Errata for the Moon Issue (30 January 1970)

In "Argon-40/argon-39 dating of lunar rock samples" by G. Turner (p. 466), the J values (Table 1) should be 0.0341 ± 0.0007 for samples 10003,-43 to 10022,46 and 0.0319 ± 0.0007 for the remainder. The correct expression for J (p. 467, column 3, line 19) is

$$J = \exp(t_s/T) - 1/(^{40}\mathrm{Ar}/^{39}\mathrm{Ar})_s$$

(The correct expression for J has been used to calculate the ages presented in the report.)

Scale point 0.5 should appear on the right half of the abscissa of Fig. 1.

In "Tritium and argon radioactivities in lunar material" by E. L. Fireman, J. C. D'Amico, and J. C. DeFelice (p. 566), there should have been a reference *7* to indicate that "This work was supported in part by contract NAS 9-8105 from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration."

In "Pattern of bombardment-produced radionuclides in rock 10017 and in lunar soil" by J. P. Shedlovsky *et al.* (p. 574), Table 1 contained errors in the data for ^{22}Na and ^{26}Al in rock 10017. In column 6 (T3SI, 60 mm) the counting results, in disintegrations per minute per kilogram for ^{22}Na and ^{26}Al were 31 ± 5 and 63 ± 12, respectively; in column 7 (Houston RCL) the counting results for the same nuclides were 39 ± 7 and $73(\pm 13)$. No results were obtained for ^{36}Cl in these samples.

Fig. 1 (left). Plagioclase, pyroxene, and residual phase compositions. (a) Small filled circles (detail) represent the results of 48 plagioclase analyses; Nos. 1 through 11 represent a profile from a plagioclase grain through a residual material of quartzofeldspathic composition (anorthite + albite + orthoclase + quartz $\geqslant$ 88 percent by weight of total); T = Tasmanian dolerite salic trend (*4*); m = albite-orthoclase-quartz minimum at a water pressure of 500 kg/cm^2. (b) Pigeonite cores, *pc*; profiles from augite-pigeonite boundary to augite rim, *ap-ar*; profile from augite rim through residual "pyroxene," *ar-rp*; residual "pyroxene" analyses, triangles. (c) Profile across composite pyroxene; *PL*, plagioclase; *AU*, augite; *PI*, pigeonite; *IL*, ilmenite.

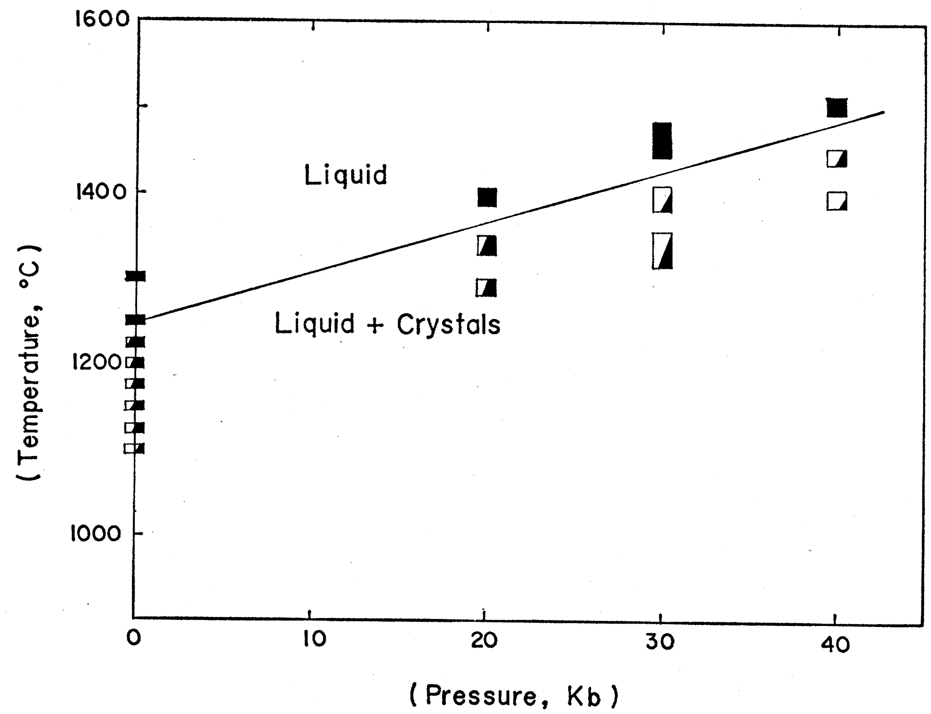

Fig. 4. Melting relations of a lunar crystalline rock (type A).

In "Crystallization of some lunar mafic magmas and generation of rhyolitic liquid" by I. Kushiro *et al.* (p. 610), Fig. 4 is incorrect. The published illustration shows two microphotographs of one of the mesostasis analyzed by the authors. The correct figure and legend are above.

In "Petrology of a fine-grained igneous rock from the Sea of Tranquillity" by D. F. Weill *et al.* (p. 635), Fig. 1 is so poorly printed that much of the data is lost. See facing page for a better reproduction. The legend is at the bottom of column 1, this page.

In "Specific heats of lunar surface materials from 90 to 350 degrees Kelvin" by R. A. Robie, B. S. Hemingway, and W. H. Wilson (p. 749), the last sentence in paragraph 1, column 3, page 750, should read "Inasmuch as the rate of cooling depends on γ, the dust-covered portions of the lunar surface will cool much more rapidly than bare exposed outcrop, and thermal anomalies (*2*) will quickly develop over the exposed solid rock."

In "Organic analysis of the returned lunar sample" by P. I. Abell *et al.* (p. 757), the following paragraph was omitted because of an oversight during editing and preparing the manuscript for the printer. This paragraph should be inserted as the last one in the report.

"We believe that significant information relevant to the study of solar wind implantation and cosmic ray irradiation of the moon and meteorites will become available by the kind of approach herein described. The compounds of carbon and other elements liberated from the samples simultaneously with the rare gases should be identified and quantified. In particular, it will be important to do this by careful etching studies designed to reveal precise locations and state of carbon compounds in the matrix."