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## *SUPERNOVAE 2006ae, 2006af, 2006ag, 2006ah, 2006ai*

Several apparent supernovae have been discovered on CCD images (all unfiltered except for the spectroscopic SDSS discoveries): 2006ae and 2006af by M. SubbaRao and the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) collaboration (cf. *IAUC* 8668, *CBET* 400; magnitudes below are estimated $r$-band values; both objects at center of their host galaxies); 2006ag and 2006ah on Palomar NEAT survey images via the "Nearby Supernova Factory" collaboration (details on *CBET* 402); and 2006ai by P. Luckas, O. Trondal, and M. Schwartz (cf. *IAUC* 8668). SNe 2006ae, 2006af, and 2006ah all appear to be type-Ia supernovae within a weak of maximum light upon discovery, while 2006ag is a type-IIn event. Additional approximate magnitudes of 2006ai in ESO 5-G9: 2005 Dec. 16.79 UT, [18.5; 2006 Feb. 19.52, 16.0.

| SN | 2006 UT | $\alpha_{2000}$ | $\delta_{2000}$ | Mag. | *Offset* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2006ae | Feb. 2.51 | $14^{\rm h}48^{\rm m}23^{\rm s}.27$ | $+21^\circ47'51''.5$ | 20.7 | — |
| 2006af | Feb. 4.38 | 10 33 57.18 | +20 20 25.7 | 19.5 | — |
| 2006ag | Feb. 9.4 | 12 00 17.12 | +28 36 22.0 | 17.9 | — |
| 2006ah | Feb. 9.6 | 13 46 13.71 | − 9 07 50.6 | 18.6 | — |
| 2006ai | Feb. 17.54 | 7 29 52.16 | –84 02 20.5 | 16.2 | 2″.5 W, 1″.8 S |

## *GRB 060218 = SUPERNOVA 2006aj*

A. Soderberg, California Institute of Technology; E. Berger, Observatories of the Carnegie Institution of Washington; and B. Schmidt, Australian National University, report that a spectrogram (range 320–1000 nm) of GRB 060218 (cf. Cusumano *et al.*, *GCN Observation Report Circ.* 4775; $\alpha = 3^{\rm h}21^{\rm m}37^{\rm s}$, $\delta = +16^\circ51'58''$, equinox 2000.0), obtained with Gemini-South telescope (+ GMOS) on Feb. 21.024 UT, shows that underlying a power-law continuum are features consistent with a broad-lined type-Ib/c supernova (designated 2006aj) near maximum light, confirming the findings of Masetti *et al.* (*GCN* 4803). The Gemini-South spectrum also confirms, from several narrow emission lines, the redshift of $z = 0.033$ (Mirabal, who reported $r = 17.6$ on Feb. 19.1438 via *GCN* 4784, and who notes a pre-outburst extended object at the GRB location via *GCN* 4783). Marshall *et al.* provide a precise position of the optical counterpart of GRB 060218 from images obtained with the Swift UltraViolet and Optical Telescope: $\alpha = 3^{\rm h}21^{\rm m}39^{\rm s}.71$, $\delta = +16^\circ52'02''.6$ (estimated $1\sigma$ error $\sim 1''.0$; cf. *GCN* 4779). Zheng *et al.* report (on *GCN* 4802) the following $R$ magnitudes for the optical counterpart of GRB 060218: Feb. 18.4522, 17.8; 20.4471, 18.2.

  