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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)  
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*COMET 17P/HOLMES*

M. R. Combi, University of Michigan; J. T. T. Mäkinen, Finnish Meteorological Institute; and J.-L. Bertaux, E. Quémerais, and S. Ferron, Service d'Aéronomie, CNRS/UVSQ, report that the Solar Wind Anisotropies (SWAN) camera on the Solar and Heliospheric Observatory (SOHO) spacecraft, located at the earth-sun  $L_1$  Lagrange point, makes daily full-sky images of hydrogen Ly $\alpha$ . SWAN detected comet 17P/Holmes beginning with the rapid rise of activity on Oct. 24 UT. The Ly $\alpha$  coma was observed to expand and brighten over the next few days, as water — and subsequently OH — were photodissociated to produce hydrogen. An initial expansion velocity in the range between 17 and 20 km/s was deduced from a preliminary analysis of the images, which is consistent with the initial production of H atoms from the photodissociation of water. A preliminary time-series analysis of the images (Mäkinen and Combi 2005, *Icarus* **177**, 217) yields daily averages of the global water-production rate. This indicates that there was a rapid rise in the water-production rate by Oct. 25, resembling the visual light curve, from a value of  $1.2 \times 10^{30}$  molecules/s to a maximum of  $1.4 \times 10^{30}$  on Oct. 27. This was followed by a fairly steady decrease to a value of  $7.8 \times 10^{29}$  by Nov. 16.

Visual total-magnitude and coma-diameter estimates: Nov. 16.87 UT, 2.8, 40' (K. Hornoch, Vohancice, Czech Republic, 1×50 monocular); 18.05, 3.0, 37' (A. Pereira, Cabo da Roca, Portugal, 5×22 monocular); 24.04, 3.0, 35' (B. H. Granslo, Fjellhamar, Norway, 6×30 monocular); 27.81, 2.9, 40' (J. J. Gonzalez, Leon, Spain, 4×30 opera glasses); Dec. 1.79, 3.0, 60' (M. Meyer, Limburg, Germany, 3.5×15 opera glasses); 6.60, 3.3, 50' (S. Yoshida, Kanagawa, Japan, 10×66 refractor); 8.78, 3.3, 50' (Gonzalez); 11.89, 3.1, ~60' (Pereira); 15.83, 3.3, 60' (Meyer); 18.88, 3.3, 65' (Hornoch; moonlight).

*V2467 CYGNI*

R. B. Perry, Langley Research Center, NASA; R. J. Rudy, D. K. Lynch, T. R. Prater, S. Mazuk, and A. M. Gilbert, The Aerospace Corporation; and R. C. Puetter, University of California, San Diego; report 0.47- to 2.5- $\mu$ m spectroscopy of V2467 Cyg (cf. *IAUC* 8821, 8888) on 2007 Dec. 14 UT using VNIRIS on the Lick 3-m telescope. The object remains bright and shows many high-excitation emission lines. Coronal lines of [SI VII], [Ca VIII], [Si X], and [S XI] showed notched, doubled line profiles. Also present were lines of H I, He I, He II, weak O I, and the unidentified novae lines. There was no evidence of thermal emission from dust.