

The large pebbles of siltstone are rather variable in turbidity and in the degree of secondary silicification. All contain small sand-sized quartz and/or feldspar grains in a fine-grained, more or less turbid matrix of felsic minerals with clay. The volcanic fragments are largely of (altered) feldspar displaying trachytic texture.

The pebbles and fragments of the matrix are essentially similar but include a rather wider range of rock types. For instance, in addition to trachytic-textured igneous fragments, there are fragments with flow aligned, but larger feldspar grains.

Some of these grains appear to be secondarily silicified. Other grains in the groundmass are of quartz, plagioclase, siltstone, silicified chert or siltstone, quartz-mica schist and biotite. As before many of the siltstone-'argillite' grains contain widely dispersed secondary titanium minerals.

Cementing has been effected to a small extent by deposition of chlorite, and to a greater extent by the (patchy) development of authigenic feldspar as overgrowths on quartz, feldspar or siltstone grains. Further cementation has been provided by the breakdown of certain larger siltstone grains so that argillaceous lithic material has been forced into pre-existing cavities.

Alteration of the lithic fragments and detrital grains have been varied. Some are essentially fresh, others are so highly altered as to be almost unrecognisable.

This is a conglomeratic greywacke with igneous and metamorphic components as well as a sedimentary component in its origin. This sample shows a greater degree of diagenetic change than the other two previously described.