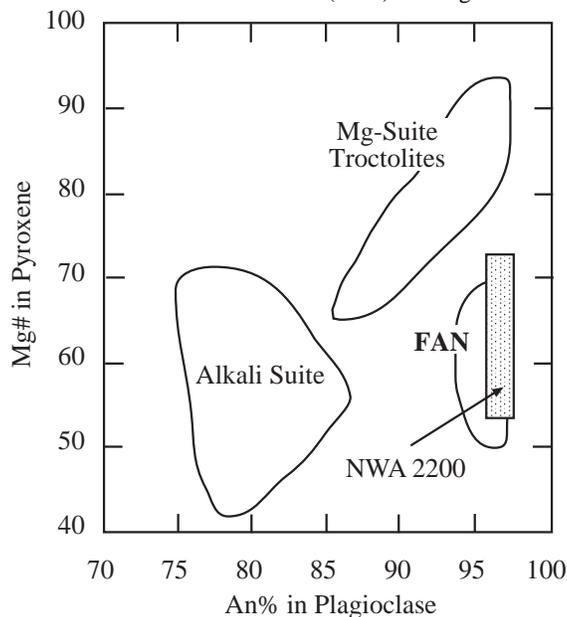


**LUNAR FELDSPATHIC METEORITE NWA 2200; A POLYMICT GLASSY IMPACT-MELT BRECCIA WITH FERROAN ANORTHOSITE (FAN) AFFINITIES.** S. M. Kuehner<sup>1</sup>, A. J. Irving<sup>1</sup> and D. A. Gregory<sup>2</sup>. <sup>1</sup>Dept. of Earth & Space Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195 [kuehner@u.washington.edu](mailto:kuehner@u.washington.edu), <sup>2</sup>St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada.

**Introduction:** A completely crusted 552 g ellipsoidal stone found in the Atlas Mountains, Morocco in 2004 consists of relatively large lithic and mineral clasts in a darker, very fine grained to glassy matrix. Sparse lithic clasts are mainly fine grained, feldspathic rocks containing equant grains of pyroxene and/or olivine from probable anorthositic to gabbroic precursors. A small percentage of the clasts are ophitic or quench-textured mare basalts. Mineral clasts identified by EDS include anorthitic plagioclase, olivine (~Fa<sub>30-60</sub>), exsolved pigeonite, clinopyroxene, irregular grains of metal (with ~10-45 wt.% Ni), Ti-rich chromite, Ti-poor chromite, pyroxene-like glass(?) fragments, schreibersite (~5 wt.% Ni), ilmenite, troilite and zirconolite. FeO/MnO ratios measured by WDS for olivine (99.7, 105.5), clinopyroxene (73.7) and orthopyroxene (65.4) are unmistakably within the ranges for these minerals in known lunar rocks.

**Mineral Compositions:** Clinopyroxene and orthopyroxene grains in mineral and lithic clasts have  $100\text{Fe}/(\text{Fe}+\text{Mg}) = 25.8\text{--}48.2$ . Nineteen of 23 analyses have  $\text{Ti}/(\text{Ti}+\text{Cr}) = 0.53\text{--}0.75$  and overlap the boundary defined by pyroxenes from highlands and high Ti-basalts on the summary diagram of [1]. The compositions of the other five pyroxenes suggest derivation from mare lithologies. Feldspar grains analyzed in mineral and lithic clasts have a narrow compositional range of  $100\text{Ca}/(\text{Ca}+\text{Na}+\text{K}) = 95.8\text{--}97.4$ . This combination of An-rich feldspars and relatively Fe-rich pyroxenes (Figure 1, [2]) demonstrates that most clasts are derived from ferroan anorthosite (FAN) lithologies.



**References:** [1] Kuehner, S. et al., 2005. LPS XXXVI #1228.  
[2] Shervais, J. and Snow, C. 2002. LPS XXXIII, #1029.