The tidal disruption (TD) of stellar objects by the central black hole of galactic nuclei remains very much a peripheral area of AGN physics. Calculations and experience show that events are rare—1/1000,000 years and they are difficult to unambiguously identify against a background of AGN outbursts and supernovae. Until very recently, TD candidates have been detected by flares in X-ray or UV observations, usually well after the peak of the event (e.g. RX J1242-119 [Komossa & Greiner 1999]; RX J1420.4+5334 [Greiner et al. 2000]; NGC 3599; SDSS 132341+482701 [Esquej et al. 2007]). The best observed object was NGC 3905, whose light curve was well enough sampled [Komossa & Bade 1999] to enable Li, Narayan & Menou (2002) to constrain the progenitor to be either a brown dwarf or gas stripped from the outer layers of a main sequence star. All ROSAT spectra were exceptionally soft, matching well predictions [Rees 1988] of a thermal spectrum of kT=30-70 eV, even though the actual spectral shape could not be measured with ROSAT. Later epoch observations with ROSAT, Chandra and XMM-Newton then showed a significant spectral hardening [e.g. Komossa et al. 2004, Vaughan, Edelson & Warwick 2004; Esquej et al.2008] more similar to AGN spectra.

In an attempt to gain more timely information we instituted a program of systematic monitoring of XMM-Newton slew sources, designed to detect candidates while at the peak of their emission, and follow them with XMM-Newton triggered TOO, regular SWIFT XRT/UVOT monitoring and optical spectra. Here we report on the first fruit of that program.