

Occultation Newsletter

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Joan B. Dunham-Editor**

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Occultation Newsletter is published by the International Occultation Timing Association. Editor: Joan Bixby Dunham; 7006 Megan Lane; Greenbelt, MD 20770-3012; U.S.A. Please send editorial matters to the above. Send new and renewal memberships and subscriptions, back issue requests, address changes, graze prediction requests, reimbursement requests, special requests, and other IOTA business, but not observation reports, to: Craig and Terri McManus; 1177 Collins; Topeka, KS 66604-1524; U.S.A.

FROM THE PUBLISHER

IOTA NEWS

David W. Dunham

For subscription purposes, this is the fourth issue of 1992. It is the tenth issue of Volume 5. IOTA annual membership dues, including ON and supplements for U.S.A., Canada, and Mexico \$25.00
for all others 30.00

Annual IOTA membership dues may be paid by check drawn on an American bank, money order, cash, or by charge to Visa or MasterCard. If you use Visa or MasterCard, include your account number, the expiration date, and your signature.

ON subscription (1 year = 4 issues)
for U.S.A., Canada, and Mexico 20.00
for all others 25.00

Single issues are 1/4 of the price shown.

Although they are available to IOTA members without charge, nonmembers must pay for these items:

Local circumstance (asteroidal appulse) predictions 1.00
Graze limit and profile predictions (per graze) 1.50
Papers explaining the use of the predictions 2.50

Asteroidal occultation supplements will be available at extra cost: for South America via Ignacio Ferrin (Apartado 700; Merida 5101-A; Venezuela), for Europe via Roland Boninsegna (Rue de Mariembourg, 33; B-6381 DOURBES; Belgium) or IOTA/ES (see below), for southern Africa via M. D. Overbeek (Box 212; Edenvale 1610; Republic of South Africa), for Australia and New Zealand via Graham Blow (P.O. Box 2241; Wellington, New Zealand), and for Japan via Toshio Hirose (1-13 Shimomaruko 1-chome; Ota-ku, Tokyo 146, Japan). Supplements for all other areas will be available from Jim Stamm (117891 N. Joi Drive; Tucson, AZ 85737; U.S.A.) for \$2.50.

Observers from Europe and the British isles should join IOTA/ES, sending DM 40.-- to the account IOTA/ES; Bartold-Knaust Strasse 8; 3000 Hannover 91; Postgiro Hannover 555 829 - 303; bank-code-number (Bankleitzahl) 250 100 30.

Membership Roster: It is time to update IOTA's membership roster; a new edition is planned for distribution with issue 12 in late April. By the end of March, you should communicate any updates to the McManuses in Topeka to their address in the masthead. We especially want to include telephone and fax numbers, and e-mail addresses, of IOTA members and ON subscribers, to help with rapid dissemination of time-critical events such as astrometric updates of asteroidal occultation predictions. We have telephone numbers for most members from returned information forms; let us know if you do not want your phone number published in the roster. Updates can be sent by e-mail to the McManuses, as described in the next paragraph.

New Electronic Mail Addresses: On p. 224 of the last issue, I gave my Internet e-mail address. I have learned that a more robust address for outside users is: david_dunham@jhuaapl.edu

This avoids specification of my host computer for e-mail, which apparently is not known to some systems (a few users never were able to reach me at the previous address, although I could send messages to them). With both my first and last names specified, the e-mail system at Applied Physics Laboratory can find my host computer to route the message. If for some reason that doesn't work, it prints the message and it is sent to me by internal mail. The McManuses can also now be reached by e-mail; from Internet, their address is: 570-0611@mcimail.com

Either I.O.T.A. or CMcManus can be used in place of

the number preceding the "@", but the number is a more robust specification.

FAX We have purchased a FAX/Modem for our home computer. We expect to use it primarily for sending FAXes, but we can, by pre-arrangement, receive them. The FAX/modem will be using the same telephone line as the occultation line answering machine (301,474-4945). We do not have a way of sharing the use of the answering machine, and FAX/modem on that line except manually. We were offered some hardware that will monitor the type of call coming in and turn on the computer if it is a modem or a FAX, but that doesn't seem particularly practical for our machine. Our machine, a ZEOS 486/66, takes nearly a minute to start up when turned on, by which time most FAXes trying to send a FAX would have given up. We are still testing our FAX/modem. The modem part works fine. We wanted to use the FAX with WinFax Pro 3.0, but the installation program supplied with that software crashes before it finishes.

North American Asteroidal Occultation Supplement for 1993: Predictions of asteroidal occultations visible from North America during 1993, generated by Edwin Goffin, with events selected by Jim Stamm and charts annotated by David Werner, were distributed separately early this month, before the first event, rather than with the last issue, as stated in that issue.

Graze Supplements for 1993: Eberhard Riedel in Germany has used the coastline/border data supplied by me, and his own graze calculations, to generate maps and tables for 1993 hemispheric grazing occultation supplements in a form very similar to those that I have produced during the past few years. The tables do not include Z.C. numbers or double-star data, so I plan to write small programs to read the tables (that were supplied as ASCII files on disk) to add these data as soon as this issue of ON is completed. You should be receiving the graze supplement for your hemisphere within about two weeks, probably with the next issue, as noted at the end of this article.

Use of the Hubble Space Telescope (HST) by Amateur Astronomers: A news note inviting amateur astronomers to submit proposals to use HST was published on p. 14 of the February issue of *Sky and Telescope*. The annual April 30th deadline was mutually agreed upon by Steve Edberg, chairman of the (HST) Amateur Astronomers Working Group, and the Space Telescope Science Institute. A form and

useful information for writing amateur astronomer HST proposals are available from the Amateur Astronomers Working Group; c/o AAVSO; 25 Birch St.; Cambridge, MA 02138.

Change in ON Production: IOTA member Tony Murray in Georgetown, GA, said that he could duplicate ON at the print shop where he works, and include a cover, for less than we can duplicate it in this area, so this issue will be copied by him. Joan and I thank him for these efforts. Also, this issue will really be distributed from Topeka, KS, rather than from Greenbelt, MD; we thank the McManuses for their work with this.

Next Issue: The main purpose of this issue is to provide IOTA's information about planetary and asteroidal occultations during 1993. Extra work of updating predictions of occultations by (4179) Toutatis, other work, and the holidays prevented me from preparing the 1993 asteroidal occultation data before the start of 1993. The next issue will be distributed in about two weeks and will include important but not as time-critical articles and information that were not included in this issue. Unfortunately, just before printing this issue, the hard disk controller on our new PC misbehaved. Joan managed to recover the critical ON files and print this issue, but we will not be able to optimize the page layout of this issue as well as we would like. Because of the volume of material and our delayed schedule, we are effectively breaking up this issue into two issues, so that the next issue will put us approximately back on schedule. The issue after the next one, that is, #12, will contain information about occultations during the June 4th total lunar eclipse. If you plan to submit an article for that issue, we should have it by the second week of April.

CORRECTIONS TO ON 5, (5) and (9)

On p. 243 of the last issue, the 3rd sentence of the first full paragraph in the right-hand column should be "SAO 76225 should read SAO 76255". Also, 2 lines above that entry in the table on p. 118 of ON 5 (5), SAO 975990 should read SAO 075990.

A SOURCE FOR TIMEKUBES

Bob Nederman

As mentioned on p. 223 of the last issue, Tandy Corporation is no longer distributing the easy-to-use time source, the Weatheradio-Timekub, and by now has probably sold off all their remaining units in stock. My company, Astronomical Innovations; P.O. Box 14853; Lenexa, KS 66285, has a supply of 500 of these astronomically useful radios. We are selling them for \$22.95 plus \$2.05 for shipping, for a normal order of \$25 per unit, substantially less than Radio Shack's normal (\$39.95 pre-close-out) retail price; a check or money order should be in USA dollars payable to Astronomical Innovations. Orders can be placed by telephone at 1-913-894-5775. Inquire about overseas shipping, which will generally add about \$5 to the cost. Our supply should satisfy the astronomical community for 2 or 3 years, after which time Tandy Corporation may start selling the Weatheradio--Timekub, or an equivalent item, again. Until recently, Tandy Corp. did not realize that there was a continuing need for Timekubes in the astronomical community.

SOLAR SYSTEM OCCULTATIONS DURING 1993

David W. Dunham

General: My predictions of occultations of stars by major and minor planets, and by two comets, for 1993 are given in two tables whose contents are described in my articles about predictions of Solar System occultations for 1991 and 1992 in ON 5 (2) and in ON 5 (6). Most of the asteroidal occultation prediction material distributed by IOTA was prepared by Edwin Goffin in Belgium and is discussed in the third section. Sources of the predictions, other information, including stellar diameters (when significant), and notes about individual events, are given in the last sections.

For 1993, my annual *Sky and Telescope* article on planetary occultations was published in the February issue, pp. 76-77. Since that article is now limited to only North American events, and no good occultations of major planets occur there, the article was entitled

"Asteroid Occultations for 1993". Since there were no events in January, and *Sky and Telescope's* January issue was full, they decided to run the article in their February issue. ON was referenced for events outside of North America.

Reporting Observations: Reports of observations of any of these events should be sent to Jim Stamm; 11781 N. Joi Drive; Tucson, AZ 85737; U.S.A. (see his article elsewhere in this issue). Report positive or negative observations made under good conditions, but clouded-out attempts need not be reported. If a definite occultation is seen that could use some analysis for comparison with others, also send copies of the report to me at 7006 Megan Lane; Greenbelt, MD 20770; U.S.A., and to the chairman of the International Astronomical Union's (I.A.U.) Commission 20 Working Group on Predictions of Occultations by Satellites and Minor Planets, who is Lawrence Wasserman; Lowell Observatory; Mars Hill Road, 1400 West; Flagstaff, AZ 86001; U.S.A. Alternatively, observers may send their reports to their local or regional coordinators, who can then send the results to Stamm, and, when appropriate, to Lowell Observatory. The addresses of the regional coordinators are given in "From the Publisher" on p. 255 of this issue. Forms for reporting the observations can be obtained from Stamm or from the regional coordinators. Please indicate on the forms to whom copies are being sent. These forms are preferred, but the forms of the International Lunar Occultation Centre (ILOC), or the equivalent IOTA/ILOC graze report forms, can be used for reporting timed occultations or appulses. The main difference from reporting lunar events is that the name of the occulting body should be written prominently at the top of the form, and the report should be sent to neither ILOC in Japan nor to Richard Wilds. Also, if the asteroid is visible, the time that it merged with the star to form one apparent object, and the time the two were again noticeably separated, should be reported, with an estimate of whether the asteroid passed north or south of the star, if possible. Copies of the ILOC forms can be obtained from ILOC, from the IOTA secretary-treasurer (the McManuses in Topeka, KS), or from Richard Wilds; 3630 SW Belle Ave.; Topeka, KS 66614; U.S.A.

