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SUPERNOVAE 2006H, 2006I, 2006J, 2006K, 2006L, 2006M, 2006N

Six apparent supernovae have been found on unfiltered CCD images: 2006I by T. Puckett and T. Crowley (cf. *IAUC* 8660), 2006J by N. J. Ponticello and W. Li (LOSS/KAIT; cf. *IAUC* 8660), 2006N by M. Armstrong (cf. *IAUC* 8643), and the rest by the "Nearby Supernova Factory" (NSF) collaboration (via NEAT images, Palomar 1.2-m telescope; cf. *CBET* 374).

SN	2006 UT	α_{2000}	δ_{2000}	Mag.	*Offset*
2006I	Jan. 19.42	$10^h59^m30^s.03$	$+75°11'34''.0$	18.1	$5''.1$ W, $4''.9$ N
2006J	Jan. 20.09	0 20 20.15	+ 7 42 07.0	18.3	$0''.5$ E, $4''.7$ N
2006K	Jan. 17.5	11 29 46.26	−17 25 17.8	18.6	—
2006L	Jan. 17.6	13 07 11.76	+28 38 46.2	19.9	—
2006M	Jan. 17.6	13 27 19.76	+31 47 14.5	18.5	—
2006N	Jan. 21.02	6 08 31.24	+64 43 25.1	15.0	$0''.4$ E, $0''.1$ N

Additional magnitudes of 2006I in NGC 3465: Jan. 8.46 UT, [19.2; 20.42, 18.0. SN 2004bc also appeared in NGC 3465 (*IAUC* 8315). Additional KAIT magnitudes of 2006J in IC 13: 2005 Oct. 29.15, [19.5; Dec. 17.17, [18.5; 2006 Jan. 21.09, 18.3. Additional magnitudes of 2006N in MCG +11-8-12: 2004 Aug. 26, [19.5; 21.738, 15.0. Nothing was visible at the location of 2006N on Palomar Sky Survey images from 1996 (limiting red mag 20.8) and 1993 (limiting blue mag 22.5).

NSF spectroscopy (range 320–1000 nm, University of Hawaii 2.2-m telescope; cf. *CBET* 374) of 2006M in PGC 47137 and 2006L show them to be type-IIn supernovae, while 2006K is a type-II supernova. NSF spectroscopy of 2006H (*IAUC* 8660), obtained on Jan. 20.3 UT, shows it to be a type-Ia supernova; its spectrum was similar to the peculiar, subluminous SN 1991bg (Filippenko *et al.* 1992, *A.J.* **104**, 1543) at two days past maximum light (cf. *CBET* 371).

S. Blondin, M. Modjaz, R. Kirshner, and P. Challis, Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, report that a spectrum (range 350–740 nm) of SN 2006N, obtained on Jan. 22.23 UT by P. Berlind with the F. L. Whipple Observatory 1.5-m telescope (+ FAST), shows it to be a type-Ia supernova, with a spectral-feature age (Riess *et al.* 1997, *A.J.* **114**, 722) of −3 days from maximum light. Adopting a recession velocity of 4280 km/s for the host galaxy (Falco *et al.* 1999, *PASP* **111**, 438), the maximum absorption in the Si II line (rest 635.5 nm) is blueshifted by 12000 km/s.

2006 January 22 *Daniel W. E. Green*