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SUPERNOVAE 2006at AND 2006au

Two supernovae have been discovered on unfiltered CCD survey images: 2006at by B. Dintinjana and H. Mikuž, Crni Vrh Observatory, on four frame taken with a 0.60-m $f/3.3$ Cichocki reflector in the course of their 'Comet and Asteroid Search Program' (PIKA); and 2006au by O. Trondal, P. Luckas, and M. Schwartz with the 0.35-m Tenagra telescope in Oslo (cf. *IAUC* 8674).

SN	2006 UT	α_{2000}	δ_{2000}	Mag.	*Offset*
2006at	Mar. 8.055	$13^h12^m41^s.11$	$+63^\circ16'45''.4$	17.1	$8''.0$ E, $10''.5$ N
2006au	Mar. 7.20	17 57 13.56	+12 11 03.2	17.2	$17''.0$ W, $18''.2$ N

H. Yamaoka, Kyushu University; and H. Naito and N. Tokimasa, Nishi-Harima Astronomical Observatory, report that a rather noisy, low-resolution spectrum (range 420–690 nm; R = 1000 at 500 nm) taken of 2006at on Mar. 8.8 UT with the 2.0-m NAYUTA telescope shows a rather featureless blue (blackbody-like) continuum with possible very broad features (either absorption valleys or emission troughs, which suggests that it may be a very young supernova. Additional approximate magnitudes for 2006at: 1993 Mar. 19 UT, [19.6 (Digital Sky Survey, blue); 1997 Apr. 13, [20 (DSS, red); 2006 Feb. 12.074, [18.5 (PIKA R-band); Mar. 8.8, 16.7 (Yamaoka *et al.*, slit-viewer unfiltered image). The host galaxy of 2006at is hard to identify on the DSS image because it is very diffuse; a SDSS color-composite image taken in 2001 also shows no point source down to mag $\sim$ 21. Additional approximate magnitudes for 2006au in UGC 11057: 2004 Sept. 17.15, [19.5; 2006 Mar. 10.65 UT, 17.4. The "Nearby Supernova Factory" collaboration reports that SN 2006au is a type-II supernova (details on *CBET* 427).

RS OPHIUCHI

G. C. Anupama, Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore; and N. G. Kantharia, National Center for Radio Astrophysics, Pune, report the low-frequency radio detection of the current outburst of the recurrent nova RS Oph (cf. *IAUC* 8671) using the Giant Metrewave Radio Telescope (GMRT), at the following flux densities: Feb. 24.12 UT, 49.5 $\pm$ 0.5 mJy at 23.3 cm; Mar. 2.04, 55.4 $\pm$ 2.8 mJy at 28.3 cm, 50.0 $\pm$ 0.8 mJy at 23.3 cm, and 56.8 $\pm$ 0.3 mJy at 21.6 cm; Mar. 5.09, 48.4 $\pm$ 2.0 mJy at 49.2 cm. This is the first detection of the nova at wavelengths longer than 21 cm. Further GMRT observations at low frequencies are underway.

2006 March 13 *Daniel W. E. Green*