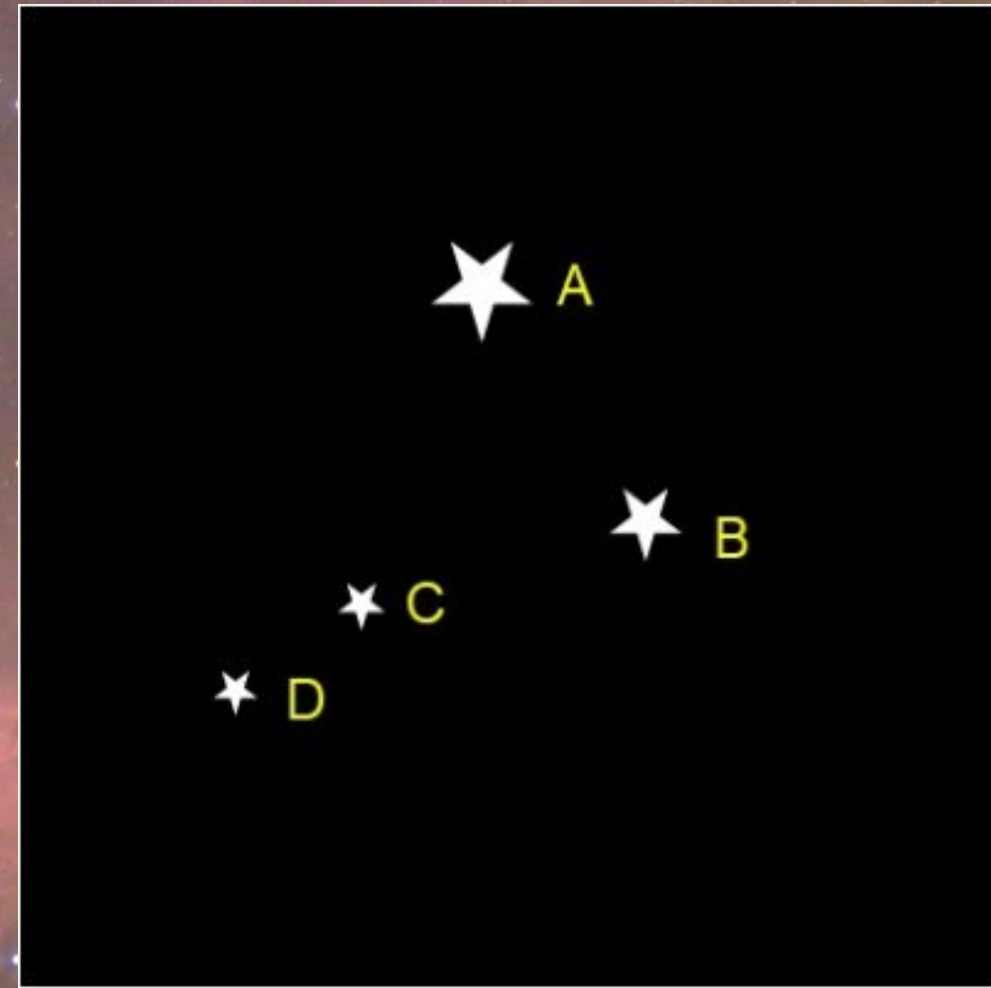
Gamma 2 Velorum

- Gamma 2 Velorum has been called the “Spectral Gem of the Southern Skies”.
- The Wolf–Rayet star has traditionally been regarded as the primary since its emission lines dominate the spectrum, but the O star is visually brighter, more luminous and also more massive. Both stars are prime candidates for future nearby supernovae.



Gamma Velorum

- The dimmer B star (magnitude +4.2) Gamma 1 Velorum is a spectroscopic binary with a period of 1.48 days. Only the primary is detected and is a blue-white giant. It is separated from the Gamma 2 pair by 41.2 arcseconds (easily resolved with binoculars).
- The double has two fainter companions that share a common motion (magnitude +7.3 C which is 62.3" from A, and magnitude +9.2 D which is 93.5" from the A component). Both are white F0 stars.



Gamma 2 Velorum

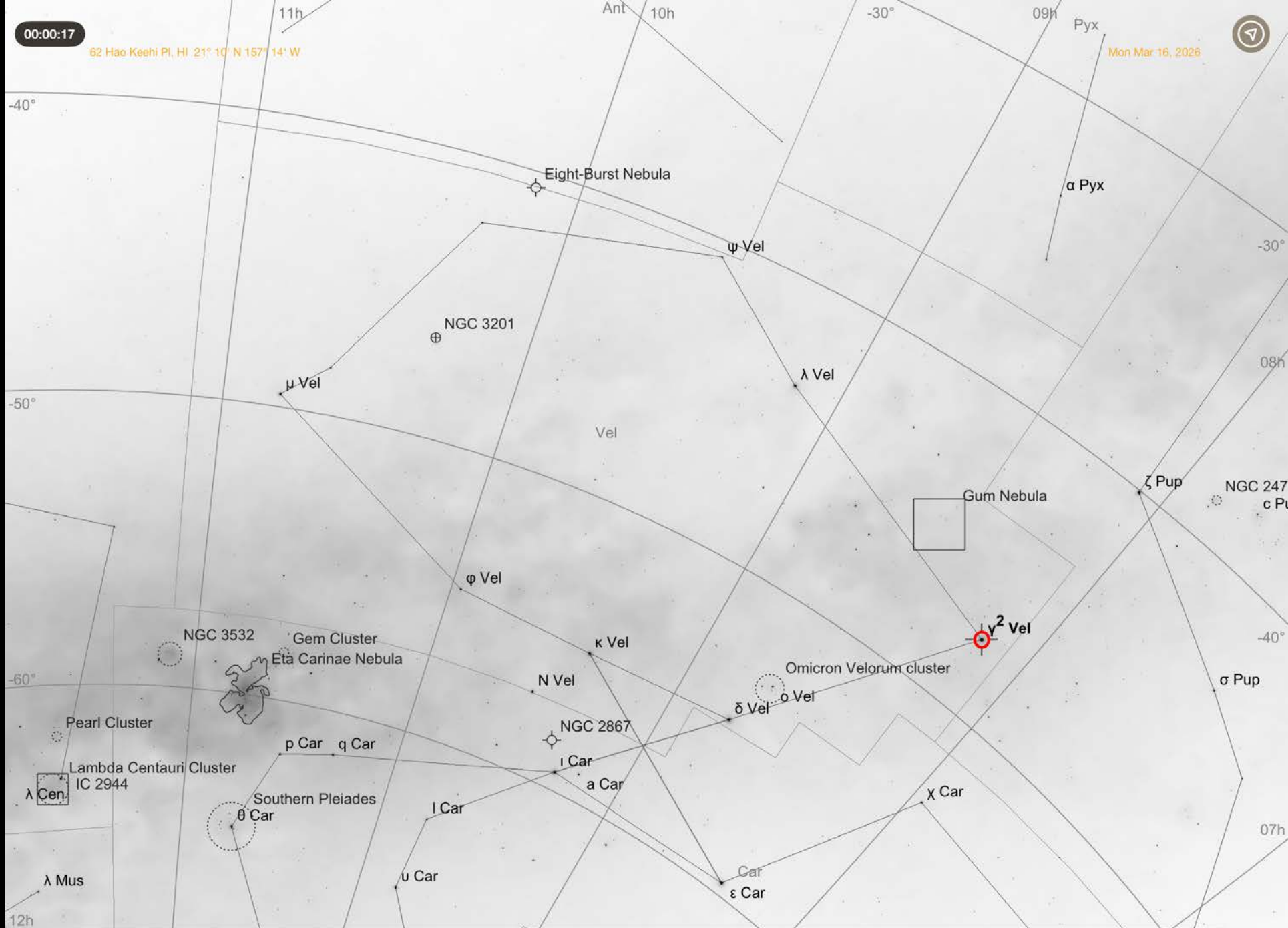
- Gamma Velorum had the traditional name **Suhail al Muhlif**, but this name was never approved by the International Astronomical Union.
- The name **Regor** (which is “Roger” spelled in reverse) was invented as a practical joke by the Apollo 1 astronaut Gus Grissom for his fellow astronaut, Roger Chaffee.
- Gamma Velorum was one of the important navigational stars used by Apollo astronauts during their journey to the moon.
- Both names are used for this bright double star.



