February 22, we conclude the rotation period is probably rather long, at least 36 h.

4971 Hoshinohiroba. A search of the Asteroid Lightcurve Database did not reveal any reported lightcurve results for 4971 Hoshinohiroba. We collected 51 good images and data points. We began phasing the data with short rotation periods (5 – 10 h). When promising results appeared around 7 – 8 h, we narrowed the rotation period down to 7.7 ± 0.1 h.

Acknowledgement

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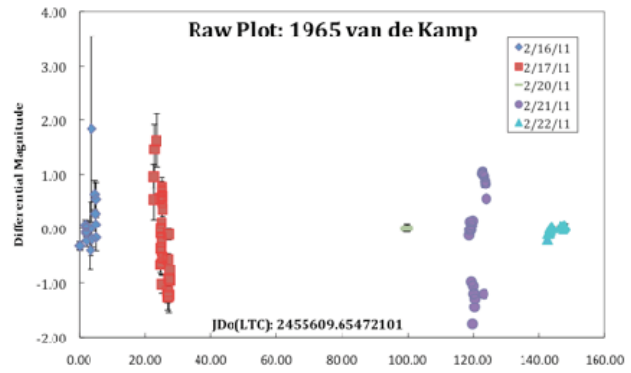

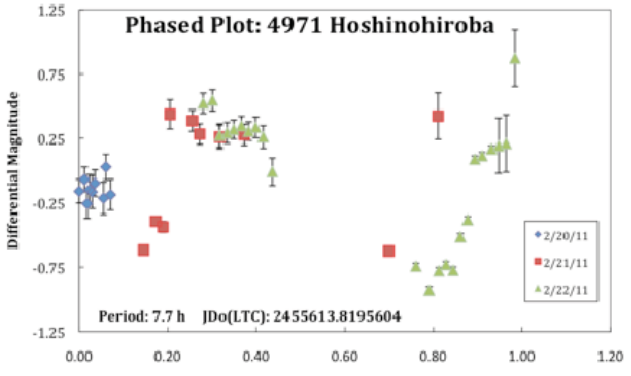

LIGHTCURVE PHOTOMETRY OF 6670 WALLACH

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The main-belt asteroid 6670 Wallach was observed over 3 nights between February 05, 2011 and February 11, 2011 at the Observatorio Astronomico de Mallorca (620). From the collected data we determined a synodic rotation period of 4.08 ± 0.01 h and lightcurve amplitude of about 0.80 ± 0.15 mag.

6670 Wallach was tracked over 3 nights between February 05 and February 11, 2011 with PIRATE (http://pirate.open.ac.uk) a Planewave CDK17 0.43-m f/6.8 Dall-Kirkham Telescope equipped with an SBIG STL-1001E CCD camera located at the Observatorio Astronomico de Mallorca in Spain. Image acquisition and calibration were performed using *Maxim DL*. All 174 images were unfiltered and had exposures of 90 seconds. Image analysis was accomplished using differential aperture photometry with *MPO Canopus*. Period analysis was also done in *Canopus*, which implements the algorithm developed by Harris et al. (1989). From the data we determined a synodic period of 4.08 ± 0.01 h and a lightcurve amplitude of 0.80 ± 0.15 mag.

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