

INTRODUCTION: 65358 is a light gray, coherent, poikilitic impact melt collected as a rake sample (Fig. 1). Macroscopically half of the rock is very white and the other half more gray with a very smooth contact between the two areas. The differences do not appear to be due entirely to adhering surface material. It is angular in shape with rare vugs and zap pits.

PETROLOGY: Warner et al. (1976b) provide a brief petrographic description and mineral compositions. Oikocrysts (0.2-0.3 mm) of dominantly low-Ca pyroxene surround euhedral, subequant plagioclase chadacrysts and abundant clasts, most of which are also plagioclase (Fig. 2). Mineral compositions are shown in Figure 3 and tabulated by Dowty et al. (1976). Minor phases include ilmenite, Fe-metal (1.7-7.3% Ni, 0.3-0.5% Co) and a “K-rich phase” (10.4-11.5% K_2O).

CHEMISTRY: A defocussed electron beam analysis (DBA) is presented by Warner et al. (1976b) and reproduced here as Table 1.



FIGURE 1. Smallest scale division in mm. S-72-47669.

PROCESSING AND SUBDIVISIONS: In 1973 a single chip (,1) was allocated to Keil for petrography (Fig. 1).

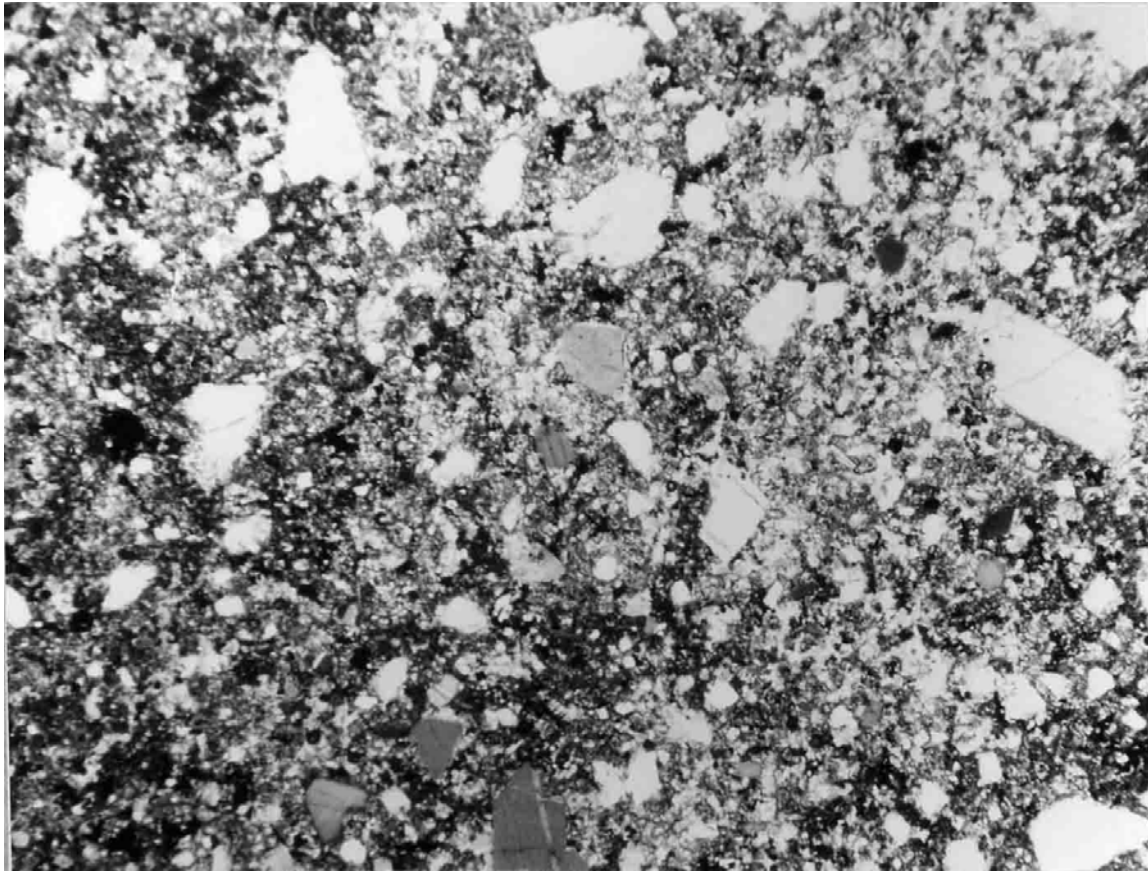


FIGURE 2. 65358,2. General view, partly xpl. Width 3 mm.

