hydroxyl groups. Three such composite layers, suitably staggered, are required to give the complete unit cell. Further details of this structure will be published later.

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The Lake Bonney and Nora Creina meteorites, South Australia

A group of five stony meteorites discovered in 1961 in the Millicent area of south-eastern South Australia have been described and named the Lake Bonney meteorite (Corbett, 1964). Four of the five stones were found within an area of half a mile radius; the fifth was collected at
Nora Creina Bay 42 miles to the north-west. The Nora Creina stone, although showing marked differences from the Lake Bonney group in surface features and internal structure, was included as a member of the same fall because of the similarity in olivine composition of the stones from the two localities (data supplied by Dr. Brian Mason). It was concluded that the Nora Creina stone was not found in situ but had been transported at some time in the past, probably by aborigines, whose camp-sites are common in the area.

Further work by Dr. Mason on the pyroxenes in stony meteorites has shown that the Nora Creina stone is distinct from the Lake Bonney group, and represents a separate fall. The coordinates of the Nora Creina meteorite are 37° 19' S, 139° 51' E.

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Reference
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