## Central Bureau for Astronomical Telegrams INTERNATIONAL ASTRONOMICAL UNION

Mailstop 18, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, Cambridge, MA 02138, U.S.A. IAUSUBS@CFA.HARVARD.EDU or FAX 617-495-7231 (subscriptions) CBAT@CFA.HARVARD.EDU (science) URL http://www.cfa.harvard.edu/iau/cbat.html ISSN 0081-0304 Phone 617-495-7440/7244/7444 (for emergency use only)

## NOVA IN THE LARGE MAGELLANIC CLOUD 2009 No. 2

W. Liller, Viña del Mar, Chile, reports the discovery of an apparent nova (mag  $\approx 12.1$ ) in the Large Magellanic Cloud from two photographs taken with Kodak Technical Pan film on May 4.994 UT, the position given as  $\alpha=5^{\rm h}31^{\rm m}28^{\rm s}\pm3^{\rm s},~\delta=-67^{\rm o}05'38''\pm8''$  (equinox 2000.0). No star brighter than mag  $\sim 19$  appears at this position on a U.K. Schmidt image of the field, and nothing brighter than mag 14.0 was visible on Liller's photograph from 2009 Apr. 23.01. L. A. G. Monard, Pretoria, South Africa, reports a confirmation of the presumed nova at unfiltered mag 12.5 on CCD images taken under less-than-ideal conditions on May 7.716, the position end figures measured as 26§42, 39".4, adding that no star is visible at this position on the Digitized Sky Survey (limiting red mag 20), though there is a star of red mag  $\approx 18.5$  located  $\sim 1''$  southwest of the new object.

## $2009\ HC_{82}$

Another minor planet in a retrograde orbit but showing no apparent cometary features has been discovered (cf. MPEC 2009-J04) by the Catalina Sky Survey. The following orbital elements are from MPO 157545:

```
Epoch = 2009 June 18.0 TT T = 2008 \text{ Nov. } 3.8564 \text{ TT} \qquad \omega = 296.5814 \\ e = 0.810058 \qquad \qquad \Omega = 294.6157 \\ q = 0.463311 \text{ AU} \qquad \qquad i = 154.5642 \\ a = 2.439225 \text{ AU} \qquad n^{\circ} = 0.2587178 \qquad P = 3.81 \text{ years}
```

## COMETS C/2009 A2, C/2009 A3, C/2009 A4, C/2009 A5 (SOHO)

Further to IAUC 9039, additional Kreutz sungrazers have been found on SOHO website images, being tiny and stellar in appearance (peak mag  $\sim 7.5$ , except C/2009 A2 at mag  $\sim 7$ ) in C3 images. C/2009 A3 was small and "roughly stellar" in C2 images. All except C/2009 A2 (condensed, and teardrop-shaped) were slightly diffuse and elongated (peak mag  $\sim 11$ , except C/2009 A2 and A3 at mag  $\sim 10$ ) in STEREO HI1-A images.

Comet	2009	UT	$\alpha_{2000}$	$\delta_{2000}$	Inst.	$\mathbf{F}$	MPEC
C/2009 A2 C/2009 A3	Jan.			$-25^{\circ}55^{'}\ -25^{'}28$			2009-F18 2009-F30
C/2009 A4 C/2009 A5		2.154	$19\ 01.1$	$ \begin{array}{r}   25 \ 26 \\   -25 \ 14 \\   -25 \ 39 \end{array} $	$C3^{'}$	HS HS	2009-F30 2009-F30
0/2000 110		2.100	10 00.1	20 00	00	110	2000 1 00