

exceeding 0.1 - 0.2mm and generally much finer (< 50 $\mu$ ). Where it occurs in more coarsely-crystalline patches and veins, it attains sizes up to 500 - 600 $\mu$  and may be fairly clear and "clean". Fluorite is generally intimately intergrown with other minerals, mainly magnetite but also a variety of silicates such as feldspars, micas, diopside, ferrohastingsite, and others.

Aggregates of fluorite crystals seem to be rare; most occur as individuals interspersed with, and isolated by, other minerals. The fluorite is clear and colourless or pale mauve, except for occasional strongly coloured crystals.

## 2. Scheelite

This mineral is regarded as of some significance and potential interest. It is consistently associated with late-stage plagioclase-fluorite veins which tend to be pinkish in hand specimen. Most scheelite is reasonably coarse (up to 700 $\mu$ ) and is easily detected under short-wave UV radiation. Its fluorescence is white, suggesting a low Mo content.

Further exploration for this mineral should be seriously considered, especially in view of rising tungsten prices (about £62/tonne unit, 65% W<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)

## 3. Cassiterite

This mineral is present in minor amounts in all the rocks. Because of its very fine grain size, it is difficult to detect, but its content would be much less than 0.5%. Grain sizes seldom exceed 100 $\mu$ , and are more commonly in the range 5 - 50 $\mu$ , with some finer material.

If the assays should be unexpectedly high, then the presence of Sn in other minerals must be considered. No "stannospinel" was detected with certainty, and Sn in solid solution would need to be sought by electron-probe microanalysis. In view of the absence of spinels and corundum (in contrast to Mt. Garnet), it may well be that "stannospinel" did not form.

The cassiterite appears to have been introduced with the first metasomatic phase but may also be related to the greisen; this may be worth following up, because the greisen phase is distinctive.

## 4. Sulphides

Bismuthinite occurs in all samples but is generally very fine-grained; it may be recoverable as a by-product.