

**INTRODUCTION:** 67775 is a homogeneous, crystalline breccia (Fig. 1) with a fine-grained impact melt matrix. It is a rake sample collected halfway between the White Breccia boulders and House Rock. It has many zap pits on all faces.

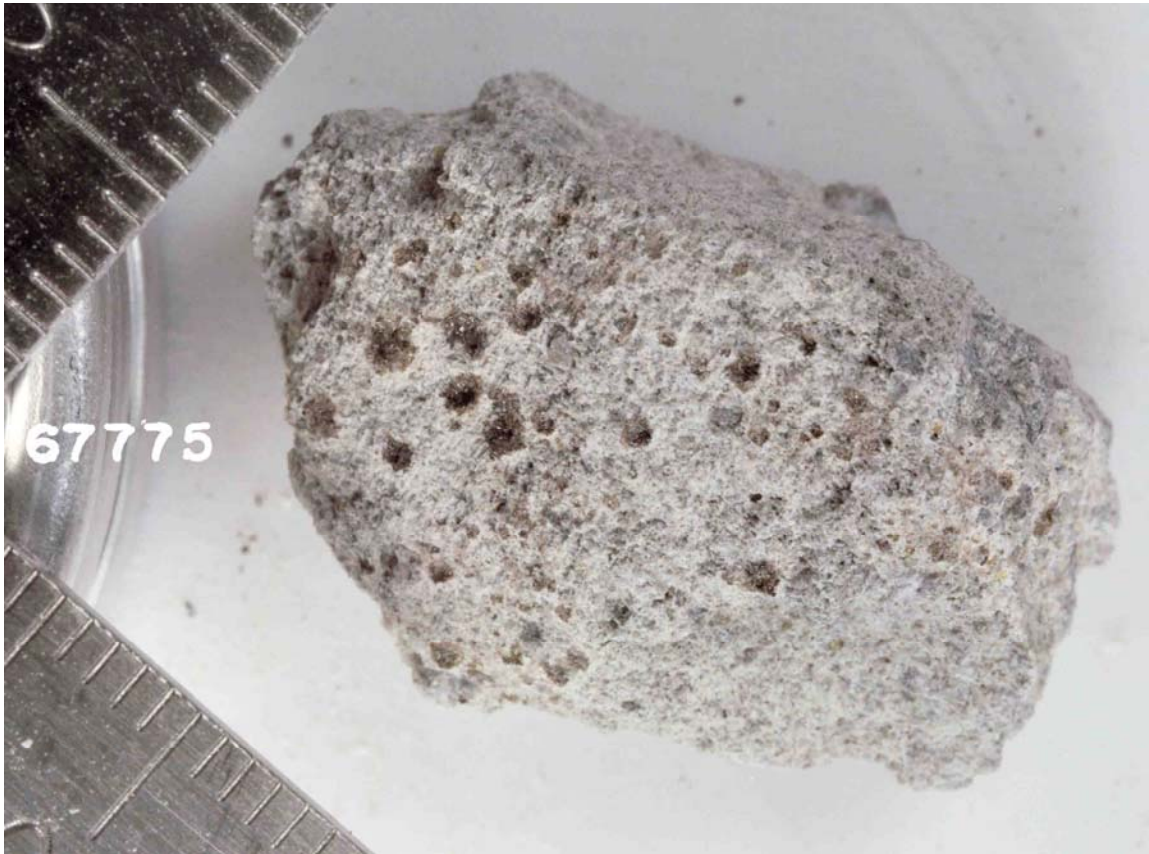


FIGURE 1. Smallest scale division in mm. S-72-51259.

**PETROLOGY:** Steele and Smith (1973) refer to 67775 as a “recrystallized breccia” with 20% matrix (defined as material less than 5  $\mu\text{m}$ ), and provide microprobe data. It contains clasts of plagioclase, mafic minerals, and lithic materials, including feldspathic granulite and a fine-grained basaltic impact melt. The matrix contains about 60% plagioclase as laths, and pyroxene which is equigranular and tending towards poikilitic. The grain size is 10-40  $\mu\text{m}$ . The analyzed plagioclases have a narrow range from  $\text{An}_{96-94}$  with little Fe (Fig. 4 of Steele and Smith, 1973) and pyroxenes are also fairly restricted in composition (Fig. 3). Armalcolite, ilmenite, and Fe-metal are common.

PROCESSING AND SUBDIVISIONS: Several small chips were taken to make thin section ,1.