Event Selection: I made computer comparisons of my combined catalog with ephemerides of all of the major planets, comet P/Swift-Tuttle, the giant comet

P/Schwassmann-Wachmann 1 (P/Sm-Wm-1), and all minor planets for which Edwin Goffin predicted (see section below) at least one event under the selection conditions that we used for the main part of the North American Asteroidal Occultation Supplement for 1992: The star must be brighter than mag. 12.6; the magnitude drop must be at least 0.5; and for angular diameters smaller than 0".021, the star must be brighter than mag. 5.1; 0".021 to 0".050, brighter than mag. 6.1; 0".051 to 0".060, brighter than mag. 7.1; 0".061 to 0".070, brighter than mag. 8.1; and 0".071 to 0".079, brighter than mag. 9.1. In a few cases, these conditions were violated, such as for interesting objects (mainly, unusual light curves that may indicate duplicity) like 44 Nysa, 288 Glauke, 624 Hektor, 1220 Crocus, 2060 Chiron, 3123 Dunham, 5145 Pholus, and the two comets mentioned above. In a few cases, stars just slightly fainter than these limits were accepted when Goffin's prediction indicated that the path might pass over areas with large numbers of observers. The numbers of the minor planets included in my combined catalog searches included 2-4, 8-13, 15, 16, 18-20, 24, 27, 30, 31, 44-46, 49, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59, 70, 75, 78, 80, 85, 87-9, 97, 105, 107, 114, 141, 144, 146, 156, 171, 176, 181, 183, 203, 206, 216, 227, 236, 238, 258, 288, 303, 304, 324, 354, 357, 358, 407, 409, 410, 426, 444, 449, 451, 498, 511, 521, 532, 554, 566, 596, 624, 638, 654, 680, 704, 709, 712, 735, 772, 776, 895, 910, 1220, 2060, 3123, and 5145. Most of these asteroids were selected because occultations by them had been found earlier by Goffin or by Lawrence Wasserman at Lowell Observatory. For many of the asteroids numbered in the high hundreds, those mainly with angular diameters less than 0".08, the searches were not performed for the whole year but only for a period of a few weeks centered on the date of events found by Goffin and Wasserman. In addition, Fresneau Astrographic Catalog (FAC; contains stars to 13th magnitude from declinations +4° to +32°) comparisons were made for 3, 10, 45, 52, 87, 107, 146, 511, 2060, 3123, 5145, and P/Sm-Wm-1. No FAC searches were done for some interesting objects simply because the ephemeris of the object remained outside the declination range of the FAC during all of 1993.

Note that 1 Ceres was not included in the searches. There is one 1993 prediction of an occultation by Ceres listed in my article in ON 5 (8), p. 205, where

a note discusses the extreme difficulty of the event, such that there is no need to include it in the main 1993 list in this issue.

Asteroidal Occultation Predictions by E. Goffin: The 1993 Asteroidal Occultation Supplement for North American Observers, prepared by Edwin Goffin with finder charts annotated by David Werner, were distributed separately early this month for IOTA members and ON subscribers in North America. Copies of Goffin's predictions and charts applicable to other parts of the world were sent by Jim Stamm a few months ago to regional coordinators for distribution to members and subscribers in their regions. For his 1993 predictions, Goffin converted his software to J2000 and used the new Positions and Proper Motions (PPM) J2000 star catalog, augmented with some other catalogs such as the FK5 and my version of the combined Lick-Voyager catalogs converted by him to J2000, rather than my Combined Catalog (CC). For a few asteroids, Goffin also used my version of Fresneau's Astrographic Catalog (FAC) that he converted to J2000. In a few cases, Goffin found occultations of PPM stars that are not in CC. For these, I converted Goffin's J2000 positions to B1950 and manually edited datasets to compute these events, usually successfully. In spite of the different catalogs and systems (my software and catalogs are still B1950), most of our predicted events are in common, and our predicted paths for the common events are generally (but not always) in good agreement. Consequently, we need to publish only a few finder charts in the regular issues of ON, since they have already been distributed with Goffin's predictions. In a few cases, we may publish 1° charts for some of the more crowded star fields on Goffin's charts, to facilitate locating the star to be occulted (the "target star"). These will be published alone, to be used in conjunction with Goffin's broader-field charts. Remember that the 1° charts are generated mostly from FAC. They are not needed as much for 1993 as they were for 1992, since Goffin has blown up many of the crowded fields of his plots to prevent this problem.

Comparison with the True Visual Magnitude Atlas (TVMA) often shows that some FAC stars are brighter, fainter, or very faint relative to their plotted magnitudes, indicated with B, F, or VF, respectively. "N" indicates that the star is not shown in TVMA.

Of the events found by Goffin that I tried to com-

pute, I failed for only one occultation, an occultation of 6.4-mag. PPM 574869 (= SAO 207178) by 680 Genoveva that Goffin predicted for Australia on August 24th. My calculation shows that the closest approach will occur a day earlier with the asteroid missing the star by 4'. We both used orbital elements from MPC 16391, so this discrepancy remains unexplained.

Most of the PPM stars have SAO numbers, which I prefer to use, considering the more widespread availability of the SAO catalog. Also, Goffin assigned sequential numbers to some of the catalog sources, including the FAC, where the stars remain unnumbered in my version. For the Lick-Voyager catalogs, DM numbers are often given (especially for L 3 and L 5 (Lick-Uranus and Lick-Neptune) stars in Sagittarius and Capricornus. Goffin only gave the four least significant digits of the DM numbers of these stars, most of which are from the Cordoba Durchmusterung (all Lick DM numbers south of -22°), where the numbers are all in the 10,000's for stars in Sagittarius and Capricornus. So 10,000 needs to be added to the DM numbers for these stars in Goffin's predictions, for example, for most of the stars occulted by 24 Themis.

Explanation of Data in Tables 1-3: A complete explanation of the data in Table 1, and a partial explanation (actually, covering most of it) of the data in Table 2, was given in my article, "Solar System Occultations during 1991", in ON 5 (#2, December 1990), starting on p. 39. The explanation of the rest of the Table 2 data was given in my article, "Solar System Occultations during 1992", in ON 5 (#6, December 1991), starting on p. 132, and an explanation of Table 3 starts on p. 133 of the same article.

Local Circumstance/Appulse Predictions: Joseph E. Carroll; 4261 Queen's Way; Minnetonka, MN 55345; USA, computes the IOTA appulse predictions for all IOTA members. Note that the star source code logic of this program has not been updated, so that the source codes in the appulse predictions will sometimes differ from that given under \underline{S} in Table 2 described above. In case of disagreements, use the Table 2 code. Hans-Joachim Bode distributes similar predictions to IOTA/ES members. The format of these predictions is nearly self-explanatory and contains virtually all of the information that an observer needs. Columns headed \underline{D} and \underline{S} following the SAO number

give the double star code and star position source code (but see the remark above), respectively. Next are the star's DM/ID No., then the star's MAG (visual mag.), OCC. DMAG (occultation magnitude drop), and DUR SEC (central occultation duration in seconds). This is followed by the U.T. and distances (in arc seconds, kilometers on the sky plane, and in terms of object diameter) of local closest approach. The distances are positive if the asteroid passes north of the star (this means that the path would be south of the observer's location). The elongation (ELG, angular distance from the star) of the Sun and Moon are given, as is also the Moon's percent sunlit (PSNL).

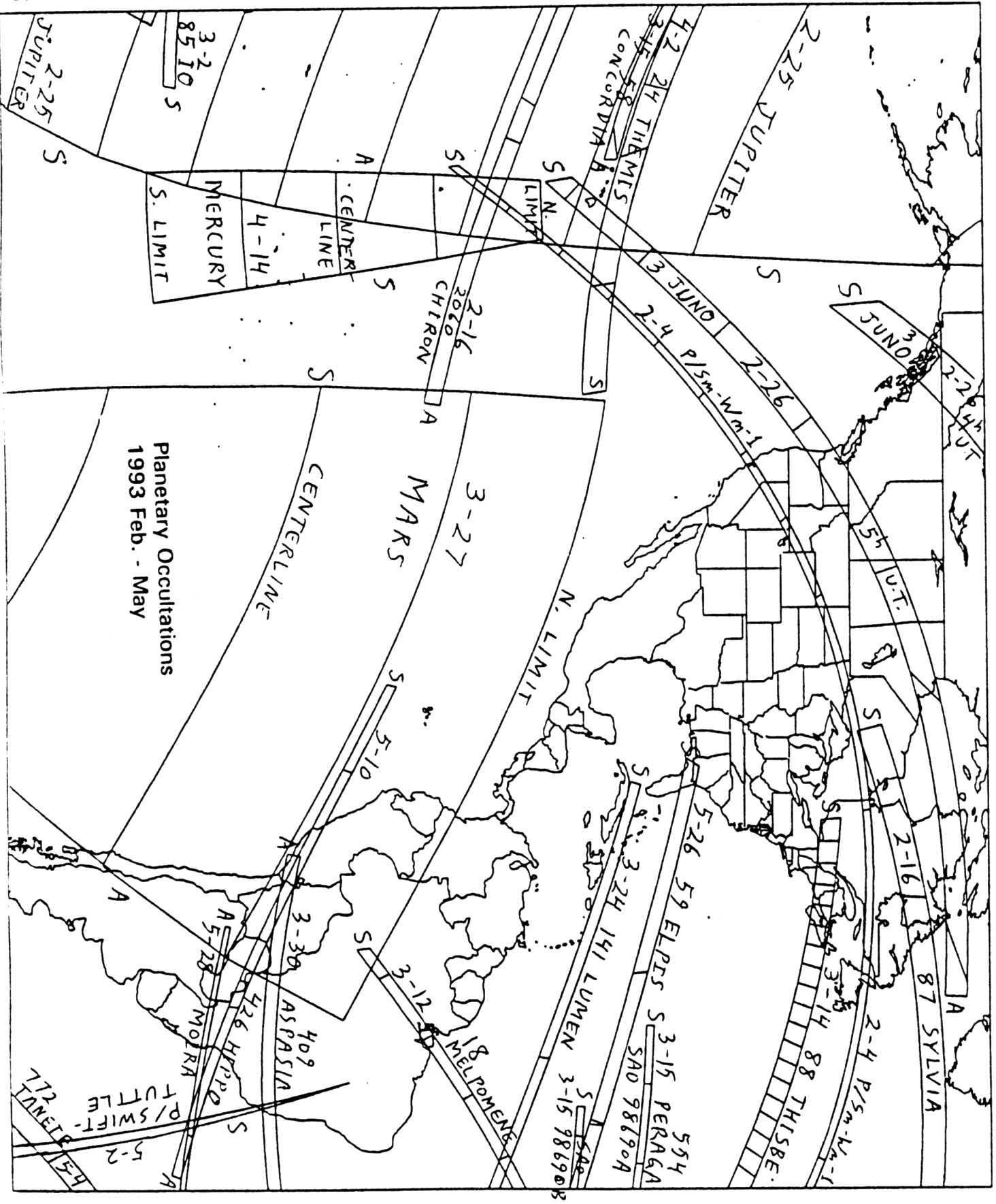
World Maps: World maps by Mitsuru Sōma are published here only if the event is not included in Goffin's predictions; or if the star is mag. 8.0 or brighter; or if the star is double, and I have drawn a line showing the 2nd component path; or if there is more than about 0".5 discrepancy with Goffin's prediction; or if there is a recent astrometric update. The charts show the Earth as seen from the asteroid at the time of the event; the hatched curve marks the sunrise or sunset terminator, with hatches on the night side.

