

New showers from parent body search across several video meteor databases

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This work was initiated by utilizing the latest complete set of both comets and NEOs downloaded from the JPL small-body database search engine. Rather than search for clustering within a single given database of meteor orbits, the method employed herein is to use all the known parent bodies with their individual orbital elements as the starting point, and find statistically significant associations across a variety of meteor databases (SonotaCo, 2013; CMN, 2013). Fifteen new showers possibly related to a comet or a NEO were found.

Received 2013 September 25

1 Introduction

The Croatian Meteor Network (CMN) is in operation since 2007 and is described in Andreić & Šegon (2010) and Andreić et al. (2010). The catalogues of orbits for 2007 to 2009 are already published (Šegon et al., 2012; Korlević et al., 2013) and the catalogue for 2010, together with all previous ones, is available on the CMN download page (CMN, 2013). Simultaneously, the skies over Japan were monitored by the SonotaCo Meteor Network (SonotaCo, 2009; 2013). These database catalogues contain over one hundred thousand meteoroid orbits (114 280 SonotaCo from 2007 to 2011; 19 372 CMN from 2007 to 2010) that were obtained through multi-station trajectory and orbital parameter estimation. In addition, the IMO video meteor database (IMO, 2012) contains nearly one and a half million single station records (1993–2012) that were used to provide further statistical relevance to a given shower’s existence. Combined, these datasets cover radiant declinations down to -30° .

The processing approach employed an extensive search for meteor orbit relationships to potential parent bodies (comets and NEOs) by applying several D-criteria restrictions with appropriate thresholds on shower membership. These are D_{SH} , D_D and D_H and were developed by Southworth & Hawkins (1963), Drummond (1981) and Jopek (1993) respectively. Each independent potential parent body was compared against every meteor orbit available, selecting orbits satisfying $D_{SH} \leq 0.15$, $D_H \leq 0.15$ and $D_D \leq 0.075$. The latest complete set of both comets and NEOs (Near-

Earth Objects) was downloaded from the JPL small-body database search engine (JPL, 2013) for this purpose.

From that processing, a short list of parent bodies was obtained and the individual meteor orbits were analyzed in greater depth to evaluate the significance of each result. Thus in cases where the comet’s or NEO’s orbital parameters led us to the shower (using these quite strict threshold values for the D-criteria), we then searched for additional shower members by allowing a slightly larger threshold in D_{SH} . The final set of orbits for a particular shower candidate was then analyzed in more detail, including radiant plots, plots of orbital data as functions of solar longitude, mean value of D-criteria, etc. Last, single station observation data from IMO were analyzed in order to find out if the new showers could be detected in that dataset, too.

2 New showers

The file with all individual orbits of the new showers described in this article can be downloaded from the CMN download page mentioned before. The 15 showers were reported to the IAU, following the standard procedure (Jenniskens et al., 2009), and temporary shower numbers were obtained for them. The search method automatically produced the best possible parent body candidate. The orbital elements of showers discussed in this article are summarized in Table 15. Members of 13 showers discussed here were detected through analysis of the IMO single station observation database. The only 2 showers that were not found are 535 THC and 536 FSO.

2.1 γ Aquilids (531 GAQ) and C/1853 G1 (Schweizer)

A possible new meteor shower consisting of 27 meteors with mean orbit similar to C/1853 G1 (Schweizer). Shower mean orbit and comet orbit (see Table 1) are quite similar with $D_{SH} = 0.11$. This shower is active from April 27 to May 11, with peak activity around May 4. The mean daily motion of the radiant is about $dRA = 0.66^\circ$, $dDEC = 0.25^\circ$.

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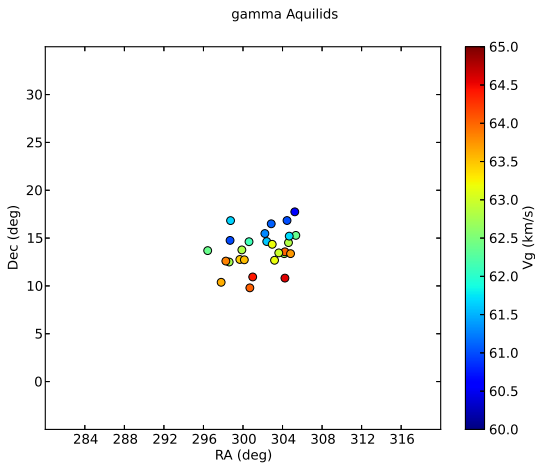


Figure 1 – Radiant plot of γ Aquilids.

Table 1 – Comparison of orbital elements of γ Aquilids (mean orbit) and the orbit of comet C/1853 G1 (Schweizer). The quantity n. dist. is nodal distance of the comet orbit from the Earth, at the node associated with the shower.

| parameter | 531 GAQ | C/1853 G1 |
|-----------|---------|-----------|
| q | 0.988 | 0.909 |
| e | 0.957 | 0.989 |
| ω | 196.2 | 199.2 |
| Ω | 44.5 | 43.0 |
| i | 123.4 | 122.2 |
| D_{SH} | 0.11 | |
| n. dist. | 0.07 | |

2.2 May λ Draconids (532 MLD) and 209P/LINEAR

A possible new meteor shower consisting of 23 meteors with mean orbit similar to 209P/LINEAR. Shower mean orbit and comet orbit (see Table 2) differ by only $D_{SH} = 0.12$. This shower is active from April 24 to June 4, with peak activity around May 12. The mean daily motion of the radiant is about $dRA = -1.87^\circ$, $dDEC = -0.08^\circ$.

