

INTRODUCTION: 67619 consists of fine-grained, clast-rich, homogeneous breccia (Fig. 1) with a melt matrix containing aligned plagioclase laths. It is a rake sample collected 30 m east of the White Breccia boulders, is subangular, and free of zap pits. It is coated with white powder.



FIGURE 1. Smallest scale division in mm. S-72-51046.

PETROLOGY: 67619 is a polymict breccia consisting of mineral and lithic clasts embedded in a matrix in which aligned plagioclase laths are conspicuous (Fig. 2). It is dark in thin section because of abundant glassy and cryptocrystalline material interstitial to the plagioclase laths. The alignment indicates that the matrix was created in a single event and is not a regolith breccia. Most of the plagioclase laths are 10-30 μm long. Most clasts are plagioclase, and only about 10% of the rock is composed of grains larger than about 100 μm . Lithic clasts include a granulitic impactite and a (meta) basalt.

PROCESSING AND SUBDIVISIONS: Two chips were removed from one end to make thin section ,1. Another chip was also broken off the opposite end, but was not separately numbered.

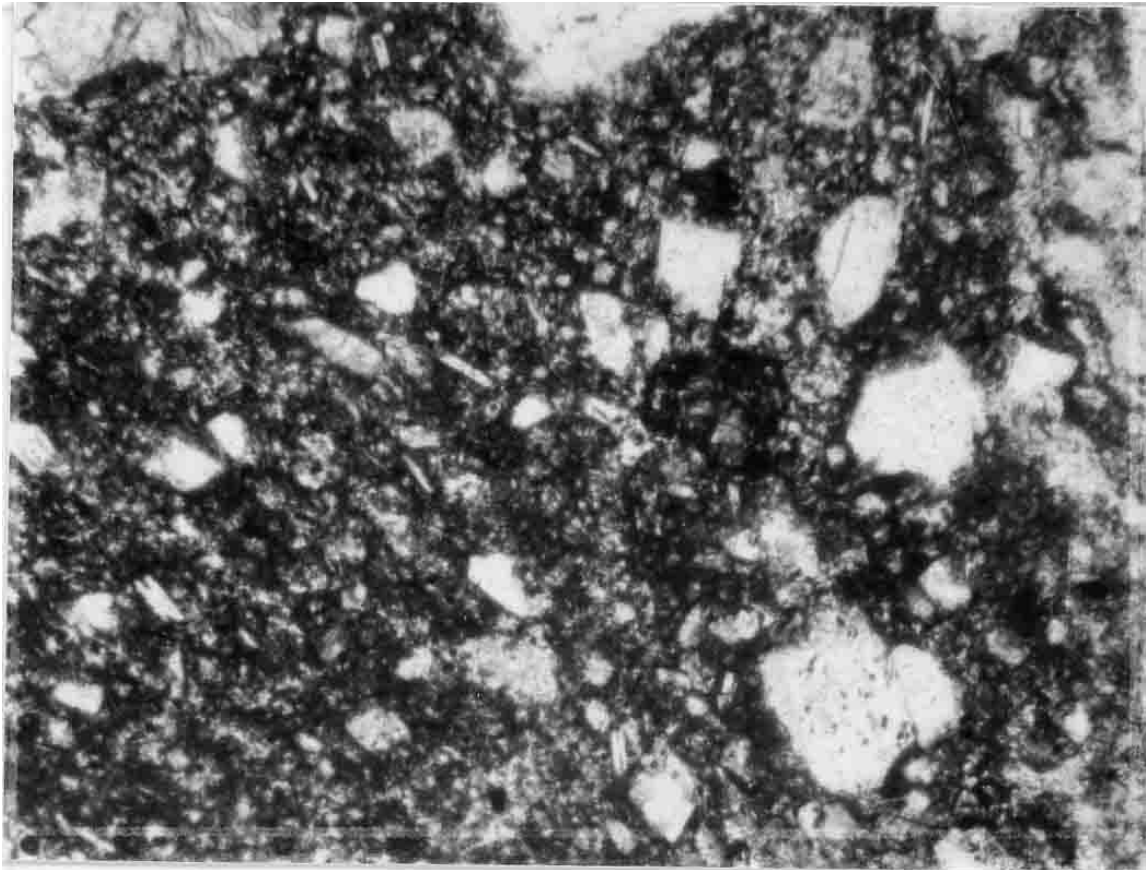


FIGURE 2. 67619,1. General view, ppl. Width 2 mm.