Regional Maps: The three regional maps showing quarterly Solar System occultations between latitudes $+65^\circ$ and -50° starting on p. 264 are like the ones for the Toutatis occultations starting on p. 237 of the last issue, rather than like the old quarterly maps, such as the ones starting on p. 251 of the last issue. That is, except for some of the occultations by major planets, they will have time lines at 2-minute intervals, but will not have longitude or latitude tick-marks or labels, and the paths will be hand-labelled. "Time lines" that seem out of sequence, or slant the wrong way, are moonrise or moonset lines. The enclosing rectangles will have the same latitudes and longitudes, and the plots are still false projections with horizontal and vertical scales both linear to facilitate plotting or measuring of coordinates. The charts cover the 4 months from February through May, since this issue is too late for the January events, and ON 5 (12) needs to be distributed in time for the June 4th lunar eclipse.

Finder Charts: Previously, I produced 3° and 1° charts for many events not predicted by E. Goffin. I have not had time to regenerate this capability since losing access to the necessary hardware last September. I plan to produce unlabelled star charts, which can be manually labelled, in time for the next issue.

Date	No.	Name	P.L.A.M.E.T. km-diam.-//	RSDI	Type	Motion */day	P.A.	S	I	A	R	D	M	U.	Min.	Geoentric Sep.	S	AGK3	No	Shift	Time	P.P.A. R.A.	K	E	M	Dec.
Jan 8		Jupiter	140904	18.37		0.063	108.9	79105	L 2	387				10	34.9	7.86n	H	N26	765	0.21	12	53.7			-4.18	
Jan 14	51	Menausa	6782	14.66	CU	0.376	277.7	158927	+26	1463				0	34.3	7.07s	UX	M26	765	0.26	17	8.2			26.38	
Jan 24	87	Sylvia	271	0.12	1969 P	0.084	95.6	93401	+16	425				4	23.8	3.04s	UX	M17	294	0.04	14	21.0			-12.37	
Jan 25	87	Sylvia	271	0.12	1969 P	0.084	95.6	93401	+16	425				4	23.8	3.04s	UX	M17	294	0.04	14	21.0			-12.37	
Jan 27		Mars	6782	13.63		0.251	281.9	78784	+27	1240				3	5.5	6.01s	UX	M27	727	0.22	6	49.7			27.1	
Jan 31	324	Bamberga	228	0.14	1391 CP	0.213	280.1	99138	+10	2153				3	5.6	5.22n	UX	M10	1327	0.08	10	27.4			9.55	
Feb 9		P/Sm-Um-1	100	0.03	773 C	0.041	224.5	128400	+4	5054				5	19.1	0.05s	C	N 4	3172	0.10	5	48.9			30.27	
Feb 9	712	Boliviana	132	0.06	421 C	0.0512	73.0							18	48.1	1.75n	UX	N 4	3172	0.10	5	48.9			30.27	
Feb 16	87	Sylvia	271	0.11	1978 P	0.166	65.0							0	2.8	1.21n	C	N 4	3172	0.10	5	48.9			30.27	
Feb 16	206.0	Chiron	200	0.03	3394 B	0.075	323.2							13	35.2	1.44s	C	M15	722	0.06	9	20.0			18.36	
Feb 17	357	Ninina	110	0.06	468 CX	0.120	362.6							10	52.9	0.35n	C	M15	722	0.06	9	20.0			18.36	
Feb 25	910	Jupiter	140904	21.01		0.083	293.1	96403	+15	1431				15	49.9	0.39n	H	N24	350	0.17	12	52.1			15.35	
Feb 25	24	Themis	228	0.09	1420 C	0.171	76.7	76216	L 2	305				21	54.3	1.29n	H	N24	350	0.17	12	52.1			15.35	
Feb 26	3	Juno	267	0.23	1239 S	0.227	47.1							0	44.5	1.29n	H	N24	350	0.17	12	52.1			15.35	
Feb 26	3	Juno	267	0.23	1239 S	0.227	47.1							5	7.0	1.66n	C	N 4	3172	0.10	5	48.9			30.27	
Feb 26	85	Io	157	0.10	794 FC	0.233	300.6	137736	-3	2977				16	56.3	0.06n	UR	N 4	3172	0.10	5	48.9			30.27	
Mar 2	18	Melpomene	148	0.11	546 S	0.159	60.9							22	48.3	1.24s	UH	M19	693	0.33	9	13.7			17.25	
Mar 12	88	Thibse	232	0.12	1463 CF	0.025	100.0	96456	+19	1654				24	0.7	1.38n	UH	M19	693	0.33	9	13.7			17.25	
Mar 15	58	Concordia	98	0.08	323 C	0.227	301.2	118703	+7	2423				15	57.4	0.40n	UZ	N 6	1404	0.08	11	10.4			10.48	
Mar 15	554	Peraga	99	0.09	297 FC	0.141	288.1	98490	+11	2071				21	13.7	0.38s	U	M11	1130	0.64	9	38.4			10.48	
Mar 15	554	Peraga	99	0.09	297 FC	0.141	288.1	98490	+11	2071				21	13.7	0.38s	U	M11	1130	0.64	9	38.4			10.48	
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Mar 15	554	Peraga	99	0.09	297 FC	0.141	288.1	98490	+11	2071				21	13.7	0.38s	U	M11	1130	0.64	9	38.4			10.48	
Mar 15	554	Peraga	99	0.09	297 FC	0.141	288.1	98490	+11	2071				21	13.7	0.38s	U	M11	1130	0.64	9	38.4			10.48	
Mar 15	554	Peraga	99	0.09	297 FC	0.141	288.1	98490	+11	2071				21	13.7	0.38s	U	M11	1130	0.64	9	38.4			10.48	
Mar 15	554	Peraga	99	0.09	297 FC	0.141	288.1	98490	+11	2071				21	13.7	0.38s	U	M11	1130	0.64	9	38.4			10.48	
Mar 15	554	Peraga	99	0.09	297 FC	0.141	288.1	98490	+11	2071				21	13.7	0.38s	U	M11	1130	0.64	9	38.4			10.48	
Mar 15	554	Peraga	99	0.09	297 FC	0.141	288.1	98490	+11	2071				21	13.7	0.38s	U	M11	1130	0.64	9	38.4			10.48	
Mar 15	554	Peraga	99	0.09	297 FC	0.141	288.1	98490	+11	2071				21	13.7	0.38s	U	M11	1130	0.64	9	38.4			10.48	
Mar 15	554	Peraga	99	0.09	297 FC	0.141	288.1	98490	+11	2071				21	13.7	0.38s	U	M11	1130	0.64	9	38.4			10.48	
Mar 15	554	Peraga	99	0.09	297 FC	0.141	288.1	98490	+11	2071				21	13.7	0.38s	U	M11	1130	0.64	9	38.4			10.48	
Mar 15	554	Peraga	99	0.09	297 FC	0.141	288.1	98490	+11	2071				21	13.7	0.38s	U	M11	1130	0.64	9	38.4			10.48	
Mar 15	554	Peraga	99	0.09	297 FC	0.141	288.1	98490	+11	2071				21	13.7	0.38s	U	M11	1130	0.64	9	38.4			10.48	
Mar 15	554	Peraga	99	0.09	297 FC	0.141	288.1	98490	+11	2071				21	13.7	0.38s	U	M11	1130	0.64	9	38.4			10.48	
Mar 15	554	Peraga	99	0.09	297 FC	0.141	288.1	98490	+11	2071				21	13.7	0.38s	U	M11	1130	0.64	9	38.4			10.48	
Mar 15	554	Peraga	99	0.09	297 FC	0.141	288.1	98490	+11	2071				21	13.7	0.38s	U	M11	1130	0.64	9	38.4			10.48	
Mar 15	554	Peraga	99	0.09	297 FC	0.141	288.1	98490	+11	2071				21	13.7	0.38s	U	M11	1130	0.64	9	38.4			10.48	
Mar 15	554	Peraga	99	0.09	297 FC	0.141	288.1	98490	+11	2071				21	13.7	0.38s	U	M11	1130	0.64	9	38.4			10.48	
Mar 15	554	Peraga	99	0.09	297 FC	0.141	288.1	98490	+11	2071				21	13.7	0.38s	U	M11	1130	0.64	9	38.4			10.48	
Mar 15	554	Peraga	99	0.09	297 FC	0.141	288.1	98490	+11	2071				21	13.7	0.38s	U	M11	1130	0.64	9	38.4			10.48	
Mar 15	554	Peraga	99	0.09	297 FC	0.141	288.1	98490	+11	2071				21	13.7	0.38s	U	M11	1130	0.64	9	38.4			10.48	
Mar 15	554	Peraga	99	0.09	297 FC	0.141	288.1	98490	+11	2071				21	13.7	0.38s	U	M11	1130	0.64	9	38.4			10.48	
Mar 15	554	Peraga	99	0.09	297 FC	0.141	288.1	98490	+11	2071				21	13.7	0.38s	U	M11	1130	0.64	9	38.4			10.48	
Mar 15	554	Peraga	99	0.09																						