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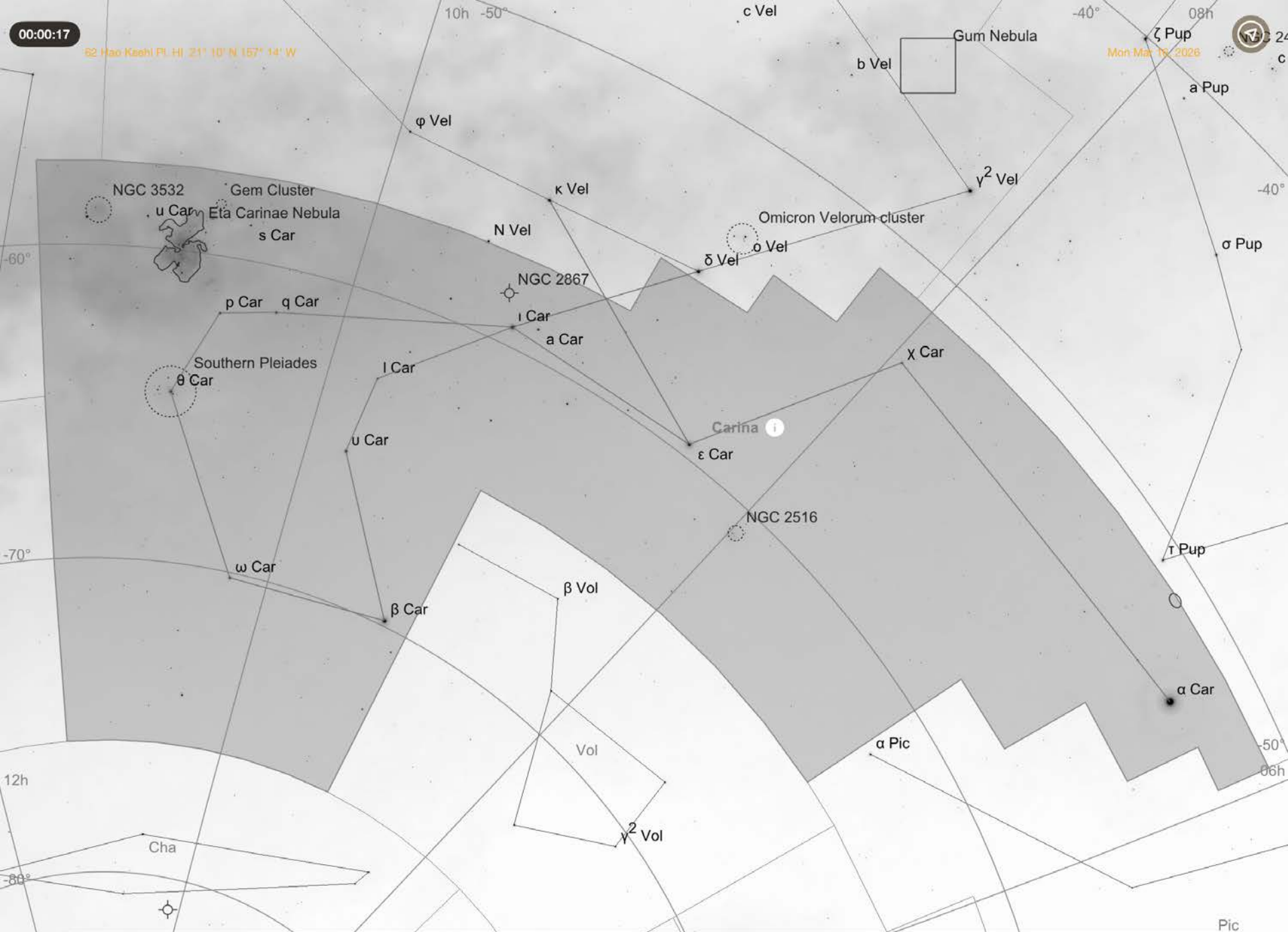


Carina (the keel)

- Carina – 34/88 constellations in size
- Spans approximate declinations from -51 to -76 (the southernmost of the three Argo constellations), so none of the objects are visible from mid-northern latitudes
- Contains some of the densest portions of the southern Milky Way
- Carina is visible in the months around January, and is dominated by the star Canopus, the second brightest star in the sky.
- Carina contains five Caldwell objects: C90, C91, C92, C96, and C102
- Neighbors: Centaurus, Chamaeleon, Musca, Pictor, Puppis, Vela, and Volans

