Supernova designation (year)	Constellation	Apparent magnitude	Distance (light years)	Type	Galaxy	Comments
SN 185	Centaurus	−4 (?)[24]	9,100[25]	Ia (?)	Milky Way	Surviving description sketchy; modern estimates of maximum apparent magnitude vary from +4 to −8. The remnant is probably RCW 86, some 8200 ly distant,[26] making it comparable to SN 1572. Some researchers have suggested it was a comet, not a supernova.[27][28]
SN 386	Sagittarius	+1.5	14,700	II	Milky Way	"suggested SN",[29] candidate remnant could be G11.2-0.3.[30][31] There are three suggestions and doubtful if SN at all or classical nova or something else.[32]
SN 393	Scorpius	−0	3,400	II/Ib	Milky Way	"possible SN",[29] could also be classical nova or something else[32]
SN 1006	Lupus	−7.5[33]	7,200	Ia	Milky Way	Widely observed on Earth; in apparent magnitude, the brightest stellar event in recorded history.[34]
SN 1054	Taurus	−6[35]	6,500	II	Milky Way	Remnant is the Crab Nebula with its pulsar (neutron star)
SN 1181	Cassiopeia	0	8,500		Milky Way	"possible SN",[29] probably no SN but activity at WR-star[36]
SN 1572	Cassiopeia	−4.0	8,000	Ia	Milky Way	Tycho's Nova
Kepler's Supernova	Ophiuchus	−3	14,000	Ia	Milky Way	Kepler's Star; most recent readily visible supernova within the Milky Way
Cas A, c. 1680	Cassiopeia	+5	9,000	IIb	Milky Way	Apparently never visually conspicuous, due to interstellar dust; but the remnant, Cas A, is the brightest extrasolar radio source in the sky
G1.9+0.3, cal. 1868	Sagittarius	(visible light masked by dust)	25,000	Ia	Milky Way	Located near the Galactic Center; "Posthumously" discovered in 1985; age determined in 2008
SN 1885A	Andromeda	+5.85[37]	2,500,000	Ipec	Andromeda Galaxy	First observation of an extragalactic supernova
SN 1895B	Centaurus	+8.0[38]	10,900,000	Ia	NGC 5253	
SN 1937C	Canes Venatici	+8.4[38]	13,000,000	Ia	IC 4182	
SN 1939C	Cepheus	+13	25,200,000	I	Fireworks Galaxy	
SN 1940B	Coma Berenices	+12.8	38,000,000	II-P	NGC 4725	
SN 1961V	Perseus	+12.5	30,000,000	II?	NGC 1058	Potential supernova impostor[39]
SN 1972E	Centaurus	+8.7[40]	10,900,000	Ia	NGC 5253	Followed for more than a year; became the prototypical Type Ia supernova
SN 1983N	Hydra	+11.8	15,000,000	Ib	Messier 83	First observation of a Type Ib supernova
SN 1986J	Andromeda	+18.4	30,000,000	IIn	NGC 891	Bright in the radio frequency range
SN 1987A	Dorado	+2.9	160,000	IIpec	Large Magellanic Cloud	Intense radiation reached Earth on February 23, 1987, 7:35:35 UT. Notable for archival photos of progenitor star and detection of supernova neutrinos. Most recent Local Group supernova
SN 1993J	Ursa Major	+10.7[41]	11,000,000	IIb	M81	One of the brightest supernovae in the northern sky since 1954
SN 1994D	Virgo	+15.2	50,000,000	Ia	NGC 4526	
SN 1998bw	Telescopium	?	140,000,000	Ic	ESO 184-G82	Linked to GRB 980425, which was the first time a gamma-ray burst has been linked to a supernova.
SN 1999eh	Lynx	+18.3 +/- 0.3	84,000,000	I	NGC 2770	First supernovae in this galaxy, where 3 more was detected later.
SN 2002bj	Lupus	+14.7	160,000,000	IIn	NGC 1821	AM Canum Venaticorum-type outburst.[42]
SN 2003fg	Boötes		4,000,000,000	Ia	anonymous galaxy	Also known as the "Champagne supernova"
SN 2004dj	Camelopardalis		8,000,000	II-P	NGC 2403	NGC 2403 is an outlying member of the M81 Group
SN 2005ap	Coma Berenices		4,700,000,000	II	?	Announced in 2007 to be the brightest supernova up to that point.
SN 2005gj	Cetus		865,000,000	Ia/II-n	?	Notable for having characteristics of both Type Ia and Type IIn.
SN 2005gl	Pisces	+16.5	200,000,000	II-n	NGC 266	Star could be found on old pictures.[43]
SN 2006gy	Perseus	+15	240,000,000	IIn (*)	NGC 1260	Observed by NASA, *with a peak of over 70 days, possibly a new type.
SN 2007bi	Virgo	+18.3		Ia	anonymous dwarf galaxy	Extremely bright and long-lasting, the first good observational match for the pair-instability supernova model postulated for stars of initial mass greater than 140 solar masses (even better than SN 2006gy). The precursor is estimated at 200 solar masses, similar to the first stars of the early universe.[44]
SN 2007uy	Lynx	+16.8	84,000,000	Ibc	NGC 2770	Got overshadowed by SN 2008D.
SN 2008D	Lynx		88,000,000	Ibc	NGC 2770	First supernova to be observed while it exploded.
MENeaC Abell399.3.14.0	Aries	+28.7	1,000,000,000 (z=0.0613)	Ia	anonymous red globular cluster associated with anonymous red elliptical galaxy in cluster Abell 399	Observed in 2009. Supernova associated with a globular cluster[45][46]
SN 2009ip	Piscis Austrinus		66,000,000	IIn	NGC 7259	In 2009 classified as supernova. Redesignated as Luminous blue variable (LBV) Supernova impostor.[47] In September 2012 classified as a young type IIn supernova.[48]
SN 2010lt	Camelopardalis	+17.0	240,000,000	Ia (sub-luminous)	UGC 3378	Discovered by 10-year-old girl, the youngest person to discover a supernova.
SN 2011fe	Ursa Major	+10.0	21,000,000	Ia	M101	One of the very few extragalactic supernovae visible in 50mm binoculars.
SN 2014J	Ursa Major	+10.5	11,500,000	Ia	M82	Closest supernova since SN 2004dj in NGC 2403.
ASASSN-15lh SN 2015L	Indus	+16.9	3,800,000,000	Ic	APMUKS(BJ) B215839.70−615403.9	Most luminous hypernova ever observed.
IPTF14hls	Ursa Major	+17.7	509,000,000	unknown	SDSS J092034.44+504148.7 (possible dwarf galaxy)	Unusual supernova
SN 2016aps	Draco	+18.11	3,600,000,000	SLSB-II	?	Most luminous supernova-like event to date.
SN 2018zd	Camelopardalis	+17.8	70,000,000	Ia-csm	NGC 2146	First electron capture supernova ever
SN 2019hgp	Boötes	+20.16	920,000,000	Icn	-	First detected supernova of a Wolf-Rayet star[49][50]
SN 2020fqv	Virgo	+19.0	59,400,000	IIb	NGC 4568	Earliest known observation of an explosion, 26 hours after[51][52][53]
SN 2020tlf	Boötes	+15.89	120,000,000	IIn	NGC 5731	First red supergiant observed before, during and after explosion; earliest known observation, at 130 days before explosion[54][55]
SN 2023ixf	Ursa Major	+10.8	21,000,000	type II-L	Pinwheel Galaxy	Closest and brightest supernova since SN 2014J