

	<u>%</u>
Quartz	85
Plagioclase	Trace -1
Mica	1
Carbonate	Trace -1
Argillaceous lithic material	5
Chert fragments	Trace
Voids	3- 5
Opagues	Trace
Tourmaline	Trace
Kaolinite/dickite	Trace -1

The mean grain size of the single-crystal quartz grains is about 0.2 mm; most grains have irregular, sub-angular forms and many are unusually elongate. In several places the traces of original grain shapes are preserved as dust rings beneath the quartz overgrowths, in these cases it can be seen that the original grains were rounded to sub-rounded. Particularly elongate 'grains' may, in fact, represent completely recrystallised silica. Much of the quartz has been deformed with some dissolution and redistribution; as a result, sutured boundaries and microstylolites are abundant (as in 835B'). Curved seams of mica, clay or opaques are particularly common in the microstylolites. Other components of the detritus are sodic plagioclase, mica, chert and argillaceous lithic grains. Most of the last have been deformed between more rigid quartz grains and form the 'pseudomatrix'.

Pools of authigenic coarse kaolinite or dickite are clearly relatively late products of diagenesis and have random, decussate textures.

Carbonate is present as crystals derived from recrystallisation of limey lithic fragments.

This is a 'tight' well-cemented and compacted sandstone probably with only limited porosity and permeability.