strong methane bands near 1.77 and 2.3 μm, where the Jovian disk is very dark. A preliminary modeling study indicates that the appearance of these impact sites can be simulated by an optically-thin ($\tau > 0.25$) cloud consisting of small ($\sim 0.25\,\mu$m), reflective ($\omega > 0.97$) particles, located above the 1 mbar level.

SAAO OBSERVATIONS

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Coverage of the impacts was obtained at $K(2.2\mu$m) with a PtSi array camera on the 0.75m telescope at Sutherland. Continuous exposures were made in parallel with the readout. The weather was clear and all accessible events were observed successfully.

The following table summarizes the observations:

Table I - Time coverage of continuous integrations

Date(1994)	Time (UT)	Integr. (secs)	Fragment
16 July	1939-2040	30	A
17 July	1430-1600	30	E
18 July	1900-1950	30	H
20 July	1445-1600	10	P2
20 July	1900-2040	10	Q1,Q2
21 July	1445-1545	30	S
21 July	1745-1900	30	T

In addition, photometry was obtained at K using the infrared photometer on the 1.9m telescope by D.C.B. Whittet and J. Shykula (Renselaer Polytechnic Institute, New York, USA).

JWM assisted Matt Senay (University of Hawaii) at the 1.0m telescope, equipped with CCD camera and coronagraph, in an attempt to image the comet as well as to detect flashes from the limb during impact and possible plumes post-impact. Narrow-band Na and CH_4 filters were used. Severe technical problems were experienced with the coronagraph and useful results may be difficult to extract.

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