A large complex of HI clouds was discovered in the course of the Spring 2005 observations of the ALFALFA survey (Giovanelli et al., 2005, A 130.2581) at the Arecibo 305 m telescope. The complex extends about 40', at a mean heliocentric radial velocity of 500 km/s. It consists of several sub-clumps, the largest of which is centered near 12:30:26+09:28:00 (2000). The overall HI mass is estimated to be at least 10^8 solar. The HI velocity field is structured into sub-clumps, and no ordered velocity field is discernible. Most of the components of the system do not appear to be associated with optical counterparts, as inferred from the ALFALFA data.

The complex is located between the galaxies NGC 4392, NGC 4192, and NGC 4193 (Haynes et al., 2006), and is coincident with the ALFALFA spectrum, a virial mass of about 10^10 solar. The integrated HI profiles and optical counterparts detected by the ALFALFA project show the presence of a very low surface brightness feature, which could be a background galaxy or a foreground LSB galaxy. The optical counterpart of the HI cloud complex is shown in the image below, integrated between 473 and 525 km/s. The flux scale is indicated by the sidebar plot; the rms noise in the ALFALFA data is ~0.5 mJy/beam. The map on which the ALFALFA spectrum is shown allows for a clear identification of the HI cloud complex.