THE PERMANENT COMMISSION ON METEORITES

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DISCOVERY OF *HORLICK MOUNTAINS* STONY-IRON METEORITE, ANTARCTIDA

Name:	*HORLICK MOUNTAINS.*
The place of fall or discovery:	Horlick Mountains, Antarctida.
Date of fall or discovery:	FOUND, early in January, 1962.
Class and type:	STONY-IRON, pallasite.
Number of individual specimens:	2.
Total weight:	Nearly 22.7 and 9.0 *kg*.
Circumstances of the fall or discovery:	The meteorites were found on the surface of a glacier at a distance of about 90 meters from each other. Both specimens match. The major constituents are iron and olivine. The meteorites are now at the Smithsonian Institution (Washington, USA).
Source:	Report, sent by Dr. Mort D. Turner (Lawrence, USA) to E. L. Krinov in a letter, March 26, 1962.

FALL OF *SAINTE-MARGUÉRITE* STONY METEORITE, FRANCE

Name:	*SAINTE-MARGUÉRITE*
The place of fall or discovery:	Ste Marguérite, Comines, Nord, France.
Date of fall or discovery:	FALL, June 8, 1962, 18 hrs.
Class and type:	STONY, chondrite.
Number of individual specimens:	1.
Total weight:	4.95 *kg* (consists of fragments weighing 3.35 *kg.* + + 600 *gr.* + 450 *gr.*+ 380 *gr.*+ 125 *gr.*+ 45 *gr.*)
Circumstances of the fall or discovery:	The meteorite was found by a peasant in a potato patch. It lay at the bottom of an elliptically shaped pit 45 *cm.* deep and 50 *cm.* in diameter; the length of the large axis, at an azimuth of 0°—250° counting from point north, is 65 *cm.* The front wall of the pit indicates the angle of fall of the meteorite to be 20°—30° to vertical.
Source:	Report of Prof. J. Orcel (Paris, France) sent by Dr. E. Jèrémine (Paris, France) to E. L. Krinov in a letter, July 7, 1962.

NEW *WOODBINE* IRON METEORITE, USA

Name:	*WOODBINE.*
The place of fall or discovery:	About two *km* west of Woodbine, Illinois, USA; φ = 42°20.8′ N, λ = 90°10.1′ W.
Date of fall or discovery:	FOUND, in the spring of 1953.
Class and type:	IRON, with silicate inclusions.
Number of individual specimens:	1.
Total weight:	48.2 *kg.*
Circumstances of the fall or discovery:	The meteorite was discovered by a farmer while plowing. It is in the US National Museum (Washington, USA).
Source:	Report sent by Dr. W. F. Read (Appleton, USA) in a letter to E. L. Krinov, February 15, 1962.

NEW *DISTRITO QUEBRACHO* STONY METEORITE, ARGENTINA

Name:	*DISTRITO QUEBRACHO.*
The place of fall or discovery:	Distrito Quebracho, Parana department, Entre Rios province, Argentina; φ = 31°53′ S, λ = 60°28′ W.
Date of fall or discovery:	FALL, March 13, 1957, approximately 20 hrs.
Class and type:	STONY, chondrite.
Number of individual specimens:	1.
Total weight:	400 *gr.*
Circumstances of the fall or discovery:	The fall of the meteorite was accompanied by intensive luminosity, detonations and prolonged thunder. The meteorite fell in a kitchen garden and a sharp stroke was heard. The stone, partially incrustate was found the following morning in the ground.
Source:	The Article by C. A. Gordillo: «El meteorito del Distrito Quebracho». Museo de Entre Rios, Dirección de Prensa, Publicación No. 1, 1959, Paraná, and a letter by Dr. L. O. Giacomelli to E. L. Krinov, May 3, 1962.

LIST No. 9

METEORITES NOT INCLUDED IN THE PRIOR-NEY CATALOGUE OF METEORITES, 1953

USA

1. *TWENTYNINE PALMS*, a little north and 4—5 *km.* east of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino Co., California; (φ = 34°4.5′ N, λ = 116°1′ W).

Found, about 1944.

Stony, gray chondrite.

1 specimen, weight nearly 100 *gr.*

The meteorite was found on the surface of the ground; the stone is covered with rust spots and coated with.

desert varnish. Visible on the surface are small and unusually deep irregular pits. Partial analysis gave: metal 7.1% (containing 8.62% Ni), soluble silicate 42.0%, insoluble silicate 51.4%.

The meteorite is now at the Griffith Observatory (Los Angeles, California, USA).

S o u r c e: Letter from Dr. John D. Buddhue (Pasadena, USA) to E. L. Krinov, January 23, 1962.

