

Figure 7. Microgranular feldspathic fragment, surrounded by a thin rim of dark brown, flow-banded glass. The texture of the fragment apparently originated from rapid crystal growth, and the occurrence of spherical bodies (vesicles?) in the fragment suggests an origin by quenching of a feldspar-rich glass, possibly an impact melt. Fragment 318,156; plane polarized light; scale bar 0.1 mm.

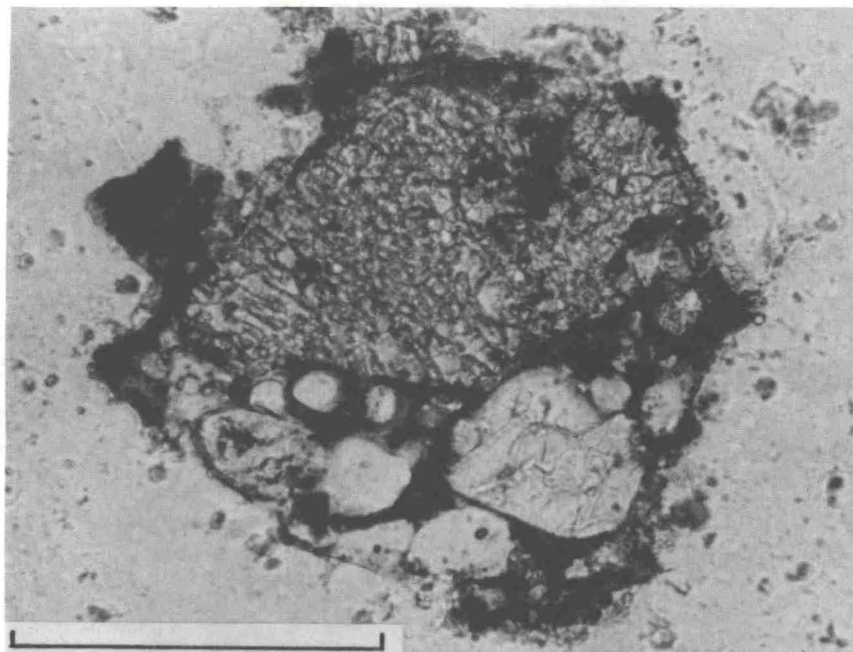


Figure 8. Fragment of plagioclase-pyroxene rock (norite?), contained in a glassy breccia composed of smaller mineral fragments in a matrix of yellow-brown to dark-brown glass. The minerals in the noritic fragment are highly intergrown, forming an almost micrographic texture. Fragment 318,63; plane polarized light; scale bar 0.1 mm.

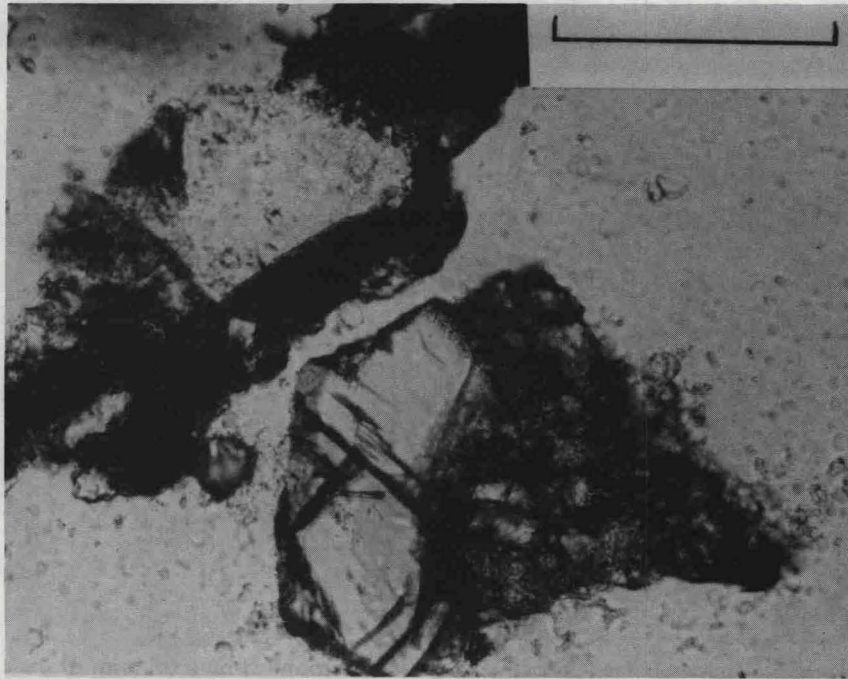


Figure 9A. Two breccia fragments, showing complicated relationships between dark (basaltic) and light (feldspathic) materials. In one fragment (upper left), a clast of anorthosite microbreccia (light) is enclosed in dark basaltic fragmental material. The other fragment contains a large pyroxene crystal in a matrix of light feldspathic microbreccia. Fragments 318, 131-2; plane polarized light; scale bar 0.1 mm.

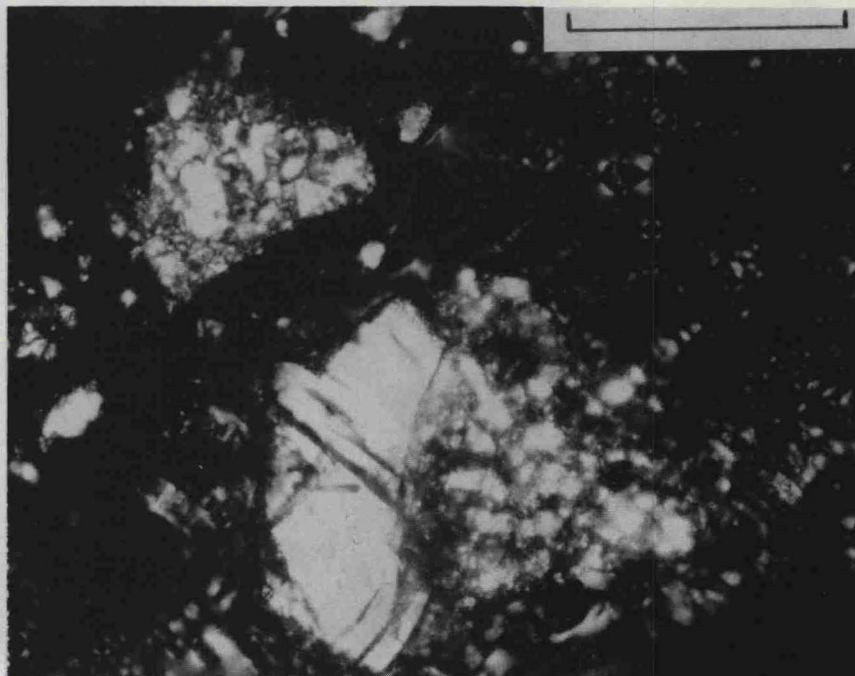


Figure 9B. Same view as Figure 9A; crossed polarizers. Note that both the anorthosite fragment (upper left) and the feldspathic microbreccia (lower right) have similar textures consisting of larger plagioclase grains in a finer microcrystalline matrix.