Circular No. 8747

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://cfa-www.harvard.edu/iau/cbat.html` ISSN 0081-0304
Phone 617-495-7440/7244/7444 (for emergency use only)

(134340) PLUTO, (136199) ERIS, AND (136199) ERIS I (DYSNOMIA)

Following the Aug. 24 resolution by the IAU to the effect that the solar system contains eight "planets" (Mercury–Neptune), with (1) Ceres, Pluto (cf. *IAUC* 255), and 2003 UB_{313} (cf. *IAUC* 8577) to be considered representative "dwarf planets", the Minor Planet Center included Pluto and 2003 UB_{313} (along with two other new potential dwarf-planet candidates) in the standard catalogue of numbered objects with well-determined orbits as (134340) and (136199), respectively (see *MPC* 57525). Following near-unanimous acceptance by both the Committee on Small-Body Nomenclature and the Working Group on Planetary-System Nomenclature (in consultation with the discovery team), the IAU Executive Committee has now approved the names Eris for (136199) and Dysnomia for its satellite (136199) Eris I [formerly S/2005 (2003 UB_{313}) 1; cf. *IAUC* 8610].

COMET 178P/HUG-BELL

Comet P/1999 X1 = 2006 O1 (cf. *IAUC* 8730) has been given the permanent number 178P (cf. *MPC* 57382).

COMET P/2006 R1 (SIDING SPRING)

Additional astrometry and the following improved orbital elements for this comet (cf. *IAUC* 8744) appear on *MPEC* 2006-R47. The orbital period, P, is the shortest known for a comet with a retrograde orbit.

$$\left.\begin{array}{ll} T = 2006\ \text{Sept. } 3.833\ \text{TT} & \omega = 249\overset{\circ}{.}322 \\ e = 0.68901 & \Omega = 218.561 \\ q = 1.66976\ \text{AU} & i = 160.021 \end{array}\right\} 2000.0$$

$$a = 5.36919\ \text{AU} \qquad n^{\circ} = 0.079221 \qquad P = 12.4\ \text{years}$$

SUPERNOVA 2006ev IN UGC 11758

Michel Ory, Vicques, Switzerland, reports the discovery of an apparent supernova (red mag $\approx$ 16.6) on CCD images taken on Sept. 12.9 and 13.8 UT with a 0.61-m f/3.88 reflector. The new object is located at $\alpha = 21^{\rm h}30^{\rm m}59\overset{\rm s}{.}26 \pm 0\overset{\rm s}{.}05$, $\delta = +13^{\circ}59'21\overset{''}{.}2 \pm 0\overset{''}{.}2$ (equinox 2000.0), which is $23''$ east and $11''$ north of the nucleus of UGC 11758. Nothing is visible at this location on a red Palomar Sky Survey plate from 1953 Aug. 19 or a red U.K. Schmidt Telescope plate from 1991 Aug. 14.