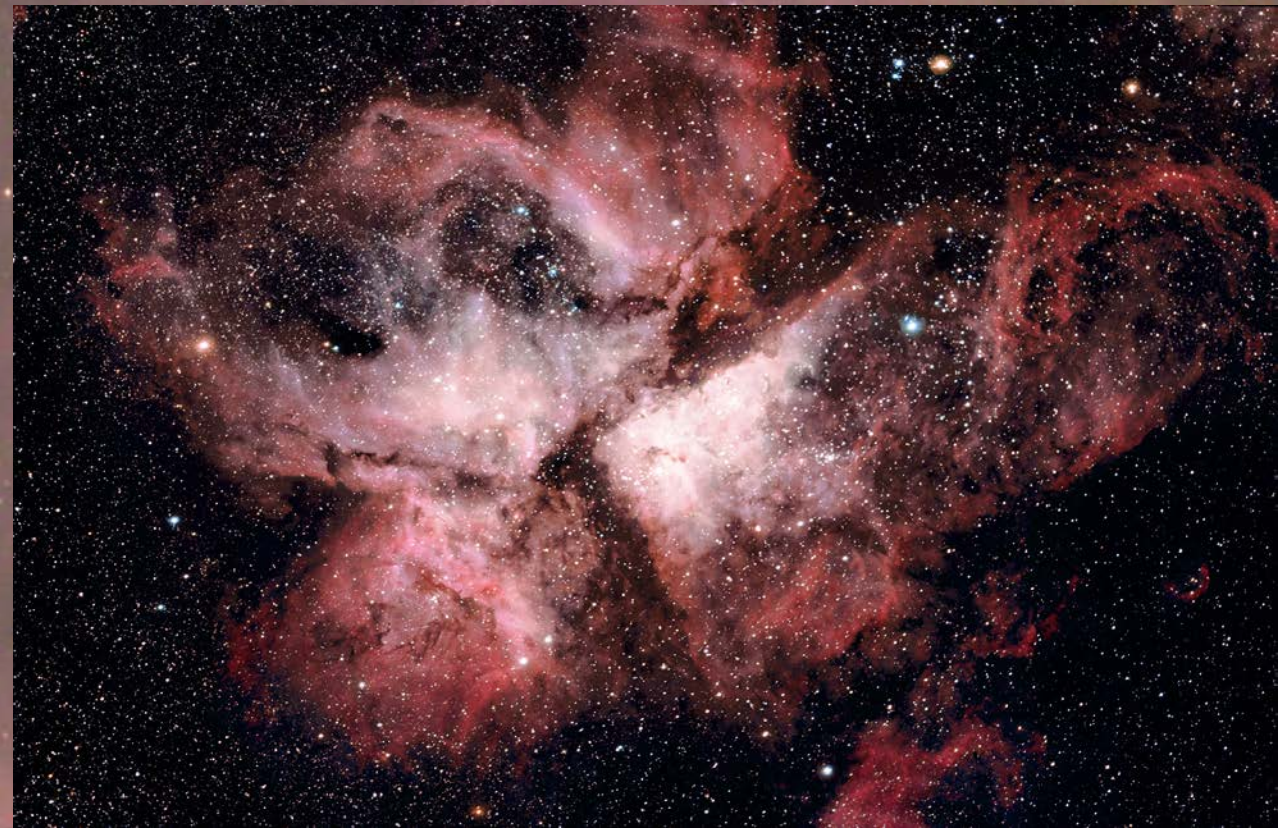
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NGC 3372 (Eta Carina Nebula)

- **Eta Carina Nebula**, Caldwell 92 – discovered by Lacaille 1/25/1752
- Large HII region of bright and dark nebulosity with associated star clusters, located 8500 light-years away in the Carina-Sagittarius arm of the Milky Way.
- Contains the Carina OB1 association including many O-type and Wolf-Rayet stars.
- Four times larger and brighter than the Orion Nebula, M42/43.

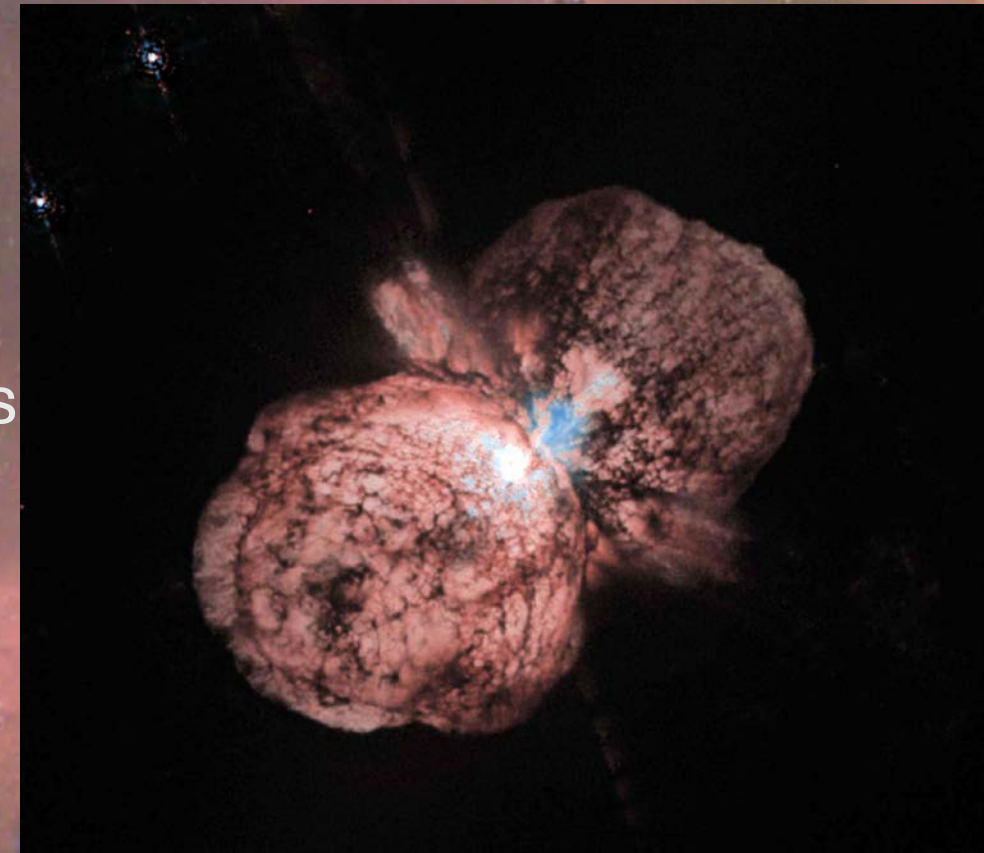


NGC 3372 (Eta Carina Nebula)

Eta Carinae (the star) is a hypergiant star of 100-150 solar masses with a luminosity of about 4 million times that of the sun.

