

However, the lower part of Unit II wedges out considerably and may turn out to be of importance. The pinchouts and their positions with reference to other features of the basin are shown on Fig. 1, Prospective Features and illustrated in detail in Figs. 21 and 22.

The pinchout as mapped on the southwest side of the basin is roughly 60 miles long and seven miles wide, covering an area of about 400 square miles. On the northeast side of the basin the area is some 70 miles long and six miles wide, totalling about 400 square miles. Downdip from the pinchout Unit I thickens to about 3,000 feet.

Although Unit I pinches out around the basin, the two areas mapped are sharper and more prominent than the rest of the basin edge. From Fig. 1 it is seen that the mapped areas are structurally high, associated with constriction or narrowing of the basin coincident with steepening of the hinge zone and presence of a flexure line on the northeast flank.

Drape Structures:

Five prominent drape structures are mapped on the northeast and southwest sides of the basin within the belt where the flanks are steeper. One of these is a plunging nose. More of the features are present, but they are of small amplitude with closure less than 50 feet. All of them are shown on Fig. 12, Structure Base Unit II, and the five important ones are illustrated in detail in Figs. 18, 19 and 20.

The structures are characterized by the presence of gentle arching from basement upward for 2,500 to 7,500 feet. The arching is interpreted as draping over growing basement highs and closure