When we did this search, some meteor showers listed in IAU MDC database had no orbital parameters listed, not even geocentric (or any other) velocity data, but

Table 2 – Comparison of orbital elements of May λ Draconids (mean orbit) and the orbit of comet 209P/LINEAR.

| parameter | 532 MLD | 209P |
|-----------|---------|-------|
| q | 0.987 | 0.912 |
| e | 0.651 | 0.689 |
| ω | 164.8 | 149.7 |
| Ω | 51.9 | 66.5 |
| i | 18.7 | 19.2 |
| D_{SH} | 0.12 | |
| n. dist. | 0.03 | |

just information on mean solar longitude activity and RA, Dec. One of those showers was the 8-member shower 451 CAM, Camelopardalids, for which only $\lambda_\odot = 39.1^\circ$, $RA = 172.6^\circ$ and $DEC = 83.7^\circ$ were listed. During the matching phase (between existing and possible new showers) of our search, this shower seemed to be distant from 532 MLD since the difference in solar longitude found was 13° (corresponding to almost two weeks), and radiant distances were separated by well over 10° . However, the data on this shower were updated lately and we found out that the connection with comet 209P has been claimed as well. When orbital parameters of 451 CAM and 532 MLD are compared, we may see that those two showers most probably are the same, with $D_{SH} = 0.13$ between their mean orbits.

More observational data should help in finding better orbital parameters for this shower. Moreover, calculations made by Vaubaillon (2013a) suggest that meteors from comet 209P are about to produce an outburst on 2014 May 24 at $\lambda_\odot = 62.9^\circ$, having radiant positions around $RA = 120^\circ$, $DEC = 79^\circ$.

2.3 July ξ Arietids (533 JXA) and C/1964 N1 (Ikeya)

A possible new meteor shower consisting of 61 meteors with mean orbit similar to C/1964 N1 (Ikeya). Shower mean orbit and comet orbit (see Table 3) are quite similar with $D_{SH} = 0.10$. This shower is active from July 4 to August 12, with peak activity around July 21. Due to the sufficient number of known orbits it is possible to accurately determine the mean daily motion of the radiant $dRA = 0.66^\circ$, $dDEC = 0.25^\circ$.

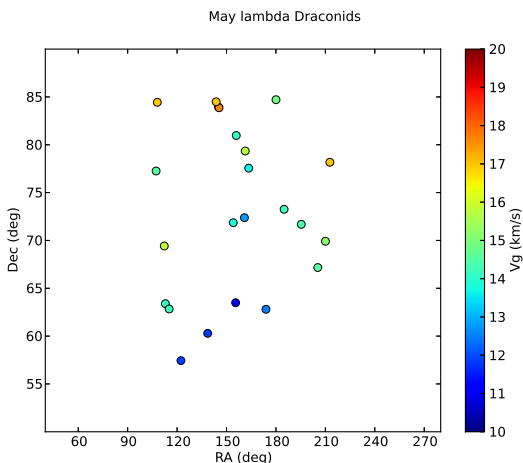


Figure 2 – Radiant plot of May λ Draconids.

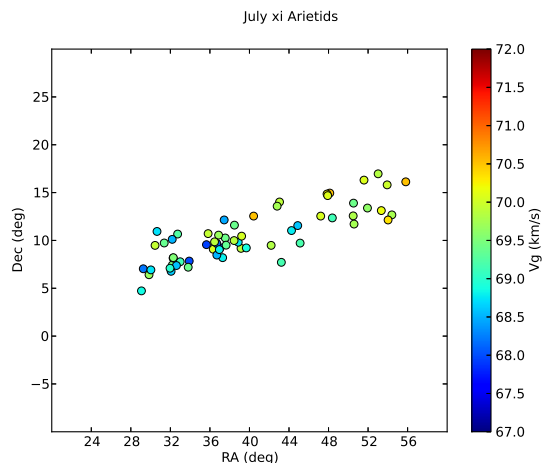


Figure 3 – Radiant plot of July ξ Arietids.

Table 3 – Comparison of orbital elements of July ξ Arietids (mean orbit) and the orbit of comet C/1964 N1 (Ikeya).

| parameter | 533 JXA | C/1964N1 |
|-----------|---------|----------|
| q | 0.838 | 0.822 |
| e | 0.975 | 0.985 |
| ω | 310.3 | 290.8 |
| Ω | 288.9 | 269.9 |
| i | 171.5 | 171.9 |
| D_{SH} | 0.10 | |
| n. dist. | 0.21 | |

2.4 51 Andromedids (534 FOA) and C/1870 K1 (Winnecke)

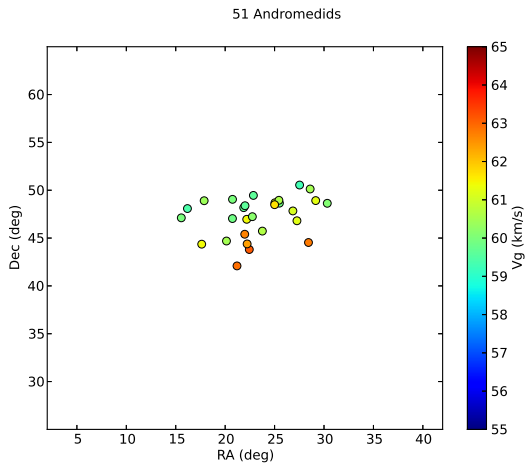


Figure 4 – Radiant plot of 51 Andromedids.