The nebula would have looked very different before the great eruption of 1841, during which the star became the second brightest in the sky. The eruption surrounded the star with dust, markedly reducing the amount of UV light that reaches the nebula (and causes the nebula to glow).

The remnant of the 1841 eruption is the Homunculus nebula around the star.

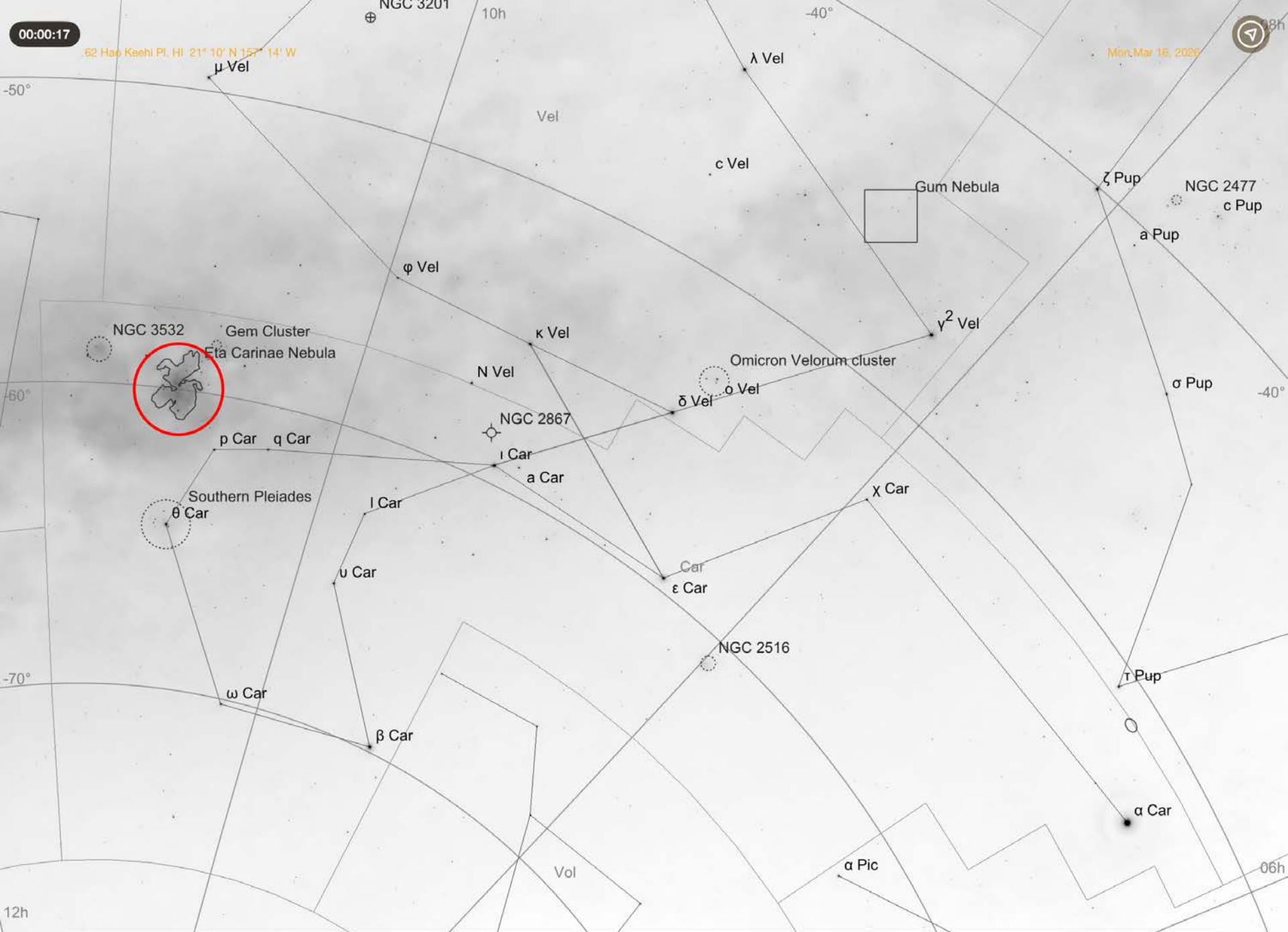




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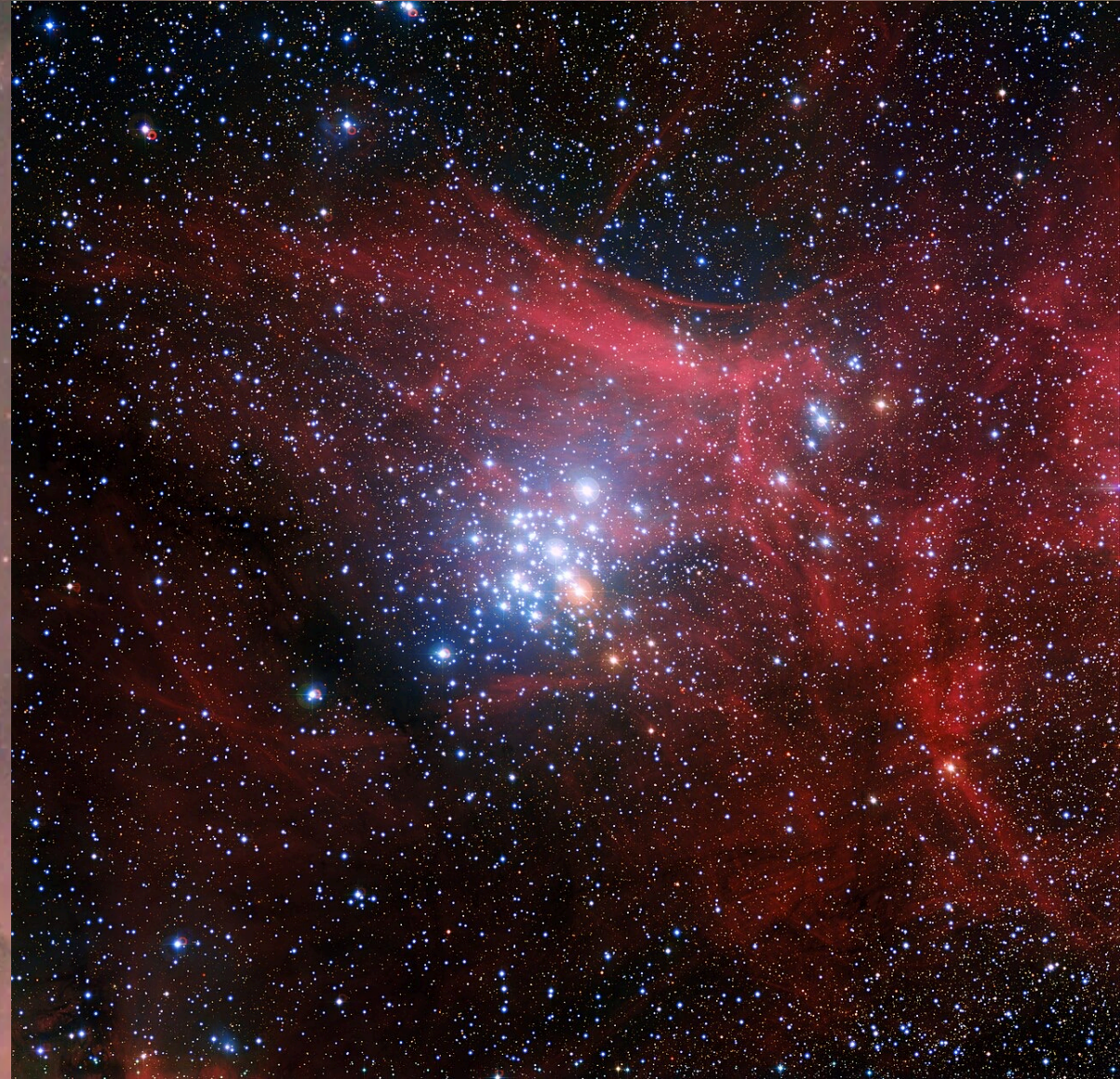
62 Hap Kaehi Pl. HI 21° 10' N 157° 14' W

