Discovered in 2003, the eruptive variable V723 Carinae (previously named CarI-136) was found to suffer an outburst of more than four magnitudes in the $K$ band prior to 2000 (Tapia et al. MNRAS 367, 513, 2006). It is located embedded in the northern part of the dark cloud associated with the the Trumpler 14/CarI photodissociation region ($d = 2.3$ kpc). In this poster, we present a $K_s$-band light-curve for this star spanning from 1993 to 2013 showing large erratic variations in timescales of years after it was first detected in 2000. The $H-K$ colour index has been measured in a few epochs and it is found to vary from 3.8 to 5.6, probably correlated to the 2.2 $\mu$m flux. Two-epoch Spitzer/IRAC archive photometry (2004 and 2008) suggests that the variability prevails also at longer wavelengths, up to 8 $\mu$m. We also present near-IR spectroscopy (1.6 to 2.5 $\mu$m) obtained in 2012 and 2013 with the Baade 6.5m telescope and the FIRE spectrometer at Las Campanas Observatory in its long-slit high-throughput mode. The slit included V723 Car and the CarI-125, a nearby embedded source, also classified as a Class I YSO and found associated with a compact radio HII region (op. cit.).

The spectrum of V723 Car (Fig. 6) shows in emission the CO overtone bandsheads, which seem to be variable. Most prominent is the 2.12 $\mu$m and other $H_2$ lines. The faint Br$\gamma$ emission line is also seen in the 2013 spectra. Its SED has only been constructed (Fig. 6) from two ground-based $H$ and $K$ images in 2008 and 2009 combined with the archived photometry in the four IRAC bands (3.6 to 8 $\mu$m) in 2008. No information is available at longer wavelengths and, thus, no total luminosity can be estimated.

The observed properties of V723 Car are extremely similar to those recently reported for the Class I eruptive variable V2492 Cyg (Hillenbrand et al. AJ 145, 59, 2013; Kospal et al. A&A 551, A62, 2013). In common with this star, the origin of the outburst and the present properties of V 723 Car are far from understood.

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