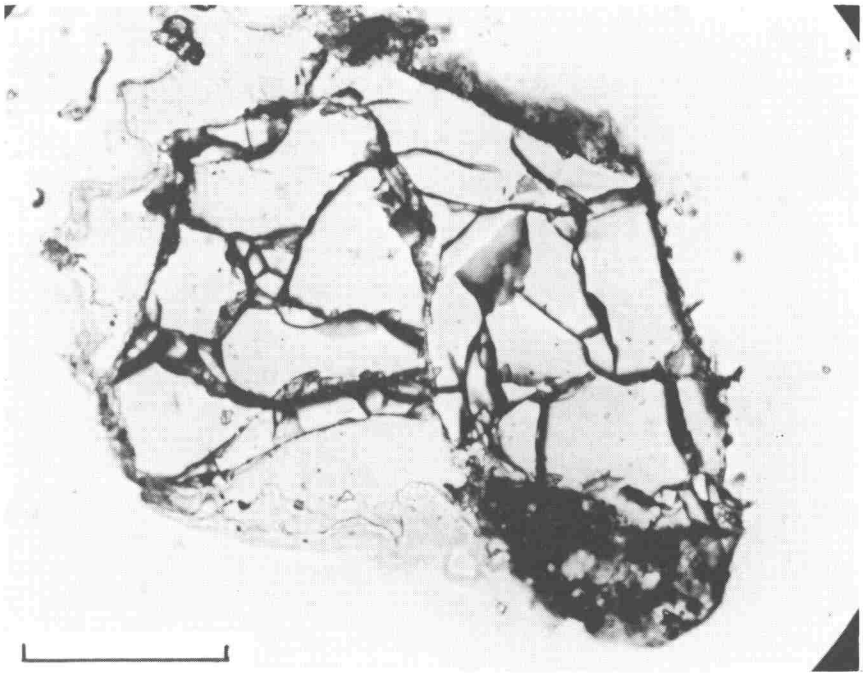

Fig. 3. Fractured fragment of shock-produced glass of plagioclase composition (maskelynite) with a small amount of dark microbreccia adhering at lower right. Fragment 301,42; plane polarized light; scale bar 0.1 mm.

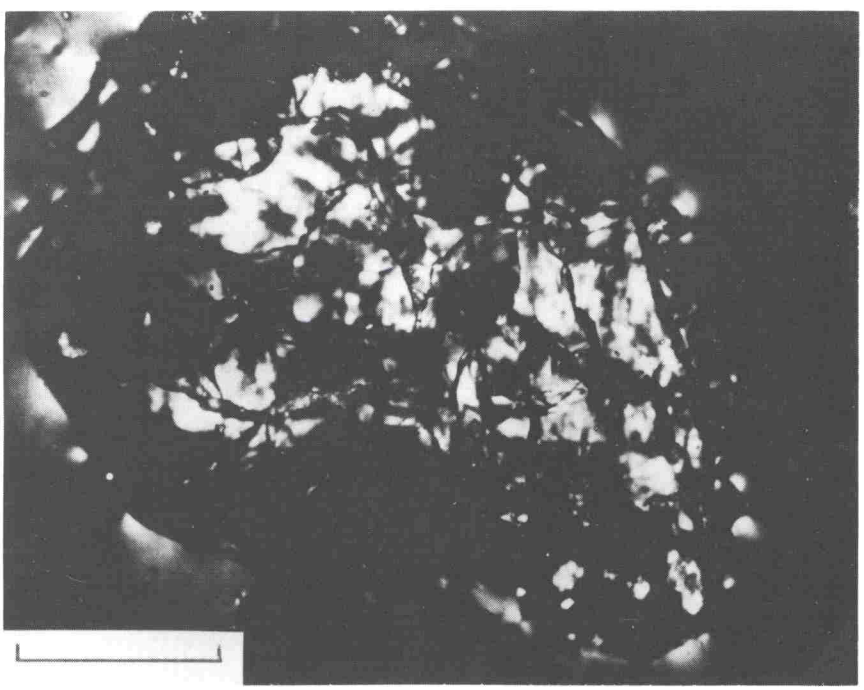

Fig. 4. Same view as in fig. 3, crossed polarizers. The fragment is largely isotropic with some internal birefringence. The birefringence pattern is patchy and irregular rather than spherulitic, suggesting that it may arise from relict crystalline structure in the maskelynite rather than from post-shock devitrification.

