

INTRODUCTION: 15315 is a regolith breccia (Fig. 1) containing abundant glass and mineral fragments, and much less abundant lithic fragments, in a glassy, porous matrix. Green glass spherules are prominent. The sample is grey-brown, blocky, but rounded and fractured, and was originally dust-covered. One large zap pit was visible through the dust. It was collected as part of the rake sample from the north-east rim of Spur Crater.

PETROLOGY: 15315 consists of abundant green glass debris, some devitrified, and many mineral fragments (Fig. 2) in a fine-grained, porous, glassy matrix. Dowty et al. (1973b) described it as a polymict breccia, consisting almost entirely of glass, but stated that the matrix was light-colored. While green glass is dominant, clear, yellow, and some orange glass is also present. Glass analyses were presented by Hlava et al. (1973), and Bunch et al. (1972) referred to 15315 in a Column of green glass analyses. Hlava et al. (1973) also presented analyses of glass in green glass chondrules, and of the olivine within them. Lithic fragments are rare and small but include crystalline materials. Basalts containing cinnamon-brown pyroxene (mare basalts?) are visible macroscopically. The several-millimeter across clast in Figure 1 does not exist in thin sections.

MAGNETICS: Cisowski and Fuller (1983) used the saturation remanence normalization method to estimate a paleomagnetic intensity, finding $\text{NRM}_{200}/\text{IRM}_{200}$ to be 1.2×10^{-3} .

PROCESSING AND SUBDIVISIONS: Small chips were originally removed from ,0 (Fig. 3). Part of ,2 was used to make thin sections ,4 and ,16. Subsequently ,0 was subdivided and renumbered into several large pieces (Fig. 1), of which ,11 (16.35 g) and ,12 (12.49 g) are the largest.

