

the flankal highs of the ridge that the shelf reefs developed.

It is not clear how the ridge affected the tectonic development of the basin. It could be a matter of differential mobility which during subsidence of the basin caused it to remain relatively high in the area of the shelf. Where crossed by the northwest-southeast tectonic trend of the breakdown, the ridge, being relatively stable, offered more resistance to downwarping during the initial stage of subsidence than did the adjacent area. Therefore, hinging along the edge of the basin was sharp and confined to a narrow band. In other words, where crossed by the ridge the broad, gentle hinge along the flanks of the basin steepens appreciably and is accompanied on the northeast flank by flexing. The line of flexing displays progressive movement during Units I and the lower half of II. The movement of the flexure itself, measured in the lower part of Unit II, amounts to about 300 feet.

On the southwestern side of the basin another type of flexing (or faulting) occurs at two localities. It is referred to as "young Tertiary" on Figs. 12, etc. because it displaced the entire section to the same degree (about 500 feet). The significance of this movement is not clear. It would not only seem too young to stem from the same adjustment that produced the Launceston graben, but there are no signs of similar movement in the intervening area of 80 miles.

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