

of the younger sediments of Bass basin. The seismic control extends only to within 50 miles of Flinders Island, whereas one line comes to within 10 miles of King Island.

As for the northwest corner of Tasmania, it seems more likely that the marine Tertiary encroached from the west rather than from the Bass basin to the northeast.

Extensive areas of Pliocene-Pleistocene limestone are present on the western side of Flinders Island where they attain a thickness of 500 feet. They are mainly calcarenites and range in consolidation from loose to dense and well consolidated. The limestones rest on either metamorphics or granites.

On King Island several small outcrops of Miocene bryozoal limestone are present, although no thicker than 20 feet. The limestone is underlain by granite at the north end of the island and by Devonian basalt on the east coast.

In Tasmania, marine Tertiary, (Upper Oligocene to Middle Miocene) is present at a few localities in the northwestern tip only, westward from Wynyard. At Wynyard, richly fossiliferous calcareous sandstone, 84 feet thick, is exposed in a coastal bluff. It is underlain by Permian tillite and overlain by basalt. In the Smithton-Marrawah area, several small, isolated patches of pink and whitish limestones are present, mainly near the west coast. The limestone is fossiliferous and usually well consolidated. In the Marrawah area the base of the limestone is 135 to 150 feet above sea level. Here it is underlain by Palaeozoic rocks.

#### Basement:

The top of the basement is determined from the character of the seismic records and in general is placed near the lowermost reflections that can be related to sediments. In the shallower parts of the