

INTRODUCTION: 65327 is a white, cataclastic anorthosite of variable coherence that was collected as a rake sample (Fig. 1). It is chemically pristine. Small areas of glassy crust and a few zap pits are present.

PETROLOGY: Warren and Wasson (1978) provide a brief petrographic description and mineral compositions. Plagioclase (An_{97} , up to 1.5 mm long) composes ~99% of the rock, with the remainder low-Ca pyroxene (Wo_2En_{62-67}). Rare grains of metal were observed macroscopically (Keil et al., 1972). No signs of recrystallization are present (Fig. 2).

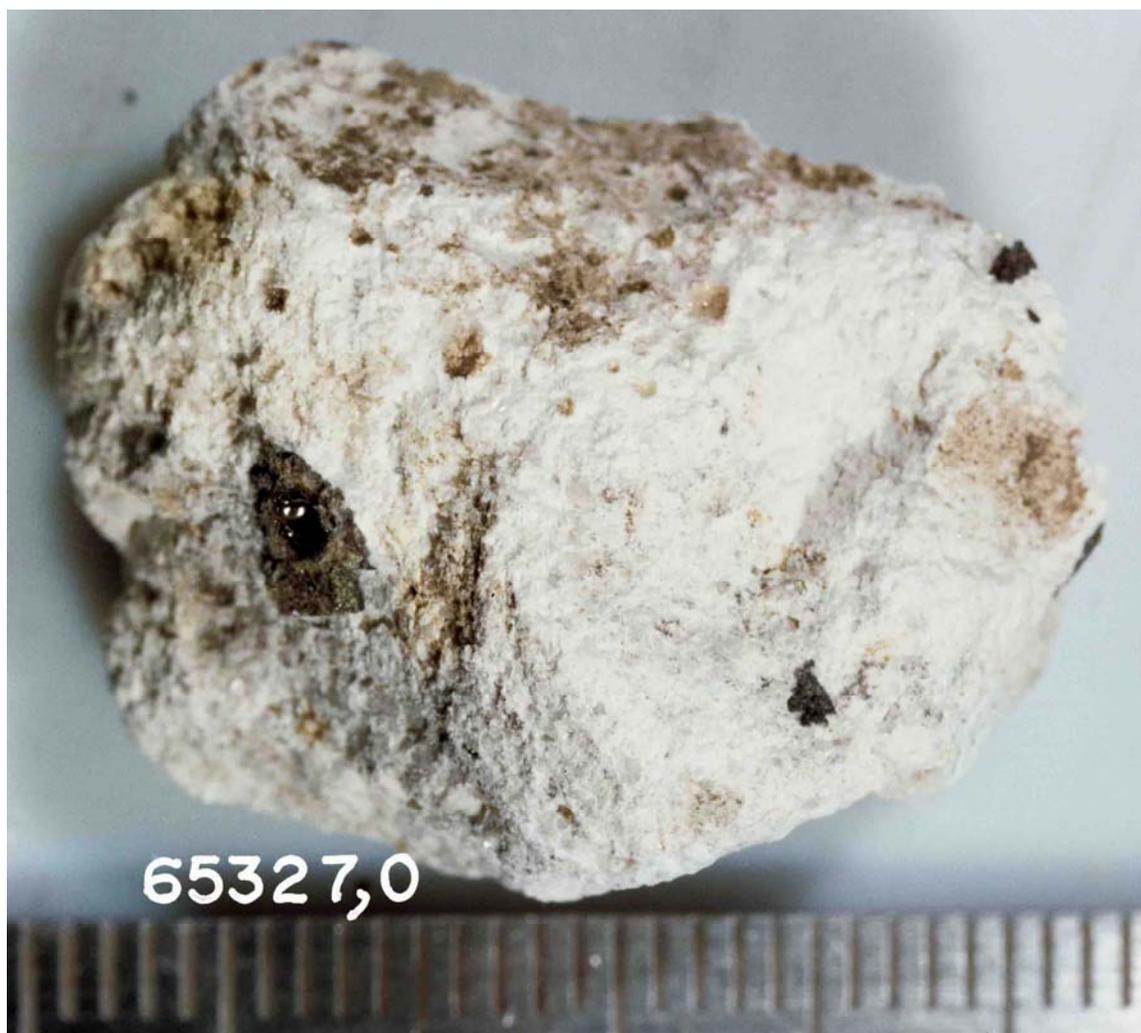


FIGURE 1. Small scale division in mm. S-72-47678.

