Ordinary chondrite (H6)
A 7.2 kg stone was found by an engineer, Mr. Pinto, on an oil-prospecting mission. Mineralogy and classification (M. Bourot-Denise, *MNHNP)*: olivine, $Fa_{19.5}$; pyroxene $Fs_{17.2}Wo_{1.3}$; plagioclase, $Ab_{82.2}An_{11.7}$, very clear; shock stage S1; weathering grade W3. Specimens: main mass with finder; 288 g, *MNHNP.*

Blumenau 26°55.43'S 49°3.53'W
Santa Catarina, Brazil
Find date unknown
Iron, fine octahedrite (IVA)
A highly weathered iron meteorite of unknown mass was obtained by Francisco Rzataki, CODISC Companhia de Esenvolvimento Industrial de Santa Catarina; he sent a sample to Prof. Joel, University of Blumenau, in 1986. Classification and description (J. T. Wasson, *UCLA;* see also Aumond *et al.*, 1994): fine octahedrite structure and preliminary compositional data on weathered material are consistent with the IVA group. Specimens: main mass with Rzataki; type specimens in *Rio* and *UCLA* are badly oxidized.

Burnwell 37°37'19"N 82°14'14"W
Pike County, Kentucky, USA
Fell 1990 September 4, 15:45 EDT (19:45 UT)
Ordinary chondrite (type 4)
A 1.504 kg stone fell through the porch of Arthur and Frances Pegg, frightening a goat and a horse, and was recovered the next day. Classification and mineralogy (T. McCoy, R. Ash, E. Jarosewich and S. Russell, *SI*): olivine, $Fa_{15.8}$; pyroxene $Fs_{13.4}$; Co in kamacite, 0.35 wt%; Fe-Ni metal, 19.75 wt%; shock stage S3; O isotopes, $\delta^{17}O = +0.48‰$; chondrule sizes similar to H chondrites; many properties are similar to Willaroy; see Russell *et al.*, 1998. Specimens: all at *SI.*

Columbus 31°49.777'N 107°23.667'W
Luna County, New Mexico, USA
Found 1997 January 27
Ordinary chondrite (H5)
Six small stones totaling 165 g (largest 88.1 g) were found by Michael and Wren Cottingham on a dry lake bed. Classification and mineralogy (A. Rubin, *UCLA*): olivine, $Fa_{18.8}$; pyroxene $Fs_{16.8}Wo_{1.1}$; shock stage S3; weathering grade W3. Specimens: type specimen, 18.5 g, *UCLA*; remainder with M. Cottingham, P.O. Box 727, Silver City, NM 88062, USA.

Dar al Gani 094-381, see Saharan meteorites from Libya

Dar al Gani 400 27°22.17'N 16°11.93'E
Libya
Found 1998 March 10
Lunar meteorite (anorthositic breccia)
A 1.425 kg stone was found in Dar al Gani in the Libyan Sahara. Classification and description (J. Zipfel, *MPI*): the meteorite is partly covered with a brownish fusion crust; fresh surfaces are gray to dark gray; matrix is well consolidated; clasts include subophitic and fine-grained to microporphyritic impact-melt breccias, granulitic fragments, intergranularly recrystallized anorthosites, and mineral fragments; chemical and O isotope composition is characteristic of lunar highland meteorites (Zipfel *et al.*, 1998b); abundances and composition of noble gases do not suggest a pairing with DaG 262 (Scherer *et al.*, 1998b). For further details, see Zipfel *et al.* (1998b). Type specimen and two polished sections are with the *MPI*; main mass with finder.

Deán Funes 30°26'S 64°12'W
Cordoba, Argentina
Found, and possibly fell, *ca.* 1977; recognized 1997
Ordinary chondrite (H5)
A 9.26 kg stone was observed to fall by an anonymous person who kept it in his garden until it was identified and bought by an anonymous meteorite collector. Classification and mineralogy (M. Ghélis and B. Zanda, *MNHNP*): olivine, $Fa_{19.6}$; pyroxene $Fs_{17.4}Wo_{1.3}$; shock stage S2; weathering grade W1. Specimens: type specimen, 15.4 g, *MNHNP*; main mass, *RLang.*

Eads 38°28.2'N 102°49.6'W
Kiowa County, Colorado, USA
Found 1975
Ordinary chondrite (H4)
A 4.86 kg stone was found in a corn field. Classification and mineralogy (A. Rubin, *UCLA*): olivine, $Fa_{18.4}$; pyroxene $Fs_{16.4}Wo_{1.5}$; shock stage S3; weathering grade W3. Specimens: type specimen, 20 g, *UCLA*; main mass, J. Allen Shaw, Edwardsville, Kansas, USA.

El Hammami 23°17'N 10°49'W
Tiris Zemmour, Mauritania
Found 1997
Ordinary chondrite (H5)
In 1997 January, an unknown mass of material, possibly broken apart from a single large stone, was sold to meteorite collectors by nomads near the town of Mhamid, Morocco; this material has since been resold under the names *Mhamid* and *Hamada du Draa.* The nomads claimed that this meteorite was found to the south, in Algeria (~29°50'N 5°50'W), in the direction of a fireball seen in 1995 January. In 1997 September, the same nomads shipped a fragment of a meteorite that they claimed was seen to fall on 1997 August 10 to Mr. Edwin Thompson. In 1997 November, Thompson traveled to Mauritania and collected six fresh-looking stones totaling ~200 kg (individual masses of 80, 51, 30, 26, 8, and 4 kg) at the base of the El Hammami Mountains in Mauritania (1000 km southwest of Mhamid, Morocco), probably in the place where they fell; fragments of these have been sold by Thompson and other dealers under the name *El Hammami.* Classification and mineralogy of *El Hammami* stones (A. Rubin, *UCLA*): olivine, $Fa_{18.8}$; pyroxene $Fs_{16.7}Wo_{1.4}$; shock stage S2; contains metal veins; petrologic type 5. Classification and mineralogy of *Hamada du Draa* stones (D. Weber, *Mün*): olivine, $Fa_{19.2}$; pyroxene $Fs_{17.4}$; shock stage S2; contains conspicuous metal-rich veins; petrologic type 5/6; some of the material appears weathered and rusts easily, but the bulk is quite fresh. Specimens from *El Hammami* stones: ~100 kg, *Thompson*; type specimen, *UCLA*. Specimens originally called *Hamada du Draa* are now scattered in private collections, and some may remain in Morocco; type specimen, ~1 kg, *Mün.*

Because all of the above-described material seems likely to represent a single fall, the name **El Hammami** shall be the official collective name. *Mhamid* and *Hamada du Draa* should be considered only as unofficial synonyms for El Hammami. The total known mass of material is probably ~240 kg.