A possible new meteor shower consisting of 28 meteors with mean orbit similar to C/1870 K1 (Winnecke). Shower mean orbit and comet orbit (see Table 4) differ by $D_{SH} = 0.17$. This shower is active from August 1 to August 15, with peak activity around August 8. The mean daily motion of the radiant is about $dRA = 0.90^\circ$, $dDEC = 0.27^\circ$.

The comet C/1870 K1 (Winnecke) has a parabolic orbit, but this is just a best-fit orbit to the positional data, so the possibility that it is actually a long period comet on a highly eccentric elliptical orbit is quite real.

Table 4 – Comparison of orbital elements of 51 Andromedids (mean orbit) and the orbit of comet C/1870 K1 (Winnecke).

| parameter | 534 FOA | C/1870 K1 |
|-----------|---------|-----------|
| q | 0.997 | 1.009 |
| e | 0.876 | 1.000 |
| ω | 194.7 | 198.2 |
| Ω | 136.0 | 143.6 |
| i | 120.7 | 121.8 |
| D_{SH} | 0.17 | |
| n. dist. | 0.03 | |

2.5 θ Cetids (535 THC) and C/1939 H1 (Jurlof-Achmarof-Hassel)

A possible new meteor shower consisting of 15 meteors with mean orbit similar to C/1939 H1 (Jurlof-Achmarof-Hassel). Shower mean orbit and comet orbit (see Ta-

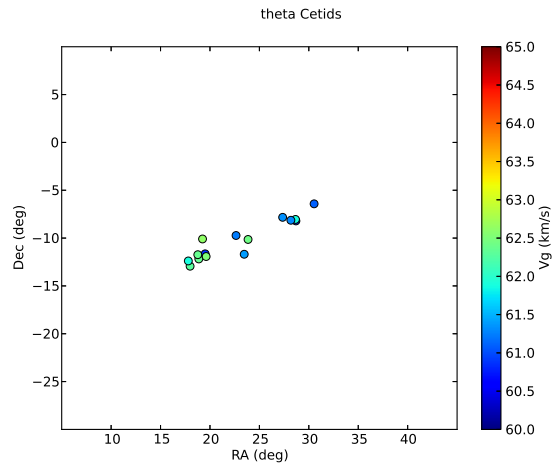


Figure 5 – Radiant plot of θ Cetids.

Table 5 – Comparison of orbital elements of θ Cetids (mean orbit) and the orbit of comet C/1939 H1 (Jurlof-Achmarof-Hassel). This comet comes near Earth's orbit at both nodes.

| parameter | 535 THC | 536 FSO | C/1939 H1 |
|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|
| q | 0.499 | 0.506 | 0.528 |
| e | 0.969 | 0.979 | 0.998 |
| ω | 91.8 | 90.9 | 89.2 |
| Ω | 316.8 | 319.7 | 312.3 |
| i | 138.0 | 137.6 | 138.1 |
| D_{SH} | 0.07 | 0.11 | |
| n. dist. | 0.04 | 0.07 | |

ble 5) are very similar, with $D_{SH} = 0.07$ only. This shower is active from July 31 to August 19, with peak activity around August 9. The mean daily motion of the radiant is roughly: $dRA = 0.82^\circ$, $dDEC = 0.37^\circ$.

The search also found 3 meteors that may be the second shower associated with this parent body, the 47 Ophiuchids (536 FSO, also shown in Table 5). Very roughly this second shower is active from January 31 to February 13, with a very rough estimation of daily motion of $dRA = 0.8^\circ$, $dDEC = 0.0^\circ$.

2.6 κ Aurigids (537 KAU) and C/1957 U1 (Latyshev-Wild-Burnham)

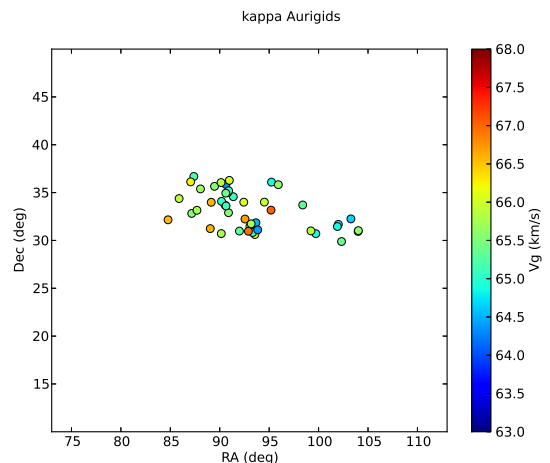


Figure 6 – Radiant plot of κ Aurigids.

A possible new meteor shower consisting of 45 meteors with mean orbit similar to C/1957 U1 (Latyshev-Wild-Burnham). Shower mean orbit and comet orbit (see Table 6) are very similar, with $D_{SH} = 0.07$ only. This shower is active from October 11 to October 31, with peak activity around October 20. Due to the sufficient number of known orbits it is possible to determine the mean daily motion of the radiant accurately: $dRA = 1.03^\circ$, $dDEC = -0.19^\circ$.