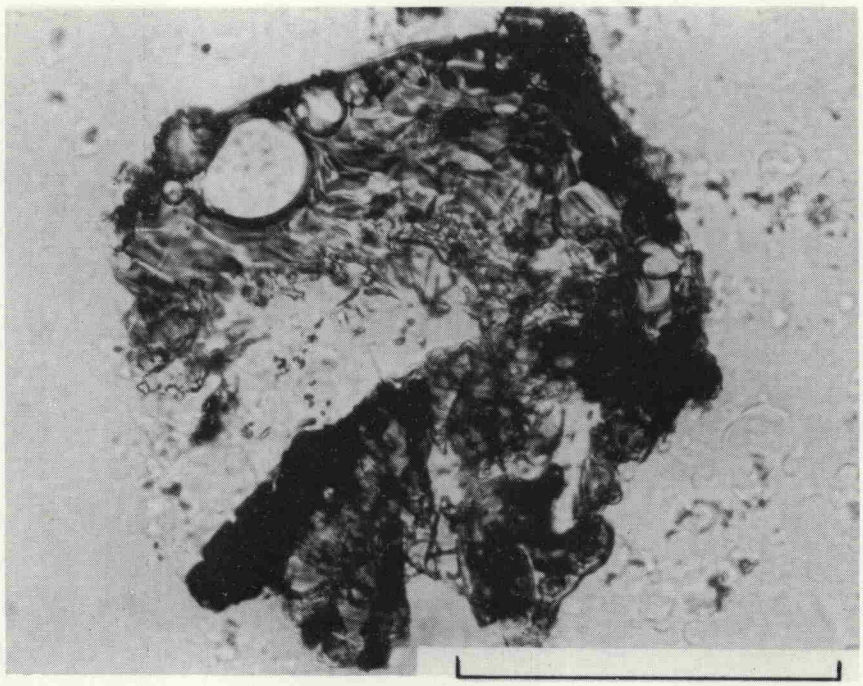

Fig. 5. Partly shock-melted basalt fragment. The crystalline texture of the basalt (lower), composed of plagioclase (white), pyroxene (gray), and opaques (black), grades into heterogeneous, flow-structured, vesicular, orange glass (upper), possibly produced by partial melting of opaque phases and plagioclase. The plagioclase crystal (center) is apparently being absorbed into the glass. Fragment 318,460; plane polarized light; scale bar 0.1 mm.

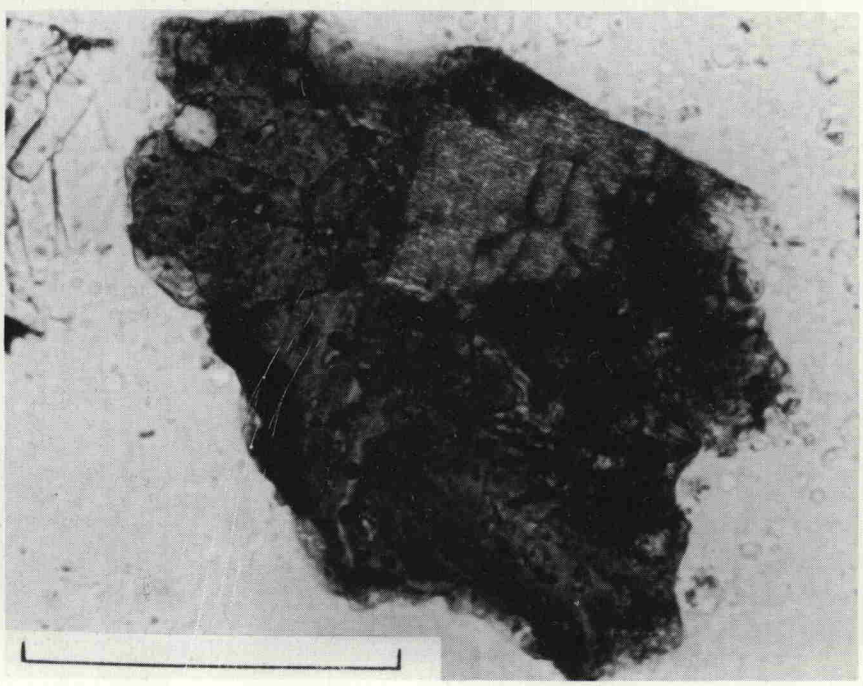

Fig. 6. Dark olive-brown, heterogeneous, flow-banded glass with distinct schlieren, enclosing an angular fragment of strongly shocked pyroxene(?) which shows strongly mosaic extinction accompanied by possible partial isotropization along dark fractures. Fragment 318,37; plane polarized light; scale bar 0.1 mm.