1993		M I N O R		P L A N E T		M O T I O N		S T A R		G E O C E N T R I C		C O M P A R I S O N		A P P A R E N T							
Date	No.	Name	km-diam.	-//	RSOI	Type	*/day	P.A.	SAD No	DM/Id No	R	U. T.	Min.	Geo. Centric	Sep.	AGK3 No	Shift	Time	R.A.	Dec.	
Aug 12	303	Josephina	103	0.07	411	C	0.146	258.4	146585	-6.6170	F	7 23.8	0.96s	0.84n	UR	N21*	876	-0.04	0.1	23 14.0	-6.51
Aug 13	171	Ophelia	121	0.04	493	C	0.395	99.9	79782	+21 1714	UR	9 22.2	0.84n	0.84n	UR	N21*	876	-0.22	0.0	27 53.8	21.57
Aug 13	354	Eleonora	162	0.10	824	C	0.217	232.8	163419	-14 5703	UR	22 39.0	0.06s	0.06s	UR	N21*	876	-0.20	0.0	20 17.2	-13.59
Aug 17	410	Chloris	128	0.07	541	C	0.140	93.0	111107	+5 471	UR	19 09.9	0.06s	0.06s	UR	N21*	876	-0.15	0.1	3 17.8	6.28
Aug 17	304	Olga	69	0.10	139	C	0.247	176.1	128584	-2 6099	UR	20 51.7	0.06s	0.06s	UR	N21*	876	-0.01	0.2	0 58.7	-1.16
Aug 18	19	Fortuna	171	0.17	674	G	0.176	255.0	163155	-18 5553	UR	3 7.7	0.09n	0.09n	UR	N20	877	-0.74	0.5	19 58.7	-17.58
Aug 21	19	Venus	12220	13.60	674	G	1.179	96.9	79587	+21 1658	UR	18 14.5	0.37n	0.37n	UR	N20	877	0.02	0.0	7 39.1	20.51
Aug 22	27	Euterpe	118	0.11	381	S	0.043	284.7	96566	+2 131	UR	19 11.6	0.47s	0.47s	UR	N20	877	0.02	0.0	7 39.1	20.51
Aug 24	31	Euphrosyne	248	0.12	1843	C	0.163	284.0	621138	+16 1400	UR	16 53.2	0.93n	0.93n	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	21 2.1	-52.40
Aug 30	712	Boliviana	132	0.07	419	C	0.481	105.2	96566	+16 1400	UR	8 17.9	0.97s	0.97s	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Aug 31	19	Fortuna	171	0.16	667	C	0.081	248.4	15 1485	L 5 1485	UR	21 8.6	0.85n	0.85n	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Sep 2	52	Europa	278	0.11	1671	CF	0.365	97.2	L 4 1194	L 4 1194	UR	13 10.9	2.30n	2.30n	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Sep 2	45	Eugenia	214	0.13	1170	CF	0.053	97.2	L 4 1194	L 4 1194	UR	-38 49.1	2.30n	2.30n	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Sep 3	895	Helio	147	0.07	803	FCB	0.077	37.1	+ 1 4022	+ 1 4022	UR	19 11.6	0.93n	0.93n	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Sep 7	24	Themis	228	0.10	1514	C	0.058	89.6	185772	C2413492	UR	2 55.1	0.17n	0.17n	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Sep 11	709	Fringilla	100	0.09	332	X	0.232	272.8	146070	+2 5751	UR	9 11.0	0.67n	0.67n	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Sep 15	87	Eurydike	58	0.09	107	M	0.189	21.9	146070	+2 5751	UR	2 25.9	1.65s	1.65s	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Sep 19	87	Sylvia	271	0.09	2068	P	0.243	92.9	214187	C3217312	UR	18 22.3	1.65s	1.65s	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Sep 19	52	Europa	278	0.12	1669	CF	0.337	99.3	147554	-15 179	UR	19 39.1	2.44s	2.44s	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Sep 22	596	Scheilla	117	0.08	502	PCD	0.208	249.8	147554	-15 179	UR	2 19.2	0.11s	0.11s	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Sep 23	144	Vibilia	166	0.13	513	C	0.115	98.5	39807	+43 1096	UR	8 26.5	0.83s	0.83s	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Sep 26	144	Vibilia	166	0.13	513	C	0.395	88.6	118612	+4 2408	UR	13 14.2	0.55n	0.55n	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Sep 28	89	Julia	159	0.10	574	S	0.377	93.4	214187	C3217312	UR	18 5.7	0.88n	0.88n	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Sep 28	10	Mygale	429	0.15	3472	C	0.221	93.4	214187	C3217312	UR	13 10.3	0.80n	0.80n	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Sep 29	1220	Crocus	55	0.03	147	S	0.221	93.4	214187	C3217312	UR	23 45.7	0.18s	0.18s	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Oct 1	87	Sylvia	271	0.10	2073	P	0.031	115.4	188137	C2614198	UR	9 15.1	0.46s	0.46s	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Oct 3	566	Stereoskopia	175	0.08	962	C	0.130	78.1	188137	C2614198	UR	15 51.0	1.10s	1.10s	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Oct 3	107	Camilla	237	0.09	1499	C	0.281	107.6	128735	-1 41	UR	7 9.0	0.28n	0.28n	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Oct 9	27	Euterpe	118	0.13	366	S	0.250	247.9	94649	+18 877	UR	8 41.9	0.32n	0.32n	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Oct 9	1220	Crocus	55	0.03	147	S	0.181	93.8	79194	+24 1578	UR	8 25.5	0.05s	0.05s	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Oct 10	206	Hersilia	111	0.07	397	C	0.086	104.0	82165509	+25 1128	UR	13 27.6	0.23s	0.23s	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Oct 13	24	Themis	228	0.09	1527	C	0.221	88.1	78016	+25 1128	UR	1 30.5	0.59n	0.59n	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Oct 14	776	Berbericia	183	0.11	838	C	0.208	70.8	93152	+10 382	UR	22 40.9	0.62s	0.62s	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Oct 14	131	Hestia	131	0.07	457	P	0.407	96.1	93255	+10 408	UR	12 50.6	0.81s	0.81s	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Oct 15	30	Urania	104	0.09	287	S	0.176	87.7	191185	C2817792	UR	1 33.3	0.73n	0.73n	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Oct 17	735	Marghanna	75	0.10	164	C	0.310	296.7	L 1 4768	L 1 4768	UR	12 33.3	0.51n	0.51n	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Oct 17	444	Gyptis	170	0.16	685	C	0.215	227.9	L 5 1534	L 5 1534	UR	4 33.5	1.94n	1.94n	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Oct 17	532	Herculina	217	0.12	1329	S	0.053	321.4	98805	+14 2157	UR	10 20.8	2.13n	2.13n	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Oct 20	107	Camilla	237	0.10	1499	C	0.242	110.2	L 5 1648	L 5 1648	UR	7 47.5	1.08n	1.08n	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Oct 21	288	Glaue	38	0.02	100	S	0.218	249.5	92942	+9 318	UR	15 14.7	0.66s	0.66s	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Oct 25	87	Sylvia	271	0.11	2082	P	0.149	85.0	118362	+3 2388	UR	20 28.6	0.76n	0.76n	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Oct 31	15	Europa	272	0.16	1382	S	0.066	107.1	165042	-10 5904	UR	3 42.1	0.50n	0.50n	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Oct 31	1220	Crocus	55	0.03	147	S	0.318	75.4	110007	+3 219	UR	21 51.6	2.36n	2.36n	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Nov 1	171	Ophelia	121	0.06	482	C	0.294	107.1	164056	-16 5759	UR	2 28.1	0.77n	0.77n	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Nov 1	15	Europa	272	0.16	1380	S	0.318	75.4	75811	+28 509	UR	5 3.6	0.65n	0.65n	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Nov 4	449	Hamburga	89	0.08	271	C	0.247	255.1	126605	+0 4679	UR	19 54.2	1.61s	1.61s	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Nov 9	56	Melete	117	0.05	508	P	0.252	114.4	110612	-11 3671	UR	18 51.7	1.0612	1.0612	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Nov 13	712	Boliviana	132	0.09	441	C	0.271	142.9	158379	-11 3671	UR	6 48.9	3.72n	3.72n	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Nov 20	288	Glaue	38	0.02	100	S	0.139	257.3	93335	+15 447	UR	21 31.4	3.28s	3.28s	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Nov 21	15	Europa	272	0.15	1359	S	0.385	74.0	131238	+15 447	UR	3 28.9	2.56s	2.56s	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Nov 21	19	Fortuna	171	0.10	628	G	0.401	75.3	96091	+19 1313	UR	23 46.9	1.23n	1.23n	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Nov 23	407	Arachne	98	0.09	310	C	0.235	243.9	77562	+25 979	UR	11 10.6	0.66n	0.66n	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Nov 25	654	Zelinda	132	0.07	529	C	0.085	293.0	115514	+3 1693	UR	2 48.8	0.55s	0.55s	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Nov 27	444	Gyptis	170	0.15	702	C	0.258	83.7	79240	+1 152	UR	18 33.2	0.17n	0.17n	UR	N16	733	0.15	0.0	19 9.0	16.34
Nov 29	140904	Jupiter	140904	15.55	549																



Planetary Occultations
1993 Feb. - May

Priority List: A priority list of events most likely to have last-minute astrometric updates will be given in the next issue.

Occultations by Major Planets: I have included all occultations of major planets given by L. Wasserman, E. Bowell, and R. Millis in *Astronomical Journal* (AJ) 103 (103), p. 2089, as well as a few additional events that my search revealed. The occultations by Jupiter will be very difficult; I included them only because they were listed by Wasserman et al. No occultations by Saturn were found, but some very difficult events, perhaps visible in infrared bands with large telescopes, are given by Bosh and McDonald in AJ 103 (103), p. 983. Similarly, some difficult occultations of faint stars by Uranus and Neptune are given by D. Mink and A. Klemola in AJ 102, p. 389. Possible occultations by Pluto or by Charon are listed by D. Mink, A. Klemola, and M. Buie in AJ 101, p. 2255. One of the best Pluto occultations of the rest of this decade, involving a 12.4-mag. star possibly visible from Japan or eastern Australia, is predicted to occur on October 3rd. Wolfgang Beisker and some other members of IOTA/ES are making plans to try to observe the event from Australia. Unfortunately, the small elongation from the Sun will make last-minute astrometry difficult, but Pluto's motion is so small that a good prediction may be possible from plates taken a few months before when the elongation is larger.