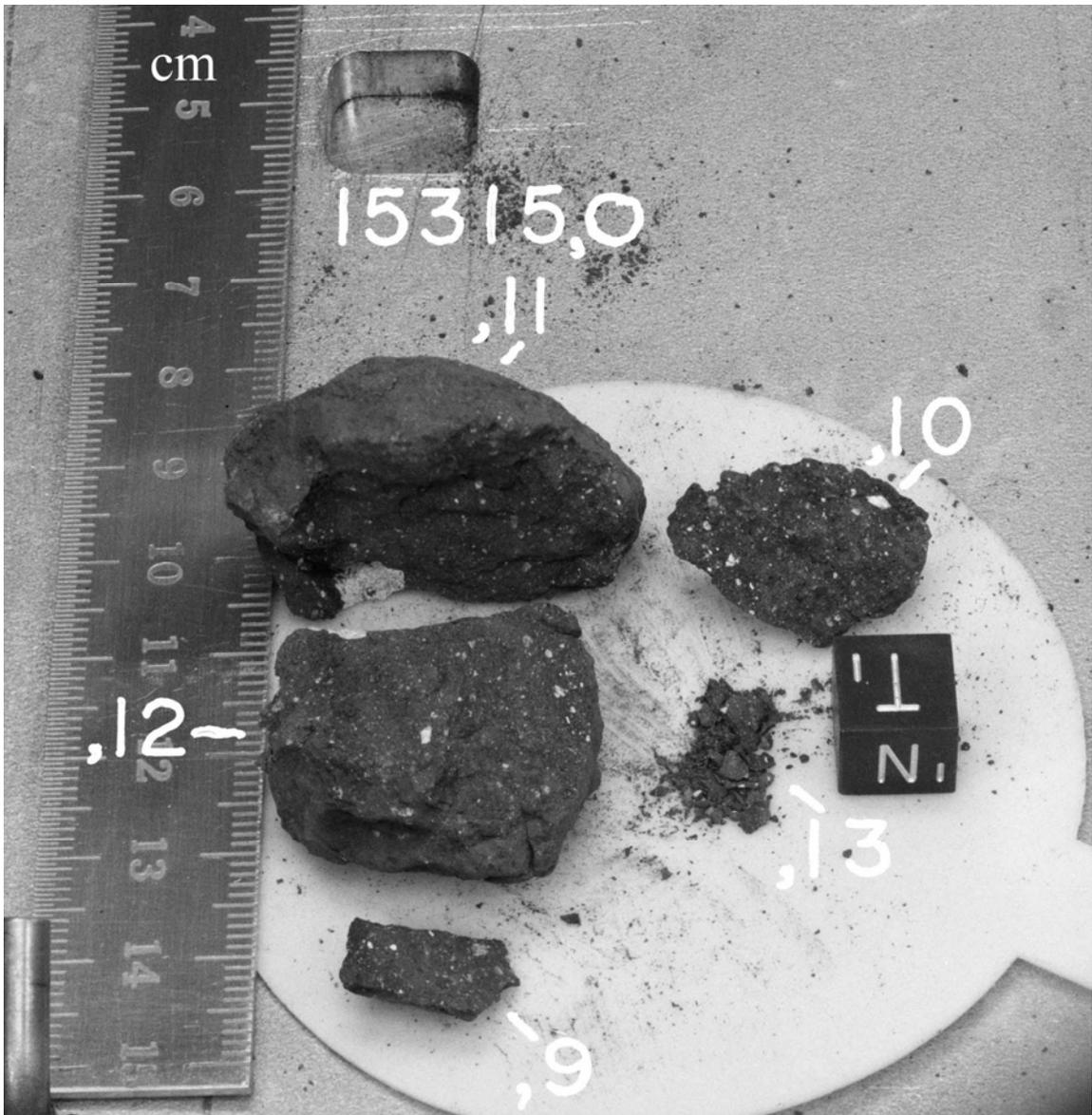


Figure 1. Major subdivisions and macroscopic view of 15315. S-72-53914

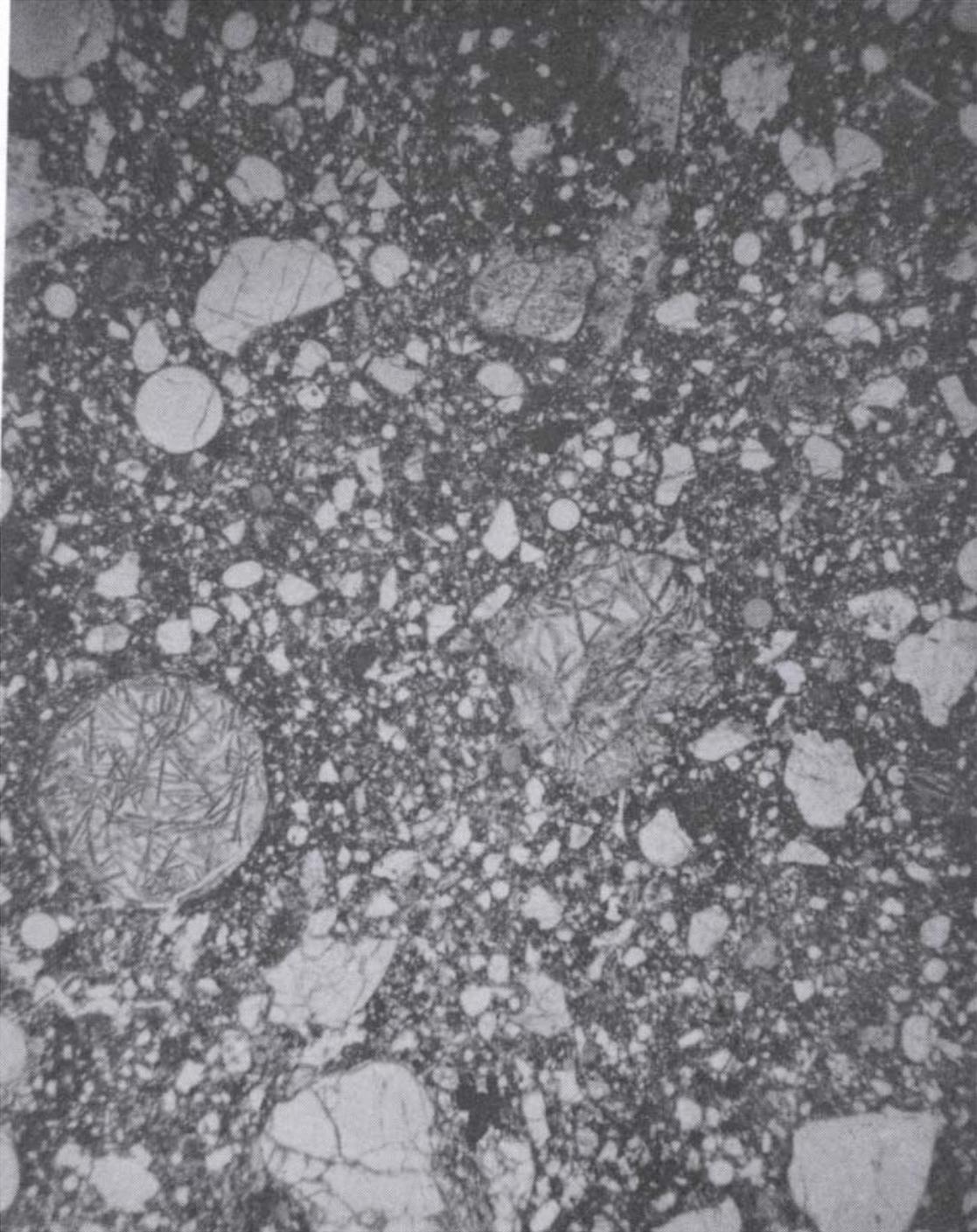


