報道機関各位

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小惑星「シゴセンジャー」誕生！（速報）

国際天文学連合は、2018 年 7 月 11 日にリリースした小惑星回報において、1990 年に高知県の天文家　関　勉(せき　つとむ)さんが発見した小惑星に、「シゴセンジャー（ Shigosenger ）」と命名したことを発表しました。

軌道星隊シゴセンジャーは、明石市立天文科学館のオリジナル・キャラクターで、2005 年にデビュー以来、こどもたちを対象としたプラネタリウムを中心に活躍を続けています。こうした取り組みは全国の科学館、天文台、プラネタリウム関係者にも広く知られているところです。

今回の命名は、シゴセンジャーを含めた当館のこれまでの天文教育への貢献が評価されたものであり、大変光栄な出来事です。命名文は以下のとおりです。当館としても、小惑星シゴセンジャーの誕生を記念した取り組みを検討しているところです。

◎小惑星「シゴセンジャー」命名文

(17461) Shigosenger = 1990 UD1

Discovered 1990 Oct. 20 by T. Seki at Geisei. Shigosenger is a team of original characters introduced by Akashi Municipal Planetarium to promote astronomy education for children. The Planetarium is situated on the Japan Standard Time Meridian and “Shigosen” is a Japanese term for the meridian.

1990 年 10 月 20 日に芸西天文台にて関 勉により発見された。シゴセンジャーは、子どもたちを対象とした天文教育を推進するために、明石市立天文科学館で導入されたオリジナル・キャラクターのチームである。同館は、日本標準時子午線上に建っている。シゴセンとは日本語で子午線（Meridian）の意味である。

※小惑星回報は以下のとおりです。
https://www.minorplanetcenter.net/iau/ECS/MPCArchive/2018/MPC_20180711.pdf
（別添）

◎明石市立天文科学館で、次にシゴセンジャーが登場するのは、以下のとおりです。
★シゴセンジャー夏場所
・開催日：2018 年 7 月 14 日(土)～16 日(月・祝)
・時　刻：11:10～（約 50 分間）
・場　所：天文科学館 2F プラネタリウム
・内　容：キッズプラネタリウムにシゴセンジャーが登場。
　　火星など太陽系の惑星たちをテーマにクイズで対決！！〔当日整理券制〕

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EDITORIAL NOTICE

The Minor Planet Center is making two important announcements related to the new ADES astrometric observation format. Please ensure that you read the whole of this document, even if you do not intend to submit ADES-format observations immediately (or ever), as the changes could still affect your submissions. These announcements are related to internal changes in data processing and storage at the Minor Planet Center, as well as forthcoming changes in external services, such as the NEOCP.

1: Acceptance of ADES-format observations

Starting on 2018 July 25, the Minor Planet Center will accept ADES-format submissions from all observers. From that date, ADES submissions will be the preferred submission format. However, it is important to note that you should continue to report in the format output by your astrometric software: do not attempt to convert, e.g., observations in the current 80-column (obs80) format into ADES. While ADES will be the preferred format from July 25, the Minor Planet Center will continue to accept obs80-format observations.

It is imperative that you read the ADES Data Submissions webpage. (https://www.minorplanetcenter.net/iau/info/ADES.html) before attempting to submit any ADES-format observations.

ADES-format observations cannot be submitted via e-mail or the existing observation submission webform, only via the two new webforms:

https://minorplanetcenter.net/submit_xml (for XML submission) and
https://minorplanetcenter.net/submit_psv (for PSV submission).

These forms can be called from the command line, using tools such cURL or wget, to automate submission. Details on how to achieve this are included on the referenced URLs.

Also, before submitting any ADES data for the first time from new or modified astrometric software, authors must confirm that the output format is valid by submitting sample observations to the two test webforms:

https://minorplanetcenter.net/submit_xml_test and
https://minorplanetcenter.net/submit_psv_test

2: New Processing Pipeline

In tandem with the general ADES acceptance, the Minor Planet Center intends to begin switching over to a new processing pipeline on 2018 July 25 at local noon. This will be the first stage of a multi-stage process. This initial stage involves changes to the processes which handle the receipt, validation and archiving of all incoming observations (whether submitted by e-mail, curl or any of the webforms).