Mon, Mar 16, 2026



NGC 3293 (Open Cluster)

- ***Gem Cluster***, Southern Gem 46, Melotte 100 – discovered by Lacaille in 1751
- There are over 100 cluster members brighter than 14th magnitude in a 10 arcminute field (brightest are blue supergiants of magnitude 6.5 and 6.7). Contains a 7th magnitude pulsating red supergiant star, V361 Carinae, adding to the color of this beautiful open cluster.





NGC 3532 (Open Cluster)

- ***Football Cluster, Wishing Well Cluster, Pincushion Cluster,*** Caldwell 91, Southern Gem 48 – discovered by Lacaille 1752
- About 150 stars of 7th magnitude and fainter.
- John Herschel thought it was one of the finest clusters in the sky.
- The 4th magnitude Cepheid variable star χ Carinae (also known as V382 Car) lies near the southeast edge of the cluster, but is an unassociated foreground object.

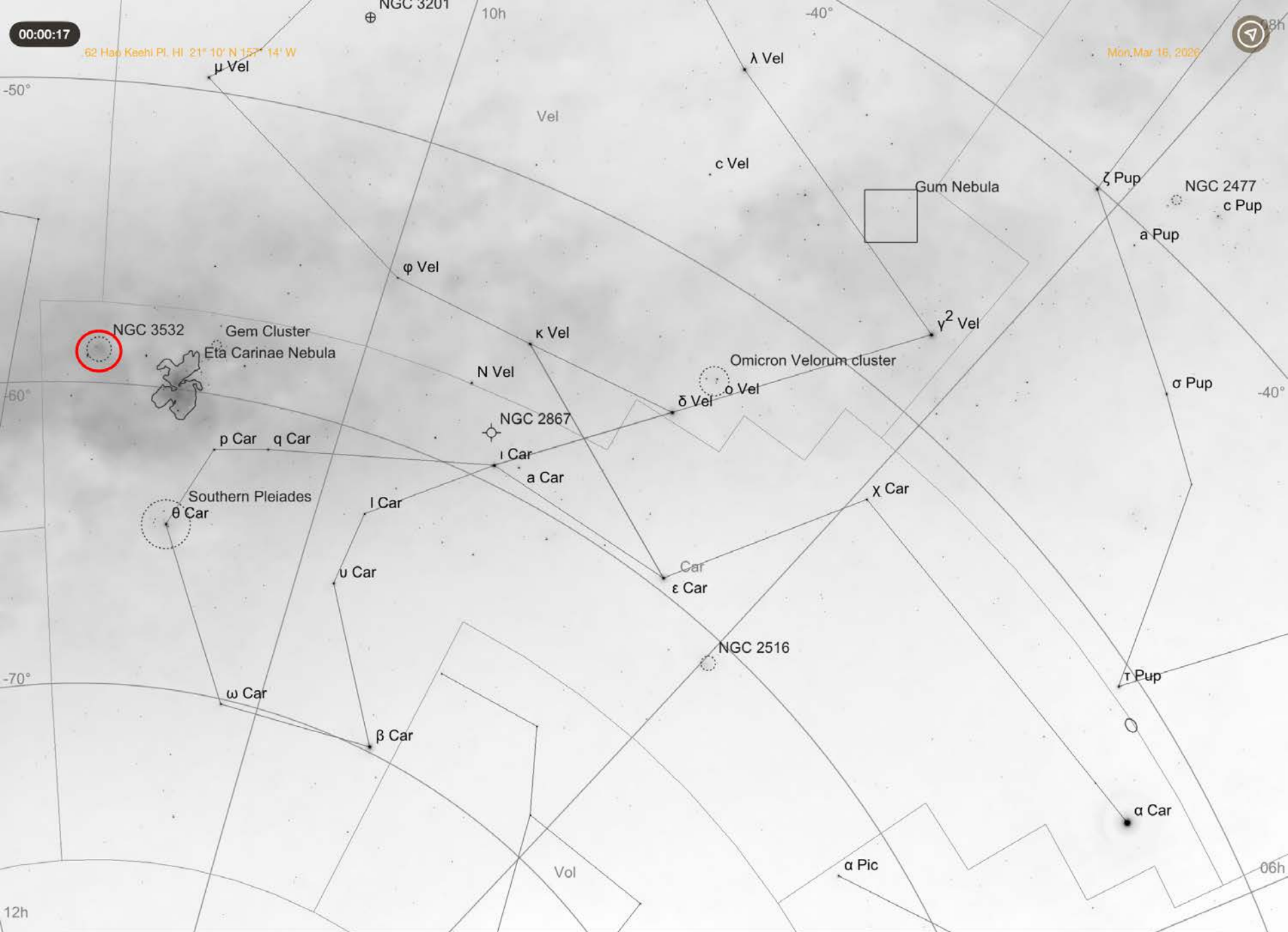




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NGC 2867 (Planetary Nebula)

- **Golden Earring Nebula**, Caldwell 90 – discovered by John Herschel 4/1/1834.
- Herschel initially thought he had discovered a planet.
- The central white dwarf star has an estimated luminosity of 1400 times solar, but with only 5% of the sun's radius.





