THE PERMANENT COMMISSION ON METEORITES
OF THE INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS

THE METEORITICAL BULLETIN

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FALL OF *DOCCO* STONY METEORITE, NIGERIA

Name:	*DOCCO.*
The place of fall or discovery:	30 km from the village of Hanam Tombo, Nigeria.
Date of fall or discovery:	FALL, February 19, 1962, approximately 12 h. 30 m.
Class and type:	STONY, chondrite.
Number of individual specimens:	2.
Total weight:	1.25 kg (weight of sample brought to Paris Museum of Natural History); the second sample was kept by the local authorities.
Circumstances of the fall or discovery:	—
Source:	Report of Dr. E. Jérémine (Paris, France) to E. L. Krinov in a letter, IX.19.1962.

DISCOVERY OF *BAGDAD* IRON METEORITE, USA

Name:	*BAGDAD.*
The place of fall or discovery:	Along Burro Creek about 20 km West Bagdad, Arizona, USA; $\varphi = 34°32'$ N; $\lambda = 113°25'$ W.
Date of fall or discovery:	FOUND, in the spring of 1961.
Class and type:	IRON, octahedrite medium.
Number of individual specimens:	1.
Total weight:	2.20 kg; semi-spherical, 10 cm diameter.

Circumstances of the fall or discovery:	This meteorite was found on the surface of the desert during a mineral collecting expedition. The meteorite is in the Nininger Meteorite Collection at Arizona State University (Tempe, Arizona, USA).
Source:	Report of Dr. Carleton B. Moore (Tempe, USA) to E. L. Krinov in a letter, VIII, 9, 1962.

DISCOVERY OF *EFREMOVKA* STONY METEORITE, USSR

Name:	*EFREMOVKA*.
The place of fall or discovery:	Efremovka State Farm, Pavlodar District, Pavlodar Region, Kazakh SSR, the USSR.
Date of fall or discovery:	FOUND, July, 1962.
Class and type:	STONY, chondrite.
Number of individual specimens:	1.
Total weight:	21 kg.
Circumstances of the fall or discovery:	The meteorite was discovered when sections were made for soil survey. The meteorite was turned over to the Committee on Meteorites of the USSR Academy of Sciences (Moscow).
Source:	Report of soil scientist P. V. Kharin VII, 21, 1962.

FALL OF *BOGOU* IRON METEORITE, UPPER VOLTA, AFRICA.

Name:	*BOGOU*.
The place of fall or discovery:	Near the village of Bogou, situated about 130 km northeast of Feda-N'Gourma, Upper Volta, Africa; $\varphi = 12°52'$ N, $\lambda = 0°48'$ E.
Date of fall or discovery:	FALL, August 14, 1962, approximately 10 : 00 A. M.
Class and type:	IRON, octahedrite coarse.
Number of individual specimens:	1.
Total weight:	8.8 kg.
Circumstances of the fall or discovery:	The eye eitness reports that a noise was heard similar to an airplane flying at high altitude. Seconds later, a second noise was heard, more muffled than the first then becoming a shrill sound like a rocket. About the time the sound reached its maximum, a flash was seen. A crater between 20 and 30 cm in radius, and about 50 cm, deep, was made. This meteorite is in Washington, USA, as a loan from the President Yameogo of Upper Volta.
Source:	Report of Dr. E. P. Henderson (Washington, USA) to E. L. Krinov in a letter, XII, 4, 1962.

NEW *BONDOC PENINSULA* STONY-IRON METEORITE, THE PHILIPPINES

Name:	*BONDOC PENINSULA*.
The place of fall or dis covery:	Bondoc Peninsula, Luzon Island, the Philippines.
Date of fall or discovery	FOUND, 1956.
Class and type:	STONY-IRON? (unusual); 70% of its polished surface of 255 sq. cm is stony class, 11% — iron and 17% — stony-iron (mezosiderite). Specific weight varies from 3.26 to 6.35.
Number of individual specimens:	1.
Total weight:	886.788 kg.
Circumstances of the fall or discovery:	The meteorite was received by Dr. H. H. Nininger in August 1962 (Sedona, Arizona, USA).
Source:	Report of Dr. H. H. Nininger (Sedona, USA) to E. L. Krinov in a letter, IX, 15, 1962.

LIST No. 10
METEORITES NOT INCLUDED IN THE PRIOR-HEY CATALOGUE OF METEORITES, 1953

ARGENTINA

ARROYO AGUIAR, near the railway Station Arroyo Aguiar, La Capital Department, Santa Fé Province, Argentina; $\varphi = 31°25'$ S, $\lambda = 60°40'$ W (Gr.).

Fall, in the summer of 1950.

Stony, chondrite.

1 specimen, weight 7.45 kg. The meteorite was seen to fall by a rancher, who found it soon after in the soil which it penetrated some 50 cm.

S o u r c e: The Article by J. L. Benet: «El meteorito de Arroyo Aguiar (Provincia de Santa Fé)»: Universidad Nacional del Litoral, Santa Fé, Republica Argentina, 1961, and a letter of Dr. L. O. Giacomelli to E. L. Krinov, November 10, 1962.

REPORTS ON NEW METEORITES

An article by M. W. Rowe, M. A. Van Dilla, E. C. Anderson: «On the Radioactivity of Iron Meteorites». J. Geophys. Res. 67, 9, 3594, 1962, reports about a new iron meteorite, **Seattle**, Washington, USA, which consists of two specimens with a total weight of 232 g that fell on January 17, 1955.

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B. Mason's book, «Meteorites», John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1962, on page 96, mentions a new stony meteorite, carbonaceous chondrite, **Bells**, Texas, USA; weight 0.3 kg; fell September 9, 1961.

A letter from Dr. E. P. Henderson (Washington, USA) to E. L. Krinov, November 5, 1962 reports that the right name of the stony-iron meteorite found in Antarctida in January, 1962, is Thiel Mountains and not Horlick Mountains as previously reported in the Meteoritical Bulletin, No. 24, August, 1962.

BRIGHT BOLIDE OBSERVED IN USSR, NOVEMBER, 1, 1962

A large bright bolide was observed in the Central and North Urals in the Soviet Union at 4 hrs 10 min on November 1, 1962. It flew for 5 to 7 seconds from southwest to northeast and was seen in Sverdlovsk and also in Talits, Baikalovsk, Taborinsk, Garinsk, Ivdelsk and other districts of Sverdlovsk Region. The bolide was observed within a radius of 250 to 300 km. It was pear-shaped and had a diameter practically equal to the visible diameter of the Moon. The tail of the bolide was seen in the shape of a «beam of bright flames of a bluish shade». The head of the bolide was a bright yellow. At the end of the bolide's flight there were two bright flashes; during the last flash «the bolide burst into a multitude of sparks (pieces) and faded». After the disappearance of the bolide a trail in the shape of an elongated cloud remained in the sky.

Source: Report from I. A. Yudin, Scientific Secretary of the Commission on Meteorites of the Urals Branch of the Mineralogical Society of the Soviet Union, in a letter to E. L. Krinov, November 30, 1962.

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