

pseudomorphous after glass shards. The irregularity and corroded outlines of these grains are similar to those seen in vitric tuffs.

Felspar is extremely abundant, and quartz almost absent, supporting the identification as a tuff. The felspar includes both plagioclase and potash felspar. thin plagioclase laths of oligoclase and acid andesine are highly angular and unabraded, fairly fresh, and retain albite twinning. Potash felspar occurs as blocky equant crystals, 0.06mm across, partly altered to sericite in some cases. Felspar tends to occur in bands, suggesting possible current sorting; but the long axes of crystals are randomly oriented with respect to the bedding.

Quartz is extremely rare; it occurs in long slender shards, some marginally replaced by chlorite.

Granular dark material is widespread in both chlorite and felspar. It appears to have recrystallized after the deposition of the rock.

There is no matrix as such. Chlorite grains are closely packed and surrounded by minor chlorite cement of similar appearance.

**Conclusions:** Originally a fine-grained vitric-crystal tuff, this rock was probably laid down as a submarine deposit, and most of its glass content converted almost immediately to chlorite.

The cause of the regular lamination within the rock is most easily explained by current sorting. Continual changes in the composition of the tuff being laid down is, however, a possibility.