

Type 4. Illite of claystone. Fine vermicular illite shows no preferred orientation, though mineral also occurs as finely sheared parallel felts of illite.

Type 5. Carbonate occurs as clear grains of dolomite rhombs (0.22 x 0.19 mm) in mosaics, as brecciated recrystallised grains (0.015 to 0.05 mm) cemented into mosaics and also as elongate grains (0.3 x 0.15 mm) strongly twinned.

Type 6. Quartz. As single grains (to 0.6 x 0.5 mm) showing volcanic β forms. Clear of inclusions, unstrained but fragmented.

Type 7. Banded iron. Only one fragment (1.2 x 0.5 mm) as finely banded, fine cherty quartz with interbands of fine goethite and chlorite.

Type 8. Iron oxides, mostly limonitic subangular fragments as octahedra showing fracture partings, or as oblong or square shapes, squat laths and irregular fragments. These vary in size (0.02 to 0.8 x 0.4 mm, median 0.3 x 0.24 mm), and are of variable origin - pyrite(?), magnetite, pseudomorphs of pyroxene and/or hornblende? .

Type 9. Wacke. Fine chloritic shale (to 2 x 0.6 mm) with an abundance of very fine cherty quartz fragments (to 0.2 mm). Some fragments are of chloritic shale only.

Type 10. Acid volcanic with chloritised groundmass showing flow banding or with preserved KF as fine granular feldspar. Occasional quartz phenocrysts, are embedded in the KF and chloritised glassy matrix.

Notes: One grain made up of spherulites of chamosite chlorite was also noted.

Mostly basalt, mainly fresh with few altered fragments. It is assumed that grains of carbonate, iron oxides and most grains made up totally of chlorite are basaltic. So that