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*V2468 CYGNI*

M. L. Sitko, Space Science Institute; and D. K. Lynch, The Aerospace Corporation, report on 0.8- to 2.4- $\mu$ m spectroscopy of V2468 Cyg (cf. *IAUCs* 8936, 8998) on June 18 UT using SpeX at the Infrared Telescope Facility. The object continues to develop in its coronal phase, showing lines of [Si VIII] 0.9913- $\mu$ m, [Fe VI] 1.2330- $\mu$ m, [Fe VI] 1.2674- $\mu$ m, [Si VI] 1.964- $\mu$ m, [Al IX] 2.0444- $\mu$ m, [Ca VIII] 2.32- $\mu$ m, and possibly [Ti VI] 1.7155- $\mu$ m and [P VIII] 1.7356- $\mu$ m. Many He II lines are also present. Rydberg lines at 0.8926, 1.1114, 1.5545, and 2.103  $\mu$ m are also present (Lynch *et al.* 2008, *Bull. AAS* **40**, 531). These lines generally have FWHM  $\sim$  2000 km/s, and there is no indication of dust formation.

*COMETS C/2009 B6, 2009 B7, 2009 C1, AND 2009 C2 (STEREO)*

Further to *IAUCs* 9053, additional small and slightly diffuse Kreutz sungrazers have been found on STEREO/SECCHI HI-1A images. Very approximate peak magnitudes from K. Battams: C/2009 B6 and C/2009 B7, 11; C/2009 C1, 11-12; C/2009 C2, 10.

| Comet     | 2009 UT     | $\alpha_{2000}$                    | $\delta_{2000}$      | Inst. | F  | MPEC     |
|-----------|-------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|-------|----|----------|
| C/2009 B6 | Jan. 19.683 | 23 <sup>h</sup> 21 <sup>m</sup> .2 | − 8 <sup>o</sup> 10′ | HI*   | RM | 2009-M37 |
| C/2009 B7 | 29.739      | 23 57.1                            | − 3 43               | HI*   | RM | 2009-M37 |
| C/2009 C1 | Feb. 10.044 | 0 37.9                             | + 0 46               | HI*   | RK | 2009-M37 |
| C/2009 C2 | 11.822      | 0 51.3                             | + 1 05               | HI*   | KB | 2009-M37 |

*(3200) PHAETHON*

K. Battams, Naval Research Laboratory, also writes that A. Watson (Werribee, Victoria, Australia) has commented that the minor planet (3200) was visible in SECCHI HI-1A images during June 17–22, noting a very short radial elongation (perpendicular to the direction of motion) that was possibly a line-of-sight effect related to its passage through a reasonably dense, higher-speed solar outflow stream. Battams adds that the apparent brightness of (3200) increased significantly ( $\sim$  2 mag or more), peaking at mag perhaps 10–11 a few hours after perihelion ( $T$  = June 20.302 TT,  $q$  = 0.140 AU); 36 hr later, the object's had faded to magnitude roughly 13–14. Phaethon was also visible in HI-1B images during June 21–22. More formal photometry will be performed later.