Again, the nominal orbit of comet C/1957 U1 (Latyshev-Wild-Burnham) is parabolic, but the possibility that it actually is a long period comet on a highly eccentric elliptical orbit is quite real.

Table 6 – Comparison of orbital elements of κ Aurigids (mean orbit) and the orbit of comet C/1957 U1 (Latyshev-Wild-Burnham).

| parameter | 537 KAU | C/1957 U1 |
|-----------|---------|-----------|
| q | 0.543 | 0.539 |
| e | 0.958 | 1.000 |
| ω | 266.0 | 277.6 |
| Ω | 207.5 | 210.9 |
| i | 158.8 | 156.7 |
| D_{SH} | 0.07 | |
| n. dist. | 0.05 | |

2.7 55 Arietids (538 FFA) and C/1948 L1 (Honda-Bernasconi)

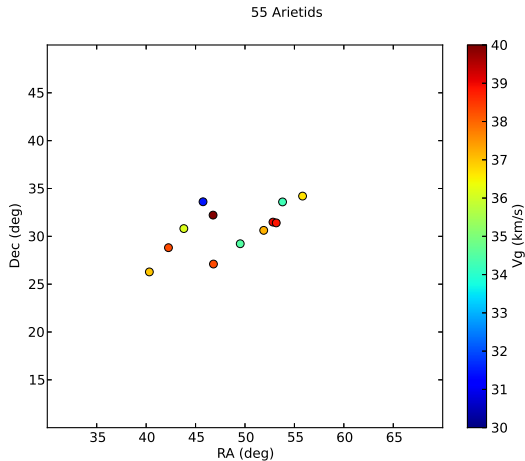


Figure 7 – Radiant plot of 55 Arietids.

A possible new meteor shower consisting of 12 meteors with mean orbit similar to the orbit of C/1948 L1 (Honda-Bernasconi). Shower mean orbit and comet orbit (see Table 7) are similar, with $D_{SH} = 0.10$. This shower is active from October 19 to November 3, with peak activity around October 27. An estimation of the mean daily motion of the radiant is about: $dRA = 0.98^\circ$, $dDEC = 0.22^\circ$.

This is another case of a long period comet with eccentricity very close to 1. The nodal distance is at the moment very large, but it is quite possible that the meteors observed recently are ejected a sufficiently long time ago so that orbital evolution eventually brought them into collision with Earth.

Table 7 – Comparison of orbital elements of 55 Arietids (mean orbit) and the orbit of comet C/1948 L1 (Honda-Bernasconi).

| parameter | 538 FFA | C/1948 L1 |
|-----------|---------|-----------|
| q | 0.213 | 0.208 |
| e | 0.942 | 0.99987 |
| ω | 308.5 | 317.1 |
| Ω | 214.0 | 203.8 |
| i | 24.2 | 23.1 |
| D_{SH} | 0.10 | |
| n. dist. | 0.55 | |

2.8 α Cepheids (539 ACP) and 255P/Levy

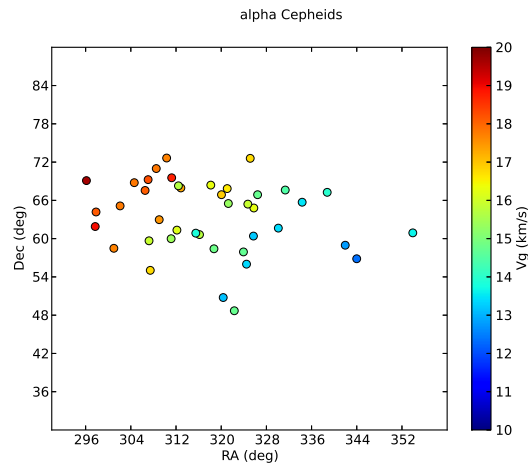


Figure 8 – Radiant plot of α Cepheids.

A possible new meteor shower consisting of 41 meteors with mean orbit similar to the orbit of 255P/Levy. Shower mean orbit and comet orbit (see Table 8) are similar, with $D_{SH} = 0.10$. This shower is active from December 16 to January 17, with peak activity around January 2. Due to the sufficient number of known orbits it is possible to determine the mean daily motion of the radiant: $dRA = -0.45^\circ$, $dDEC = -0.32^\circ$.

The connection of a meteor shower to the comet 255P/Levy was predicted by Vaubaillon (2013b). He linked this comet's theoretical shower to the December

Table 8 – Comparison of orbital elements of α Cepheids (mean orbit), the orbit of comet 255P/Levy and radiant data.

| parameter | 539 ACP | 255P/Levy | Vaubillon |
|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| max. | Jan. 2 | | Dec. 31 |
| RA | 318 | | 332.8 |
| DEC | 64 | | 55.8 |
| v_g | 15.9 | | 13.5 |
| q | 0.979 | 1.008 | |
| e | 0.635 | 0.668 | |
| ω | 181.7 | 179.7 | |
| Ω | 281.0 | 279.7 | |
| i | 22.9 | 18.3 | |
| D_{SH} | 0.10 | | |
| n. dist. | 0.01 | | |

ϕ Cassiopeiids (446 DPC) from the IAU MDC database. However, the two showers (539 ACP and 446 DPC) are clearly unrelated, as the radiants are separated by about 60° in RA and moreover, the maximum activity of 446 DPC falls almost a month earlier, at December 5. The radiant of 539 ACP is much closer to the theoretical comet radiant, but still about 15° from Vaubaillon's prediction. However, the spread of the 539 ACP radiant is quite large and the radiant of the shower predicted by Vaubaillon falls inside the radiants of individual meteors of 539 ACP. Also, the maximum activities of the two differ by less than 3 days.

