

## CLASSIFICATION OF INTRAFORMATIONAL GLOMERATES.

- A. Present structure contemporaneous with primary lithification.
  - I. Shape of phenoclasts not dependent upon transportation and attrition.
    - a. Endolithic breccias (mud-crack breccias.)
    - b. Bioglomerates.
      - 1. Result of animal (?) activity.
        - (a) "Strephochetal" glomerates.
        - (b) "Wingia" glomerates.
      - 2. Result of vegetable activity.
        - (a) "Corosion" glomerates (formed by algae).
        - (b) Algal glomerates (formed from algae).
    - c. Gleitungssphenomene; sub-aquatic-gliding-deformation "conglomerates."
      - 1. Lacustrine.
      - 2. Marine.
  - II. Shape of phenoclasts partially dependent upon transportation and attrition.
    - a. Stratified glomerates.
    - b. "Edgewise" glomerates.
- B. Present structure non-contemporaneous with primary lithification.
  - I. Present structure partially previous to primary lithification.
    - 1. Shape of phenoclasts entirely dependent upon transportation and attrition.
      - a. Limestone conglomerates.
      - b. Mixed conglomerates.
    - 2. Shape of phenoclasts not affected by transportation and attrition.
      - a. Cliff breccias.
  - II. Present structure subsequent to primary lithification.
    - 1. Tectibreccias.
    - 2. Enterolithic breccias.
    - 3. Ice-formed breccias. Formed by
      - a. Icebergs.
      - b. Continental glaciers.
        - 1. Result of shove.
        - 2. Result of thaw.

ENDOLITHIC BRECCIATION, (see Grabau, p. 777).—Mud-crack breccias.

Mud cracks are found to be of much commoner occurrence in the Cambrian and Ordovician limestones than was formerly supposed. Where there was a shallowing of the Ordovician seas so as to permit intermittent periods of dessication, mud-cracks are well developed over wide areas, and for a stratigraphic