

INTRODUCTION: 67766 is a coherent, plagioclase-rich breccia (Fig. 1) with a granular, fine-grained matrix which might be recrystallized. The matrix might be the ground-up equivalent of its enclosed lithic clasts. It is a rake sample collected halfway between the White Breccia boulders and House Rock and has zap pits on all faces,



FIGURE 1. Smallest scale division in mm. S-72-51257.

PETROLOGY: Steele and Smith (1973) refer to 67766 as a “recrystallized breccia” with 10% matrix (defined as material less than 5  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and report microprobe data.

The breccia is sheared, containing large clasts in a fine-grained matrix (Figs. 1 and 2). The texture of the matrix is granular, hence possibly recrystallized. It contains ~80% plagioclase. The largest clast in the thin section (,1) contains ~90% plagioclase, the remainder is olivine and ilmenite; the smaller clasts are similar except that one 7 mm clast is almost entirely a single plagioclase grain. Steele and Smith (1973) note that the absence of pyroxene suggests that 67766 is monomict. Plagioclases are  $\text{An}_{97-94}$  with

varied Fe contents (Fig. 4 of Steele and Smith, 1973) and the olivines (Fig. 3) are iron-rich like those in ferroan anorthosites.

PROCESSING AND SUBDIVISIONS: Of two small chips removed, one was made into thin section ,1.

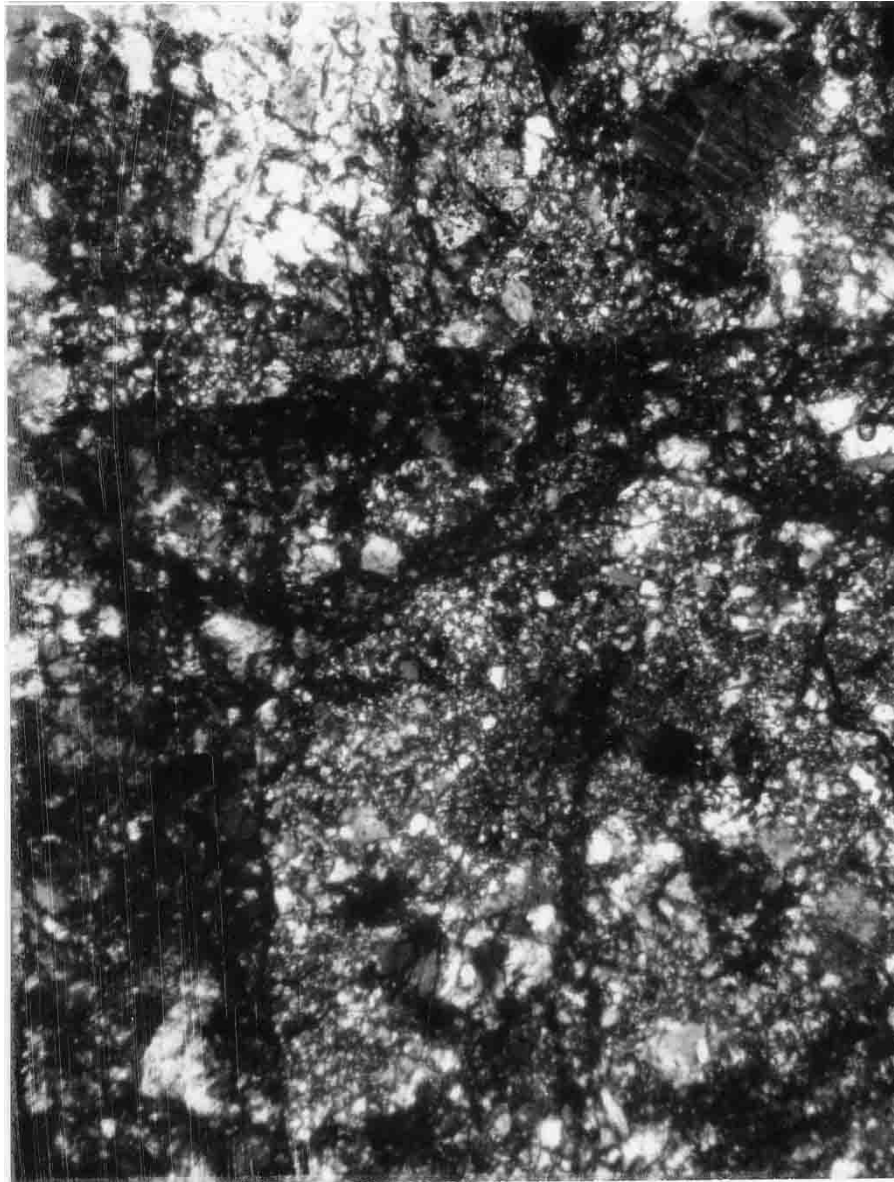


FIGURE 2. 67766,1. General view, xpl. Width 2 mm.



FIGURE 3. Olivine compositions, from Steele and Smith (1973).