The new pipeline will continue to accept obs80 observations, but it is important to understand that since observations will be entered into the database immediately upon acceptance (rather than up to a week later, as in the current system), it is necessary for the verification of the incoming observation to be very strict. Batches that are accepted by the current pipeline may be rejected by the new pipeline, as the current pipeline attempts to fix a number of e-mail-related problems.

Common problems with obs80 e-mail submissions are: malformed COD line, either missing the initial C, or COD not beginning in the first column); CON line not starting with a person's name; malformed names on CON/OBS/MEA lines; inclusion of non-ASCII characters; and observation lines being broken. The new pipeline will handle broken observation lines that break after the magnitude (as long as the BND keyword is included in the header), but all other listed problems will cause rejection of the entire batch.

Inclusion of repeated observations (either under the same or different designations) within a single submission in the current pipeline is handled by removal of those duplicated observations, informing the submitter, and processing of the remainder of the submission. Since duplicated observations indicate a data management issue by the submitter, the new pipeline will reject the entire batch if duplicates are found.

Observations that are resent in a later submission will be removed by the pipeline, before the remainder of that submission is processed.

It is important to note that obs80 remains a 7-bit ASCII format, regardless of the submission method. Information on specifying accented characters, and formats for specifying names and telescope details is available at https://www.minorplanetcenter.net/iau/MPC_Documentation.html.

If you have questions or problems, please e-mail mpc@cfa.harvard.edu or use one of the on-line Feedback Forms.

NEW NAMES OF MINOR PLANETS

(5362) Johnyoung = 1978 CH
Discovered 1978 Feb. 2 by J. Gibson at Palomar.
John W. Young (1930–2018) was a United States naval aviator and test pilot and NASA astronaut. He flew on Gemini 3, Gemini 10, Apollo 10, Apollo 16 (becoming the ninth person to walk on the Moon), and commanded two Space Shuttle missions (STS-1 and STS-9).

(5573) Hilarydownes = 1981 QX
Discovered 1981 Aug. 24 by A. Mrkos at Kleť.
Hilary Downes (b. 1954) is a planetary petrologist at Birkbeck College London. She is a terrestrial mantle expert, and her planetary science research seeks to understand the geological evolution of the ureilite meteorite parent body.

(6263) Druckmüller = 1980 PX
Discovered 1980 Aug. 6 by Z. Vávrová at Kleť.

(15791) Yoshiewatanabe = 1993 TM_1
Discovered 1993 Oct. 15 by K. Endate and K. Watanabe at Kitami.
Yoshie Watanabe (b. 1963) is a Japanese writer for popular Japanese astronomy magazines. She has published, with her husband Junichi, several popular books on astronomy and general science.

(17461) Shigosenger = 1990 UD_1
Discovered 1990 Oct. 20 by T. Seki at Geisei.
Shigosenger is a team of original characters introduced by Akashi Municipal Planetarium to promote astronomy education for children. The Planetarium is situated on the Japan Standard Time Meridian and "Shigosen" is a Japanese term for the meridian.

(17547) Nestebovelli = 1993 SN_2
Discovered 1993 Sept. 21 by A. Vagnozzi at Stroncone.
Neste Bovelli (1913–2015) was a professor of humanities, and passionate about literature, art and history. She was an active president of various cultural associations, and promoted and published many issues about art and the history of the city of Terni.

(18343) Asja = 1989 TN
Discovered 1989 Oct. 2 by E. W. Elst at Smolyan.
Asja Geyer-Fischer (b. 1934) is a splendid pianist with a great love for Mozart and Chopin. She is an especially good teacher for children. In 1962 she followed her husband, astronomer E. H. Geyer to the Boyden Observatory, South Africa, where he had been appointed Director of the observatory for two years.

(19084) Eilestam = 1978 RQ_9
Discovered 1978 Sept. 2 by C.-I. Lagerkvist at the European Southern Observatory.
Olle Eilestam (b. 1966) is an entertainer and piano player with a large repertoire of different music.

(19161) Sakawa = 1990 TQ_1
Discovered 1990 Oct. 15 by T. Seki at Geisei.
Sakawa is a town in Kochi prefecture with a population of 20 000, known for brewing a famous brand of sake. It has produced many noted politicians, scientists, and musicians, including Masamitsu Yamasaki, who discovered comet 27P/Crommelin independently in 1928.