TABLE 1. Chemistry of 65358.

SiO ₂	47.0
TiO ₂	0.86
Al ₂ O ₃	22.4
Cr ₂ O ₃	0.13
FeO	5.4
MnO	0.07
MgO	8.7
CaO	13.3
Na ₂ O	0.53
K ₂ O	0.27
P ₂ O ₅	0.24

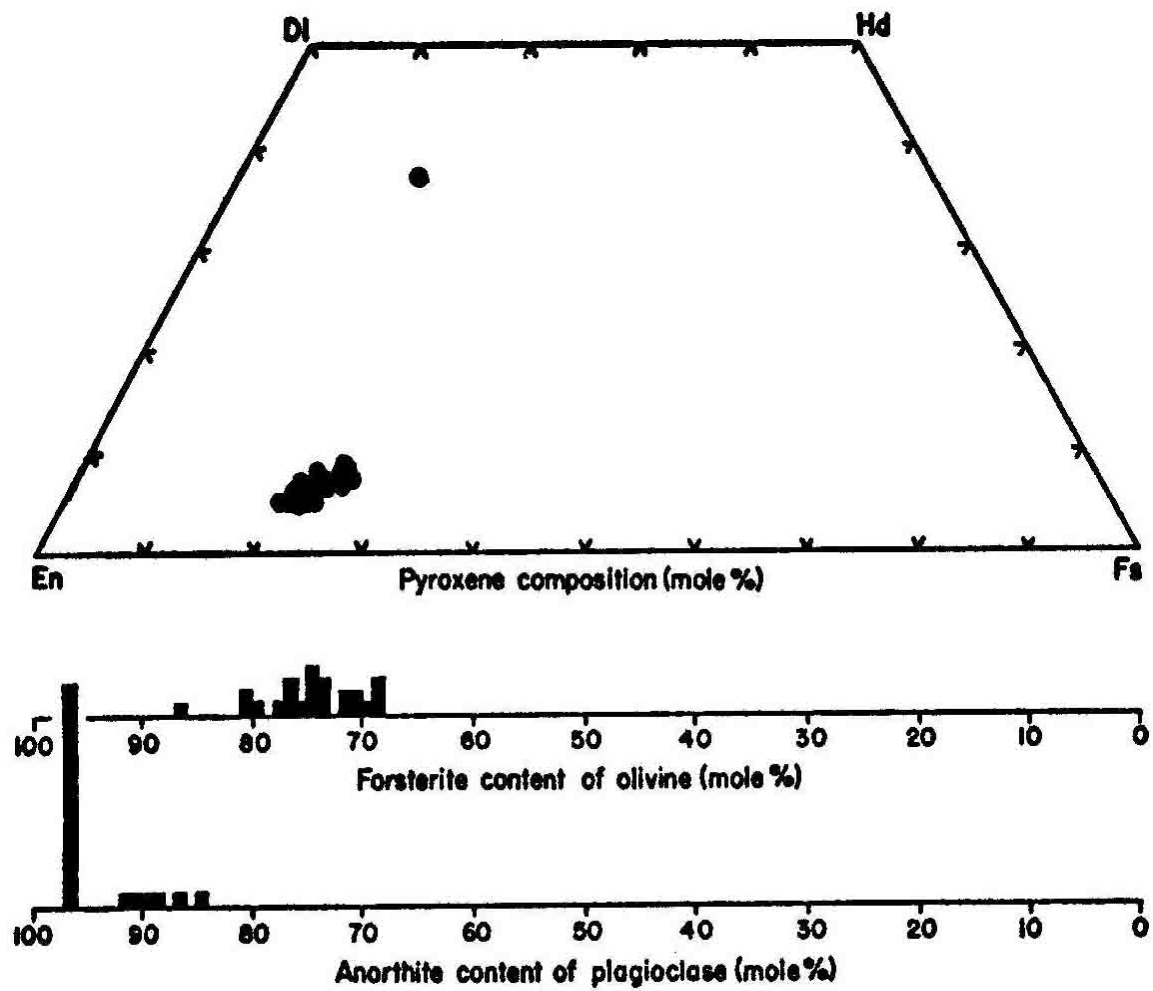


FIGURE 3. Mineral compositions; from R. Warner et al.(1976b).