

The common variety occurs as roughly lenticular bodies parallel to the strike of the adjacent beds and has a tendency to be between massive magnetite-andradite skarn and the nearest intrusive contact. Both varieties have textures identical to the Moina type.

Chugoku District, Japan. Miyake (1965).

At the Mihara mine, presumably a copper producer, skarns occur replacing Paleozoic limestone in a sequence of limestone and shale. No granite is mentioned by Miyake but he refers to pre-skarn diorite, "porphyrite", and quartz-porphry, which may be related to granite. These igneous rocks are classed as pre-skarn because they are altered, but they are possibly penecontemporaneous. "Porphyrite" is locally altered to garnet-idocrase-scawtite rock, containing some cuspidine. The main skarn mass is 6 m wide, has a strike length of 130 m and dips steeply to a depth of 250 m. It tends to be chalcopryite bearing in the upper part, pyrrhotite bearing in the middle part and magnetite bearing in the lower part. A photograph of wriggilite, composed of garnet, diopside, fluorite, actinolite, magnetite, is included in the paper, and this presumably comes from the lower part of the skarn.

At the Takinomaru mine there is a skarn zone 30 - 50 cm wide at a contact of limestone with granite. There are no definite boundaries between skarn and granite; the granite is altered to grossular rick skarn and the limestone is replaced to an unstated degree by wriggilite.

At the Yamato mine various skarns are reported, but not wriggilite. Chalcopryite, molybdenite and scheelite ores are stated to occur. It seems possible therefore that the area is a metallogenic province of tungsten.

Kazakh, U.S.S.R. Beus (1966), Zasedatelev (1973).

Lenses of marble in Devonian sedimentary rocks are intruded by granite, which in its margins is greisenized. A zone of metasomatized rocks about 100 m thick and 5 - 6 km long contains several different skarn types, including micaceous-fluorite-magnetite rocks containing idocrase. These rocks have textures similar to the Moina wriggilite. Table 3 shows analyses of these rock types.

Siberia, U.S.S.R. Getmanskaya (1972).

In this area bedded dolomitic limestones, calcareous shales and micaceous shales of Lower Paleozoic age are intruded by Jurassic granite, which is characteristically greisenized. In the exocontact zone there are rocks composed of fluorite-idocrase-magnetite, being "fine grained with an odd kind of thinly banded structure". These are doubtless wriggilites.