

Foreword

This volume is the Proceedings of the Eleventh Symposium on Antarctic Meteorites which was held on March 25–27, 1986, at the National Institute of Polar Research (NIPR), Tokyo. The eleventh symposium became more international than previous symposiums and two special sessions were convened as an attempt to report the results of the international consortium studies on the three Yamato lunar meteorites and Yamato-691 enstatite chondrite. Three special lectures were given at the symposium by foreign scientists. Of the 69 scientific papers presented at the symposium including 18 by overseas scientists from 5 countries, 22 scientific papers are compiled in this volume. These papers covered various subjects such as petrology, mineralogy, chemical studies, isotope studies, physical and magnetic studies on Antarctic meteorites.

This volume consists of two parts. New results of the newly identified lunar meteorites, Yamato-82192 and -82193, and Yamato-791197 are contained in Part A of this volume. Yamato-82192 and -82193 might be a pair, but they are fairly different from Yamato-791197 and another lunar meteorite Allan Hills A81005 collected by the U.S. team. Part A also includes some papers on the Yamato-691 enstatite chondrite after international consortium study.

The papers of Part B present new results of petrological and mineralogical studies, trace elements and isotope chemistry, physical and magnetic properties on Antarctic and non-Antarctic meteorites including some unique types. Some papers reported Yamato-82041 as an unusual carbonaceous chondrite with CM affinities, possibly CM1.

The NIPR symposium on Antarctic meteorites has been held every year since 1977 and the symposium proceedings have been published as the *Memoirs of National Institute of Polar Research, Special Issue*. The proceedings of the twelfth symposium will be published as the *Proceedings of the NIPR Symposium on Antarctic Meteorites, No. 1*. It is hoped that the NIPR annual symposium will continue for many years to come and its proceedings contribute to the development of space sciences. It may be anticipated that some newly collected Antarctic meteorites including some new types and some unique-rare types will considerably enhance our knowledge of the origin and evolution of the solar system.

On behalf of the Institute, Editor thanks the authors and reviewers for their cooperation, and also appreciates the efforts of the editorial staff members of the Institute.

Editor

Keizo YANAI

Curator of Antarctic Meteorites
National Institute of Polar Research