

The synodic rotation period was calculated using a minimum phase error method similar to Stellingwerf (1978). A constant was added to each night's data to obtain the best vertical fit. A period solution of 12.73 ± 0.12 hours was obtained. The lightcurve, shown plotted for the rotational phase occurring on UT 1992 February 29, appears to display two unequal minima per rotation. Within the noise of the observations, we estimate the peak-to-peak amplitude to be 0.30 ± 0.02 magnitudes.

Acknowledgments

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Table I. Observational circumstances for 487 Venetia

Date	Long	RA(2000)	Dec	AU to Earth	α	VMag*
2/29/92	152 27	10 17.2	21 1	1.7881	5.1	12.2
3/14/92	155 22	10 6.3	22 17	1.86	10.2	12.3
3/17/92	156 0	10 4.4	22 28	1.881	11.1	12.4
3/20/92	156 37	10 2.7	22 38	1.905	12.3	12.5
3/21/92	156 50	10 2.2	22 41	1.913	12.6	12.5
3/22/92	157 3	10 1.6	22 41	1.923	12.9	12.5

*magnitudes are estimated except for 2/29/92 which was calibrated to PG0918 $\pm$.06.

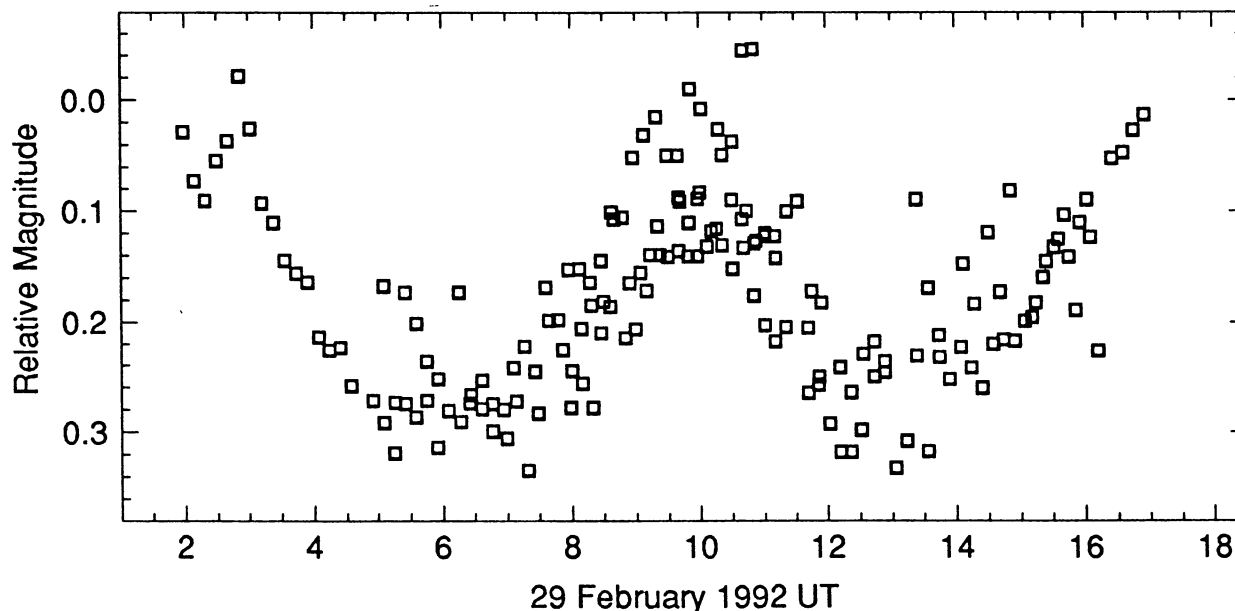


Figure 1. Lightcurve for asteroid 487 Venetia. Data from all nights have been placed into a single rotation cycle based on a period of 12.73 hours. Zero magnitude on the vertical scale corresponds to an apparent V magnitude of 12.10 ± 0.06 .

CCD PHOTOMETRY OF 141 LUMEN

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CCD photometry of the asteroid 141 Lumen is reported. The observations indicate a rotation period greater than 18 hours with an amplitude of at least 0.2 magnitudes.

On UT 1992 January 29, we made observations of the minor planet 141 Lumen using the United States Air Force Academy's 40.6-cm Cassegrain reflector equipped with a Photometrics CCD. Six-minute exposures were made every ten minutes for four and a half hours through the V filter. The *Ephemerides of Minor Planets* for 1992 lists no lightcurve information for 141 Lumen.