(19210) Higayoshihiro = 1992 YE_4
Discovered 1992 Dec. 25 by T. Seki at Geisei.
Yoshihiro Higa (1965–2015) was an amateur astronomer and science communicator. He created the first astronomical science cafe in Sendai, Japan. He was also an amateur meteor researcher.

(19250) Poullain = 1994 PF_{25}
Discovered 1994 Aug. 12 by E. W. Elst at the European Southern Observatory.
François Poullain de la Barre (1647–1725) was a French priest, writer, and Cartesian and feminist philosopher. In 1673 he published a radical and philosophically-sophisticated defense of the equality of women and men.

(20237) Clavius = 1998 CC_3
Discovered 1998 Feb. 6 by E. W. Elst at the European Southern Observatory.
Christopher Clavius (1538–1612) was a German mathematician and astronomer. He figured out where to place the leap years in the Gregorian calendar. Pope Gregory XII revised the Julian calendar with the assistance of Clavius.

(20500) Avner = 1999 RP_3
Discovered 1999 Sept. 4 by the Catalina Sky Survey.
Lillian I. Avner (b. 1952), Emergency Medicine Physician at Martin Memorial and Medical Director of Martin County Fire Rescue, dedicated her life to helping people. Lil's passion and leadership guided the ER and Fire Rescue from infancy to maturity. She contributed to thousands of lives saved through her decades of service.

(21188) Kiyohiro = 1994 GN
Discovered 1994 Apr. 5 by K. Endate and K. Watanabe at Kitami.
Kiyohiro Kozai (b. 1964) is well known as an enthusiastic amateur astronomer in Kagawa Prefecture. He is a popular lecturer to the families that come to hear him at the astronomical classrooms of his local community center.

(22517) Alexzanardi = 1998 DX_{32}
Discovered 1998 Feb. 26 by M. Tombelli and G. Forti at Cima Ekar.
Alessandro ('Alex') Zanardi (b. 1966) is a former Formula 1 driver, 1997/1998 CART champion and 2005 Italian Superturismo Champion. After being seriously injured in a race in 2001, he turned to parathletics, winning two gold and one silver medals in handcycling at both the 2012 London and 2016 Rio Paralympics.

(22754) Olympus = 1998 WJ_8
Discovered 1998 Nov. 26 by J. Broughton at Reedy Creek.
Mount Olympus is the highest point in Greece. The cloud-veiled summit, and the heavens above, were believed by the ancients to be the dwelling place of the gods.

(24640) Omiwa = 1982 XW_1
Discovered 1982 Dec. 13 by H. Kosai and K. Hurukawa at Kiso.
The Omiwa Shrine is one of the oldest Shinto shrines in Japan. It is located on Miwa-Yama, a mountain located in the southeast of the Yamato Basin, Miwa, Sakurai City, Nara prefecture.

(24857) Sperello = 1996 AH_4
Discovered 1996 Jan. 15 by U. Munari and M. Tombelli at Cima Ekar.
Sperello di Serego Aligieri (b. 1952) is an Italian astrophysicist who made major contributions to the field of extragalactic astronomy. He is a descendant of Dante Alighieri.

(24890) Amaliafinzi = 1996 XV_{32}
Discovered 1996 Dec. 4 by M. Tombelli and C. Casacci at Cima Ekar.
Amalia Ercoli Finzi (b. 1937), a professor of Aerospace Mechanics and an Honorary Professor at Politecnico di Milano, is a researcher and an educator in Spaceflight Dynamics and Space Mission Design. She was the P.I. of the SD2 instrument, on board of the Philae lander on Rosetta, to drill and sample comet 67P.

(25892) Funabashi = 2000 WP_9
Discovered 2000 Nov. 22 by BATTeRS at Bisei SG Center.
Funabashi City is located near Tokyo. There is good fishing offshore, and during the Edo era fish caught there were donated to the Shogun. Sports are popular in the city now, and it is the home town of several sports teams.

(25951) Pamross = 2001 EZ_{21}
Discovered 2001 Mar. 15 by the Lowell Observatory Near-Earth Object Search at the Anderson Mesa Station.
Pam Ross (b. 1949) is a long time supporter of Lowell Observatory. She has served on the Lowell Observatory Advisory Board for over 25 years.