

similar to the two outcrops north-east of Mt. Tyndall and the South Darwin Peak. All are small outcrops which the magnetics indicate may be part of an almost continuous trend from Mt. Murchison to South Darwin Peak, (Plates 5 & 7). Magnetic susceptibility samples from the Murchison biotite adamellite gave between 25,000 to 40,000 x 10E-6 S.I. units, making it by far the most magnetic granite on the west coast. The small granite outcrops east of Lake Selina have coincident magnetic anomalies and are probably part of the same suite of rocks. Initially the South Darwin Peak Granite would appear to be magnetic however, the survey carried out by Ruddock (1974) showed the magnetic activity in this area to be due to the formations immediately west of the granite and only a small section of the granite is relatively magnetic (Figure 16).

(8) Nevada Creek Granite (366000E & 365400N)

This is a small outcrop of granite recognised by Brown (1982), (Plate 5). The area is relatively free of magnetic disturbances and neither the granite nor an aureole can be identified.

(9) Huskisson River Granite (372500E & 390000N)

This granite consists of two small outcrops either side of the Huskisson River, (Plate 3). Both bodies are located in a magnetically active belt which has been interpreted as a skarn response east of Mt. Ramsay in the Crimson Creek Formation. It is not possible to confirm whether the magnetic activity is due to the granite or, as is more likely, skarns.

Summary

From the above review it is possible to subdivide the granitic bodies into four magnetic classifications.

- (a) Non-magnetic Granites
 - Meredith Granite
 - Heemskirk Granite - "white granite"
 - Pieman Granite
 - Granite Tor
 - Nevada Creek Granite
 - South Darwin Peak
- (b) Slightly Magnetic Granites
 - Heemskirk Granite - "red granite"
- (c) Magnetic Granites
 - Lake Selina
 - Murchison Granite
- (d) Unknown
 - Mt. Bischoff Porphyry
 - Pine Hill Porphyry
 - Huskisson River Granite