

Key to Logs

	Falcocaprynia		Cross-bedding
	Phylloid algae		Stromatolitic lamination
	Fenestrate bryozoans		Bioturbation
	Stick bryozoans		Chert nodules
	Colonial coral (Rugose)		Chert nodule 'wood grain'
	Solitary coral (Rugose)		Anhydrite nodule
	Chaeteted demosponge		Partly silicified anhydrite nodule
	Tubular foraminiferan and/or Tubiphytes		Gypsum mould
	Crinoid debris		Vuggy porosity (moulds)
	Fusulinid foraminiferan		Microcolium
	Brachiopod		Onchoid
	Gastropod		Ooid
	Conodont		Indeterminate bioclastic debris

	Limestone
	Limestone (partly dolomitic)
	Dolomite
	Argillaceous limestone
	Calcareous shale
	Sandy limestone
	Calcareous sandstone
	Sandstone
	Gypsum

	Lithostratigraphic boundary	
	Correlated shale horizon	
	Correlated exposure surface (cycle boundary)	
	Conodont sample point	Kas. Kasimovian
	Fusulinid sample point	Mos. Moscovian
		Gz. Gzelian

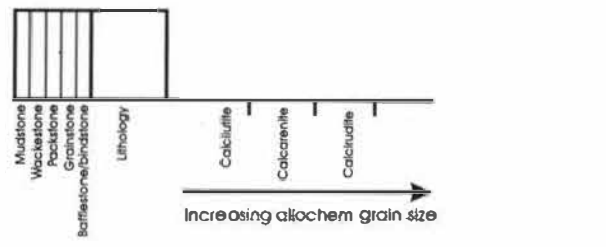


Fig. 6. Sedimentary logs of the Kapitól Member, lower part of the Cadellfjellet Member and the uppermost part of the Minkinfjellet Formation. A distinct grey-green bioclastic calcareous shale present in the Kapitól Member (marked \odot) may correlate with a similar shale in the Pyefjellet Beds. The Pyefjellet Beds pass laterally, between the Skeltonfjellet and Meakinsfjellet East localities into a sequence dominated by evaporites and dolostones which are assigned to the Minkinfjellet Formation. The basal Black Crag cycle also thickens appreciably at this point (see text for discussion). Note also that the fourth Black Crag cycle (BC 4) is not present at all the localities and that the first Black Crag unit has been locally removed by erosion (Pyefjellet west).