Figure 16. A. The butterfly ejecta pattern of Messier (arrow) and the long parallel rays extending from the companion crater Messier A as viewed from the Earth. B. The oblong crater Messier (14 km × 6 km) and Messier A on the Moon as viewed from Apollo 10. The paired craters at 48°E and 3°S are believed to have formed nearly simultaneously and are remarkably similar to impacts in the laboratory (Fig. 13) where the downrange crater represents multiple impacts by the top spalled portions of the projectile.