

is focused upon the high side of a down-to-the-southeast fault with the basement at -7,300 ft.

"B" at $41^{\circ}30'/148^{\circ}40'$ calls attention to a strike anticline with the basement at -7,000ft. It is, however, in deep water. This anticline seems to occur in the middle of this northeasternmost basin.

"C" at $41^{\circ}45'/148^{\circ}30'$ is on a prominent nose at -9,000 ft which also interrupts the northeastern basin. The large intrabasement anomaly at this location, probably generated by a relatively deep-seated intrusion, is nevertheless a good prospect.

"D" is farther offshore and in very deep water. The anomalies there imply the edge of the offshore basin, and this area calls attention to its eastern flank with about 3,000ft of relief from the axial part of the basin. The flank seems highly faulted.

"E" at $42^{\circ}10'/148^{\circ}30'$ is a nose west of a high with the basement at -8,000 ft on the nose and -3,500 ft on the north-south anticline. These terminate southward against a broad dome with little section. If there is enough section, the top is interesting. But in any event, the possibility of pinch-outs against its flanks should be examined.

There seems to be a right-lateral offset of the dolerite terrane enabling 6,000 ft of section at "F" at $42^{\circ}28'/148^{\circ}20'$. This marks the southern end of the northeastern basin which seems to terminate against the offshore continuation of what is herein called the Port Dalrymple salient. In addition, there is a lot of offshore faulting around the 100 fathom line which may indicate that the salient itself terminates.

The southeastern basin begins at area "G" at $43^{\circ}00'/148^{\circ}05'$ where specific attention is called to a half-block, upthrown to the east which only has about 3,000 ft of section.

Farther south there is an eastward projection of the basement on a nose at "H" with section increasing from 5,000 to 9,000 ft at approximately $43^{\circ}22'/148^{\circ}00'$.