2.9 θ Craterids (540 TCR) and C/2012 C2 (Bruenjes)

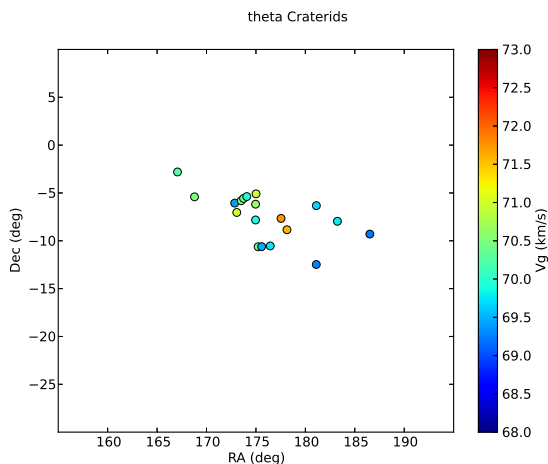


Figure 9 – Radiant plot of θ Craterids.

A possible new meteor shower consisting of 19 meteors with mean orbit similar to C/2012 C2 (Bruenjes). Shower mean orbit and comet orbit (see Table 9) are very similar, with $D_{SH} = 0.07$ only. This shower is active from December 20 to January 17, with peak activity around January 4. The mean daily motion of the radiant is about $dRA = 0.70^\circ$, $dDEC = -0.28^\circ$.

Table 9 – Comparison of orbital elements of θ Craterids (mean orbit) and the orbit of comet C/2012 C2 (Bruenjes).

| parameter | 540 TCR | C/2012 C2 |
|-----------|---------|-----------|
| q | 0.821 | 0.802 |
| e | 0.971 | 1.003 |
| ω | 48.1 | 62.7 |
| Ω | 103.3 | 118.0 |
| i | 164.5 | 162.8 |
| D_{SH} | 0.07 | |
| n. dist. | 0.10 | |

2.10 66 Draconids (541 SSD) and 2001 XQ

A possible new meteor shower consisting of 43 meteors with mean orbit similar to 2001 XQ. Shower mean orbit and asteroid orbit (see Table 10) are quite similar with $D_{SH} = 0.09$. This shower is active from November 23 to December 21, with peak activity around December 7.

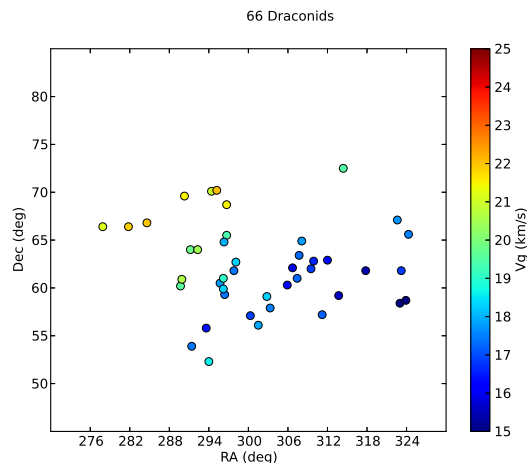


Figure 10 – Radiant plot of 66 Draconids.

Table 10 – Comparison of orbital elements of 66 Draconids (mean orbit) and the orbit of asteroid 2001 XQ.

| parameter | 541 SSD | 2001 XQ |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| q | 0.981 | 1.035 |
| e | 0.657 | 0.716 |
| ω | 184.8 | 190.1 |
| Ω | 255.2 | 251.4 |
| i | 27.2 | 29.0 |
| D_{SH} | 0.094 | |
| n. dist. | 0.04 | |

The mean daily motion of the radiant is $dRA = -0.54^\circ$, $dDEC = -0.30^\circ$, but the fit to actual data is poor.

2001 XQ is classified as an asteroid, but the body is on an orbit typical of the Jupiter family of comets opening the possibility that it is actually a dormant or extinct comet, which was active in the recent past, rather than an asteroidal body.

2.11 δ Sextantids (542 DES) and C/1943 R1 (Daimaca)

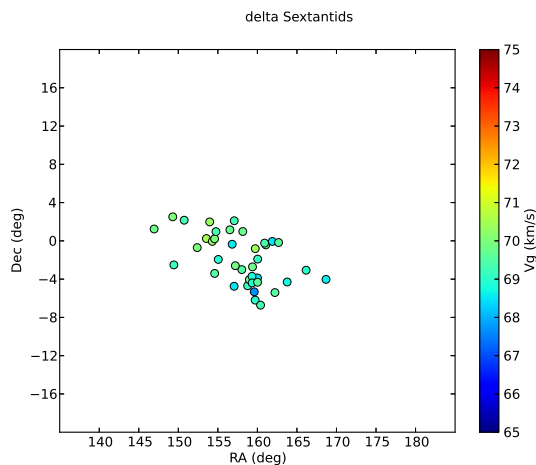


Figure 11 – Radiant plot of δ Sextantids.

