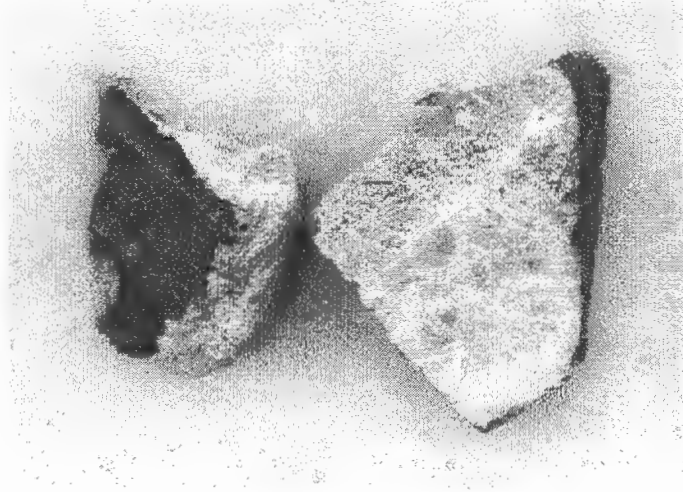


BILANGA

Diogenite



Fell October 27, 1999
12° 27' N., 0° 04' W.

At 10:30 am local time a rare diogenite meteorite fell in the village of Bilanga Yanga in Gomponsago, Burkina Faso, Africa. The total weight is more than 30 kg, including a 7.5 kg oriented mass with centrally radiating flow lines.

Mineralogical analysis performed at the Institute of Planetology, Muenster, Germany, concludes that this meteorite is a diogenite consisting of calcium-poor pyroxene crystals broken up in a brecciated matrix. Oxygen-isotopic studies carried out at the Enrico-Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Illinois indicates that Bilanga is closely related to the Shalka diogenite. It was previously suggested that similarities between Shalka and the Tatahouine diogenite made it likely that they were both ejected during the same event.

For more details on the formation of diogenites visit the [Johnstown](#) page. In the above photo, the specimen on the right is a 5.5 g partial slice. On the left is a 4.4 g fragment with fusion crust showing two parallel flow lines. The top photo below shows the 7.5 kg main mass, and the bottom photo its cut face.



photos courtesy Michael Casper - Meteorites, Inc.

BILANGA

Diogenite



Fell October 27, 1999
12° 27' N., 0° 05' W.

At 10:30 am local time a shower of rare diogenite meteorites fell in the villages of Bilanga Yanga and Gomponsago, Burkina Faso, Africa. The total weight is more than 25 kg, including a 7.5 kg oriented mass with centrally radiating flow lines.

Mineralogical analysis performed at the Institute of Planetology, Muenster, Germany, concludes that this meteorite is a diogenite consisting of calcium-poor pyroxene crystals broken up in a brecciated matrix. Oxygen-isotopic studies carried out at the Enrico-Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Illinois indicates that Bilanga is closely related to the Shalka diogenite. It was previously suggested that similarities between Shalka and the Tatahouine diogenite made it likely that they were both ejected during the same event.

For more details on the formation of diogenites visit the [Johnstown](#) page. In the above photo, the specimen on the right is a 5.5 g partial slice. On the left is a 4.4 g fragment with fusion crust showing two parallel flow ribs. The left photo below shows the 7.5 kg main mass, and the right photo its cut face.

