THE PERMANENT COMMISSION ON METEORITES
OF THE INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS

THE METEORITICAL BULLETIN

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FALL OF *ZAISAN* STONY METEORITE, USSR

Name:	*ZAISAN.*
The place of fall or discovery:	Zaisan lake, East-Kazakhstan District, Kazakhstan SSR, USSR.
Date of fall or discovery:	FALL, December 18th, 1963, 11 hrs.
Class and type:	STONY, chondrite.
Number of individual specimens:	1.
Total weight:	463 gr.
Circumstances of the fall or discovery:	A. N. Gorskov being at the Zaisan lake, heard a detonation and noticed a dust trail in the sky. In about half a minute some noise resembling hissing was heard and a meteorite fall on the ice of the lake at a distance of approximately 50 metres from the observer. The meteorite is of polyhedral form, some of its surfaces being of the second kind, and it is covered with a fusion crust from all sides. The meteorite was turned over to the Committee on Meteorites of the USSR Academy of Sciences.
Source:	Report of A. N. Gorskov (Zaisan, USSR) in a letter, II.5.1964.

FALL OF *DESURI* STONY METEORITE, INDIA

Name:	*DESURI.*
The place of fall or discovery:	Desuri, Rajasthan, India; $\varphi = 25°44'N$, $\lambda = 73°37'E$.
Date of fall or discovery:	FALL, July 18th, 1962.
Class and type:	STONY, olivine-bronzite chondrite.
Number of individual specimens:	1.
Total weight:	25.4 kg. (approximately).

Circumstances of the fall or discovery:	The meteorite fell over some branches of Euphorbia shrubs which were destroyed. The fall is reported to have made a pit nearly 61 cm. deep. The specimen, roughly triangular in shape and having a charred surface, was collected by a forest ranger who sent a small chip (about 8 gms.) to the Director General Geological Survey of India.
Source:	An Article: P. K. Venkataraman, Ind. Minerals, v. 16, 3,304, 1962 and report of Dr. M. V. N. Murthy (Calcutta, India) in a letter, XII.23.1963.

DISCOVERY OF *ODESSA* STONY METEORITE, USSR

Name:	*ODESSA*.
The place of fall or discovery:	The Outskirts of the town of Odessa, Odessa District, USSR.
Date of fall or discovery:	FOUND, June 1960.
Class and type:	STONY, chondrite.
Number of individual specimens:	1.
Total weight:	1926 gr.
Circumstances of the fall or discovery:	The meteorite has an oriented (round loafed) form and it is covered with a fusion crust on all sides. It was lying on the surface of the ground and its convex side was being up. The meteorite was noticed and picked up by I. S. Baranenko. He turned the meteorite over to the Odessa Astronomical Observatory from which it was brought to the Committee on Meteorites, Ac. Sc. (Moscow, USSR).
Source:	Report of V. A. Smirnov (Odessa, USSR) in a letter, I.26.1964.

DISCOVERY OF *HOXIE* STONY METEORITE, USSR

Name:	*HOXIE*.
The place of fall or discovery:	SW of the town of Hoxie, Sheridan County, Kansas, USA.
Date of fall or discovery:	Observed and found many years ago, but not reported until 1963.
Class and type:	STONY, chondrite.
Number of individual specimens:	1.
Total weight:	104.4 kg.

Circumstances of the fall or discovery:	The fall of the meteorite was witnessed and recovered by Mr. N. J. Cummings on his farm. His grandson turned the meteorite over to the Kansas Geological Survey in 1963 for study.
Source:	An Article: W. E. Hill, Jr., Report of two meteorite finds from Sheridan County, Kansas. Kansas Acad. Sci. Trans., v. 66, no. 2,270—273, 1963 and a report of Dr. Mort D. Turner (Lawrence, USA) in a letter, X.1.1963.

DISCOVERY OF *LUCERNE VALLEY* STONY METEORITE, USA

Name:	*LUCERNE VALLEY*.
The place of fall or discovery:	Lucerne Valley, San Bernadino County, California, USA; $\varphi = 34.5°$, $\lambda = 116.9°$ W.
Date of fall or discovery:	FOUND, July 1963.
Classe and type:	STONY, chondrite.
Number of individual specimens:	One complete individual, four nearly complete pieces, and two fragments.
Total weight:	98 gr; the largest weighing 37.4 gr and the smallest 3.1 gr.
Circumstances of the fall or discovery:	All of theses specimens were found on the surface of Lucerne Dry Lake, in the area of an ellipse whose major axis does not exceed about 2.4 km. The first specimen was found by R. N. Hartman, other specimens were found by R. A. Oriti (Griffith Observatory) and Roderick W. Leonard.
Source:	Report of Dr. R. A. Oriti (Los Angeles, USA) in a letter, I.17.1964.

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

ARGENTINA

1. *ESQUEL*, Esquel, Chubut Province (Patagonian Territory), Argentina; $\varphi = 42°54'S$, $\lambda = 71°20'W$.

FOUND, probably before 1951.

STONY-IRON, pallasite.

1 specimen, weight about 1500 kg. The meteorite was found embeded in the soil; brought to Buenos Aires City, is in possession of his finder.

Source: An Article: L. O. Giacomelli, Meteoritos hallados en la Patagonia. Agrentina Austral, Ano XXXIV, No 370—371, 14, 1962, Buenos Aires, and report

Dr. L. O. Giacomelli (Buenos Aires, Argentina) in a letter, XI.30.1963.

2. *HINOJAL*, Hinojal, Victoria Department, Entre Rios Province, Agrentina; $\gamma = 32°22'S$, $\lambda = 60°9'W$.

FOUND, between 1927 and 1934.

STONY.

1 specimen, weight estimated at 50 kg. The meteorite was ploughed up, and after broken in several fragments; one of them, some 150 gr have been preserved in the Direccion Nacional de Geologia y Mineria, Buenos Aires City.

Source: Report of Dr. L. O. Giacomelli (Buenos Aires, Argentina) in a letter, IX.30.1963.

REPORTS ON NEW METEORITES

Mr. Brandon Barringer (Philadelphia, USA) reports in a letter of December, 4,1963 the discovery of 26 kg iron meteorite near Marshfield, Missouri, USA, by Claude Dicson some forty years ago on his farm.

CORRECTION

A letter from Dr. E. P. Henderson (Washington, USA) of December 18,1963 reports that both specimens of Kirkland meteorite (see Meteoritical Bulletin, No 28, October, 1963) are Canyon Diablo individuals, but they are not pices of the new Kirkland meteorite.

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