

The lithic material again comprises about 60% to 65% of the sample and silicates account for by far the majority of the remainder except for sparse opaque oxides.

The lithic fraction includes mainly fine grained, weakly foliated sedimentary types including carbonaceous siltstone, fine grained poorly sorted quartz arenite, and more rarely, quartzite and cherty types. Sparse lithic material also includes a graphic intergrowth between quartz and perthitic K-feldspar and aggregates of coarse plagioclase and clinopyroxene probably derived from a basic igneous (? dolerite) source.

The silicates include abundant quartz grains, many of which are composite, partly recrystallised and/or strained. These mostly exhibit angular to irregular grain shapes, as do the fairly common cleavage fragments of an unusual clinopyroxene (this is mostly pigeonite with positive 2V of about  $10^\circ$ ). Other silicates include weakly sericitised plagioclase, and argillically clouded perthitic K-feldspar.

Oxides are present only in accessory amounts, and these include several elongate grains of ?ilmenite, rare small subhedral octahedral crystals of magnetite and sparse grains of dense red-brown limonitic oxides. Cassiterite is not present.