

INTRODUCTION: 65366 is a collection of several flat, angular fragments of glass, usually ~1-2 mm thick (Fig. 1). Most of these fragments have anorthositic material adhering to one of their surfaces indicating that they were once probably portions of glass coats on anorthositic rocks. Vesicles are not abundant. Zap pits are rare on all of the pieces. These fragments are rake samples.

PETROLOGY: Warner et al.(1976b) provide a brief petrographic description of one of the fragments, confirming that it is clear, flow-banded glass (Fig. 2). Some cataclastic anorthosite debris adheres to one surface and a few partially assimilated clasts of breccia are suspended within the glass. Quench crystals surround the clasts and occur along the contact with the adhering anorthosite.



FIGURE 1. Smallest scale division in mm. S-72-47703.

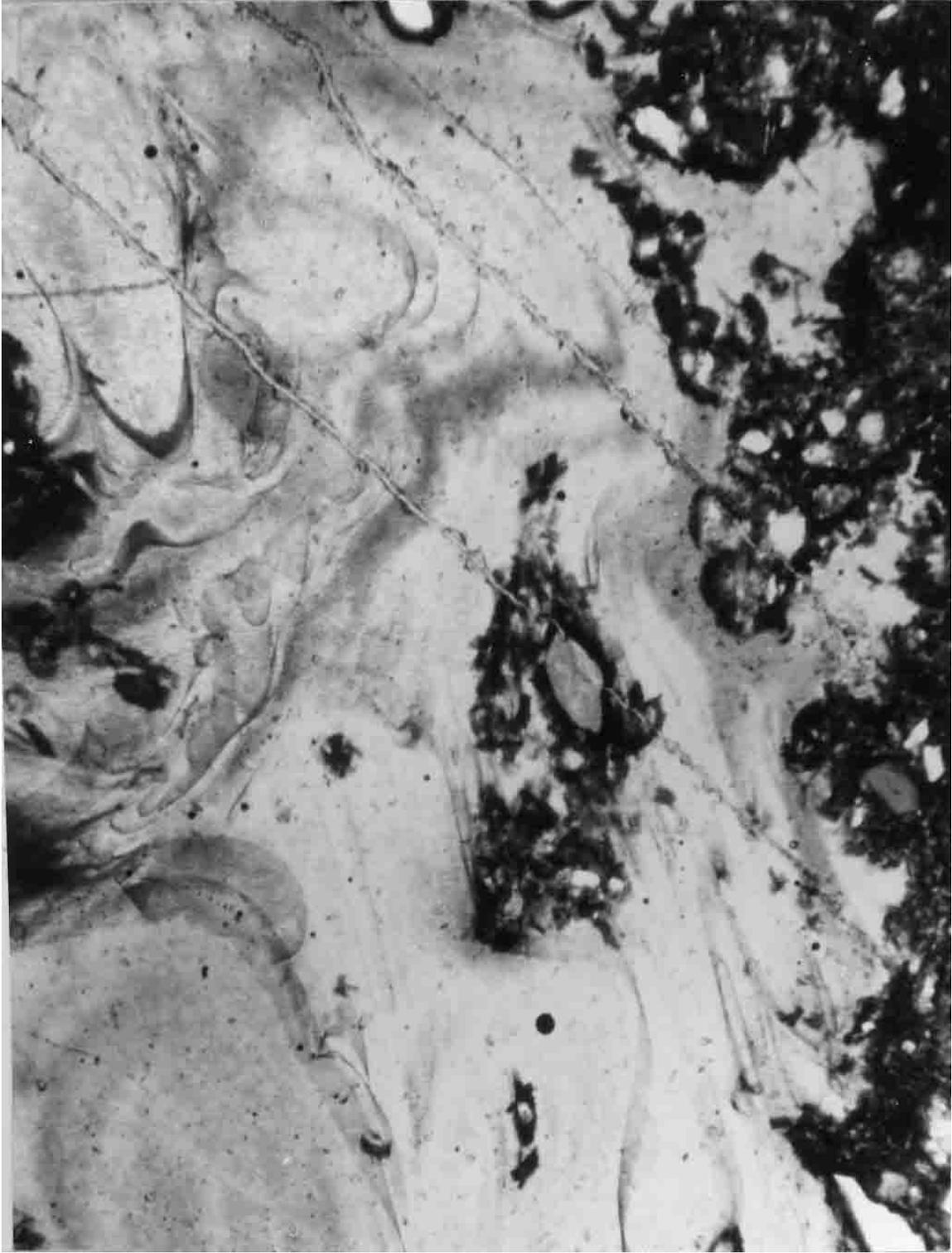


FIGURE 2. 65366,3. General view, partly xpl. Width 2 mm.

CHEMISTRY: A defocussed electron beam analysis (DBA) is given by Warner et al. (1976b) and reproduced here as Table 1. The fragment -is chemically similar to local soils.

PROCESSING AND SUBDIVISIONS: In 1973 one of the fragments (,1) was allocated to Keil for petrography (Fig. 1).

TABLE 1. Chemistry of 65366 fragment (DBA).

SiO ₂	44.4
TiO ₂	0.38
Al ₂ O ₃	24.6
Cr ₂ O ₃	0.11
FeO	6.5
MnO	0.07
MgO	8.6
CaO	14.6
Na ₂ O	0.39
K ₂ O	0.08
P ₂ O ₅	0.08