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**INTERNATIONAL ASTRONOMICAL UNION**

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*COMET C/2004 X2 (LINEAR)*

An apparently asteroidal object discovered by the LINEAR project (discovery observation below), and posted on the 'NEO Confirmation Page', has been found to be cometary in appearance. *R*-band observations taken by C. Hergenrother with the Catalina 1.54-m reflector on Dec. 9.55 UT show a coma 25'' in diameter and a slightly curved 50'' tail in p.a. 325°. CCD images taken by J. E. McGaha (Tucson, AZ, 0.36-m *f*/10 reflector) on Dec. 10.4 show a 3'' coma with a 12'' tail in p.a. 300°.

2004 UT	$\alpha_{2000}$	$\delta_{2000}$	Mag.
Dec. 8.46681	9 <sup>h</sup> 31 <sup>m</sup> 07 <sup>s</sup> .95	+12°34'01.7	18.9

The available astrometry (including LONEOS observations from Nov. 19), the following parabolic orbital elements, and an ephemeris appear on *MPEC* 2004-X35.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} T = 2004 \text{ Aug. } 25.890 \text{ TT} \\ q = 3.79930 \text{ AU} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \omega = 162.526 \\ \Omega = 307.353 \\ i = 72.173 \end{array} \Bigg\} 2000.0$$

*SUPERNOVA 2004gp*

A. Garg, M. Huber, P. Garnavich, P. Challis, C. Stubbs, and the SuperMACHO collaboration (cf. *IAUC* 8439) report the detection with the Cerro Tololo 4-m telescope (+ MOSAIC imager) on Oct. 19 of a supernova (magnitude 'VR'  $\sim$  21.0 at peak) located at  $\alpha = 4^{\text{h}}53^{\text{m}}38^{\text{s}}.96$ ,  $\delta = -68^{\circ}47'02''.8$  (equinox 2000.0), which is 0''.28 east and 0''.12 north of a galaxy (whose magnitude is  $I = 18.7$ ) situated behind the Large Magellanic Cloud. The new object was also detected in 4-m-telescope observations on Sept. 18, Oct. 5, 11, 17, 23, and Nov. 6. Spectroscopy obtained on the Magellan Clay telescope (+ LDSS-2 spectrograph) on Nov. 6 indicates that SN 2004gp is a type-II supernova at a redshift of 0.067.

*SUPERNOVA 2004go IN IC 270*

N. Morrell, M. Hamuy, G. Folatelli, and M. Phillips, Carnegie Supernova Project, report that a CCD spectrogram (range 380–923 nm) of SN 2004go (cf. *IAUC* 8448), obtained on Dec. 9.23 UT with the Las Campanas du Pont 2.5-m telescope (+ WFCDD spectrograph), shows it to be a type-Ia supernova, probably 3 to 4 weeks after maximum light.