

Fig. 8. Reflectance spectra for rock type N-3 (noritic 3) crustal material: (left) spectra scaled to unity at 1.02  $\mu\text{m}$  and offset vertically; (right) residual absorption after a single straight-line continuum has been removed.

ment that lowers spectral contrast. The band distortion observed in types N-1 and N-2 is distinct from that observed when two pyroxene compositions are mixed or when one pyroxene is mixed with a material with a longer wavelength band such as olivine [e.g., Singer, 1981]. The distorted band observed here has a rather sharp or pointed minimum (de-

scribed as a "check" by Hawke *et al.* [1984]), whereas the mineral mixture distortion produces a broad and fatter band (examples of such mineral mixtures are discussed under the heading of type G, below).

*Type N-3 (noritic rock type 3).* Small fresh craters from a wide variety of localities are included in this spectral group

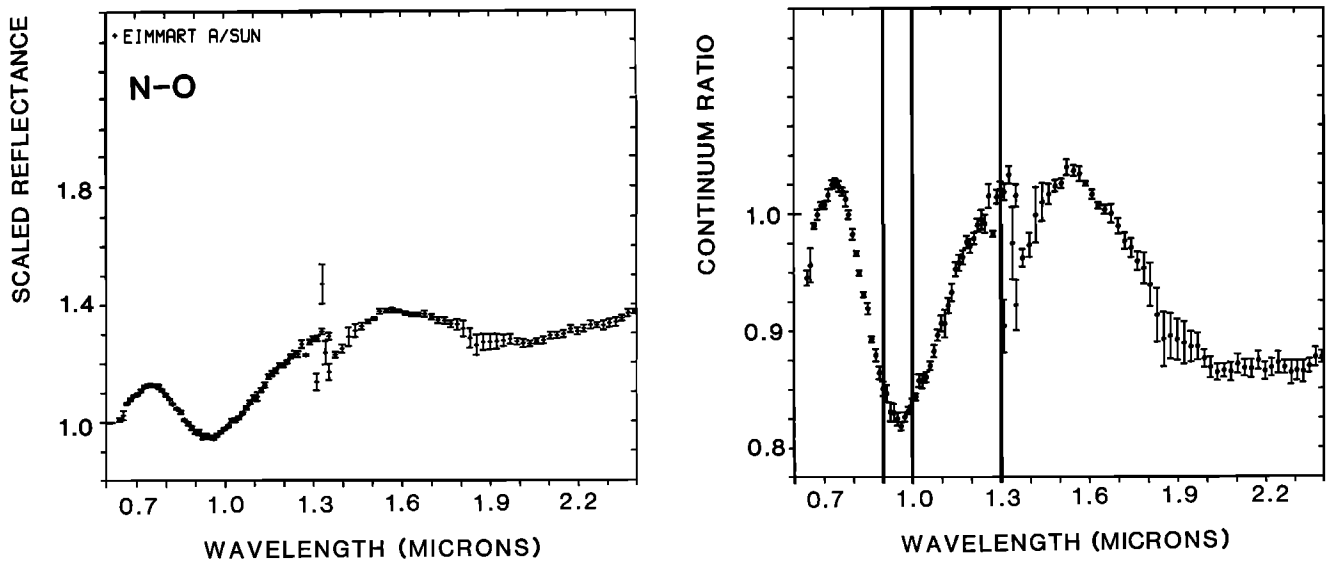


Fig. 9. Reflectance spectra for rock type N-O (norite plus olivine) crustal material: (left) spectra scaled to unity at 1.02  $\mu\text{m}$  and offset vertically; (right) residual absorption after a single straight-line continuum has been removed.