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COMET C/2009 G1 (STEREO)

K. Kadota (Ageo, Japan) has reported astrometry on Apr. 9.8 UT with a 25-cm reflector, which shows that the prediction on *IAUC* 9036 was off by $\sim 4'$. He found the comet to have total mag 10.6, a coma diameter of 4'.5, and strong central condensation; his astrometry and the following revised orbital elements appear on *MPEC* 2009-G32:

$$\begin{array}{lll} T = \text{2009 Apr. 15.093 TT} & \omega = 173^\circ.823 & \\ & \Omega = 120.657 & \text{2000.0} \\ q = \text{1.12993 AU} & i = 108.091 & \end{array}$$

COMET C/2009 F6 (YI-SWAN)

S. Korotskiy, Moscow, reports that he found a prediscovery image of this comet (cf. *IAUCs* 9034, 9035) on an exposure (limiting mag $\sim$ 13) taken with a Canon EOS 20D digital camera (+ 50-mm f/4 lens) at the Kazan State University observatory at Karachay-Cherkessia, as given below:

2009 UT	α_{2000}	δ_{2000}	Mag.
Mar. 25.06024	$22^h28^m28^s.8$	$+48^\circ45'14''$	10.7

COMETS C/2003 Q1, Q6; C/2008 X6; C/2008 Y10, Y11 (SOHO)

Further to *IAUC* 9036, additional near-sun presumed comets have been found on SOHO website images (with the initial observations tabulated below). C/2008 Y10, a Kreutz sungrazer, was stellar in appearance (mag $\sim$ 6) in C3 images; in C2 images, it was teardrop-shaped and slightly diffuse. C/2008 Y11, a member of the Marsden group, was tiny and stellar in appearance (mag $\sim$ 7). R. Kracht proposed that C/2008 Y11 may be identical with C/2003 Q6 (cf. *IAUC* 8339), and C/2008 X6 (cf. *IAUC* 9030) with C/2003 Q1 (cf. *IAUC* 8339); linkages by B. G. Marsden (cf. *MPEC* 2009-F81) suggest that these two comets (both with $P \simeq 5.3$ yr) may have separated from each other around their last return to perihelion (1998 Apr. 26–29), though Kracht was unable to find any trace of them in C2 data from 1998 Apr. 25.

Comet	2008 UT	α_{2000}	δ_{2000}	Inst.	F	*MPEC*
C/2008 Y10	Dec. 21.988	$18^h09^m.0$	$-27^\circ29'$	C3/2	JR	2009-F17
C/2008 Y11	22.288	17 59.0	-22 54	C2	RK	2009-F17

2009 April 10 *Daniel W. E. Green*