Notes about Individual Events: No notes are given for events in January, since this issue will unfortunately be distributed after those events.

Feb. 4: This is the giant periodic comet Schwassmann-Wachmann 1, in a nearly circular orbit beyond Jupiter; its diameter is only a guess. In December, the comet underwent an outburst, and in late January, it was still brighter than usual, but still much fainter than the star. Dimming in the coma may occur within one or two hundred km of the path, whose location is quite uncertain due to the AC source for the star's position and the object's relatively large distance from the Earth (so the event might occur anywhere in North America). A recent position for the star will probably be obtained before the event to improve the prediction. I will try to make a finder chart for the star before the event, but distribution of it to potential observers will be a problem, and may be possible only by FAX.

Feb. 16, Chiron: Chiron is also apparently a giant

comet nucleus, although at its greater distance, it is not as active as Schwassmann-Wachmann 1. Like the Feb. 4 event, the prediction is very uncertain due to the AC source for the star's position, so an update of the star would again help. The world map shows that the event could be visible almost anywhere in the Pacific Ocean, eastern Asia, or Australia.

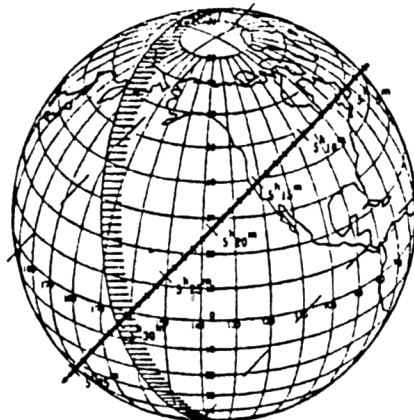
Feb. 25; Jupiter will have a negligible 0".12 defect of illumination.

Feb. 26, Juno: The two occultations by Juno on this date are predicted by E. Goffin to occur over 1" southeast of my paths. The first event, with a very small magnitude drop, would normally not be included, but it is presented here because of the other more favorable event an hour later.

Notes about individual events after February will be given in the next issue.

Table 3. Stellar Angular Diameter Information

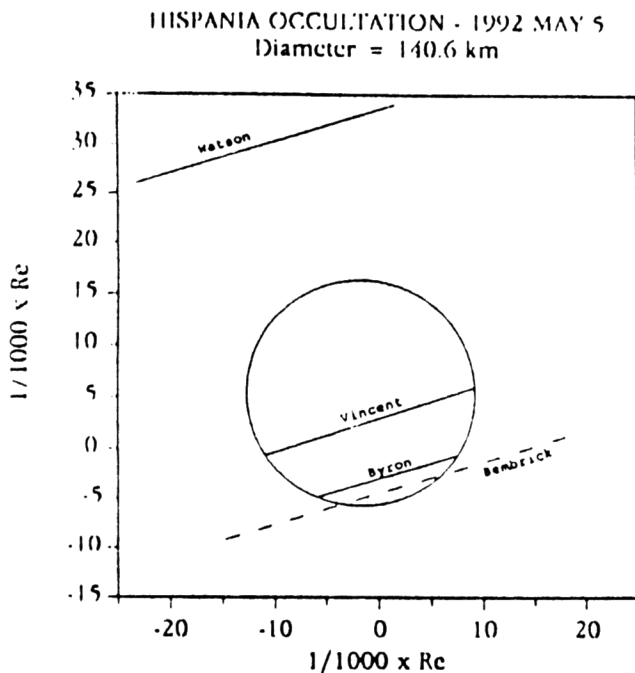
1993 Date	P L A N E T No.	N A M E	S T A R D SAO/DM/Id	Stellar Diameter			
				m//	m	Time	df
Feb 17	357	Ninina	96403	1.44	2471	289 ^{m5}	8.1
Mar 13	88	Thisbe	96656	0.28	546	266	1.7
Mar 24	141	Lumen	156969	0.67	1080	70	3.7
Apr 2	624	Hektor	211153	0.23	847	53	1.9
May 26	59	Elpis	140990	0.64	896	70	3.3
May 28	638	Maira	159886	0.61	574	65	2.5
Jun 15	20	Margalia	184751	0.74	924	77	3.6
Jun 21	89	Julia	75188	1.89	3524	90	11.1
Jul 17	776	Berbericia	943320	0.91	2151	52	6.1
Aug 9	89	Julia	56655	1.36	2149	81	7.4
Aug 12	303	Josephina	146585	5.94	9127	974	31.8
Aug 13	171	Ophelia	79782	1.97	5376	120	14.0
Aug 17	304	Olga	128584	0.53	371	51	1.9
Aug 22	27	Euterpe	+ 2° 131	0.27	293	152	1.2
Aug 31	19	Fortuna	L 5 1485	0.18	190	53	0.8
Oct 1	183	Istria	214187	1.82	1548	198	7.3
Oct 10	206	Hersilia	94649	0.22	327	61	1.1
Oct 15	30	Urania	78016	0.48	536	66	2.2
Oct 17	444	Gyptis	93255	0.78	817	87	3.4
Oct 19	532	Herculina	191185	0.19	365	88	1.1
Nov 9	56	Melete	118362	0.85	2049	80	5.7
Nov 13	358	Apollonia	165042	0.75	1232	122	4.2
Nov 27	444	Gyptis	110612	0.55	620	90	2.5
Nov 30	144	Vibilia	+24° 1499	0.37	416	58	1.7
Dec 26	203	Pompeja	79240	0.67	812	73	3.2



Anonymous by P/SM -WM-1 93 Feb 4

OCCULTATION OF SAO 181281 BY (804) HISPANIA ON 1992 MAY 5

This occultation was observed by Keith Vincent at Havelock North, New Zealand (duration 11.4 seconds); Jeff Byron, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia (duration 7.5 seconds); and Colin Bembrick, Bathurst, N.S.W. (duration uncertain, 2.5 to 5.5 seconds); details are given in Graham Blow's article on pages 13 and 14 of Circular CQ 92/2 (September 1992) of the Occultation Section of the Royal Astronomical Society of New Zealand, from which the figure below is reproduced.



ASTEROID (MAINLY TOUTATIS) NEWS

David W. Dunham

Predictions of occultations by (4179) Toutatis during its close approach to the Earth were given in an article starting on p. 233 of the last issue. None of the Toutatis occultations is known to have been observed. The weather was bad in most of North America for the events that occurred there, and I have heard of only a few appulse observations. I got the first orbit updated with radar data from Don Yeomans at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) on December 7th, but I did not have time to make the changes needed to produce an

accurate ephemeris for an object passing so close to the Earth. By about December 12th, we worked out an arrangement where Don sent me a B1950 ephemeris by e-mail, and I was able to generate updated predictions with these data. The last updated ephemeris came on the 18th, but already by the 12th, the radar-updated ephemeris was so good that the new radar observations showed that Toutatis was within about 1 km of its predicted distance. However, the cross-track error might be a little larger, so that successful occultation observations might be useful to supplement the radar data to provide accurate 3-dimensional data for Toutatis that could be used to refine the predictions for future close approaches by this object (an improved position for the star, which is expected from Hipparcos satellite observations now in progress, would be needed for this). The updated predictions were near the centers of the uncertainty zones that I plotted on the three maps in the last issue. The only practical way to distribute the updated predictions before the holidays was by e-mail, and I sent predictions to about 30 observers around the world that way. John Spencer at Lowell Observatory copied some of my data to a larger e-mail list of mainly professional astronomers coordinating astronomical observations of Toutatis, and this established some new contacts that will be useful for future asteroidal occultations.

By late December, current star position errors seriously magnified the width of the uncertainty zones as Toutatis rushed away from the Earth. These errors (half-widths) are given in km in the table below:

Cat. source	C or S	A	R or U	L	5	Hipparcos	
Error	1'0	0'6	0'3	0'1	0'05	0'002	
1992	Dist.						
Dec. 8	0.024	18	11	5	2	1	0.04
Dec. 15	0.050	37	22	11	4	2	0.07
Dec. 23	0.100	74	44	22	8	4	0.15
Dec. 31	0.155	114	68	34	12	6	0.23

The star catalog source codes, or "Cat. source" in the table, for occulted stars were given under "S" in the 2nd table on p. 235 of the last issue. C = Astrographic Catalog, S = SAO, A = AGK3, R = AGK3R, U = USNO Zodiacal Zone (Z.Z.), L = PPM high-precision subset, and 5 = FK5. The distance of Toutatis in astronomical units is listed after the 1992 date. Since the radar data (spectacular radar images have been published in *Science News*, *Space News*, and elsewhere) show that the long axis of Toutatis is about 5 km, the problem of spacing enough observers

across the uncertainty zone to really catch the occultation is apparent with current star positions. Hopefully, when Toutatis makes an almost identical flyby in December 1996, Hipparcos (specifically, Tycho catalog) positions accurate to a few milliarcseconds will be available for most of the stars so that observers can be precisely positioned to catch the occultations. I presented the above material at a workshop on first results of the Toutatis flyby that was held at the University of Arizona in Tucson on January 4th, just before a meeting on hazards due to comets and asteroids that I also attended.

JPL's Steve Ostro recently showed me the impact that upgrades to the radars at Goldstone and Arecibo during the next two years can have on asteroid science. These will allow crude imaging of virtually all main-belt asteroids larger than 200 km, and many of the inner-belt objects over 100 km. If enough observations can be scheduled, the upgraded radar data will also allow precision orbits to be determined for these asteroids. The better orbits coupled with good star positions determined from Hipparcos observations should make possible accurate prediction of occultation paths months and years in advance, without the need for last-minute astrometry.

