

INTRODUCTION: 65338 is a light gray, friable breccia (Fig. 1). Macroscopically it appears to be predominantly a clastic rock although abundant vesicles are present in some areas. A 1.5 mm patch of metal and a similar area of dark glass are also present. This is a rake sample. Zap pits are rare.

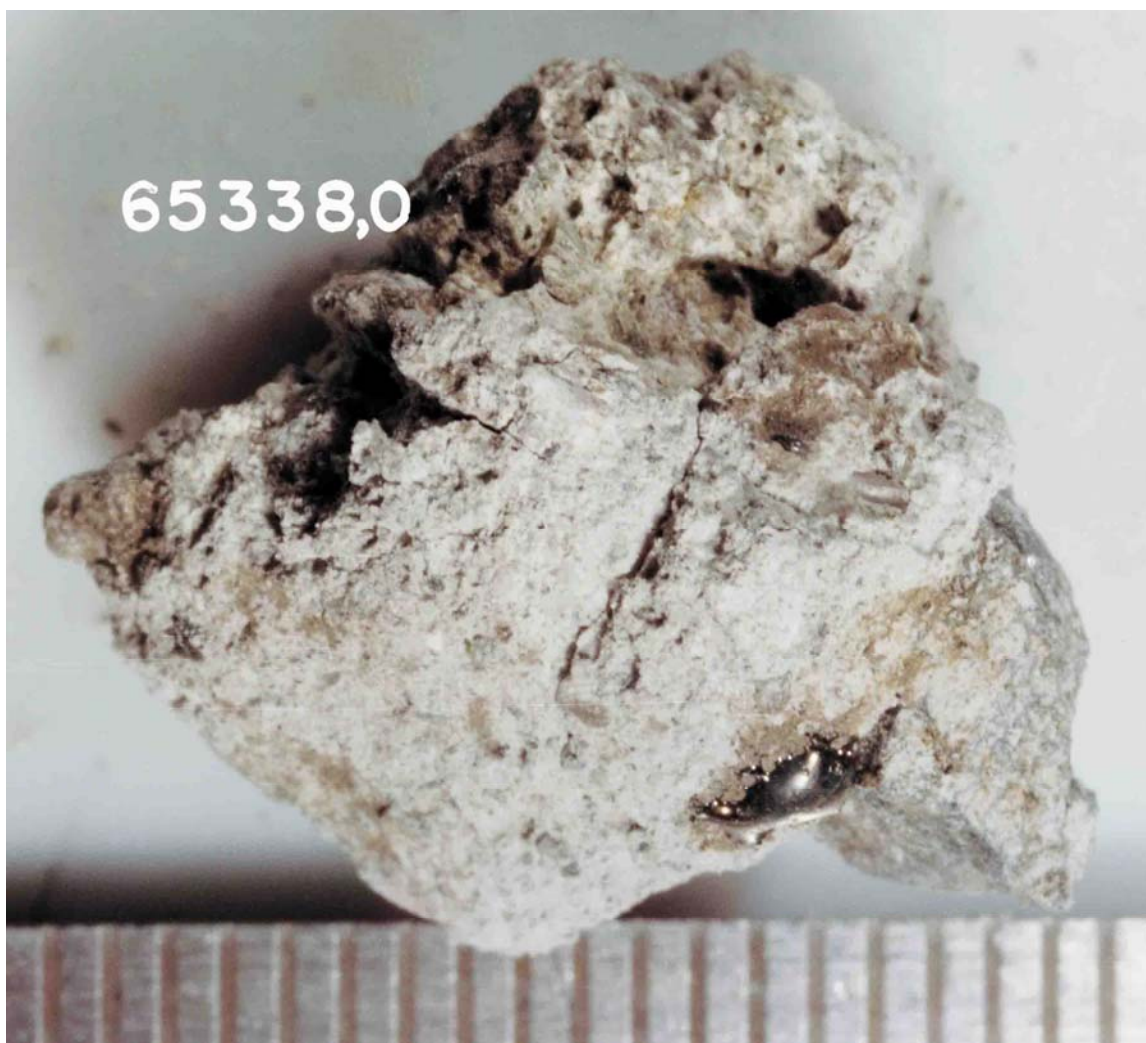


FIGURE 1. S-72-47661. Smallest scale division in mm.