Figure 2. Photomicrograph of 15315,4.
Transmitted light. Width about 2 mm.

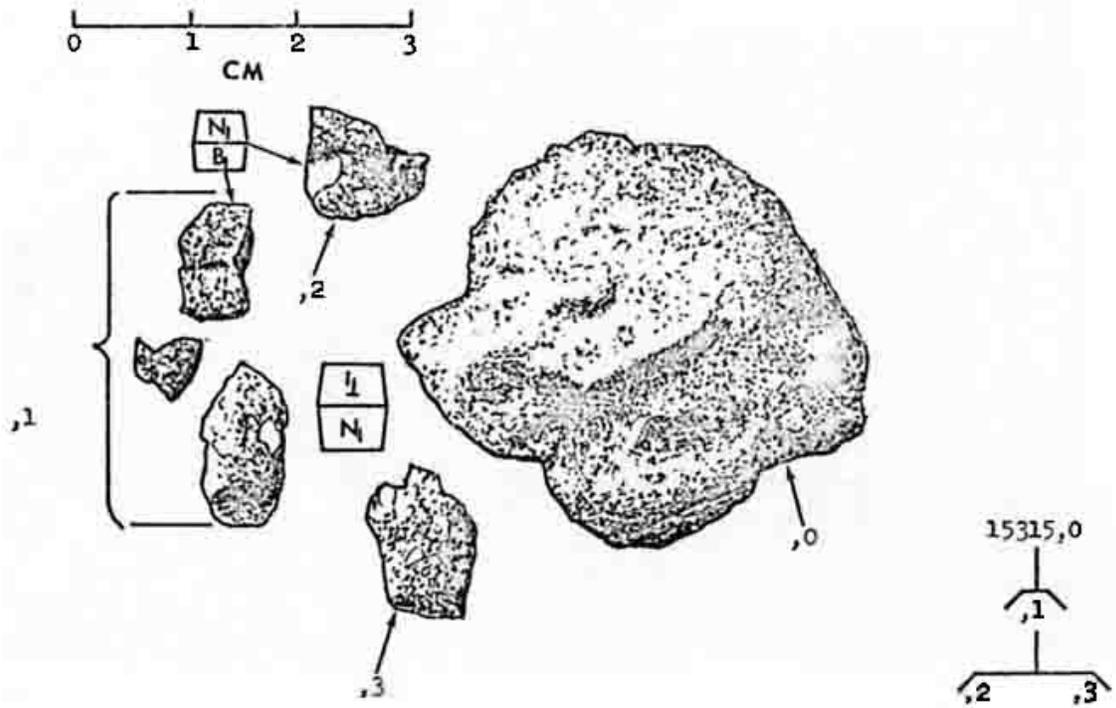


Figure 3. Original chipping of 15315.