

The overall impression given by this sample in comparison with No 1 is that it has considerably more mature detritus and that compaction and mobilisation of quartz have been more extensive.

As in sample No 1, the mean grain size is about 0.2 mm, the quartz grains are commonly plain-extinguishing, and sorting and sphericity are both somewhat moderate. Quartz/quartz grain boundaries are more abundant than in No 1 (because there is less clay) and sutured boundaries are common compared with concavo-convex or long grain boundaries. In zones where suturing is particularly extensive, the sutures coalesce and form microstylolites. These are generally discontinuous along the bedding but they contain all the features of stylolites including columnar structure and seams of insoluble material. The stylolites represent zones in which silica has been dissolved away and the rock sealed by intergrowth of quartz grains across sutures and by the relatively increased proportion of clayey material.

Apart from the presence of these microstylolites, the argillaceous lithic fragments deformed between rigid quartz grains and 'pools' of authigenic kaolinite are similar to those in sample No 1. A few anhedral siderite have replaced a little kaolinite. An X-ray diffractogram revealed that the only clay mineral detectable in the rock is kaolinite.

As the proportions of minerals and the description indicate, voids have been almost entirely eliminated from the rock.

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