PETROLOGY: A thin section of 65338 examined by Warner et al. (1976b) shows a coherent, recrystallized breccia, rather than the fragmental, clastic breccia expected from macroscopic examination (Fig. 2). The coherent breccia, presumed to be a clast by

Warner et al. (1976b), has a poikilitic to granular texture with abundant mineral and lithic clasts. Lithic clasts are mostly recrystallized anorthositic fragments. Mineral compositions within the coherent breccia are shown in Figure 3 and tabulated by Dowty et al. (1976). Minor phases include ilmenite, armalcolite, rutile, Fe-metal (1.8 - 8.6% Ni, 0.3 - 0.5% Co) and baddelyeite (Warner et al., 1976b).

CHEMISTRY: A defocussed electron beam analysis (DBA) of the coherent breccia (clast?) is given by Warner et al. (1976b) and reproduced here as Table 1.

PROCESSING AND SUBDIVISIONS: In 1973, a single chip (,1) was taken for thin sections (Fig. 1). Photo documentation neither precludes nor necessitates the conclusion that the chip was a clast.

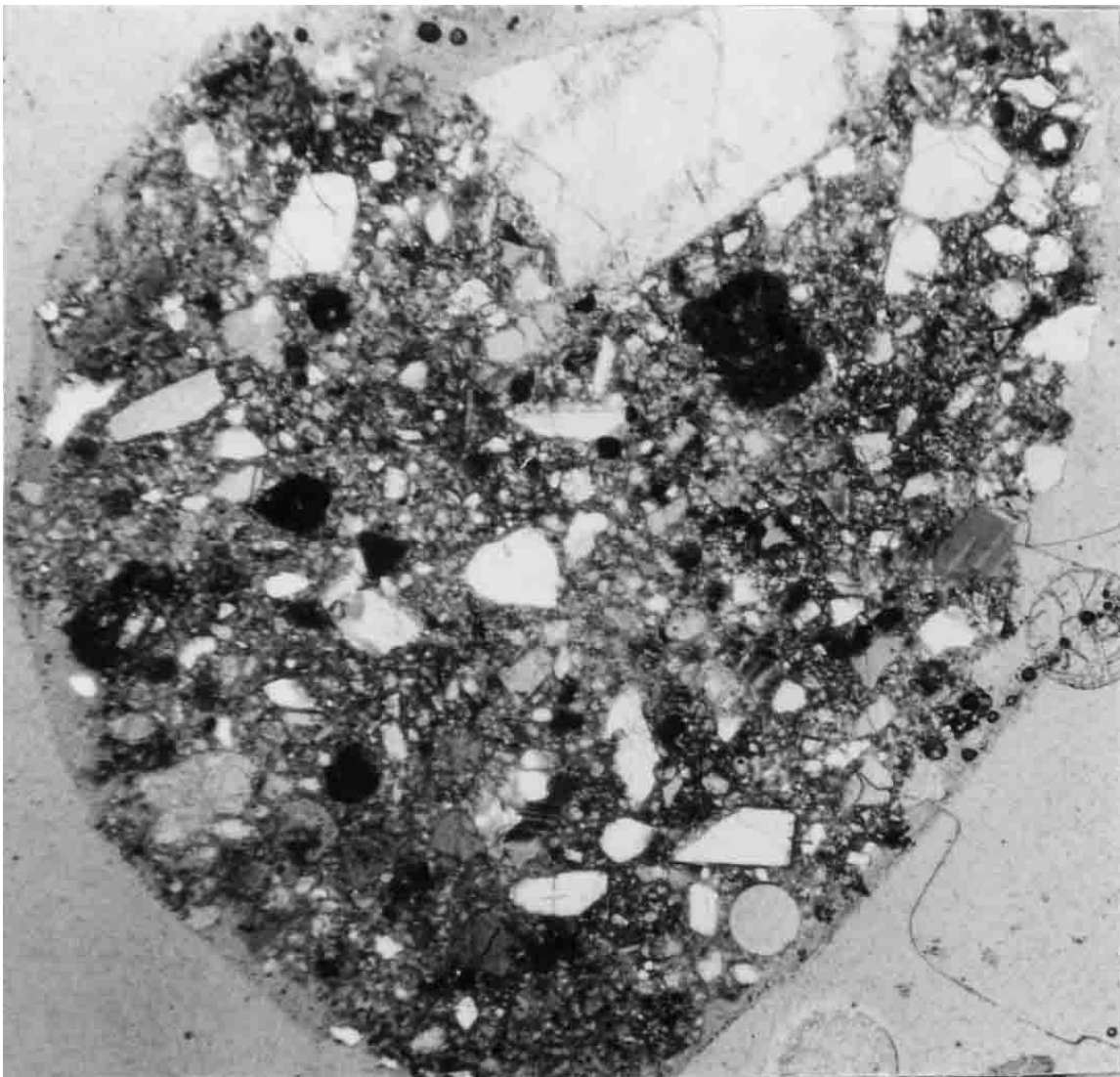


FIGURE 2. 65338,2. General view, partly xpl. Width 2 mm.

