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URL http://cfa-www.harvard.edu/iau/cbat.html ISSN 0081-0304
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COMET P/2005 SB_{216} (LONEOS)

An apparently asteroidal object discovered by the LONEOS project that was designated 2005 SB_{216} by the Minor Planet Center (discovery position below from *MPS* 144403) has been found to show cometary appearance. S. Foglia, Novara Veveri, Italy, reports that CCD observations that he obtained with G. Galli, S. Minuto, and D. Crespi using a 0.40-m *f*/4 reflector on 2005 Dec. 7 and 29 show the object to be slightly diffuse; Foglia adds that CCD frames taken by L. Buzzi with a 0.60-m *f*/4.6 reflector at Varese on 2006 Feb. 4.8 UT also show diffuseness. F. Bernardi, D. J. Tholen, and J. Pittichová, University of Hawaii (UH), report that two *R*-band 600-s exposures taken with the UH 2.2-m reflector at Mauna Kea on Feb. 7.27 show the object to be fuzzy and slightly elongated $\sim 2''.7$ in p.a. $\sim 78^\circ$; in an aperture of $4''.4$, the magnitude was 19.2.

2005 UT	α_{2000}	δ_{2000}	Mag.
Sept.30.38046	$0^h54^m39^s.28$	$+14^\circ22'54''.3$	19.1

The following orbital elements are taken from *MPEC* 2006-C48:

$$\text{Epoch} = \text{2007 Mar. 1.0 TT}$$
$$\begin{array}{lll} T = \text{2007 Feb. 11.3910 TT} & \omega = 83^\circ.5889 & \\ e = 0.463528 & \Omega = 1.6983 & \Big\} 2000.0 \\ q = 3.817862 \text{ AU} & i = 24.0974 & \end{array}$$
$$a = 7.116613 \text{ AU} \qquad n^\circ = 0.0519151 \qquad P = 18.98 \text{ years}$$

SUPERNOVAE 2006Y AND 2006Z

Two apparent supernovae have been reported: 2006Y by P. Luckas, O. Trondal, and M. Schwartz (cf. *IAUC* 8655; unfiltered CCD frames, 0.35-m Tenagra telescope at Perth) and 2006Z by the SDSS collaboration (found in spectra; communicated by M. SubbaRao, University of Chicago and Adler Planetarium; cf. *IAUC* 8513; *r*-band magnitude given below).

SN	2006 UT	α_{2000}	δ_{2000}	Mag.	*Offset*
2006Y	Feb. 3.58	$7^h13^m17^s.19$	$-51^\circ41'18''.8$	17.7	$1''.7$ W, $5''.2$ N
2006Z	Feb. 1.51	13 44 58.07	+26 18 25.7	20.4	—

Additional unfiltered magnitudes of 2006Y: Jan. 27.59 UT, [18.5; Feb. 7.60, 17.3. SN 2006Z, which appears to be a type-Ia supernova with an age of $\approx -7 \pm 4$ days after maximum light, is coincident with the center of the host galaxy ($r = 17.0$ from an image taken on 2004 June 12; $z = 0.1232$).

2006 February 8 *Daniel W. E. Green*