

Roman Valley Formation (see also *Quartzite* and *Sillstone* units in the Dnyushyns'kye area to be members of the Clam Harbour River Formation of Smith (1980, 1981) and in Williams et al. 1988). However, these rocks include isolated volume members and are lithologically distinct from the Clam Harbour River Formation (described below), and hence the new name Roman Valley Formation is assigned here. Contacts between the Roman Valley Formation and underlying Sillstone and Gneissite formations are not exposed; however, the evidence in the section indicates to those in the underlying formations suggests that the formations are gradational.

STRUCTURE

The Guysborough Group is interpreted to have been folded into a regional northeastward-plunging anticlinal fold that was refolded about a fold axis trending east-west (e.g., Cormier, 1994). Cleavage development is sporadic throughout the group and is best developed in fine grained lithologies. Deformation in this area may have been related to dextral movements along the bounding faults which resulted in the development of a positive flower structure (Webster, 1996).

Abstracts with Programs, v. 29, p. 84.

Weston, T., 1996: Integrated GIS and geological study of the St. Mary's Graben and adjacent areas, northern Nova Scotia; unpublished M.Sc. thesis, Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, 165 p.

Weeks, L.J., 1964: Geology of St. Peters, Richmond County, Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1063A, scale 1: 63 660.

Williams, G.L., Fyfe, L.R., Wardle, R.J., Colman-Sadd, S.P. and Boehner, R.C. 1985: Lexicon of Canadian Stratigraphy, Volume VI, Atlantic Region, 572 p.

DcFc *Chedabucto Fault complex (DcFc)*
amphibolite, garnet amphibolite, sillimanite-garnet schist,
phyllonite, mylonite, sheared granitoid rocks

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