

TABLE 1. (continued)

Type*	Characteristics	Examples	Continuum	Band			Class	Latitude	Longitude
				Strength	Center				
A	Featureless red spectrum; change of slope near 1.6 μm .	Oriental Interior 2 (see central peaks II).	0.50				mt	22.5 S	87.0 W
Interpretation shocked anorthosite.									

Classes are cr, small highland crater (<15 km); mt, mountain, massif, ridge; rm, rim of medium crater (15–40 km); w, wall of large crater (>40 km); dhc, dark halo crater (possible highland basalts) [see Hawke and Bell, 1981; Bell and Hawke, 1984].

*See text for description and discussion of types.

†Parameter beyond general type values.

‡Pre-1980 data, low resolution.

§Poor quality of data, tentative assignment.

mineral species from absorption features in the telescopic spectra is similar to that discussed for lunar samples in section 3. Pyroxene is identified by the existence of paired absorption bands near 1 and 2 μm . The average composition of the pyroxene is estimated from the wavelength of the 1- μm band center [e.g., Adams, 1974; Hazen et al., 1978]. Low-Ca orthopyroxenes exhibit a band near 0.91 μm ; as the iron and calcium content increase, the band center moves to longer wavelengths. High-Ca, relatively Fe-rich clinopyroxenes exhibit a

band near 0.99 μm and normally exhibit a steeper continuum slope. Band centers near 0.95 μm could indicate a pyroxene of an intermediate composition but more likely indicate a two-pyroxene mixture. Accurate measurement of the pyroxene 2- μm band center helps resolve an ambiguity between the iron and calcium content [Adams, 1974; Hazen et al., 1978]. Although the 2- μm absorption band of pyroxene can be detected in these spectra, measurement of the band center is only possible for a few areas since many of these near-infrared spectra

TABLE 2. Central Peaks

Group	Characteristics	Examples	Continuum	Band			Rock Type	Latitude	Longitude
				Strength	Center				
I	Center: 0.90–0.95 μm ; steep continuum.	Aristillus (plus Ca pyroxene),	0.54	14	0.94	N3	33.7 N	1.0 E	
		Arzachel,	0.62	6	0.93	N2	18.3 S	2.2 W	
		Langrenus.	0.48	5	0.90	N1	8.7 S	61.0 E	
Interpretation: noritic composition.									
II	No 1.0 μm Fe ²⁺ band; steep continuum.	Alphonsus,	0.51	<1		A	13.4 S	2.7 W	
		Petavius,	0.50	<1		A	25.2 S	60.5 E	
		Theophilus,	0.42	<1		A	11.3 S	26.4 E	
		Piccolomini.	0.60	<1		A	29.7 S	32.1 E	
Interpretation: shocked anorthosite.									
III	Olivine band only; No pyroxene bands.	Copernicus Peak 1,	0.56	5	1.04	O	9.6 N	20.3 W	
		Copernicus Peak 2,*	0.53	7	1.01	O	9.7 N	19.8 W	
		Copernicus Peak 3.	0.47	12	1.05	O	9.7 N	20.0 W	
Interpretation: troctolite.									
IV	High-Ca pyroxene bands plus other unidentified components; steep continuum.	Eratosthenes,	0.65	7	1.00	G+	14.6 N	11.4 W	
		Alpetragius,	0.65	6	0.95	G+	16.0 S	4.5 W	
		Plinius,	0.58	6	0.96	G+	15.3 N	23.6 E	
		Bullialdus.*	0.60	10	0.97	G	20.7 S	22.3 W	
Interpretation: gabbroic breccia (plus alteration?).									
V	Strong high-Ca clinopyroxene bands; shallow continuum.	Aristarchus,	0.20	8	1.00	G	23.7 N	47.5 W	
		Tycho.	0.28	17	0.99	G	43.2 S	11.4 W	
Interpretation: gabbro.									

*Poor quality data, tentative assignments.