39 meteors with mean orbit similar to C/1943 R1 (Daimaca) were found by our search. Shower mean orbit and comet orbit (see Table 11) are similar with $D_{SH} = 0.21$. Although this value is a little above the

maximum we allowed when identifying parent-stream associations (the limit is set to $D_{SH} = 0.20$), we included this comet as small inaccuracies in the mean orbit of the shower (or the orbit of the comet itself) could shift the D_{SH} under, or above, the preset limit. For sure, this case should be studied in more detail before further conclusions can be drawn.

This shower is active from November 29 to December 29, with peak activity around December 15. The mean daily motion of the radiant is $dRA = 0.72^\circ$, $dDEC = -0.29^\circ$.

This is another case of a comet on a nominally parabolic orbit, but using the same line of argument as before, we cannot exclude the possibility that it is in reality a long period comet.

Table 11 – Comparison of orbital elements of δ Sextantids (mean orbit) and the orbit of C/1943 R1 (Daimaca).

| parameter | 542 DES | C/1943 R1 |
|-----------|---------|-----------|
| q | 0.835 | 0.758 |
| e | 0.920 | 1.000 |
| ω | 46.7 | 36.4 |
| Ω | 83.3 | 83.4 |
| i | 161.0 | 161.3 |
| D_{SH} | 0.21 | |
| n. dist. | 0.16 | |

2.12 22 Bootids (543 TTB) and C/1793 A1 (Gregory)

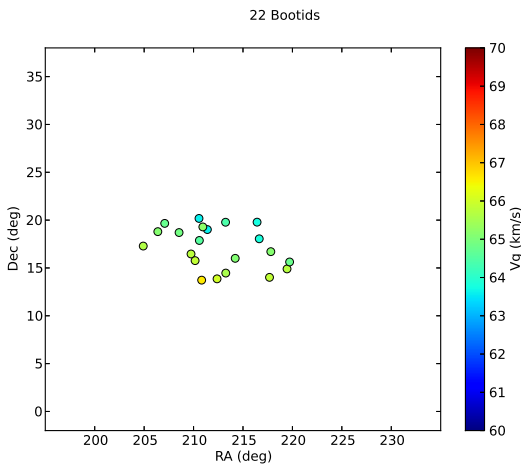


Figure 12 – Radiant plot of 22 Bootids.

21 meteors with mean orbit similar to C/1793 A1 (Gregory) were found. Shower mean orbit and comet orbit (see Table 12) are quite similar with $D_{SH} = 0.14$. This shower is active from December 25 to January, 14, with peak activity around January 5. The mean daily motion of the radiant is $dRA = 0.75^\circ$, $dDEC = -0.21^\circ$.

This is another case of a comet on a parabolic orbit, but using the same line of argument as before, it may well be a long period comet.

Table 12 – Comparison of orbital elements of 22 Bootids (mean orbit) and the orbit of C/1793 A1 (Gregory).

| parameter | 543 TTB | C/1793 A1 |
|-----------|---------|-----------|
| q | 0.928 | 0.966 |
| e | 0.922 | 1.000 |
| ω | 152.3 | 147.2 |
| Ω | 284.1 | 286.2 |
| i | 130.3 | 131.0 |
| D_{SH} | 0.14 | |
| n. dist. | 0.05 | |

2.13 January ν Hydrids (544 JNH) and C/1787 G1 (Mechain)

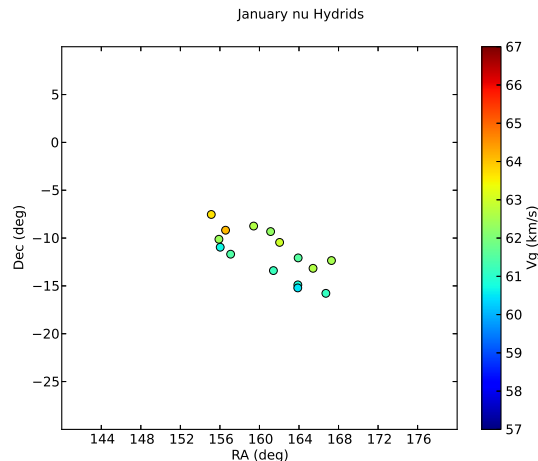


Figure 13 – Radiant plot of January ν Hydrids.

A possible new meteor shower consisting of 15 meteors with mean orbit similar to C/1787 G1 (Mechain). Shower mean orbit and comet orbit (see Table 13) are quite similar with $D_{SH} = 0.09$. This shower is active from January 2 to January 17, with peak activity around January 10. The mean daily motion of the radiant is $dRA = 0.69^\circ$, $dDEC = -0.36^\circ$.

Yet another case of a comet with a parabolic orbital elements, that may actually be a long period comet.

