INTRODUCTION: 15612 is a medium-grained olivine-bearing mare basalt which is very vesicular (Fig. 1). A few olivines form phenocrysts. In chemistry the sample appears to be an Mg-rich member of the Apollo 15 olivine-normative mare basalt group. It is tough with the porphyritic olivines macroscopically visible. 15612 was collected as part of the rake sample at Station 9A.


Figure 1. Pre-chip view of 15612. S-71-49066

PETROLOGY: 15612 is a medium-grained olivine-bearing mare basalt (Fig. 2) with some of the olivine forming anhedral phenocrysts up to 2 mm long. Plagioclase laths project into their exteriors in a peculiar multiple needle-like fashion. The dominant phase is pyroxene in large and small grains. Residual phases include fayalite (sieved and unsieved), cristobalite, glass, ulvospinel and ilmenite, and troilite. The sample is very vesicular, and many of the vesicles are lined with opaque minerals, mainly ulvospinel.

CHEMISTRY: A bulk chemical analysis, listed in Table 1 and with rare earths shown in Figure 3, shows the sample to be a member of the Apollo 15 olivine-normative mare basalt group. The low $\mathrm{TiO}_{2}$ and the (imprecisely measured) high MgO suggest that the sample is not average but an Mg-enriched sample.

PROCESSING AND SUBDIVISIONS: Original chipping produced some small chips (,1), and a larger chip (,2). The latter was partly used to make thin sections , 6 and ,13. In 1976 three of the larger chips composing ,1 were allocated for chemistry and a third thin section $(, 10)$ also made from them. ,0 is now 4.60 g .


Figure 2. Photomicrographs of 15612,13 . Widths about 3 mm . At bottom is opaquelined vesicle. Center is an olivine phenocryst with plagioclase projecting into it. a) transmitted light; b) crossed polarizers.

TABLE 15612-1. Bulk rock chemical analysis


Reforonoes and methois:
(1) Ma et al. (1978); INA

## Notes:

(a) +30 ppm
(b) $\ddagger 40 \mathrm{ppa}$


Figure 3. Rare earths in 15612.

