INTRODUCTION: 64588 is a medium gray, friable, clastic breccia (Fig. 1). It is a rake sample from the rim of a subdued doublet crater on Stone Mountain. Zap pits are absent.

FIGURE 1. Smallest scale division in mm. S-72-55330.

PETROLOGY: Phinney et al. (1976) studied the matrix characteristics of 64588 using SEM techniques. Warner et al. (1973) include this rock in a general petrographic discussion of Apollo 16 rake samples. Mineral and lithic clasts, and shards and beads of clear glass, rest in a porous matrix containing variable amounts of glass (Fig. 2). Phinney et al. (1976) estimate <1% glass in the matrix whereas the thin section shows some areas with considerable glass which lead Warner et al. (1973) to classify this rock as a “glassy breccia.” Lithic clasts includes basaltic impact melt, cataclastic anorthosite and granoblastic anorthosite.
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Pearce and Simonds (1974) report the results of a room temperature hysteresis curve determination on 64588 (Fig. 3). The saturation remanence to saturation magnetization ratio \( J_{RS}/J_S = 0.027 \) indicates that 3-6% of the metal in this rock is single domain-and the remainder is multidomain. \( \text{Fe}^3/\text{Fe}^{2+} \) is 0.0733.

FIGURE 2. 64588,3, general view, ppl. Width 1 mm.
PROCESSING AND SUBDIVISIONS: In 1972 a single chip (.1) was removed and allocated to Phinney for thin sectioning and petrography. The magnetic studies were done on the potted butt of .1.