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1. *EL ABIPÓN*, Environs of Gancedo, situated to the extreme S. W. of the Chaco government; ($\varphi = 27°30'S$, $\lambda = 61°42'W$).
Found, 1936.
Iron, (undescribed).
1 specimen, the dimensions are approximately $73 \times 50 \times 40$ *cms.*, weight 460 *kg.* The meteorite was found by a day laborer, in the place «Campo del Cielo».
The meteorite was received by the Museum of Natural History (Buenos Aires, Argentina) in 1942.

2. *EL MATACO*, near to Gancedo, Mariano Moreno department, Santiago del Estero province; ($\varphi = 27°30'S$, $\lambda = 61°42'W$)
Found, 1937.
Iron, (undescribed).
1 specimen, weight 998 *kg.*
The meteorite was found by a rural 50 meters from the place where the grand iron meteorite El Toba was found in the year 1923. It is in the Museum of Rosario City, (Santa Fé province, Argentina, where is exhibited in one of its square, in the open air.

3. *JUAREZ*, near the town of Juarez, Buenos Aires province; ($\varphi = 37°33'S$, $\lambda = 60°9'W$).
Found, before the year 1938.
Stone, chondrite.
2 specimens, total weight 6.1 *kg.*
The meteorite was found in a field and was in hand of his owner during a long time, and presented by him to the Museum of natural history (Buenos Aires, Argentina) in 1938.

4. *LAGUNA MANANTIALES*, Deseado department, Santa Cruz Province; ($\varphi = 48°35'S$, $\lambda = 67°25'W$).
Found, 1945.
Iron, (undescribed).
1 specimen, weight 92 *kg.*
The meteorite was found by a rancher in a field. It is reserved by his owner.

Source: List and data on new Argentine meteorites not included in the Prior-Hey catalogue, 1953, compiled by Dr. L. O. Giacomelli and sent to E. L. Krinov in letter of May 3, 1962.

5. *EL TONOCOTÉ*, environs of Gancedo, Chaco government; ($\varphi = 27°30'S$, $\lambda = 61°42'W$).
Found, 1931.
Iron, (undescribed).
1 specimen, weight 850 *kg.*
The meteorite was brought in the year of 1931, as a donation for the Dirección de Geología y Minería (Buenos Aires, Argentina).

6. *EL TIMBÚ*, near the railways station Coronel Arnold, San Lorenzo department, Santa Fé province; ($\varphi = 33°7'S$, $\lambda = 60°58'W$).
Found, 1942.
Iron, (undescribed).
1 specimen, weight approximately 500 *kg.*
The meteorite is well preserved; it was brought probably in the year of 1942, as a donation for the Dirección de Geología y Minería (Buenos Aires, Argentina).

7. *NIHUÁ*, environs of Gancedo, Chaco government; ($\varphi = 27°30'S$, $\lambda = 61°42'W$).
Found, 1948.
Iron, (undescribed).
1 specimen, weight 15 *kg.*
The meteorite was brought in the year of 1948, as a donation for the Dirección de Geología y Minería (Buenos Aires, Argentina).

8. *PINALTÁ*, environs of Gancedo, Mariano Moreno department, Santiago del Estero province; ($\varphi = 27°30'S$, $\lambda = 61°42'W$)
Found, 1937.
Iron, (undescribed).
1 specimen, weight 8.92 *kg.*
The meteorite was found near the grand mass El Motaco and was brought in the year of 1937, as a donation for the Museo de Ciencias Naturales (Buenos Aires, Argentina).

Source: List and date on new Argentine meteorites not included in the Prior-Hey catalogue, 1953, compiled by Dr. L. O. Giacomelli and sent to E. L. Krinov in letter of July 4, 1962.
Dr. Giacomelli points out that the above Argentine meteorites are not mentioned in literature.

BRIGHT BOLIDE OBSERVED AUGUST 5, 1961, IN AUSTRALIA

A bright daylight bolide was observed in east-central New South Wales, Australia, at approximately 8.50 a. m. (eastern standard time) on August 5, 1961. The bolide travelled approximately east to west as a cigar-shaped object of pale green colour. During its flight there were intermittent orange flashes. The bolide rapidly

diminished in size and before disappearing became a silver-like flash which lasted for approximately 1.5 seconds. The final trail of the bolide and the flash were photographed by Dr. Griffith Spragg who was 280 *km* to the west of Sydney. The bolide appears in 36 frames of an 8 *mm* colour cine film showing the changes in shape of the bolide and the dust trail along the bolide trajectory; they also show two flashes. No sound phenomena was noted and no meteorites were recovered.

The above bolide, according to the report of Dr. Baker, is the second daylight bolide observed in Australia. The first daylight bolide was observed in South Australia at 4.30 p. m. on September 7, 1941. (See G. F. Dodwell and C. Fenner «The Kybunga Daylight Meteor», Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, Proceeding 1942—43).

S o u r c e: Report, sent by Dr. George Baker (Melbourne, Australia) to E. L. Krinov in letter of June 27, 1962.

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