Three stars appearing in the same image (within 10 minutes of arc) as 141 Lumen were selected as comparison and check stars. The light curves of the two check stars and 141 Lumen compared against the comparison star are shown in Figure 1. The two check stars were 0.8 magnitudes brighter than the comparison star and have been normalized to a zero magnitude difference on the figure. Both show standard deviations of under 0.02 magnitudes. 141 Lumen was an average of 0.25 magnitudes brighter than the comparison star.

No minima or maxima were observed in 141 Lumens' differential lightcurve, computed in the sense of Asteroid-Comparison star. Assuming four extrema (two maxima and two minima) in the lightcurve and equal times between extrema, however, we estimate the rotation period to be greater than 18 hours with an amplitude of at least 0.2 magnitudes.

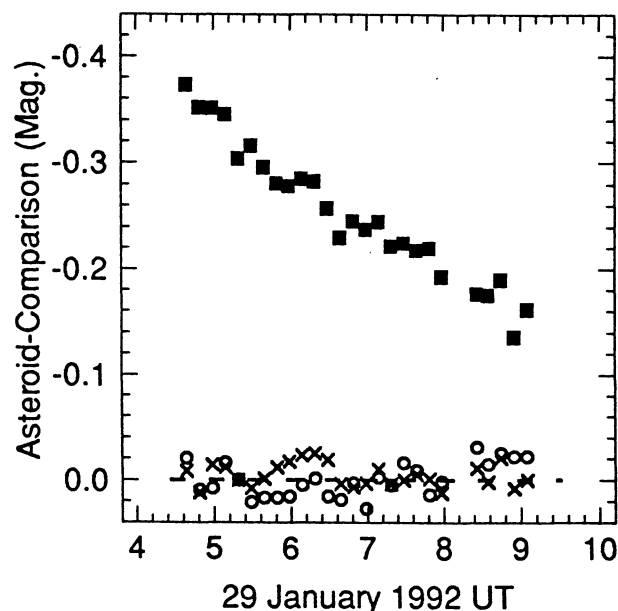


Figure 1. V lightcurve for 141 Lumen and two check stars.

ASTEROID NEWS NOTES

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Two-hundred-twenty-six New Asteroids

Through the August 13 batch of Minor Planet Circulars, 226 asteroids were newly numbered since the last installment of News Notes, bringing the numbered total to 5297. Non-main-belt objects include:

(5119)	1988 RA1	L5 Trojan
(5120)	1988 TZ1	L5 Trojan
(5123)	1989 BL	L4 Trojan
(5126)	1989 CH2	L4 Trojan
(5130)	1989 SC7	L5 Trojan
(5131)	1990 BG	Apollo
(5143)	Heracles	Apollo
(5144)	1991 XX	L5 Trojan
(5145)	Pholus	Saturn crosser
(5164)	1984 WE1	Jupiter crosser
(5175)	1988 VS4	Hungaria
(5189)	1990 UQ	Apollo
(5201)	1983 XF	Mars crosser
(5209)	1989 CW1	L4 Trojan
(5230)	1988 EF	Mars crosser
(5233)	1988 RL10	L5 Trojan
(5244)	1973 SQ1	L4 Trojan
(5246)	1979 OB	Mars crosser

(5253)	1985 XB	Mars crosser
(5254)	1986 VG1	L4 Trojan
(5257)	1988 RS10	L5 Trojan
(5258)	1989 AU1	L4 Trojan
(5259)	1989 BB1	L4 Trojan
(5261)	1990 MB	Mars Trojan
(5264)	1991 KC	L4 Trojan
(5275)	1986 UU	Mars crosser
(5283)	1989 BW	L4 Trojan
(5284)	1989 CK2	L4 Trojan
(5285)	1989 EO11	L4 Trojan

New Asteroid Names

Many familiar names were attached to asteroids recently. Kenneth Lawrence, a member of Helin's near-Earth object team at Palomar, was honored with the naming of (4969) Lawrence. The long-time executive director of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific was honored with the naming of (4859) Fraknoi. Composers were common among the newly named asteroids once again, with the additions of (4818) Elgar, (4972) Pachelbel, (5063) Monteverdi, (5108) Lubeck, (5157) Hindemith, and (5210) Saint-Saens. In addition to composers, recent namings include a composition as well, namely (5039) Rosenkavaller, named after an opera. Continuing with the music theme, the famous maker of organs appears as (5184) Cavaille-Coll. Artists are represented by (4511) Rembrandt, and (4659) Roddenberry was named in memory of the creator of "Star Trek". (4763) Ride honors America's first woman in space. The names of astronomical places