DISCOVERY OF LAZAREV IRON METEORITE, ANTARCTIDA

Name: LAZAREV.

The place of fall or discovery: South of Lazarev station (USSR), on the southern spurs of Humboldt Mts, Antarctica: $\alpha = 11^\circ 30'$ E Long.; $\varphi = 71^\circ 57'$ S Lat.

Date of fall or discovery: FOUND, January 21, 1961.

Class and type: IRON.

The number of individual specimens: 1.

Total weight: approximately 10 kg; size: 15 x 10 cm.

The circumstances of the fall or discovery: found by prof. M.G. Rakhovich and B.I. Revnov, Soviet geologists, at an altitude of 3000 m above sea level. The meteorite, which on falling split into two fragments weighing about 8 and 2 kg lying next to each other, was found on the surface of broken stone and sand talus together with fragments of local rocks in the foothills of nunatak at a distance of 35 to 40 m from the fringe of the glacial sheet.

Source: Radiogram from the MS "Ob" received at the Committee on Meteorites of the USSR Academy of Sciences along with a letter from E. Tolstikov, Assistant Chief of the Central Administration of the Northern Sea Route, dated March 5, 1961.

NEW SEIDAM STONY METEORITE, NIGERIA

Name: SEIDAM.

The place of fall or discovery: near village of Saro, Seidam district, Bornu province, Nigeria.

Date of fall or discovery: FALL, June 6, 1950.

Class and type: STONY, light-grey chondrite.

The number of individual specimens: 1.

Total weight: 725 gr.

The circumstances of the fall or discovery: ?
LIST No. 7

OF METEORITES OF SWEDEN NOT INCLUDED IN PRIOR-HEY CATALOGUE OF METEORITES, 1953 (in alphabetical order).

1. FÖL-LINGE, Öttsjön, Jämtland; 63°44'N, 14°51'E.
   FOUND September 1932.
   IRON, nickel-rich astatite.
   I specimen, weight about 0.4 kg.
   The meteorite was ploughed up. Preliminary analysis by R. Blix revealed 18% Ni content. The main mass is at the State Museum (Stockholm).

2. HÖKMARK, Hökmark, Västerbotten; 64°26'N, 21°13'E.
   FALL, June 9, 1954, 20 hrs. 31 min. Greenwich mean time.
   STONY, chondrite.
   2 specimens, weight 108.8 and 196.7 gr.; total weight 305.5 gr.
   The smaller specimen was dug up directly after the fall; the larger one was found on the following day. Both specimens are at the State Museum (Stockholm).

3. LÅNGHALSEN, Vrena, Södermanland; 58°51'N, 16°44'E.
   FALL, February 6, 1947, 15 hrs. 15 min. Greenwich mean time.
   STONY, chondrite.
   I specimen, weighing 2.3 kg.
   A stone, accompanied by a whistling sound, fell on the ice of Lake Langhalsen and broke into four fragments. The main mass is in Stockholm.

4. MUONIONLUSTA II, Kirkiojärvi, Norrbotten; 67°46'N, 23°15'E.
   FOUND, August 15, 1946.
   IRON, octahedrite of fine structure.
   I specimen, weight about 15 kg.
   The meteorite was discovered during the earthworks at a building site about 8 km to the east-southeast of the place where the Muonionalusta I iron meteorite was found in 1906.

5. UŁTUNA, Uppsala; 59°49'N, 17°40'E.
   FOUND, 1944.
   STONY, spherical chondrite.
   K. Fredriksson believes that the meteorite found belongs to the Hesala stony meteorite shower that fell in 1869. The main mass (1.9 kg) is at the University of Uppsala.
CORRECTIONS TO PRIOR–NEY CATALOGUE, 1953, ON METEORITES OF SWEDEN.

LILLAKERKE
reads: 56°40'N; 16°E.
should read: 56°39'N; 15°52'W.

LUNDSGÅRD
reads: Gottland
should read: Skåne.

MUONIONALUSTA I
reads: 67°58'N; 20°18'E
should read: 67°48'N; 25°06'E.

NÅS
add synonym: Vårvik.

Source: List of meteorites and corrections made by K. Fredriksson (Stockholm) and received by E.L. Krinov in December 1960.

E.L. KRINOV,
President of Permanent Commission on Meteorites of International Geological Congress.
COMMITTEE ON METEORITES of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR
Osipenko 52, Moscow 127, USSR.

КОМИТЕТ ПО МЕТЕОРИТАМ АН СССР
Москва, Ж-127, ул. Осипенко, 52

Подписано к печати 28 марта 1961 г.
Заказ № 52. Тираж 200.
Ротапринт Издательства восточной литературы
Москва, Центр, Армянский пер., 2