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NGC 3114 (Open Cluster)

- Southern Gem 42 – discovered by James Dunlop on 5/8/1826.
- It contains stars from 9th to 14th magnitude, and lies 2970 light-years away.
- The cluster members have basically the same metal content (metallicity) as our Sun.





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NGC 2516 (Open Cluster)

- ***Southern Beehive***, Caldwell 96, Southern Gem 35 – discovered by Lacaille in 1751.
- A bright naked-eye cluster resolvable with binoculars. It contains two 5th magnitude red giant stars, and three bright double stars of 8th to 9th magnitude. The doubles are between 1 and 10 arcseconds apart.

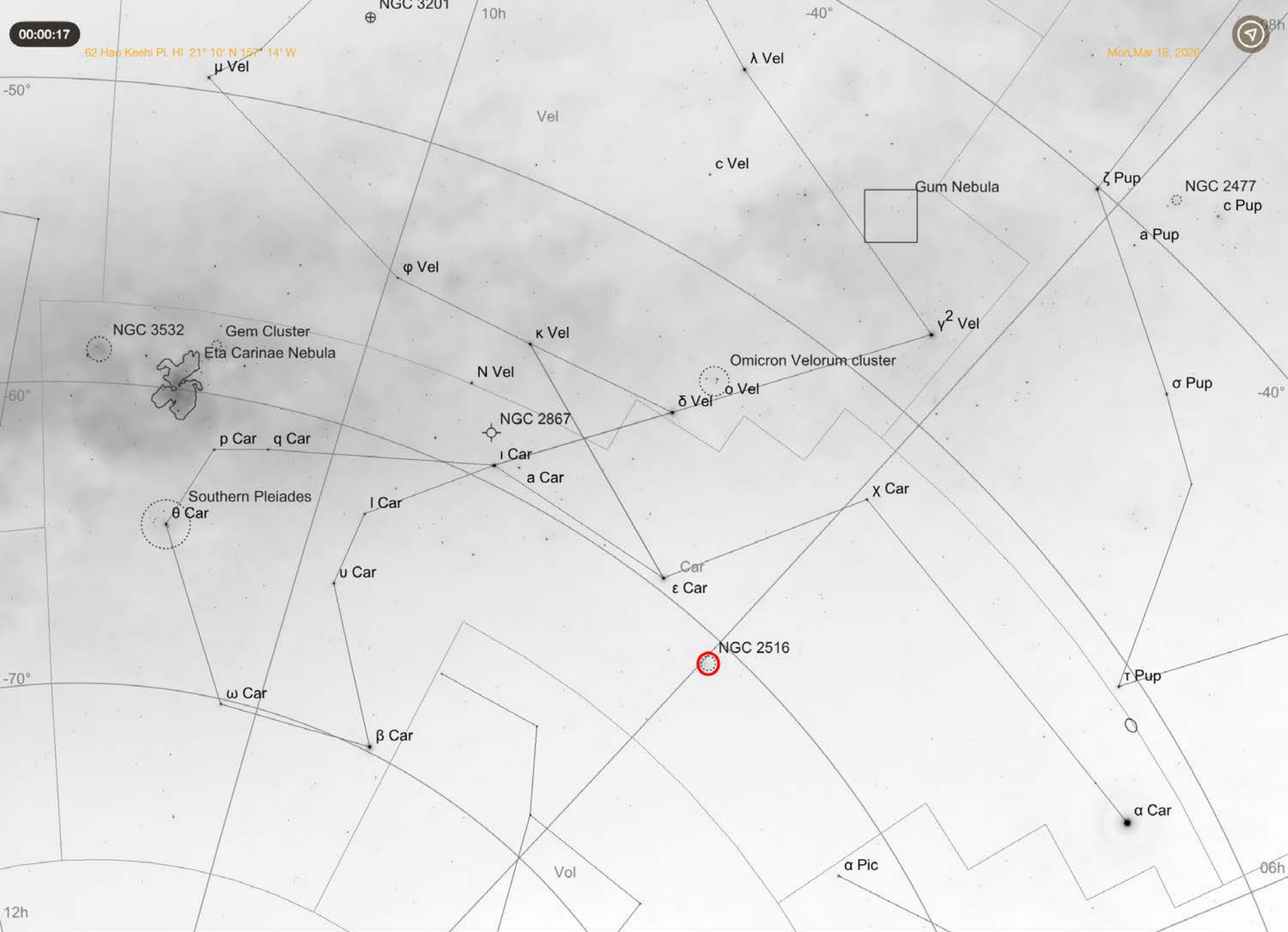




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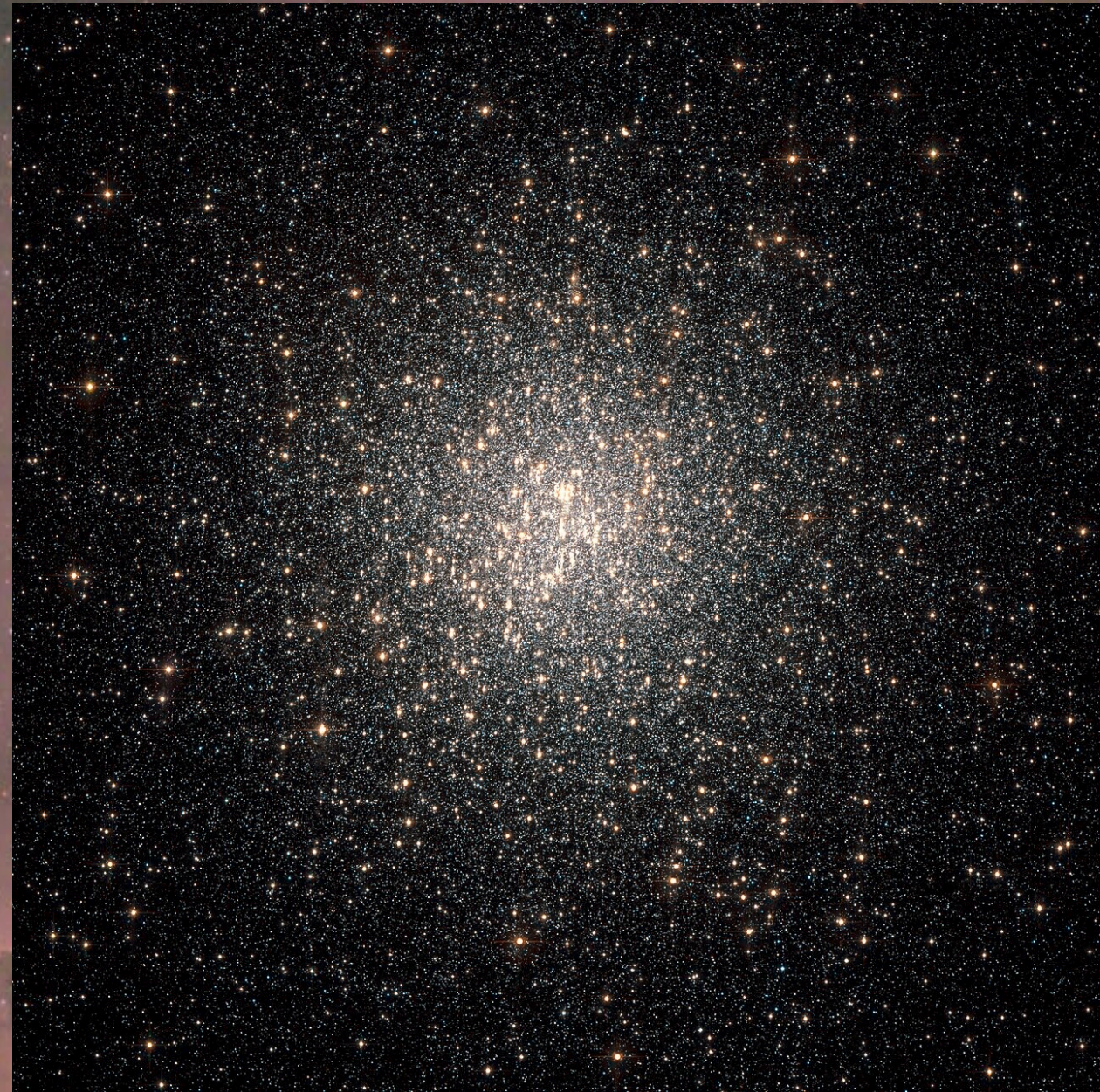
IC 2602 (Open Cluster)