TABLE 1. Chemistry of 65338 (clast?).

SiO ₂	44.8
TiO ₂	0.54
Al ₂ O ₃	26.1
Cr ₂ O ₃	0.07
FeO	5.1
MnO	0.04
MgO	7.6
CaO	14.9
Na ₂ O	0.52
K ₂ O	0.10
P ₂ O ₅	0.20

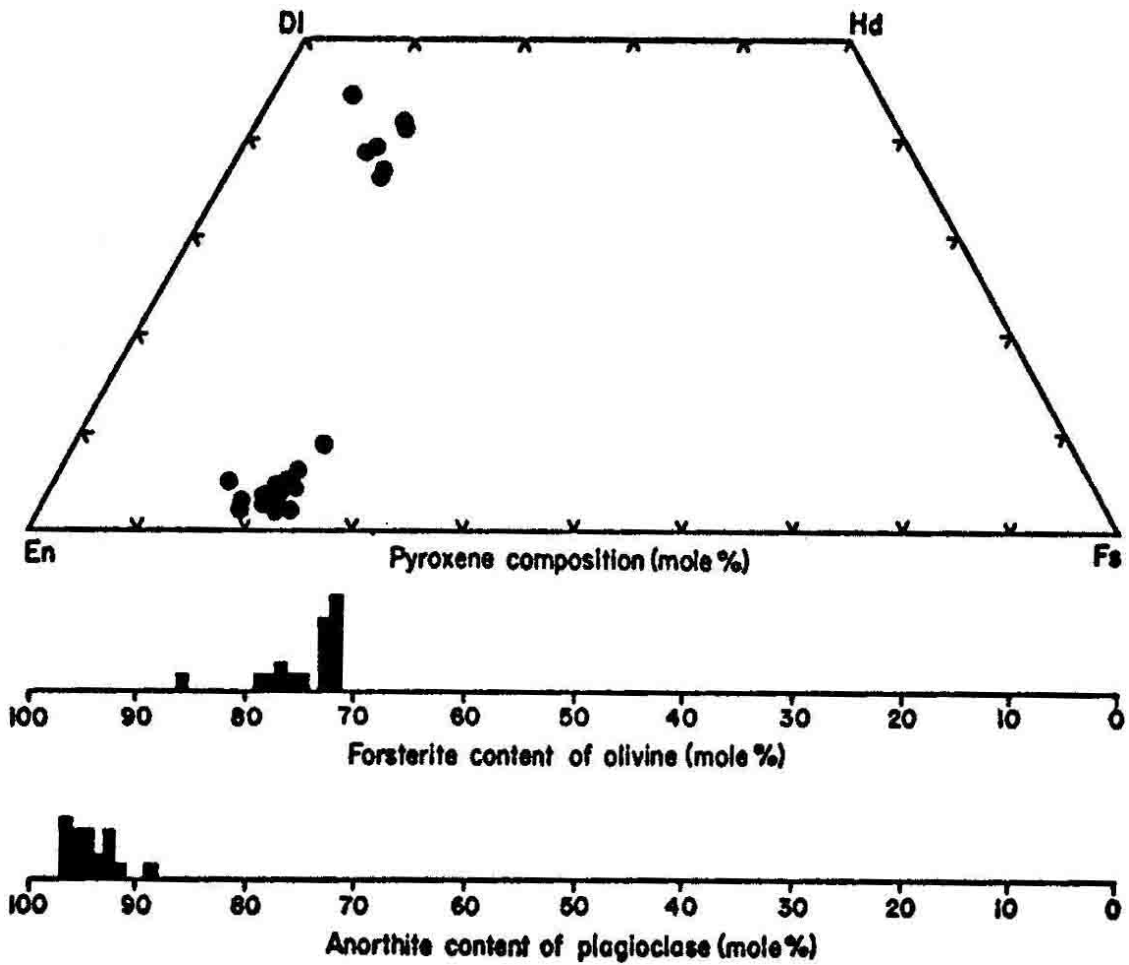


FIGURE 3. Mineral compositions; from R. Warner et al. (1976b).