Table 13 – Comparison of orbital elements of January ν Hydrids (mean orbit) and the orbit of C/1787 G1 (Mechain).

| parameter | 544 JNH | C/1787 G1 |
|-----------|---------|-----------|
| q | 0.417 | 0.349 |
| e | 0.976 | 1.000 |
| ω | 99.6 | 99.2 |
| Ω | 109.6 | 109.9 |
| i | 135.1 | 131.7 |
| D_{SH} | 0.094 | |
| n. dist. | 0.17 | |

2.14 ξ Cassiopeids (545 XCA) and C/1871 V1 (Tempel)

A possible new meteor shower consisting of 13 meteors with mean orbit similar to C/1871 V1 (Tempel). Shower mean orbit and comet orbit (see Table 14) are quite similar with $D_{SH} = 0.12$. This shower is active from August 20 to August 30, with peak activity around

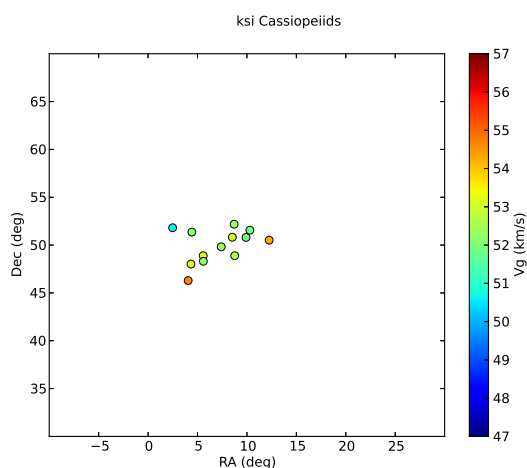


Figure 14 – Radiant plot of ξ Cassiopeids.

Table 14 – Comparison of orbital elements of ξ Cassiopeids (mean orbit) and the orbit of C/1871 V1 (Tempel).

| parameter | 545 XCA | C/1871 V1 |
|-----------|---------|-----------|
| q | 0.727 | 0.691 |
| e | 0.990 | 0.996 |
| ω | 244.2 | 242.9 |
| Ω | 154.3 | 148.9 |
| i | 94.9 | 98.3 |
| D_{SH} | 0.12 | |
| n. dist. | 0.05 | |

August 27. The mean daily motion of the radiant is $dRA = 0.72^\circ$, $dDEC = 0.51^\circ$.

3 Discussion and conclusions

Using the latest complete set of both comets and NEOs downloaded from the JPL small-body database search engine as a starting point, we searched across a variety of meteor databases for orbits similar to the orbit of a particular comet/NEO. Statistically significant associations were found in 15 cases, which may represent hitherto unknown minor meteor streams. Additionally, the method automatically provides the best possible parent body candidate for the stream in question.

Also, in most cases the number of stream orbits was sufficient to determine the daily motion of the radiant with good accuracy. It is interesting to note that in the case of three showers (532 MLD, 539 ACP and 541 SSD) the daily motion dRA turned out to be negative. It seems that this is the combined effect of high declination of the radiant (all three radiants lie at declinations between 62° and 73° and show a large dispersion of radiants of individual meteors, so the obtained values of the daily motion are rather uncertain), small geocentric (and thus also entry) velocities, and possible short-term perturbations of parent bodies by Jupiter. The individual meteor radiants have been calculated without accounting for meteor deceleration, so the initial velocity could be a little different and consequently the orbital parameters also. The small difference in entry velocity at such small velocities may cause quite significant differences in true radiant positions due to zenith

attraction. Last, but not least, the possible parent bodies are short-period comets and an asteroid on Jupiter family comets orbit, so they are constantly being perturbed, mainly by Jupiter, but possibly also by Earth and Mars. Thus the resulting coordinates of the radiant for observed meteors may differ a lot depending on the exact moment of the ejection of the particular meteoroid and the following perturbations by major planets.

In the case of one shower (535 THC) three meteors were found that may represent its twin shower, i.e. shower with a very similar orbit but different radiant and activity period, suggesting that the particular stream orbit intersects Earth's orbit in two points. This "three meteor shower" was thus also reported to the IAU MDC and bears the temporary designation 536 FSO.

Acknowledgements

Our acknowledgements go to all members of the Croatian Meteor Network, in alphabetical order of first name: Alan Pevec, Aleksandar Borojević, Aleksandar Merlak, Alen Žižak, Berislav Bračun, Dalibor Brdarić, Damir Matković, Damir Šegon, Dario Klarić, Dejan Kalebić, Denis Štogl, Denis Vida, Dorian Božičević, Filip Lolić, Filip Novoselnik, Gloryan Grabner, Goran Ljaljić, Ivica Čiković, Ivica Pletikosa, Janko Mravik, Josip Belas, Korado Korlević, Krunoslav Vardijan, Luka Osokruš, Maja Crnić, Mark Sylvester, Mirjana Malarić, Reiner Stoos, Saša Švagelj, Sonja Janeković, Tomislav Sorić, VSA group 2007, Zvonko Prihoda, Željko Andreić, Željko Arnautović, Željko Krulić.

This work was partially supported by the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports of the Republic of Croatia, Faculty of Mining, Geology and Petroleum Engineering, University of Zagreb, Višnjan Science and Education Center and by private funds of CMN members.

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Handling Editor: David Asher

This paper has been typeset from a L^AT_EX file prepared by the authors.

