

AERODYNAMICALLY SCULPTURED CORE BEDIASITES.

Hal Povenmire Florida Institute of Technology 215 Osage Dr.
Indian Harbour Beach, FL 32937 and Micheal Sweatt Texas A&M
808 W. 26th St. Bryan, TX 77843.

Australiasian tektites, especially the ones from Java and Australia have shown aerodynamical shapes. The Port Campbell area of Australia is famous for its flanged buttons and cores.

In other strewn fields, these are less common. In the Georgia tektite strewn field, out of approximately 1800 specimens, only about six have shown some indication of fluidal or aerodynamical shaping.

In 1964, E.A. King reported the first well documented aerodynamically sculptured core bediasite (1). This 48.5 gm specimen was found in Lee County near the geographical center of the known bediasite strewn field. There is also mention of other similar specimens in literature (2).

This researcher has examined approximately 6000 bediasites from various collections and has noted that many have some sign of being aerodynamically sculptured.

In September 2001, a very large bediasite of approximately 93.73 gms was examined by this researcher. While not perfect in form, there is no doubt of its morphology. The dimensions of this specimen are approximately 51 X 46 X 30 mm. This specimen has a specific gravity of approximately 2.34. It is probably the largest aerodynamically sculptured bediasite documented. It was found near College Station, in Brazos County, Texas by Micheal Sweatt.

References: O'Keefe, J.A. (1976) Elsevier Scientific Publishing Co. Amsterdam, The Netherlands pp. 50-51. (2) King, E.A. (1964) An Aerodynamically Sculptured Bediasite J. of Geophysical Research Vol. 69 pp. 4731-4733. (3) Sweatt, M. (2001) Personal communication and examination.