- **Southern Pleiades, Theta Carinae Cluster**, Caldwell 102, Southern Gem 47 – discovered by Lacaille 3/3/1751.
- Visible to the naked eye, this is one of the nearest open clusters to our sun. Lies about 485 light-years away.
- Magnitude +2.74 Theta Carinae is the cluster lucida (brightest member star).
- Theta is part of the asterism known as the Diamond Cross.



NGC 2808 (Globular Cluster)

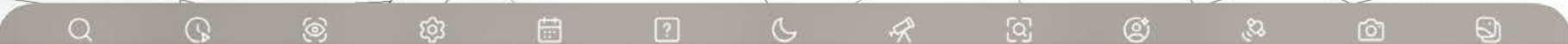
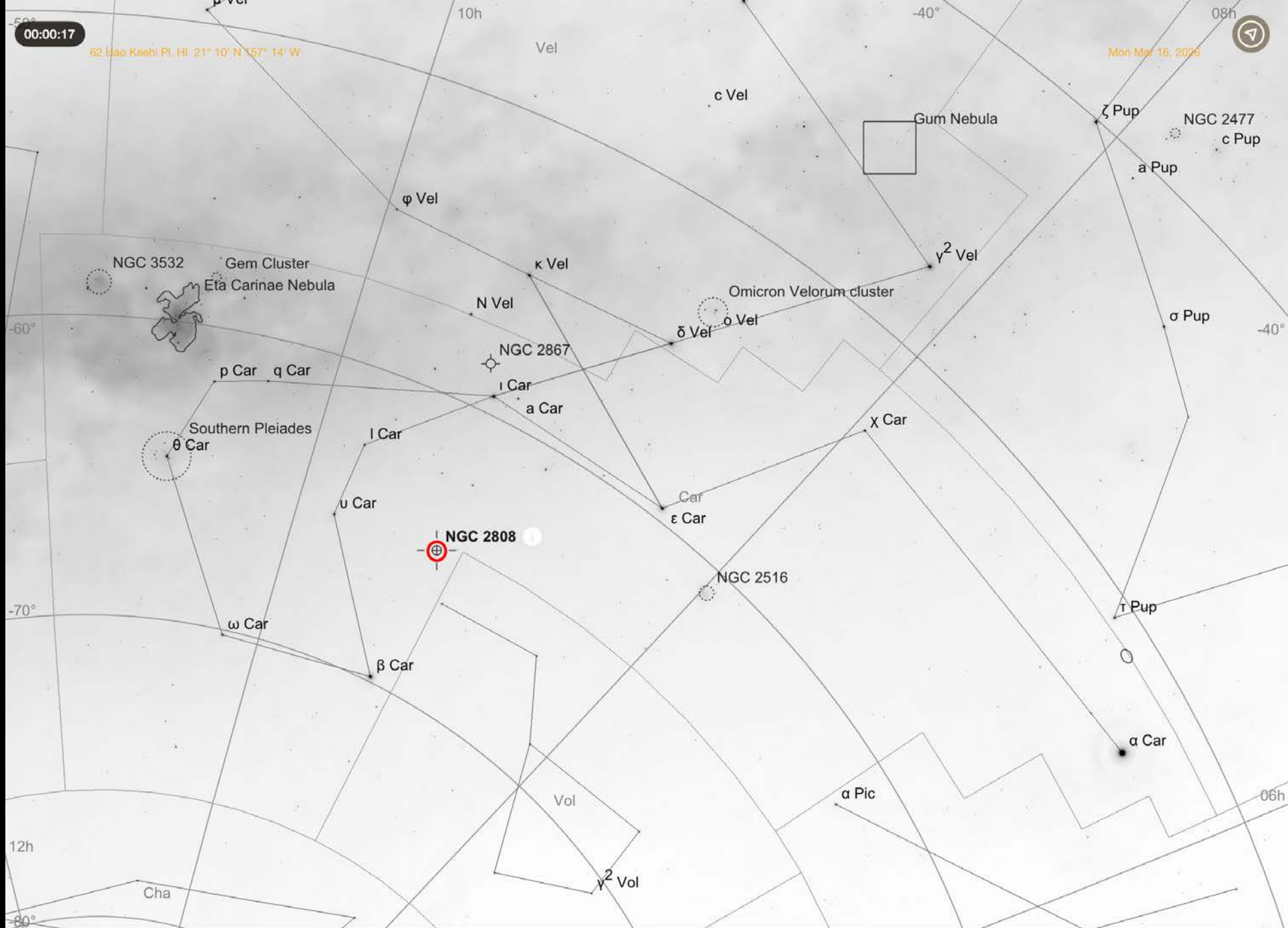
- Southern Gem 38 – discovered by J. Dunlop 1820s.
- One of the most massive globular clusters known, containing more than a million stars. Estimated to be about 12.5 billion years old.
- Composed of three generations of stars which were all born within 200 million years of the formation of the cluster.
- It's likely the core of an assimilated dwarf galaxy.



