(10149) Cavagna = 1994 PA

Discovered 1994 Aug. 3 by M. Tombelli and A. Boattini at San Marcello Pistoiese Observatory.

Named in honor of Marco Cavagna (b. 1958), Italian amateur astronomer. He began observing comets, variable stars and occultations at an early age. In 1989 he was one of the promoters of the follow-up program, with special interest in NEOs, at Sormano Observatory. Cavagna introduced the discoverers to the Italian astrometric community during its first meeting, held in Verona in 1991.

(10151) Rubens = 1994 PF_{22}

Discovered 1994 Aug. 12 by E. W. Elst at the European Southern Observatory.

Named in memory of Peter Paul Rubens (1577–1640), the greatest exponent of sensuous Baroque painting. In 1600, after two years seniority as a master, he left Antwerp for Italy to study the ancient and modern masters of painting. In 1609 he settled permanently in Flanders and became a major religious painter (e.g. "Descent from the Cross", painted for the Antwerp cathedral). Because of his diplomatic capacities Rubens often served as an ambassador. The peace treaty of 1630 between England and Spain can be largely attributed to him personally.

(10168) Stony Ridge = 1995 CN

Discovered 1995 Feb. 4 by J. B. Child and J. E. Rogers at Stony Ridge Observatory.

Named in honor and memory of the gifted and talented amateur astronomers who founded Stony Ridge Observatory, near Mount Wilson, in 1957. They are Anthony L. Bland, Norman L. Boltz, Charles Buzzetti, George A. Carroll, Roy R. Cook, Alvin E. Cram, Roy K. Ensign, W. H. Griffith, Harold J. Ireland, J. George Moyen, Norris A. Roberts, Easy Sloman, John Sousa, John Terlep and Dave Thomas. Starting in 1964, the observatory was used by the Aeronautical Chart and Information Center in St. Louis to map potential landing sites for the Apollo space program.

(10181) Davidacomba = 1996 FP_3

Discovered 1996 Mar. 26 by P. G. Comba at Prescott.

Named in honor of the discoverer's wife, Davida H. Comba (b. 1928). A psychiatrist by profession and a nurturing mother and devoted wife, she constantly supported and encouraged the discoverer's passion for minor planet observations.

(10183) Ampère = 1996 GV_{20}

Discovered 1996 Apr. 15 by E. W. Elst at the European Southern Observatory.

Named in memory of André-Marie Ampère (1775–1836), French physicist who founded the science of electromagnetism. In 1820 he formulated a law that mathematically describes the phenomenon of deflection of a magnetic needle near a current-carrying wire. A full account of his theories has been given in his *Mémoire sur la théorie mathématique des phénomènes électrodynamique* (1827).

(10184) Galvani = 1996 HC_{19}

Discovered 1996 Apr. 18 by E. W. Elst at the European Southern Observatory.

Named in memory of Luigi Galvani (1737–1798), Italian physician and physicist who conceived the electrical nature of nerve impulses. His discoveries led to the invention of the voltaic pile. His findings have been published in *De viribus electricitatis in motu musculari commentarius* (1791).

(10197) Senigalliesi = 1996 UO

Discovered 1996 Oct. 18 by V. Goretti at Pianoro.

Named in memory of the Italian amateur astronomer Paolo Senigalliesi (1936–1986). He was an ardent observer who devoted most of his time and energy to the observation of planets. In 1968, he was a founding member of the Italian Group of Observers of Planets, and he participated in the activities of the Jupiter Division Team with indefatigable professionalism. He played an important role in the dissemination of astronomical information and was one of the founders of the Amateur Astronomers Association of Marches. He also played an important role in the construction of the Pietralacroce Observatory at Ancona.

(10200) Quadri = 1997 NZ_2

Discovered 1997 July 7 by V. Goretti at Pianoro.

Named in honor of Ulisse Quadri (b. 1953) Italian teacher and amateur astronomer, author of articles and texts on science and mathematics for children. His interests in astronomy include astrometry and photometry of minor bodies, sundials and software development. He is one of the founders of the Bassano Bresciano Observatory and planned and built the mechanical part of the automatic robotic telescope there.

(10219) Penco = 1997 UJ_5

Discovered 1997 Oct. 25 by L. Tesi and A. Boattini at San Marcello Pistoiese.

Named in honor of Italian physicist Umberto Penco. After teaching high school for several years, he became a researcher in the department of physics at the University of Pisa. He has worked in astrophysics, most recently on mathematical models of chemical evolution of galaxies, and he maintains an interest in science education at secondary-school level, training teachers in astronomy and physics. Penco has assisted the San Marcello Observatory as a scientific consultant since it was first established, and he has given advice especially on the selection and improvement of the optical instrumentation.

(10371) Gigli = 1995 DU_3

Discovered 1995 Feb. 27 by L. Tesi and A. Boattini at San Marcello Pistoiese.

Named in honor of Paolo Gigli, who, with the first discoverer, founded the Pain dei Termini Observatory. Early on, Gigli's main interests concerned the study of variable stars and the observation of the sun. Later he became a speaker on astronomy at Pian dei Termini Observatory, where public lectures are held three times a week.

(10375) Michiokuga = 1996 HM_1

Discovered 1996 Apr. 21 by A. Nakamura at Kuma Kogen.

Named in memory of Michio Kuga (1927–1999), high school teacher and from 1971 to 1982 curator at the Yamaguchi Museum. A specialist on star scintillation, he also supervised a number of lectures and exhibitions concerning astronomy at the museum. His efforts made a significant contribution to the popularization of astronomy in Yamaguchi Prefecture.

(10382) Hadamard = 1996 RJ_3

Discovered 1996 Sept. 15 by P. G. Comba at Prescott.

Named in honor of the eminent French mathematician Jaques-Salomon Hadamard (1865–1963). Hadamard made major contributions to the theory of functions of a complex variable and the study of the partial differential equations of mathematical physics. In 1896 he gave a proof of the prime number theorem that defines the frequency of prime numbers among the integers.

(10390) Lenka = 1997 QD_1

Discovered 1997 Aug. 27 by P. Pravec and M. Wolf at Ondřejov.