

(f) Porphyritic basalt

Large phenocrysts of altered feldspar, with small laths of the same are embedded in a dark brown, almost isotropic groundmass. This rock contains a few amygdales. The dominant minerals now present are chlorite, clay and opaques. There are relicts of the feldspar.

(g) Sandy siltstone

Grains of mica (to 0.25 mm) and quartz (0.15 mm) are embedded in detrital material consisting of quartz, clay and opaques. There are rare grains of feldspar and of brown clay. Sorting is moderate. A crude bedding is marked by elongate trains of opaques.

(h) Marble

Small prisms of a carbonate of high relief interlock together with a granular mineral, ?pyroxene, present in the interstices. Determination of the exact nature is difficult because of a pervasive brown stain.

(i) Conglomerate

A large quartz grain is (2 mm) embedded, with smaller quartz grains, chlorite and volcanic fragments in a fine-grained red-brown matrix.

(j) Marble

This rock consists of an interlocking mosaic of calcite grains with subordinate pale green chlorite. In a few fragments calcite is seen replacing volcanic matrix material.

The above represent the chief 'end members' present. There are gradations between the various rock types, particularly within the volcanic rocks. Some are partly replaced by calcite or other carbonate.