

Fine-grained Fe-sulphide (mainly pyrrhotite, but locally pyritised) is a pervasive accessory phase, closely analogous to that in the previous specimen. Locally, this is accompanied by very fine-grained, cloudy, dark brown sphalerite, and both phases are of syngenetic-diagenetic character.

The white, subvoid carbonate aggregates (hand specimen) consist of schistose, fine-grained calcite with thin pressure shadow fringes of quartz and traces of Fe-sulphide. These aggregates are clearly pre-tectonic and may represent boudinaged lenses, bedding plane veins or, alternately, diagenetic concretions.

T 28376 (T.S. 29468) K-stain weakly positive.

325 m. This is a mildly altered and incipiently sheared porphyritic rhyodacite or, more specifically, an "orthoclase dacite" (i.e. a dacite with accessory K-feldspar). It consists essentially of disseminated oligoclase phenocrysts and glomerophenocrysts (to 2 mm) in a weakly, but pervasively sericite-stained, microcrystalline, quartzofeldspathic groundmass. K-feldspar is an accessory in the groundmass, but is absent as phenocrysts (similarly quartz). Microtextures indicate the groundmass was partly vitric initially.

Accessory leucoxenised opaques are present and chlorite is an accessory alteration phase. Despite the fine-grained, partly vitric nature of this rock, an even distribution of phenocrysts and a lack of definite extrusive features suggest a minor intrusive origin.

T 28378 (T.S. 29469) K-stain negative.

303.75 m. This is a devitrified and mildly altered porphyritic dacite, similar to 28376, but devoid of accessory K-feldspar.

Phenocrysts comprise evenly disseminated, moderately clustered oligoclase, partly calcitised and albitised oligoclase (mean 350 μ , glomerophenocrysts to 2 mm), and extremely rare microphenocrystal grains of quartz. These are embedded in a weakly, but pervasively chlorite-stained groundmass of felsitic to cryptocrystalline, quartzofeldspathic material, variably flow-banded and incipiently perlitic. Accessories comprise leucoxenised opaques, rare grains of apatite and rare, completely chloritised, microphenocrystal grains of ?hornblende. The main contrast with 28376 lies in the relatively vitric nature of the original groundmass and, no doubt, reflects chilling. This and the even distribution of phenocrysts tend to confirm an intrusive origin.

This rock has been mildly stressed. Chlorite was introduced along thin, semi-continuous intersecting fractures and shear-zones, but also pervades the incipient perlitic cracks. Calcite is an accessory alteration phase and minor traces of pyrite are present.

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