Table 15 – Mean orbits of the new showers. ID and name are the IAU identification and name of the shower, λ_{\odot} solar longitudes of the activity period, $\overline{\lambda_{\odot}}$ average solar longitude, RA and DEC are coordinates of the mean radiant, v_g is geocentric velocity, q perihelion distance, e eccentricity, ω argument of perihelion, Ω longitude of ascending node, i inclination and N is the number of known orbits. The \pm values are standard deviations. In the case of RA and DEC there is a contribution of the daily motion to the dispersion of the radiant.

| ID | name | λ_{\odot} | $\overline{\lambda_{\odot}}$ | RA | DEC | v_g | q | e | ω (peri) | Ω (node) | i | N |
|-----|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----|
| 531 | GAQ γ Aquilids | 38–51 | 45 | 301.8 \pm 3 | 13.8 \pm 2 | 62.7 \pm 1.1 | 0.988 \pm 0.007 | 0.957 \pm 0.048 | 196.2 \pm 3.3 | 44.5 \pm 4 | 123.4 \pm 3 | 27 |
| 532 | MLD May λ Draconids | 35–74 | 52 | 155.0 \pm 33 | 73 \pm 9 | 14.4 \pm 1.8 | 0.987 \pm 0.024 | 0.651 \pm 0.040 | 165 \pm 13 | 52 \pm 11 | 18.7 \pm 4 | 23 |
| 533 | JXA July ξ Arietids | 103–140 | 119 | 40.1 \pm 8 | 10.6 \pm 2.8 | 69.4 \pm 0.7 | 0.883 \pm 0.047 | 0.965 \pm 0.047 | 318 \pm 8 | 299 \pm 10 | 171.6 \pm 2.6 | 61 |
| 534 | FOA 51 Andromedids | 130–143 | 136 | 23.3 \pm 4 | 47.3 \pm 2.1 | 60.8 \pm 1.1 | 0.997 \pm 0.01 | 0.876 \pm 0.058 | 195 \pm 5 | 136 \pm 4 | 120.7 \pm 3 | 28 |
| 535 | THC θ Cetids | 129–147 | 137 | 23.0 \pm 5 | –10.2 \pm 2.1 | 61.8 \pm 0.6 | 0.499 \pm 0.032 | 0.969 \pm 0.032 | 92 \pm 4 | 317 \pm 5 | 138.0 \pm 1.1 | 15 |
| 536 | FSO 47 Ophiuchids | 311–325 | 320 | 259.0 \pm 6 | –4.1 \pm 0.3 | 63.3 \pm 0.4 | 0.506 \pm 0.031 | 0.979 \pm 0.006 | 90.9 \pm 4 | 320 \pm 7 | 137.6 \pm 0.5 | 3 |
| 537 | KAU κ Aurigids | 198–218 | 208 | 93.1 \pm 5 | 33.2 \pm 2.0 | 65.5 \pm 0.7 | 0.543 \pm 0.035 | 0.958 \pm 0.041 | 266 \pm 4 | 208 \pm 5 | 159 \pm 4 | 45 |
| 538 | FFA 55 Arietids | 206–221 | 214 | 48.6 \pm 5 | 30.8 \pm 2.5 | 36.9 \pm 2.5 | 0.213 \pm 0.014 | 0.942 \pm 0.044 | 308.5 \pm 3.1 | 214 \pm 5 | 24 \pm 4 | 12 |
| 539 | ACP α Cepheids | 265–297 | 281 | 318.0 \pm 13 | 64 \pm 6 | 15.9 \pm 1.9 | 0.979 \pm 0.004 | 0.635 \pm 0.040 | 182 \pm 9 | 281 \pm 9 | 22.9 \pm 3.7 | 41 |
| 540 | TCR θ Craterids | 269–297 | 283 | 175.9 \pm 5 | –7.4 \pm 2.4 | 70.2 \pm 0.7 | 0.821 \pm 0.036 | 0.971 \pm 0.062 | 48 \pm 6 | 103 \pm 6 | 164.5 \pm 3.4 | 19 |
| 541 | SSD 66 Draconids | 242–270 | 255.2 | 302 \pm 12 | 62 \pm 4 | 18.2 \pm 2.0 | 0.981 \pm 0.006 | 0.657 \pm 0.044 | 184.8 \pm 7 | 255.2 \pm 7 | 27.2 \pm 4 | 43 |
| 542 | DES δ Sextantids | 248–278 | 263.3 | 158 \pm 4 | –1.9 \pm 2.6 | 69.4 \pm 0.6 | 0.835 \pm 0.033 | 0.920 \pm 0.047 | 46.7 \pm 6 | 83.3 \pm 6 | 161.0 \pm 4 | 39 |
| 543 | TTB 22 Bootids | 274–294 | 284.1 | 212.5 \pm 4 | 17.1 \pm 2.2 | 65.0 \pm 0.9 | 0.928 \pm 0.018 | 0.922 \pm 0.039 | 152.3 \pm 5 | 284.1 \pm 5 | 130.3 \pm 3 | 21 |
| 544 | JNH January ν Hydrids | 281–297 | 289.6 | 161 \pm 4 | –11.7 \pm 2.4 | 62.0 \pm 1.1 | 0.417 \pm 0.030 | 0.976 \pm 0.031 | 99.6 \pm 3 | 109.6 \pm 6 | 135.1 \pm 4 | 15 |
| 545 | XCA ξ Cassiopeids | 148–157 | 154.3 | 7.1 \pm 2.5 | 49.9 \pm 1.8 | 52.7 \pm 1.1 | 0.727 \pm 0.021 | 0.990 \pm 0.044 | 244.2 \pm 37 | 154.3 \pm 3 | 94.9 \pm 3 | 13 |