Steve Ostro has said that the radar observations of Toutatis, which have a distance binning of 19 meters, have revealed no satellites or debris clouds. This might be expected for an asteroid that has probably made previous very close approaches to the Earth that would tend to perturb any possible satellites away from the weak gravity of Toutatis. Nevertheless, on January 18th, Petr Pravec in the Czech Republic made a remarkable discovery - he found an object about 2.5 magnitudes fainter than Toutatis about 40" away and moving with a similar motion. The object was about 90" away the next night, in spite of Toutatis' daily motion of over 1000". However, Alan Stern soon pointed out that the gravitational sphere of influence of Toutatis would be at most 3". Brian Marsden solved the mystery when he found that another asteroid, 1992 YG3, that had been discovered in Japan on December 30th, did indeed pass near Toutatis in the sky on January 18th, and had a remarkably similar motion at that time.

CORRECTIONS TO GRAZING OCCULTATION PREDICTIONS

David W. Dunham

Northern-limits: During the last two years, dark-limb northern-limit waxing-phase grazes, which generally occur from February through June, have usually been shifting south of IOTA's prediction version 80M and 80N by a few tenths of an arc second, and this is expected to continue during 1993. You should adjust your coverage to expect anywhere from no shift to a 0".5 southward shift of the shadow, using the vertical scale on the left side of your ACLPPP profile. I would recommend aiming for a location 0".3 south of the most interesting part of the profile (that is, the horizontal line that is closest, say within 0".2 of, the most predicted profile points), but, if this is within 0".7 of the highest mountain top on the profile, you should be sure that someone observes from 0".7 under the highest mountain, to give a high probability of seeing something during the graze, and not just a miss (no occultation). In general, with 3 or more stations, it is best to try to cover a full arc second of vertical distance, at least covering from highest mountain top to either 0".7 south of it, or 0".3 south of the most interesting region, whichever is farthest south.

Southern-limits: Dark-limb southern-limit waxing-phase grazes near the lunar South Pole, in particular, from Watts angles 165° to 180° when the profile points are plotted as numbers from 3 to 7, have also been shifting south, usually by 0".4 to 0".5. These events usually occur in the evenings from October through March. Fortunately, there are large mountains in this region, so that the danger of seeing a miss is much less than for the smooth features usually found in the northern polar regions. There is some evidence that most of the southern Cassini region, where the profile points are mostly plotted as numbers from 2 to 4, is all a little farther south (higher) than our current ACLPPP predictions indicate, so this correction may affect waning-phase grazes, also, to Watts angle 187°.

REPORTS OF ASTEROIDAL APPULSES AND OCCULTATIONS

Jim Stamm

If you do not have a regional coordinator who forwards your reports, they should be sent to me at: 11781 N. Joi Dr. Tucson, AZ 85737 USA. Names and addresses of regional coordinators are given in "From the Publisher" on *Occultation Newsletter's* front page. All times in this report are UTC.

I have summarized all of the reports that I have received for the last half of 1990 in the following two tables and section of notes. Table 1 lists the 1990 date, minor planet, occulted star, IDs of successful observers, and references to any notes. Table 2 lists the observer's ID, name, nearest town to location of observation, country (includes state or province for North America and Australia), and the total number of observations made in the period. The notes section details those events that included positive observations, or other significant information that could not be reported in the tables. I am not including notes on those observations that may have been spurious unless there is some sort of confirmation, or the fact that something may have happened is relevant to another observation. Instead, I will place an asterisk (*) in the Notes column to indicate that I have received a report with more than a "no event....." in it.

Table 1. Asteroidal appulses and occultations: Jul-Dec 1990.

1990	Minor Planet	Cat	Star	Observers	Notes
Jul 02	8 Flora	SAO	186885	SmcHutAndDik	
Jul 04	176 Iduna	AGK3	+16° 2602	BqsBulCanDssGbf GrclIelMddNelRuzVgl	
Jul 06	6 Hebe	SAO	120195	SmcHutAnd	
Jul 09	39 Laetitia	SAO	119674	GrhGrt	
Jul 09	8 Flora	LickV	5980	Dik	
Jul 10	196 Philomela	LickV	2003	SmcLap	
Jul 10	86 Semele	LickV	5597	CooOveMitVnbLapSmc	
Jul 12	598 Octavia	LickV	872	StgSmc	
Jul 14	224 Oceana	SAO	183675	Sta	
Jul 15	3 Juno	AGK3	-01° 1862	OveCooMit	1
Jul 19	679 Pax	LickV	6945	HozHon	
Jul 20	211 Ioilda	SAO	109396	Dik	
Jul 28	8 Flora	DM	-22° 4543	AndSmcDik	
Jul 28	8 Flora	LickV	2309	ProVnbAndSmc	
Jul 28	8 Flora	SAO	186216	DaeProVnb	
Jul 29	8 Flora	SAO	186209	Hon	
Jul 31	732 Tjilaki	AGK3	+01° 2810	BlkStgAndSmc	
Jul 31	454 Mathesis	SAO	209137	BlkLapCai	
Aug 09	10 Hygiea	AGK3	+00° 2899	DikStg	
Aug 09	679 Pax	SAO	186343		2
Aug 10	86 Semele	LickV	1633	BlkBrySmc	
Aug 13	516 Amherstia	SAO	189599	CooOveSmiKni	
Aug 19	38 Leda	AGK3	+00° 2856	CooKniOveSmiVnb	
Aug 23	145 Adeona	SAO	129413	HutSmc	
Aug 24	441 Bathilde	SAO	159572	Sta	
Sep 01	81 Terpsichore	AGK3	+29° 0648	WabKeiSamHonWei	
Sep 02	679 Pax	SAO	186284	GarTavLyzChi	
Sep 02	704 Interamnia	FAC	895087	And	
Sep 06	377 Campania	AGK3	+09° 0045	Smi	
Sep 07	501 Urhixidur	SAO	190967	DaeProBlkLoaSmc	3
Sep 08	40 Harmonia	SAO	190308	Wid	.
Sep 09	276 Adelheid	AGK3	+12° 0511	Hak	
Sep 09	260 Huberta	LickV	5131	Sta	
Sep 11	20 Massalia	SAO	164484	Sta	

Tab. 1 (Cont.) Asteroidal appulses/occultations: Jul-Dec '90.

Sep 16	121 Hermione	AC	2350	DwdHavSatSms	
Sep 22	689 Zita	SAO	146303	CooOveWesMitSmi	
Sep 24	19 Fortuna	AGK3	+22° 0623	DflDssKocKsz	4
Sep 29	19 Fortuna	AGK3	+22° 0643	MeuMinMosSzaZal BilBnnBulDflDss ErnFauGbfHokHolKhl MeuMinMosShtSzcVlr	
Sep 29	160 Una	LickV	5951	Stg	
Sep 30	51 Nemausa	SAO	163983	TamRbbDeaMonGea PryLyzChiWimJoh	
Sep 30	451 Patientia	FAC	104734	Dik	5
Oct 02	Flora	AC	11836	Sta	
Oct 11	196 Philomela	LickV	6717	OveSmiBinVnb	
Oct 14	537 Pauly	SAO	189034	Ven	
Oct 14	306 Unitas	SAO	128623	StaSmcAnd	
Oct 14	494 Virtus	DM	+19° 0547	Sta	
Oct 22	120 Lachesis	AGK3	+15° 0115	StaKrtSpr	
Oct 22	185 Eunike	AGK3	+02° 1213	BlkSmcAnd	6
Oct 22	139 Juwa	AGK3	+07° 0061		7
Oct 24	127 Johanna	SAO	189449	BqsDssGcvGrcLooVgl	
Oct 30	804 Hispania	AGK3	+25° 1097	Hon	
Oct 30	661 Cloelia	AGK3	+35° 0563	HonStaManPal	
Oct 30	506 Marion	LickV	2928	CmbDflDssGen	
Nov 12	80 Echo	AGK3	+13° 0263	PryStaManPal	
Nov 15	704 Interamnia	FAC	885701	VenHonStaManPal	
Nov 17	924 Toni	AGK3	+09° 0488	BrrDflFauFenFrb GloGrcPrcThm	
Nov 17	216 Kleopatra	FAC	11.2 mag	Rel	8
Nov 19	537 Pauly	SAO	189987	SmiJoo	
Nov 20	838 Seraphina	AGK3	+10° 0029	SmiVnbAouDf IDssIelKkn	
Nov 23	323 Brucia	SAO	193254	DikBlkAnd	
Nov 26	614 Pla	AGK3	+08° 0147	CooBin	
Dec 04	31 Euphrosyne	AGK3	+05° 1819	Sta	
Dec 05	701 Oriola	AGK3	+18° 0239	LapBlkSmc	
Dec 05	107 Camilla	LickV	2528	DssGbfLgn	
Dec 09	704 Interamnia	FAC	900107	GrhHonStaSamWar	9
Dec 10	451 Patientia	FAC	87231	CanGrc	
Dec 14	17 Thetis	LickV	23215	Dss	
Dec 15	121 Hermione	Anon.		And	
Dec 15	121 Hermione	Anon.		And	
Dec 19	451 Patientia	AGK3	+08° 0360	AndCvqDssGdiAnd	*
Dec 20	860 Uraina	AGK3	+33° 0237	GeaSta	
Dec 25	121 Hermione	Anon.		LapBlk	
Dec 28	121 Hermione	FAC	188065	BulDflMos	
Dec 31	205 Martha	DM	+04° 0190	AouDflDssHilMos	

Table 2. Observers and locations of events: Jul-Dec 1990.

ID	Observer	Town	Country	No.
And	Anderson, Peter	The Gap	Queensland - AUS	12
Aou	Arnaout, W.	Kalaa Sghira	Tunisia	2
Bni	Baroni, Sandro	Milano	Italy	1
Brz	Barruezo, Jose	Granada	Spain	1
Brh	Barthes, Jacques	Castres	France	1
Bff	Baruffetti, Pietro	Massa	Italy	1
Bat	Bath, K.-L.	Emmerdingen	Germany	1
Bel	Bellot, Luis	Granada	Spain	1
Bnr	Benier, Jacky	Varades	France	1
Bin	Bentlin,	Freiburg	Germany	1
Bln	Blane, D.	Henly on Klip	South Africa	2
Blk	Blanksby, Jim	Wandin	Victoria - AUS	8
Bec	Blasco, Julian	Zaragoza	Spain	1
Bnn	Bonninsegna, R.	Dourbes	Belgium	3
Brr	Borras, Vincente	Benicarlo	Spain	2
Bss	Bossalaers, Mark	Berchem	Belgium	1
Bqs	Bourgeois, Jean	Ciney	Belgium	4
Bil	Bril, Henk	Urmond	Netherlands	2
Bry	Bryant, Ken	Langwarrin	Victoria - AUS	1
Bul	Bulder, Henk	Zoetermeer	Netherlands	4
Cll	Callens, B.	Gent	Belgium	1
Cai	Camilleri, Paul	Cobram	Victoria - AUS	1
Cns	Canales, Oscar	Pinosoro	Spain	1
Can	Candela, Bernard	Solles-Pont	France	3

Tab. 2 (Cont.) Observers/locations of events: Jul-Dec 1990.

