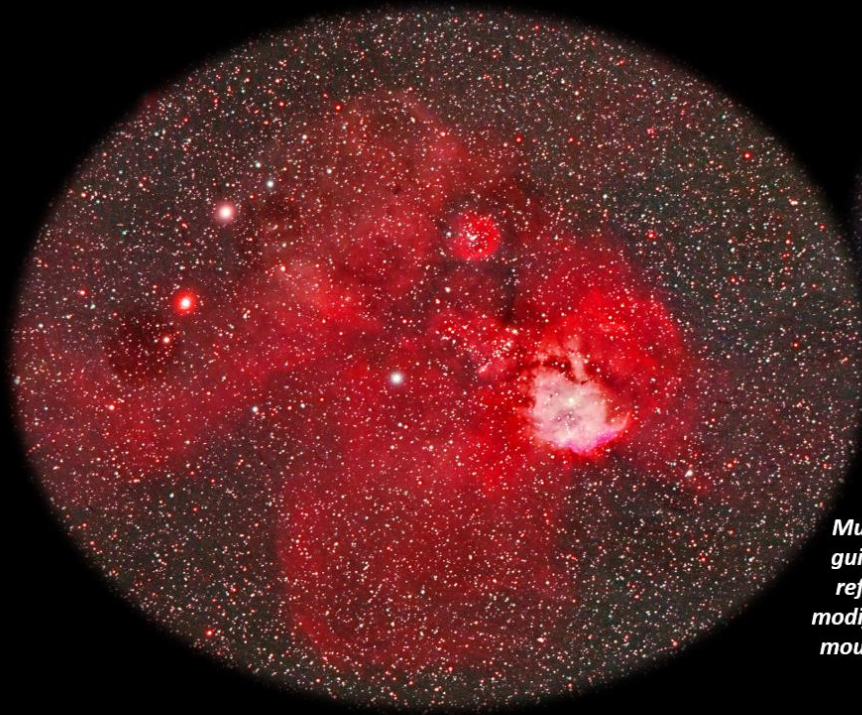


# NGC 2467, Sh2-311, nicknamed the "Skull and Crossbones Nebula".

It is a star-forming region whose appearance has occasionally also been likened to that of a colourful mandrill. (Large West-African monkey).



Wikipedia, Sanjay Acharya

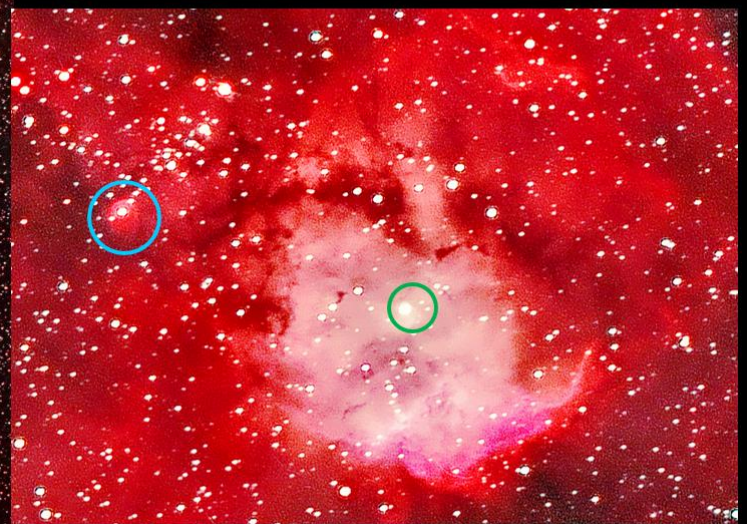
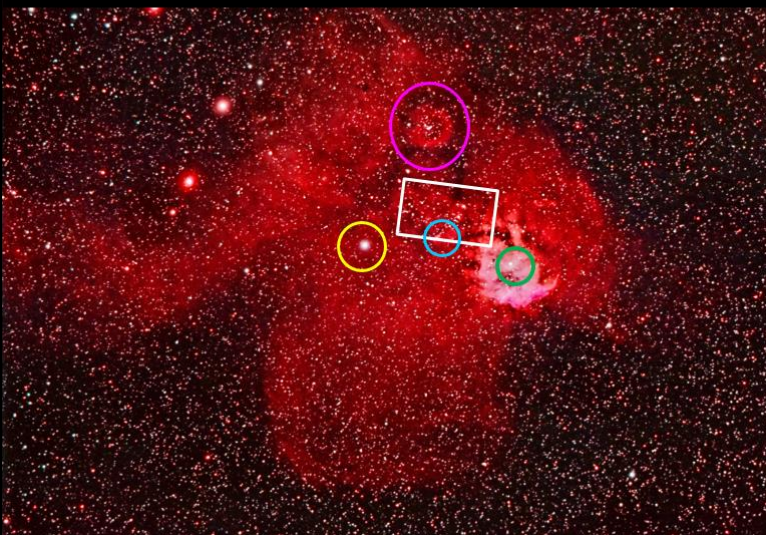
With thanks to Percy Jacobs

Multiple stacks (3 hours: 180 x 60 sec subs, guided). Takahashi TOA 150 apochromatic refractor, f/7.2, FL 1100mm; Nikon D850 – modified; IDAS V4 LPS filter; Losmandy G11-GT mount. Software: BackYardNIKON; PHD, DSS, PixInsight, Paint.NET. (Pretoria).

Many planetarium programs contain confusing information about NGC 2467. Some only include the cluster of stars, others contain two objects (one for the cluster and one for the nebula). NGC 2467 doesn't only represent a single cluster, there are in fact two clusters in the complex.

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The region is dominated by a massive young star, **HD 64315 (green circle)** that is helping to shape the structure of the whole nebular region. It is a massive, young O6 star (aka SAO 174700, V402 Pup). This star seems to be the source of ultraviolet radiation exciting the gas in NGC 2467. Two stellar clusters, referred to above, are: **Haffner 19** - located "inside" one "eye" of the Mandrill (**pink circle**) - exciting a sphere of gas called a Strömgren sphere - of which the *Rosetta Nebula* is the most famous example. Secondly, **Haffner 18** (white rectangle) which contains the very young star **FM3060a** which has just come into existence and is still surrounded by its **birth cocoon of gas (blue circle)**. Star **HD64455 (yellow circle)** marks the other "eye" on the left. Like the familiar *Orion Nebula*, NGC 2467 is a huge cloud of gas — mostly hydrogen — that serves as an incubator for new stars. (Wikipedia)



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