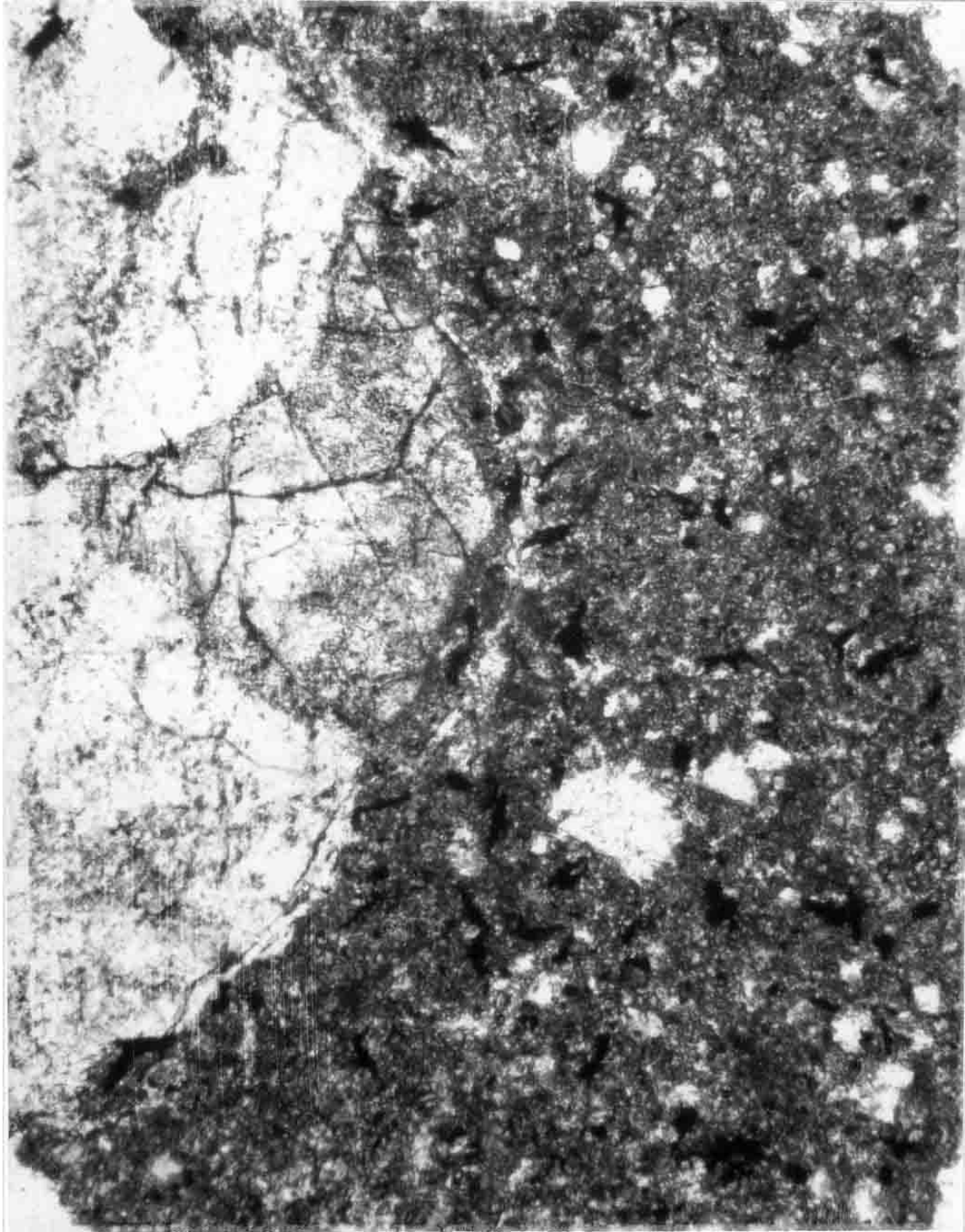


FIGURE 2. 6775,1. General view, ppl. Width 2 mm.

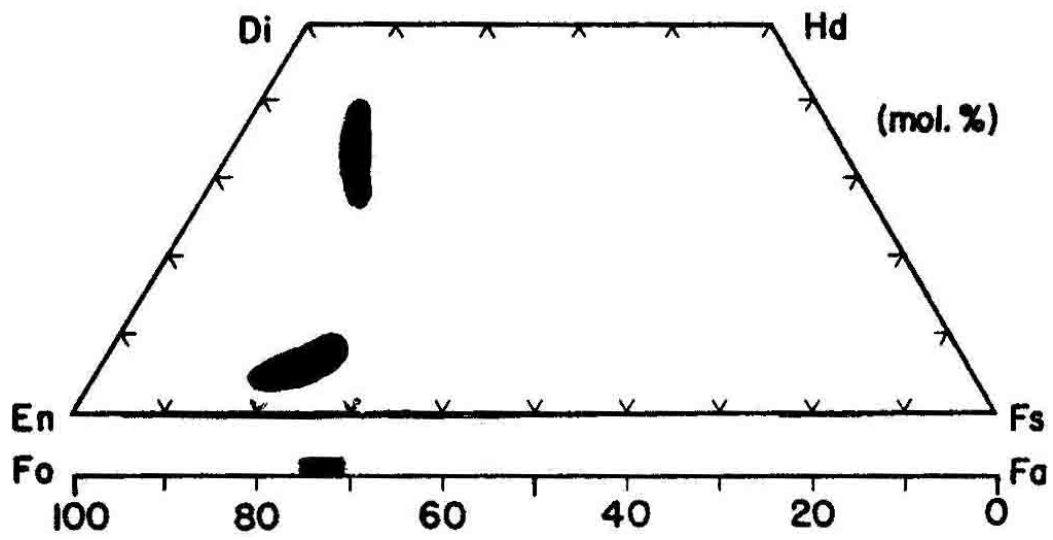


FIGURE 3. Pyroxene and olivine compositions, from Steele and Smith (1973).