Cvg	Cavagna, Marco	Sormano	Italy	2
Chi	Child, Jack	Table Mountain	California - USA	2
Cnb	Colomba, Armando	Reggio Calabria	Italy	1
Coo	Cooper, Tim	E. Rand/Malelane	South Africa	6
Dfl	Daiffallah, K.	Alger	Algeria	7
Dae	Dale, S.	Pietermaritzburg	South Africa	2
Dea	Dean, Fred	Victoria	Brit. Col. - CAN	1
Dik	Dickie, Ross	Gore	New Zealand	7
Dwd	Dunham, David W.	Greenbelt	Maryland - USA	1
Dss	Dusser, Raymond	Kalaa Sghira	Tunisia	12
Ern	Ernst, Christoph	Graz	Austria	2
Etv	Estever, Carlos	Els Hostalets	Spain	1
Fau	Faure, G.	Varces	France	3
Fdr	Federspiel, Martin	Freiburg	Germany	1
Fld	Feldmann, J.-B.	Dijon	France	1
Fen	Fernandes, J.	Pedrogao Pequeno	Portugal	1
Fgl	Foglia, Sergio	Lacona	Italy	1
Glo	Gallo, Vicenzo	Liserno	Italy	1
Grc	Garcia, Joaquim	Lisboa	Portugal	5
Gar	Garcia, Ruben	Montevideo	Uruguay	1
Gen	Genovese, Marco	Torino	Italy	1
Gea	George, Anthony	Salem	Oregon - USA	2
Gip	Gigli, Paolo	Pistoia	Italy	2
Gob	Gobet, Franck	Villefranche/S.	France	3
Gcv	Goncalves, Rui	Lisboa	Portugal	2
Grn	Gracias, Nuno		Portugal	1
Grh	Graham, Frances	East Pittsburg	Penn. - USA	2
Grt	Graham, Theresa	East Pittsburg	Penn. - USA	1
Gdi	Gualdoni, Carlo	Sormano	Italy	1
Gch	Guenther, Eike	Freiburg	Germany	1
Hav	Harvey, Roger	Concord	N. Carolina - USA	1
Hak	Hauk, Robert	Portland	Oregon - USA	1
Hol	Holler, Gert	Graz	Austria	1
Hok	Holler, Klaus	Graz	Austria	2
Hll	Hollis, Andrew	Northwich	United Kingdom	1
Hoz	Holtz, John	Russellton	Penn. - USA	1
Hon	Honkus, Edward	Carnegie		
		Russellton	Penn. - USA	7
Hst	Horst, Schmidt	Freiburg	Germany	1
Hut	Hutcheon	Sheldon/Warwick	Queensland - AUS	3
Iel	Ielo, Antonio	Reggio Calabria	Italy	3
Joh	Johnson, Randy	Seattle	Washington - USA	1
Joo	Jooste, J.	Reitz	South Africa	1
Ksz	Kasz, Laszlo	Boly	Hungary	1
Kel	Keith, Lee	Meane	Wisconsin - USA	1
Klm	Klemencie, R.	Gorenja Vas	Yugoslavia	1
Kni	Knight, J.	East Rand	South Africa	2
Koc	Kocsis, Antal	Balatonkenese	Hungary	1
Kfd	Kohl, Ferdinand	Uster	Switzerland	1
Khl	Kohl, Mike	Wald	Switzerland	2
Kkn	Kosa-Kiss, Attila	Salonta	Romania	1
Kbj	Kosir, B.	Ljubljana	Yugoslavia	1
Krt	Kretlow, Mike	Siegen	Germany	2
Lap	Larkin, Patricia	The Basin	Victoria - AUS	5
Lrt	Laurent, Dirk	Gent	Belgium	1
Lgn	Le Guern, Vincent	Villeneuve d'A.	France	3
Loa	Loader, Brian	Black Birch		
		Christchurch	New Zealand	1
Lyz	Lyzenga, Greg	Table Mt.	California - USA	2
Mam	Majumdar, T. K.	Calcutta	India	1
Man	Manly, Peter	Central	Arizona - USA	3
Mti	Marti, Josep	Mataro	Spain	1
Mrx	Marx, Harald	Stuttgart	Germany	1
Maj	Mazalrey, Jean	Vernon	France	1
Maz	Mazalrey, Pierre	Vernon	France	1
Mih	Michon, Jean-Pol	Hermant	France	1
Mdd	Middleton, R.W.	Brightling. Col.	United Kingdom	1
Mit	Mitchell, H.	Pennington	South Africa	3
Mon	Montoya, Mike	Mariposa	California - USA	1
Mkt	Moretti, Stefano	Forli	Italy	1
Mln	Morillon, Eric	Ligue	France	2
Mos	Mostafaoui, Toufik	Alger	Algeria	4
Nel	Neel, Regis	Venissieux	France	2
Bno	Observ. De Brno	Brno	Switzerland	1
Mou	Obsv. De Meudon	Meudon	France	2
Ove	Overbeek, Danie	East Rand	South Africa	6
Pal	Paller, Leroy	Central	Arizona - USA	3

Tab. 2 (Cont.) Observers/locations of events: Jul-Dec 1990.

Pnn	Pannier, Lutz	Gorlitz	Germany	1
Prr	Pereira, Alfredo	Lisboa	Portugal	1
Pgk	Pigulski, Andrzej	Wroclaw	Poland	1
Por	Porcel, Aniceto	Granada	Spain	1
Prc	Porcini, Roberto	Salerno	Italy	2
Ppl	Pouprier, Alphonse	Ciney	Belgium	1
Pro	Prosser, G.	Pietermaritzburg	South Africa	3
Pry	Pryal, Jim	Seattle/Easton	Washington - USA	2
Blr	Ramon, Luis	Granada	Spain	1
Rsp	Raspadori, G.	Bologna	Italy	1
Rdn	Raudino, Paolo	Civitavecchia	Italy	1
Rbb	Robb, Russ	Victoria	Brit. Col. - CAN	1
Frb	Rodriguez, F.	Sevilla	Spain	1
Ruz	Ruiz Fernandez, J.	Santander	Spain	1
Rui	Ruiz Mazo, S.	Granada	Spain	1
Sat	Salthouse, Andrew	Millington	New Jersey - USA	1
Sam	Samolyk, G.	Milwaukee		
		Greenfield	Wisconsin - USA	2
Sau	Sauter, Christof	St. Margarethen	Switzerland	1
Scb	Schnabel, Carlos	Barcelona	Spain	1
Shk	Schoemaker, A.A.	Roden	Netherlands	1
Sht	Scholten, Alex	Eerbeek	Netherlands	1
Sch	Schwaenen, Jean	Marcinelle	Belgium	1
Smi	Smit, J.	Pretoria	South Africa	7
Smc	Smith, Charlie	Woodridge	Queensland - AUS	14
Sms	Smith, Scott	Fultondale	Alabama - USA	1
Spl	Spell, Jerry	Walbrzych	Poland	1
Spr	Springob, C	Siegen	Germany	2
Stg	St. George, Lou	Auckland	New Zealand	4
Sta	Stamm, Jim	Tucson	Arizona - USA	14
Sut	Sutterlin, Peter	Freiburg	Germany	1
Sza	Szabo, Sandor	Boly	Hungary	2
Szc	Szolcsanyi, Gyorgy	Piliszen	Hungary	1
Szl	Szollosi, Attila	Kecskemet	Hungary	1
Tam	Tatum, Jeremy	Victoria	Brit. Col. - CAN	1
Tav	Tavarez, Gabriel	Montevideo	Uruguay	1
Tsl	Tesi, Luciano	Pistoia	Italy	2
Thm	Thomas, S.	Aix-en-Prov.	France	1
Tso	Tissot, M.	Villeneuve d'A.	France	1
Trl	Torrell, Sebastia	Barcelona	Spain	1
Vbg	Van Ballegoy, E.	Druten	Netherlands	1
Vnb	Van Blommestein, P.	Simon's Town	South Africa	6
Vgl	Van Gestel, Jan	Geel	Belgium	4
Loo	Van Loo, E.	Ciney	Belgium	2
Vso	Van Soom, H.	Gent	Belgium	1
Ven	Venable, Roger	Wrens		
		Hard Labor Cr. S.P.		
		Ft. Gordon	Georgia - USA	2
Vid	Vidal, Joaquin	Monegrillo	Spain	1
Vlr	Voller, Wolfgang	Graz	Austria	1
War	Waraczynski, Sally	Muskego Co. Park	Wisconsin - USA	1
Wab	Warner, Brian	Colorado Springs	Colorado - USA	1
Wei	Weier, David	Brooklyn	Wisconsin - USA	1
Whk	Weith-Knudsen, N	Tisvildeleje	Denmark	1
Wes	West, D.	Lanseria	South Africa	1
Wid	Widdop, H.J.	Pierrefonds	Quebec - CAN	1
Wim	Williams, Ernie	Table Mountain	California - USA	1
Wis	Wills, P.	St-Cat.-Wav.	Belgium	1
Wbb	Wubbena, E.K.	Oosterhout	Netherlands	1
Zal	Zalezsak, Tamas	Balatonkenese	Hungary	1

NOTES (Jul-Dec 1990):

- Jul (Jun) 15 Juno. See [O.N. 5(4), p.93]. This is a corrected date.
- Aug 09 Pax. See [O.N. 5(4), p.93]. Observers were: BelBatBffBgsBinBltBniBnnBno BnrBrhBrrBrzBscBssCanCnsCvgDssEtvFauFdrFgl FldGcvGipGrcGrnGthHstIelKfdKhlLgnMajMazMih MtiMttNelPorPplPrcPrrRdnRspRuiSauScbSchSut SziTrlTslVczVglVid.
- Sep 07 Urhixidur. Dae represents both S. Dale and R. Dale.