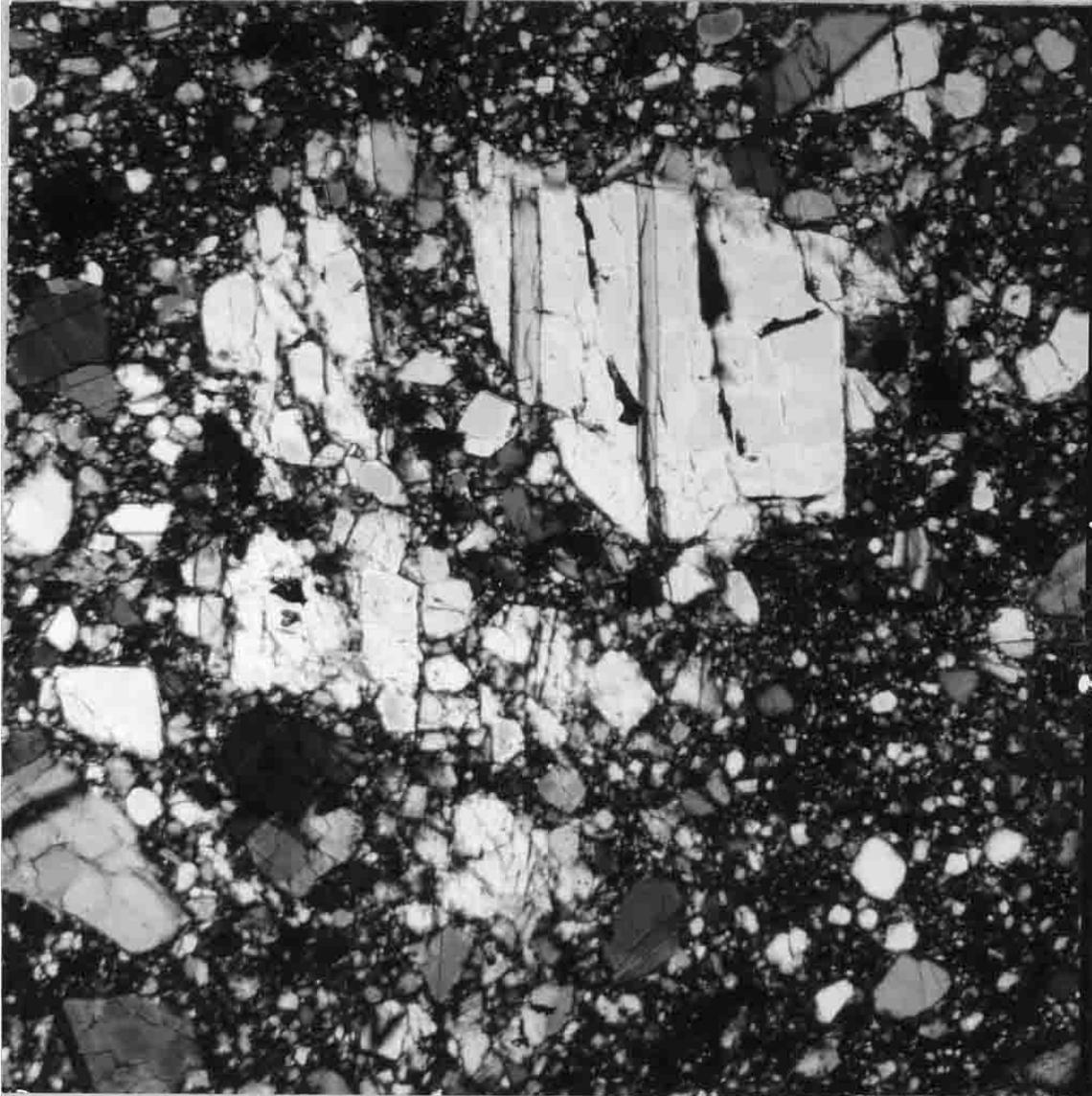


FIGURE 2. 65327,5. General view, xpl. Width 2 mm.

CHEMISTRY: Major and trace element data given by Warren and Wasson (1978) show 65327 to be nearly pure plagioclase with the low levels of incompatible and siderophile elements typical of pristine Apollo 16 anorthosites (Table 1). Zn is considerably enriched for a pristine anorthosite.

PROCESSING AND SUBDIVISIONS: In 1977, the rock was split into several chips (,1 - ,7) for allocation for chemistry (,1) and thin sections (,2 → sections ,4 and ,5).

TABLE 1. Summary chemistry of 65327.

SiO ₂	44.5	Sr	
TiO ₂		La	0.08
Al ₂ O ₃	34.4	Lu	
Cr ₂ O ₃	0.003	Rb	
FeO	0.34	Sc	0.40
MnO	0.009	Ni	<0.9
MgO	0.33	Co	0.96
CaO	19.7	Ir ppb	0.010
Na ₂ O	0.297	Au ppb	0.012
K ₂ O		C	
P ₂ O ₅		N	
		S	
Oxides in wt%; others in ppm		Zn	22.0
except as noted.		Cu	