1. DISCOVERY OF METEORIC AND LITHIC DUST IN SOIL FROM THE FLAME OF THE TUNGUSKA METEORITE FALL.

In the summer of 1957, while studying samples of soil brought by L.A. Kulik's expeditions in the years 1929-1930 from the place of the Tunguska Meteorite (U.S.S.R.) fall, K. Pavanel, of the Committee on Meteorites, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, discovered particles of meteoritic and meteoric dust.

The particles of the meteoritic dust are small laminae with sharp corners, chips or pieces measuring a fraction of a millimeter or more, and are the result of the crushing of the meteorite during its fall (explosion). Spectrographic and microchemical analyses showed iron with a 7 to 10 per cent nickel content and approximately 0.7 per cent cobalt. The composition and presence of some dust particles clearly shaped as little columns prompt the supposition that the Tunguska Meteorite is of the iron, octahedrite class.

The particles of dust are regular black globules (probably magnetite) 0.03 to 0.06 mm in diameter. So far only nine globules have been discovered and since there are very few of them, analyses have not been made. The globules are the result of melting of meteoritic matter during passage through the earth's atmosphere, and were part of the smoke-train of fire-ball that settled on the earth's surface and became mixed with the soil.

The study of the samples of the soil is being continued.
2. TWO NEW AMERICAN METEORITES

1.

Name: M U Y D A Y.

The place of discovery:

Latitude 39° 28' 28'' N., Longitude 96° 55.9' W., near a pond on a farm about two miles south-west of Mayday, Riley County, Kansas, USA.

Date of discovery:

FOUN D, July 1955, identified July 10, 1956.

Class and type:

STONE, black chondrite.

The number of separate specimens: 2. (However, it is the opinion of Mr. F. S. Houston and E. F. Henderson that it is a fragment of a larger mass that was broken off before it fell). It measures 10'' x 8'' x 6''. A fragment 2'' x 1.5'' x 1'' was also found.

Total weight: After some slices were removed the known weight is 6,905 grams.

The circumstances of the discovery:

Sometime in July 1955, when Mr. Roberts was visiting his farm pond which lies a half mile back of the house he noticed a stone sticking out of the ground just at the top of the bank. Curious, because it seemed a different color from the local rocks, he dug it out. It wasn't especially heavy. The original weight was taken but is now lost, but at present, after cutting some 6,906 grams remain. It is obviously a fragment off a larger piece, broken on impact, or at any rate near enough to the ground so that no secondary crust formed. Only about a third of the surface shows the original crust.
The chondrite has also obviously been in the ground for a long time. The broken surface is the same reddish color as the crust area, and the crust has no black on it at all.

Main mass is in the Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas. About 5 grams are in the U.S. National Museum.

Source:

Name: L A V I L L A

The place of discovery:

Latitude 26° 16.3' N., Longitude 97° 54.1' W.,
2.3 miles south-east of La Villa, Hidalgo County, Texas, USA.

Date of recovery: FOUND, April, 1956, identified March 1957.

Class and type: 3 T C N E, Chondrite.

The number of separate specimens: 1.

Total weight: 43.5 pounds (19.8 kilograms).

The circumstances of the discovery:

The meteorite was found in the course of farm work by a Mexican, Alfonso Robles, probably in early April 1956. It was carried to the end of the row and thrown out, but later recognized, apparently partly thru its weight, by Mr. Elmo Rade, the farm manager. He took it to his house. The stone is quite old and weathered. One side has a definite though not thick deposit of limestone. It is rounded and ellipsoidal in shape, with no outstanding features or pittings. The original
crust is hardly evident, only oxidation. There is one fairly plane surface, indicating that the meteorite possibly broke along this side and that a somewhat smaller piece should be in the region.

The main mass of the meteorite is in the Pan American College at Edinburg, Texas, USA.

Sources:

THE LIST No. 1.
of the meteorites, which are not included in the Catalogue of meteorites of Prior-Hey, 1953.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>The place of discovery</th>
<th>Date of discovery</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>The number of specimens</th>
<th>The number of weight, grams</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ANKOBER</td>
<td>Near Ankober, P.A.L., STONE, l</td>
<td>July 7</td>
<td>chondrite</td>
<td>6500</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>northwest of Addis Ababa, 1942</td>
<td>at Basso, in at 11:00</td>
<td>rite</td>
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<td>the zone of a.m. Bole, Ethiopia, Africa.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>φ =10°N, λ = 40°E.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>BONITA SPRINGS</td>
<td>Bonita Springs, FOUND, STONE, l</td>
<td>Lee County, summer chondrite, Florida, USA, 1938 to</td>
<td></td>
<td>41800</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>φ = 26°16'N, λ = 81°45'W.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
3 BUNUNU +) 20 miles south of Bununu and Spring achondrite 1942 Central Nigeria 10:00
$\phi = 10^\circ N$, $\lambda = 10^\circ E$

4 CLOVER SPRINGS About 15 miles southwest of unknown IRON,
Gila County, Arizona, USA;
$\phi = 34^\circ 27'N$, $\lambda = 111^\circ 22'W$

5 GIROUX +) 3 miles northeast of Giroux, Manitoba, 1953
du, Canada; $\phi = 49^\circ 60'N$, $\lambda = 96^\circ 37'W$

6 KAUFMAN About four or five miles west of Kaufman, Kaufman County, Texas, USA;
$\phi = 32^\circ 35'N$, $\lambda = 96^\circ 25'W$

7 SAINT PETER St. Peter, Graham County, Kansas, USA, unknown chondrite
$\phi = 39^\circ 24'N$, $\lambda = 100^\circ 02'W$

8 SUCCESS Success, Clay County, Arkansas, USA, April chondrite
$\phi = 36^\circ 29'N$, $\lambda = 98^\circ 40'W$

Information on the meteorites in List No. 1 was received by E.L. Krinov in a letter from E.P. Henderson dated August 1, 1957.

In future a list of the newly discovered meteorites not mentioned in Prior-Hey's Catalogue will be published regularly.

E.L. Krinov,
Vice-President of the Permanent Commission on Meteorites of the International Geological Congress.

The Committee on Meteorites of the Academy of Sciences,
USSR, Osipenko 52, Moscow 127, USSR.

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