EARLY NEWS ABOUT LAST DECEMBER'S
TOTAL LUNAR ECLIPSE

David W. Dunham

NOTES (Cont.) (Jul-Dec 1990):

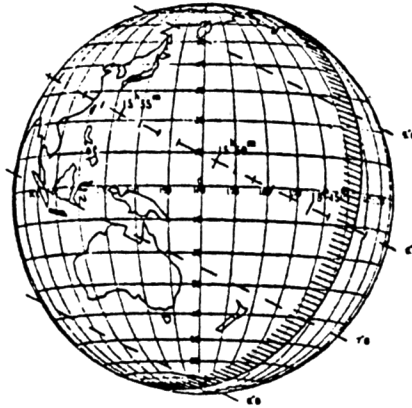
4. Sep 24 (19) Fortuna. See [O.N.5(4),p.93]. This is a corrected date.
5. Sep 30 Patientia. After playing back his tape on Nov 07, Dik realized that he may have seen something. His eyepiece had fogged, but he recorded a "definite" fading of the star "by half its brightness." The times obtained: D at 15:25:26.8 and R at 15:28:04.7.
6. Oct 22 Eunike. Blk recorded a D at 18:03:07.6 and a R at 18:03:23.4 (No PEs applied) from Long. E 145° 29' 37.4", Lat. S 37° 22' 36.1", Elev. 260 meters. This shifts the nominal path about 0.7 arcsec south.
7. Oct 22 Juewa. 30 observers (BgsBilBnnBul CllDssErnGipHokKbjKlmKrtLgnLntLooMrxPqkPnn ShkSplSprSzaTslTsoVbgVglVsoWbbWhkWls) from 25 stations moonitored this event. Wbb reported a positive event, with no other information, and Dss may have seen something.
8. Nov 17 Kleopatra. Harold Reitsema recorded an 11.0 sec. occultation from Dillon, Colorado.
9. Dec 09 Interamnia. See [O.N. 5(4), p.93]. Correction: The observation of AGK# +18°0627 on Mar 13, 1990 [O.N.5(4),p.93] by David Dunham was from Westminster, Maryland.

Observers in the northeastern USA and southeastern Canada had a good view of this dark eclipse. Skies were mostly overcast in other areas with large numbers of observers, including the central USA, northwestern Europe, and southern Africa. The eclipse was dark, but there were large variations in brightness within the umbra. Ton Shoemaker in the Canary Islands and I, observing from Sperry Observatory in Union, NJ, both estimated that the Moon as a whole was about 2nd magnitude near mid-totality, which compares with estimates as low as 4th magnitude for the 1963 December 30th eclipse that was blackened by the recent eruption of Mt. Agung. Although Pinatubo was a larger eruption, apparently the 1.5 years since its eruption has allowed much of the upper-level material that darkens eclipses to settle out of the atmosphere.

If the eclipse had been as dark as the one at the end of 1963, it might have been possible to time large numbers of occultations of 13th-magnitude stars. As it was, most 11th-magnitude stars just merged with the Moon's edge without sharp events, like a bright-limb occultation. That was my experience using my 20-cm telescope with image-intensified video in New Jersey, and also Wayne Warren's experience observing visually with a 40-cm Cassegrain telescope at the Goddard Space Flight Center Optical Facility. We each timed about 15 occultations of mostly 9th and 10th-magnitude stars. The geometry of the star field for us was such that most of the events were reappearances. I had hoped to use the 61-cm telescope at Sperry Observatory, but other workers there and I were unable to make a practical mechanical connection of my video camera/intensifier with the telescope, so I used my own telescope. The only graze that I now know was observed during the eclipse was the northern-limit one of 7.8-mag. SAO 77019, recorded by Harold Povenmire and a few other observers near Melbourne, FL. Relatively large telescopes were used due to low altitude and some thin cirrus clouds.



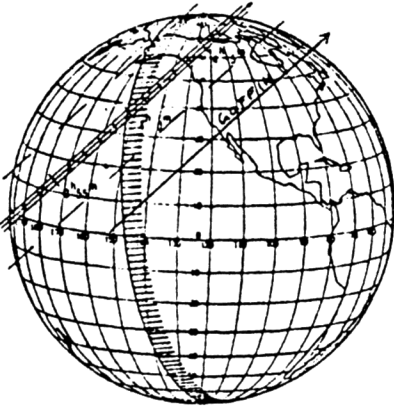
SAO 96403 by Ninina 93 Feb 17



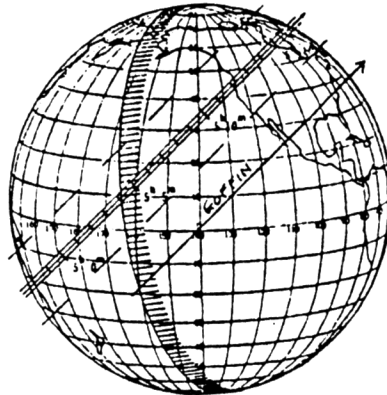
L2 305 by Jupiter 93 Feb 25



SAO 76216 by Anneliese 93 Feb 25



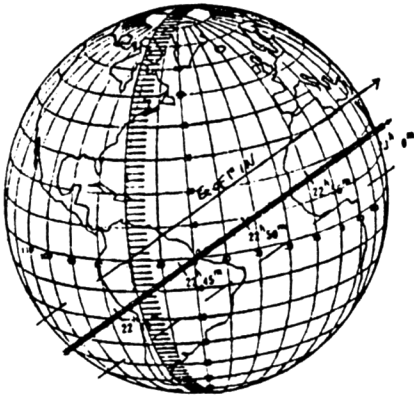
Anonymous by Juno 93 Feb 26, 4^h



Anonymous by Juno 93 Feb 26, 5^h



SAO 137736 by Io 93 Mar 2



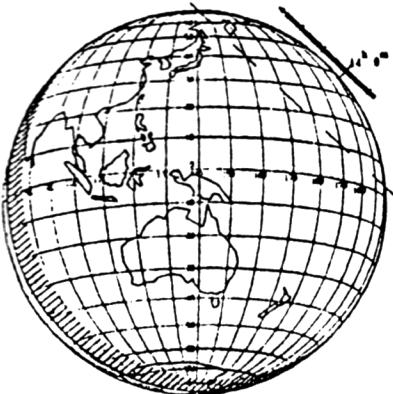
A1752275 by Melpomene 93 Mar 12



SAO 98690A by Peraga 93 Mar 15



SAO 98690B by Peraga 93 Mar 15



SAO 156367 by Iduna 93 Mar 18



SAO 95879 by Juno 93 Mar 22



SAO 156969 by Lumen 93 Mar 24

IOTA

The International Occultation Timing Association was established to encourage and facilitate the observation of occultations and eclipses. It provides predictions for grazing occultations of stars by the Moon and predictions for occultations of stars by asteroids and planets, information on observing equipment and techniques, and reports to the members of observations made. IOTA is a tax-exempt organization under section 509(a)(2) of the (USA) Internal Revenue Code, and is incorporated in the state of Texas.

The ON is the IOTA newsletter and is published approximately four times a year. It is also available separately to non-members.

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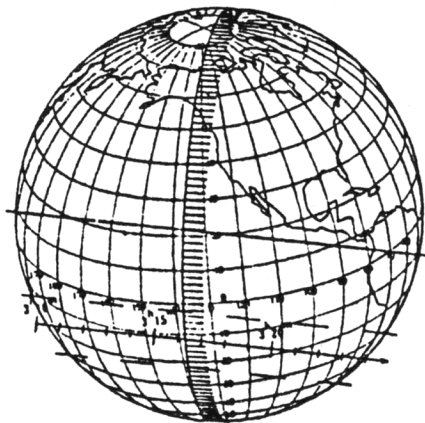
Addresses, membership and subscription rates, and information on where to write for predictions are found on the front page.

The Dunhams maintain the occultation information line at 301-474-4945. Messages may also be left at that number. When updates become available for asteroidal occultations in the central U.S.A., the information can also be obtained from either 708-259-2376 (Chicago) or 713-488-6871 (Houston).

Observers from Europe and the British isles should join IOTA/ES, sending DM 40.-- to the account IOTA/ES; Bartold-Knaust Strasse 8; 3000 Hannover 91; Postgiro Hannover 555 829 - 303; bank-code-number (Bankleitzahl) 250 100 30. Full membership in IOTA/ES includes the supplement for European observers (total and grazing occultations) and minor planet occultation data, including last-minute predictions, when available.

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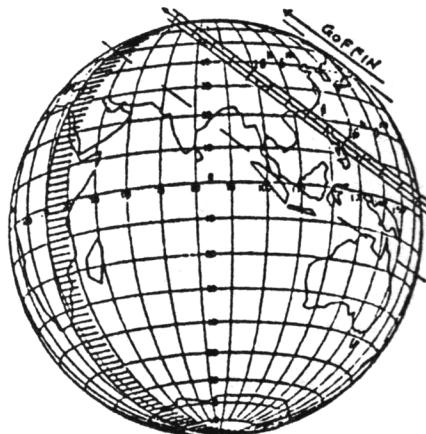
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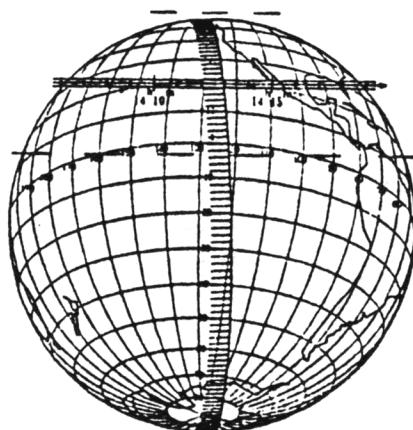
SAO 79187 by Mars 93 Mar 27



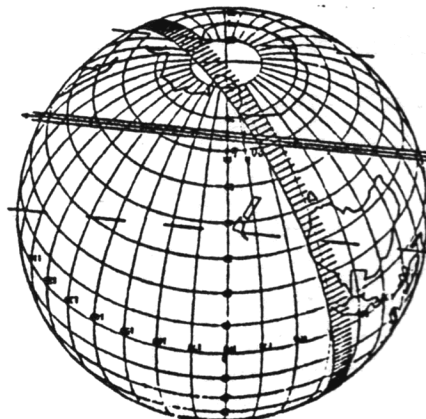
Anonymous by P/Sm-Wm-1 Mar 27 SAO 155934 by Interamnia Apr 1



SAO 211153 by Hektor 93 Apr 2



C23°14467 by Themis Apr 2



SAO 230574 by Euphrosyne 93 Apr 6