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Thank You!





x Velorum (Dun 95, HR 4180)

x Vel = DUN 95 is in a rich area of the southern Milky Way just 5 degrees north of the Eta Carina Nebula, NGC 3372. This pair was found by John Dunlop at Paramatta in 1826 and is a glorious sight in small telescope. The stars ($V = 4.38$ and 6.06), according to Ross Gould using a 35-cm reflector, are yellow and deep-yellow and the low power field contains two small asterisms. Andrew James, on the other hand, is an experienced Australian observer with a very extensive website devoted to double stars and especially those of Dunlop. He reports that Russell in 1873 made the colours straw-yellow and greenish blue and around 1980 members of the AS of New South Wales reported orange and pale blue. Given the spectral type of B is B8V, the reported deep yellow is rather unexpected. There has been little motion between the two components over the last two centuries. In 2000 the position angle was 105° and the separation $51''.7$. The primary is an early G-type supergiant which is also a semi-regular pulsating star. Hipparcos puts the primary at a distance of 840 light years. In 1834 John Herschel found a faint companion to B, $V = 11.9$, some $15''$ away in position angle 178° . The distance has widened to $20''$ today.

x Velorum (Double Star)

- HR 4180, Dunlop 95 –
Catalogued by James Dunlop
1829







Objects in Argo Navis

Object	Other names	Type	Con.	Dec.	Mag.	Size (')	Dist. (LY)	Age (MY)	Discoverer
M 46	NGC 2437	Open Cluster	Puppis	-15.0	6.0	22.8	4920	251	Messier 2/19/1771
NGC 2438	PK 231+04.1	Planetary Neb	Puppis	-15.0	10.8	1.0	1370	4500 Y	W. Herschel 3/19/1786
M 47	NGC 2422	Open Cluster	Puppis	-14.5	4.2	30.0	1600	78	Hodierna 1654, Messier 1771
Mel 71	Cr 155	Open Cluster	Puppis	-12.0	7.1	5.0	7415	1270	P.J. Melotte (1915)
NGC 2539	Cr 176, Mel 83	Open Cluster	Puppis	-13.0	6.5	12.3	4400	500	W. Herschel, 12/31/1785
M 93	NGC 2447	Open Cluster	Puppis	-24.0	6.0	22.0	3600	200	Messier 3/20/1781
NGC 2467	Sh2-311, "Skull & Crossbones neb"	OC / Nebula	Puppis	-26.5	7.1	30.0	15000	3 to 4	W. Herschel 12/9/1784
NGC 2298	So. Gem 33, h 3339	Globular Cl.	Puppis	-36.0	9.3	4.8	35200	13000	J. Dunlop 5/30/1826
NGC 2477	C 71, So. Gem 34	Open Cluster	Puppis	-38.5	5.8	27.0	4700	700	N.L. de Lacaille 1751-52
NGC 2451A/B	Mel 75, Cr 161	Open Cluster	Puppis	-38.0	2.8	45.0	600/1200	65/50	Hodierna 1654, J. Herschel 1835
NGC 3132	8-Burst, So. Ring, C 74, So. Gem 43	Planetary Neb	Vela	-40.5	9.2	1.0 x 0.7	2460	3000 Y	J. Herschel 3/2/1835
NGC 2736	Pencil Nebula (Vela SNR), Herschel's Ray	SNR (Nebula)	Vela	-46.0	12.0	20 x 7	815	11000 Y	J. Herschel 3/1/1835
NGC 3201	C 79, So. Gem 45	Globular Cl.	Vela	-46.5	6.7	9.6	16000	10600	J. Dunlop 5/1/1826
NGC 2547	Mel 84, Cr 177, So. Gem 36	Open Cluster	Vela	-49.0	4.7	20.0	1500	20-35	N.L. de Lacaille 1751
IC 2391	Omicron Velorum Cluster, C 85	Open Cluster	Vela	-53.0	2.5	50.0	574	50	Adb al-Rahman 964, Lacaille 1752
Gamma 2 Vel	Regor, Suhail al-Muhlif, HR 3207	Double Star	Vela	-47.5	1.7	41" Sep	1095	3 to 4	J. Dunlop 1826
NGC 3372	Eta Carina Nebula, C 92	HII (OC/Nebula)	Carina	-60.0	1.0	120 x 120	8500	Tr 14 is 0.5	N.L. de Lacaille 1/25/1752
NGC 3293	Gem Cluster, So. Gem 46, Mel 100	Open Cluster	Carina	-58.0	4.7	13.0	8600	6 to 20	N.L. de Lacaille 1751
NGC 3532	Football cluster, C 91, So. Gem 48	Open Cluster	Carina	-59.0	3.0	64.0	1321	300	N.L. de Lacaille 1752
NGC 2867	Golden Earring Nebula, C 90	Planetary Neb	Carina	-58.5	9.7	11"	7270	2750 Y	J. Herschel 4/1/1834
NGC 3114	So. Gem 42	Open Cluster	Carina	-60.0	4.2	35.0	2970	160	J. Dunlop 5/8/1826
NGC 2516	So. Beehive, C 96, So. Gem 35	Open Cluster	Carina	-61.0	3.8	30.0	1300	140	N.L. de Lacaille 1751
IC 2602	So. Pleiades, C 102, So. Gem 47	Open Cluster	Carina	-64.5	1.9	50.0	485	50	N.L. de Lacaille 3/3/1751
NGC 2808	So. Gem 38	Globular Cl.	Carina	-65.0	5.7	9.0	31300	10900	J. Dunlop 1820s